

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

AGENDA
HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE

Teleconference Meeting

October 27, 2020

1:00 p.m.

Pursuant to the Governor's March 16, 2020 suspension of certain provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19), the October 27, 2020 meeting of the XXXX Committee will be held by videoconference as authorized under Texas Government Code section 551.127. Zoom meeting access link (registration required): <http://bit.ly/octcommittees> or audio only access via telephone at 1-346-248-7799; Webinar ID: 999 5778 8643

Agenda and meeting materials will be available at www.thc.texas.gov/teleconferences after October 19, 2020. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.

1. Call to Order —*Committee Chair White*
 - A. Committee member introductions
 - B. Establish quorum
 - C. Recognize and/or excuse absences
2. Consider approval of the June 16, 2020 committee meeting minutes
3. Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations (item 6.2)
4. Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 6.3)
5. Consider approval of designation for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs) (item 6.4)
6. Consider approval of text for the Xi Chapter: Kappa Alpha Order historical marker, Williamson County (item 14.2)
7. Consider removal of Texas Confederate Woman's Home historical marker, Travis County (item 14.3)
8. Consider removal of Site of Confederate Arms Factory historical marker, Dallas County (item 14.4)
9. 2020 Official Texas Historical Markers topics report and discussion (item 14.5)
10. Consider approval of work plan for 2022 Official Texas Historical Markers (item 14.6)
11. Consider adoption of an amendment to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.6, related to Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) designation, without changes to the text published in the July 17, 2020 issue of the *Texas Register* (45 TexReg 4873-4875) (item 6.5B)
12. Consider adoption of an amendment to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 22, Subchapter B, Section 22.4, related to Cemeteries, without changes to the text published in the July 17, 2020 issue of the *Texas Register* (45 TexReg 4875-4876) (item 6.5C)

NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS: Persons with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who may need auxiliary aids or services such as interpreters for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, readers, large print or Braille, are requested to contact Esther Garza at (512) 463-5768 at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made

13. Consider approval of filing authorization of new rule, section 21.13 of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, related to removal of historical markers and monuments, for first publication in the *Texas Register* (item 14.7)
14. Consider approval of State Historic Preservation Officer's recommendation for appointments and reappointments to the State Board of Review (item 14.8)
15. History Programs Division update and committee discussion —*Division Director Charles Sadnick*
16. Adjournment

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

MINUTES
HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE
Teleconference Meeting
June 16, 2020
3:00 p.m.

Note: For the full text of action items, please contact the Texas Historical Commission at P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711 or call 512.463.6100.

1. Call to Order

The meeting of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) History Programs Committee was called to order by Chair Daisy White at 3:07 p.m. She announced that pursuant to the Governor's March 13, 2020 state of disaster declaration due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) and March 16, 2020 suspension of certain provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, the June 16, 2020 meeting of the THC History Programs Committee would be held by telephonic conference call, as authorized under Texas Government Code section 551.125. Members of the public would have access by calling (877)226-9790; code 1151608#, toll-free. Digital copies of the agenda and meeting materials will be available at www.thc.texas.gov/teleconferences. An audio recording of the meeting will be available after June 17, 2020. To obtain a copy of the recording, please contact Lynnette Cen at 512-463-6063.

A. Committee member introductions

Chair White welcomed everyone and called on commissioners to individually state their names and cities in which they reside. Members in attendance included Commissioners Lilia Garcia, Laurie Limbacher, Catherine McKnight, and Tom Perini.

B. Establish quorum

Chair White reported a quorum was present and declared the meeting open.

C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

Chair White recognized the absence of Commissioners Renee Dutia and Monica Burdette, who were both attending another committee meeting.

2. Consider approval of the May 8, 2020 committee meeting minutes

Commissioner Perini moved, Commissioner Garcia seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the May 8, 2020 History Programs Committee meeting minutes.

3. Consider approval of filing authorization of proposed amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 22.4, related to Cemeteries, for first publication in the *Texas Register*

History Programs Division (HPD) Director Charles Sadnick brought a proposed amendment to an existing rule, Section 22.4, which concerns cemeteries. The proposed amendment will remove one of two identical portions in the rule.

Chair White moved, Commissioner Perini seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to recommend and send forward staff recommendations for approval of the filing authorization of proposed amendments to the Texas Administrative code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 22.4, related to Cemeteries, for first publication in the *Texas Register*.

4. Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers

Sadnick brought thirteen marker inscriptions to be approved by the committee. He noted that these inscriptions are part of those markers that were delayed last year when the previous foundry closed. Once a new foundry was chosen, COVID-19 then started affecting all businesses. Although casting did slow down some, the new foundry found a way to work through the restrictions and regulations of COVID-19 to continue to cast and ship markers. They are still on pace of delivering all 2019 markers by the fall of this year.

Commissioner Limbacher moved, Chair White seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to adopt approval of the final form and text of thirteen (13) Official Texas Historical Markers with delegation authority to the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, working with the Commission chair, to resolve minor textual issues arising after Commission approval.

5. History Programs Division update and committee discussion

Sadnick gave an update on the History Programs Division. June 15th would be the final day of 2020's marker application cycle. The marker team received between 140 and 150 marker applications, which were fewer applications than normal. Staff will begin reviewing and discussing the applications over the next few weeks.

The month of May was Preservation Month. County Historical Commission Outreach staff posted a series of emails which focused on specific staff and the work that they do. All programs in the History Programs Division contributed to the information in this series. The series helped inform our constituency and their partners of how the agency works in many different ways to preserve history.

HPD's Museum Services program continues to put out about 2-3 webinars per month with strong feedback from the public. Staff have been working with outside partners and other THC divisions on developing and publishing the series.

6. Adjournment

At 3:19 p.m., Chair White called for and adjourned the committee meeting without objection.

Quarterly Report

History Programs Division
June–September 2020

DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights for the History Programs Division (HPD) during this quarter include the September 2020 State Board of Review Meeting, a summer museum workshop series, and the first new marker applications in more than 18 months. The division also bid farewell to Education Specialist Ryan Craig and welcomed new disaster recovery project reviewer, Ashley Salie.

COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION (CHC) OUTREACH

This quarter, Amy Hammons and Nano Calderon, issued 79 Distinguished Service Awards (DSA) packets to county judges so they could be presented during county commissioners court. This public acknowledgement promotes our preservation partners and the connection between local success and the THC. Another major effort this quarter was to evaluate the pandemic's effect on CHC performance. CHC Outreach issued an online survey to CHC chairs to discover the extent to which CHCs were meeting and performing history-related work. Using this data, staff mapped out a plan to reintroduce traditional CHC work that can be performed within social distancing parameters. Hammons and Calderon also worked with THC historians, archeologists, and architectural reviewers to prepare recommendations that prioritize basic organizational management and identification of historic resources. Throughout September, they were released over the CHC listserv.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

Marker staff continues to coordinate the backlog of markers with Eagle Sign & Design, and also processed and evaluated 140 new marker applications for 2020, with 119 moving forward as new marker topics. Marker staff is working with IT to fill in and correct Atlas fields and plotted markers for potential smartphone and web applications. Staff has responded to many requests this quarter from individuals and CHCs regarding markers that are damaged or missing, or for which replacement or relocation is requested. Procedures and rules have

been updated and proposed for evaluating planned changes to RTHLs and relocations and replacements of existing subject markers.

MILITARY HISTORY

Work continues on the World War I-themed book the agency is developing to discuss Texas contributions to the war and the centennial commemoration. Texas A&M University Press has indicated a willingness to move forward with the project, and work on the manuscript continues. Additionally, the World War II-focused edition of *The Medallion* was published and distributed in August, while Military Sites Program Coordinator Stephen Cure served as moderator for the Communications Division's webinar focused on leadership in WWII that was held on September 2, the 75th Anniversary of V-J Day. Stephen also responded to a variety of inquiries related to the Civil War, Reconstruction, and World War II, and attended the Texas Oral History Association annual conference virtually on September 12.

MUSEUM SERVICES

This summer, Preservation Scholar Katherine Bansemer developed seven Quick Reference Guides that serve as one-page companions for webinars, highlighting main themes, key take-away messages, examples, and main resources. The webinar program continues to thrive with two held each month during the summer. Of the six offered, THC staff instructed four. Registrations totaled 3,341 and attendees numbered 1,649. The program also offered its first online workshop series, as part of a partnership with The Centennial Museum, the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service's Museums on Main Street Program, and the Texas Department of Transportation. Originally planned as an in-person workshop, it transitioned to an online format due to the pandemic. All materials related to the workshop series, including webinar recordings, presentation slides, and handouts are available on the Museum Services webpage under the Local History Exhibits section. Registration for the workshop was 2,329 and 1,153 attended. The

initial results from evaluations are very positive. An overwhelming 92 percent of respondents like the one-hour webinar, once a week format and 64 percent are interested in attending 3-4 online workshops per year.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

National Register of Historic Places

National Register (NR) staff members Gregory Smith, Alyssa Gerszewski, and Bonnie Wilson presented 10 National Register nominations at the September 12 State Board of Review (SBR) meeting, which was held virtually on Zoom. The board unanimously approved all nominations, including those for the Port Arthur Central Historic District, the Travis Heights–Fairview Park Historic District in Austin, and the Gage Hotel in Marathon. An additional 25 nominations are in process. The National Park Service (NPS) approved 10 nominations, including those for the Mineral Wells Central Historic District, Floresville Chronicle-Journal Building, and McFarland House, now home to Preservation Austin. Smith evaluated 16 federal tax credit projects (Part 1 of the federal application), and 25 state tax credit projects (Part A of the Texas application). All staff members attended online tax credit workshops sponsored by the NPS and are working with the Division of Architecture to complete the THC easements database. Smith and Judy George-Garza have created an online database of all NR working files and are preparing an online NR submission process with IT staff.

Review of Projects under Section 106 and the State Antiquities Code

The Project Review Team reviewed over 3,300 projects from June through August. Justin Kockritz worked on several major projects, including the execution of the Programmatic Agreements (PA) for the proposed Texas Central High-Speed Railroad and the North Houston Highway Improvement Project; review of a draft PA for Dallas Area Rapid Transit's (DART) D2 Subway; the proposed launches of the SpaceX Starship/Super Heavy rocket at the South Texas Launch facility near Brownsville; and the execution of an Interagency Cooperation Contract with the Texas Department of Transportation. Caitlin Brashear attended the annual consultation meeting with the U.S. Forest Service, reviewed a survey of historic Cold War resources at Fort Bliss, and reviewed a draft PA with the U.S. Air Force for the management of Joint Base San Antonio. Charles Peveto completed reviews of a major new development adjacent to the Carver Heights Historic District in Fort Worth and a redevelopment of a historic warehouse just

north of downtown Houston. He also worked with the Galveston Historical Foundation to improve the process for owners of historic properties to receive approval of a Windstorm Insurance Exemption, which helps to ensure that storm damage to historic properties can be repaired appropriately without impairing the property's historic design and architectural features.

HISTORIC HIGHWAYS AND HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

Survey Coordinator Leslie Wolfenden continues to work with volunteers across the state to gather information on resources in historic African American travel guides (i.e., Green Books). She is also working with THC staff on a Hurricane Harvey grants mobile app for county-wide surveys. *Authentic Texas* magazine published an article in July about Wolfenden's experiences as THC's historic highway coordinator. She is wrapping up a NPS grant project for a Route 66 NR nomination for eight road segments in Wheeler County.

CEMETERY PRESERVATION

The Cemetery Program continues to receive a high volume of calls and emails relating to cemetery preservation. Carlyn Hammons is processing 39 Historic Texas Cemetery (HTC) applications and continues work on a webpage highlighting activities from the 2020 Real Places cemetery workshop. Jenny McWilliams is working with 17 CHCs on county-wide cemetery inventories, and with Archeological Steward Sandra Rogers to plot locations of hospital and prison cemeteries. Staff worked with the Communications Division and Division of Architecture to prepare an RFP for an educational series on disaster preparedness supported by Hurricane Harvey grant funds.

YOUTH EDUCATION

During this quarter, lead educator Linda Miller focused on responding to distance and virtual learning needs of school and community audiences by collaborating with the Historic Sites Division to create new virtual field-trip curriculum. Twenty-seven historic sites were grouped into six themed-content teams who worked together to design TEKS-aligned learning materials focusing on the interpretative narratives each site represented under its broader collective theme. The goal of this ongoing effort is to provide virtual historic site experiences through downloadable educational and media resources. In addition, Miller worked with the Historic Sites and Communications divisions to plan partnership opportunities with distance learning platform vendors.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 6.2
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations

Background:

During the period from 3/4/2020 to 9/28/2020, 26 Historic Texas Cemetery designations were completed by the staff. All have been recorded in county deed records as being so designated. Your approval is requested to officially certify these Historic Texas Cemeteries:

County	City	Cemetery
Angelina	Redland	Lang Cemetery
Atascosa	Pleasanton (v)	Rodriguez-Esparza Cemetery
Atascosa	Poteet	Rutledge Cemetery
Bell	Belton	East Belton Cemetery
Bell	Oenaville	Oenaville Cemetery
Bell	Salado	Hamblen Cemetery
Bexar	San Antonio (v)	Arnold Cemetery
Brazoria	East Columbia	Thomas Cemetery
Brazos	College Station	College Station Cemetery
Burleson	Caldwell (v)	Thomson Cemetery
Dallas	Dallas	White Rock Cemetery
Dallas	Mesquite	Bennett Cemetery
DeWitt	Cuero (v)	McCraab Cemetery
Grimes	Singleton	Singleton Cemetery
Houston	Crockett (v)	Huntley Cemetery
Karnes	Gillett (v)	Ford Family Cemetery
Lamar	Deport	Highland Cemetery
Lamar	Deport	Old Deport Cemetery
Lavaca	Hallettsville (v)	Thigpen Cemetery
Liberty	Cleveland (v)	Wells Cemetery
Liberty	Tarkington Prairie	Wright Family Cemetery
Matagorda	Blessing (v)	Partain Cemetery
Mills	Ratler	Jones Valley Cemetery
Robertson	Franklin (v)	Shiloh Cemetery
Smith	Tyler	Universe Cemetery
Tarrant	Arlington	Handley Hill Cemetery

Suggested motion:

Move to certify these designations as Historic Texas Cemeteries.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 6.3

Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers

Background:

From May 23, 2020 to October 6, 2020, THC historical marker staff drafted and finalized inscriptions for twenty-three (23) interpretive markers ready for Commission approval.

Recommended interpretive plaques for approval (23)

County	Job #	Topic
Bexar	19BX02	Robert B. Green Memorial Hospital
Brazoria	19BO03	St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church
Brazos	19BZ02	Boonville Cemetery (HTC)
Collin	19COL03	Aldridge House (RTHL)
Collin	19COL05	Gallagher House (RTHL)
Comanche	19CJ02	Big Eye Cemetery (HTC)
Dallas	19DL01	Greater El Bethel Missionary Baptist Church
Fayette	19FY01	Connersville Primitive Baptist Church African American Cemetery (HTC)
Grayson	19GS01	Mt. Tabor Cemetery (HTC)
Harris	19HR06	Gregory School
Harris	19HR10	Maurice Joseph Sullivan (Supplemental)
Harrison	20HS01	Pope Cemetery (HTC)
Lee	20LE01	Scott Cemetery (HTC)
Lamar	19LR01	Sanitarium of Paris/McCuiston Community Hospital
Lamar	19LR02	Jefferies Wagon Yard
Lavaca	19LC06	The Patek Orchestras
Live Oak	19LK03	Don Victoriano Chapa & Don Prisciliano Chapa
Matagorda	20MG03	Partain Cemetery (HTC)
San Saba	19SS02	St. Luke's Episcopal Church
Smith	19SM01	Carmel Cemetery (HTC)
Washington	20WT01	Cegielski Cemetery (HTC)
Wharton	19WH02	Louise State Bank
Wise	19WS01	Depression-era Projects in Wise County

Suggested motion:

Move to adopt approval of the final form and text of twenty-three (23) Official Texas Historical Markers with delegation of authority to the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, working with the Commission chair, to resolve minor textual issues arising after Commission approval.

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (TMT), 9/24/2019, ed (SEM) 9/25/19, ed (BB) 10/15/19 , rev 5/29/20
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Bexar County (Job #19BX02) Subject (Atlas 22475) UTM:
Location: San Antonio, 903 West Martin Street

Robert B. Green Memorial Hospital

In Feb. 1917, the city and county established this facility to provide quality health care regardless of ability to pay. It was named for Robert Berrien Green (1865-1907), former county judge, district court judge and state senator, honoring his advocacy for the underprivileged. Increasing numbers of patients during the influenza outbreak and refugees fleeing political unrest in Mexico strained the hospital's finances and services. Though funds were raised for expansion, the Great Depression led to staff reductions and poor maintenance. "The Green" cared for World War II soldiers, polio patients, and those needing routine care. In 1955, voters approved creation of the Bexar County Hospital District, now University Health System, providing a steady funding source for the hospital.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 11/7/2019, ed (BB) 5/19/20, rev 8/23/20
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Brazoria County (Job #19BO03) Subject (Atlas 22561) UTM;
Location: Brazoria, 9302 CR 318

St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church

In 1867, African Americans in the Cedar Lake Community organized St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church with help from Rev. Israel Campbell. Rev. Dennis Gray was appointed the first pastor. The church met in log cabins and sometimes under a tent until 1873, when Christopher Higgins donated two acres to the church. The Freedmen's Bureau supplied some building materials, allowing the community to build a permanent structure for worship which also served as the first school for blacks within the community. A portion of that land serves as a cemetery for church and community members. For more than 150 years, St. Paul has persevered, continuing today to provide a strong presence working to improve prospects for present and future generations.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 10/17/2019, ed (BB) 5/1/20, rev 5/29/20
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Brazos County (Job #19BZ02) Subject GY (Atlas 22569) UTM.
Location: Bryan, 2421 Boonville Road

Boonville Cemetery

When Boonville was selected as the first seat of Brazos County in 1841, the town was designed and built around a public square with a cemetery established soon afterwards on Lot 1, covering ten acres. The earliest documented burial in the Boonville Cemetery is that of Brazos County sheriff, William Vess (1804-1846), although it is possible that earlier burials exist.

Many early residents are buried here, including James I. Bowman (1798-1861), William Boyles (1822-1863) and the "Father of Brazos County," Harvey Mitchell (1821-1901), who was instrumental in bringing the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas (later Texas A&M University) to Brazos County. Many of Mitchell's and Bowman's family members and descendants are also interred here. Robert Johnson (1818-1885), devoted Brazos County public servant, is also buried in Boonville Cemetery, along with many other dedicated citizens.

Although originally designated as an Anglo cemetery, burials for freedmen and African American citizens are documented as the town of Boonville became a farming community of freedmen after the Civil War. Former slaves Moses Sterling (Sturlin) (1839-1903) and his wife, Melinda Sterling (b.1841), whose descendants became leaders in the Boonville community, are buried here along with many of their family members.

Grave markers commemorate military service from the U.S.-Mexico War to the Vietnam War era. Decorations and inscriptions include religious iconography and Masonic, Odd Fellows, and Woodmen of the World symbols, showing a range of ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds. The Boonville Cemetery and the surrounding historical park are the only preserved remnants of the historic town of Boonville.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2018

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 7/29/2019, ed (BB) 11/20/19, rev 6/11/20, 6/24/20
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Collin County (Job #19COL03) Subject BH (Atlas 22584) UTM: 14 000000E 000000N
Location: Plano, 1615 Avenue H

Aldridge House

Located in Haggard Park, Plano's first residential neighborhood and only locally-designated heritage district, the Aldridge House was built in 1918 for Charles "C.C." Aldridge (1873-1950), his wife, Elizabeth (Armstrong) Aldridge (1877-1964), and their family. Born to early Plano settlers and landowners J.K. and Maria (Lively) Aldridge, C.C. attended Trinity University's first campus at Tehuacana.

C.C. Aldridge was an innovator and regional leader in the cotton industry. At Aldridge Seed Farms, he developed a pedigreed long-staple cotton hybrid. During the 1930s he promoted extending credit to struggling farmers to purchase premium cottonseed. C.C. and Elizabeth became leaders in the community and at Plano Presbyterian Church. Elizabeth was the first president of the Plano Parent-Teacher Association and president of the Thursday Study Club, a literary organization. C.C. served on the Plano school board and city council, and advocated for the Plano Good Roads Club and road improvements in north Texas and Oklahoma.

In 1910, Aldridge purchased an 1890 house on this lot from Col. William M. Weaver, an early settler and farmer. In 1918, the house was either completely remodeled or was dismantled and a new house constructed in Prairie style with Mission style architectural details. The structure is a two-story clapboard house with two brick chimneys, a low-pitched roof with wide eaves and ribbon windows forming a horizontal band across the front of the house. A wide one-story porch across the front extends to form a portecochere on the south side. Cornice-line wood brackets in the Mission style emphasize the corners. As the only example of Prairie style architecture in the Haggard Park Heritage District, the Aldridge House stands as a tangible reminder of the agricultural heritage of the people who shaped the development of the area.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (TMT), 10/17/2019, ed (BB) 5/16/20, 6/1/20
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Collin (Job #19COL05) Subject BG,BH,CF (Atlas 22621)
Location: Wylie, 415 North Ballard Avenue

Gallagher House

Designed as an American Foursquare house with Craftsman details, the Gallagher House is a local example of an early 20th century upper-middle class home. The two-story frame home features a hipped roof with central dormer, exposed rafter tails, and full-width front porch supported by box columns. The year of construction, 1917, is in raised plaster numbers on the dormer.

Vincent Bernard "V.B." Gallagher (1870-1940) and his wife, Mary Ann "Mamie" (Scanlan) (1871-1964), built the home to accommodate their large and active family. V.B. Gallagher was a civic and business leader. Owner of the town's oldest continuously operated business, the Wylie Insurance Group, he also served as a director and officer of the First National Bank of Wylie. When the first schoolhouse was built in Wylie, Gallagher became secretary of the school board. A few years later, he became treasurer. However, his most impactful civic endeavor was promoting the construction of a dam on the East Fork of the Trinity River. He and the Commercial Club of Wylie presented the most effective solution for Dallas' water supply problem. The reservoir is now known as Lake Lavon.

In 1943, after V.B. Gallagher's death, Ollie Addington (1903-1973) and his wife, Emma (Locke) Addington (1907-1977), moved into the house and welcomed the Wylie community into their home, hosting many events and social gatherings over 20 years of ownership. Ollie Addington was a Lions Club member, school board trustee and two-term city councilman. Emma Addington was first president of the Wylie Garden Club and held leadership positions on various church committees.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 08/28/2019, ed (BB) 10/15/19
18" x 28" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Comanche County (Job #19CJ02) Subject (Atlas) UTM:
Location: Comanche, CR 235

Big Eye Cemetery

George William Montgomery moved to Comanche County from Mississippi in 1855. In 1869, George and Nancy C. (Hicks) Montgomery purchased 480 acres in the Andrew Crier Survey from Jessie and Alice Mercer. George built a log church, which was also used for a school called "Big Eye." He was the community's school teacher, doctor and minister. Near the church was Big Eye Cemetery, established in 1872 with the last known burial in 1894. Measuring 150 feet on each side, the cemetery contains five marked graves, six unknown crypts in a row, and approximately sixty unknown burials marked with concrete markers. One grave is for a Civil War veteran. Big Eye Cemetery is all that remains of the community, church and school.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2018
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 7/22/2019, ed (BB) 4/30/20, revised 5/26/20, 5/27/20, 5/28/20
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Dallas County (Job #19DL01) Subject CH, BP, AA (Atlas 22429) UTM.

Location: Dallas, 1130 E. 9th Street

Greater El Bethel Missionary Baptist Church

Following Emancipation, formerly enslaved people often formed their own communities, schools and churches. Within these communities, churches acted as vital spiritual, cultural, economic and social sources for African Americans. In Oak Cliff's Tenth Street Historic District, Greater El Bethel Missionary Baptist Church traces its origins to the mid-1800s. The congregation included many prominent families who helped build the Tenth Street community. These local leaders, educators, merchants and developers pooled together funds to build churches, establish aid societies and provide services for freedmen, women and children.

In 1909, after moving several times, the congregation of Greater El Bethel Missionary Baptist Church began work on a new church building, digging out the basement with teams of mules and by hand. The congregation volunteered their time and worshiped in the basement until the sanctuary was completed in 1926, designed by noted African American architect William Sidney Pittman.

Rev. William L. Dickson (c.1865 – 1933) began as pastor at Greater El Bethel Missionary Baptist Church in 1926. He and his wife, Inez, set up a day nursery for African American working women and Rev. Dickson went on to act as a mediator for the Dallas community during an intense time of racism and injustice. Meetings were held at the church to counsel friendly relations with the Anglo community.

In the first half of the 20th century, Tenth Street had one of the largest concentrations of churches per mile in the world. Now, only Greater El Bethel Missionary Baptist Church remains, marking more than one hundred years of lifting up the community through faith and service.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 5/21/2020, rev 5/27/20, 5/28/20
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Fayette County (Job #19FY01) Subject (Atlas) UTM: Location: Round Top, FM 1457

**Connersville Primitive Baptist Church
African American Cemetery**

African American citizens of Fayette County established Connersville Primitive Baptist Church sometime between Dec. 10, 1883, and Nov. 10, 1885. By the later date, Thomas Cooper owned 11 1/4 acres of land adjacent to Richter Cemetery on FM 1457. Cooper gave permission for the Black community to erect a building for the church.

The Connersville Primitive Baptist Church African American Cemetery is the burial site of many slaves and their descendants who lived and died in the area. The cemetery site is located within the west property line of land once owned by the Ledbetter family. Oral tradition indicates that this site was used by several slave owners for burials long before the abolition of slavery. It is the only known Black cemetery within a three-mile radius. There are many unmarked graves within the cemetery but marked graves are significant. The earliest dated grave marker is for George Craft (1848-1904). One of the earliest births recorded is for Piggy Dwiard (1812-1912). The inscription reads "Asleep in Jesus peaceful rest, whose waking is supremely blest." Another inscription reads "In the back woods we lay," a reference to a common trait for historically African American cemeteries. Several markers are for people born shortly after Emancipation.

Additional land was deeded to the church on May 20, 1957. The officers given the deed to hold in trust were Beatrice Breedlove, Shelley Ferguson, and Pastor J. Joseph Ferguson. In 2003, the sanctuary was relocated to the Carroll A. Wood Annex in Round Top by the Round Top Area Historical Society. The building was dedicated as the Connersville Primitive Baptist Church African American Museum in honor of African American pioneers of Fayette County. The cemetery remains as a testament to the lives and legacies of African Americans in Round Top and Fayette County.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2018

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 7/17/2019, ed (BB) 5/21/20, rev 5/29/20, 6/3/20
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Grayson County (Job #19GS01) Subject (Atlas #) UTM:
Location: Whitesboro, Sandusky Rd.

Mt. Tabor Cemetery

Burrel Scarbrough (1817-1878) and his wife, Harriett (Melton) (1826-1890), both from Alabama, moved to Texas prior to the Civil War. In 1866, the Scarbroughs purchased land north of Whitesboro from the State of Texas for their farm, adding an adjoining 160 acres in 1878. Burrel identified a large hill on the property as a good site for a community cemetery. On March 13, 1878, Burrel formally deeded 8.5 acres of land to cemetery trustees Overton Hodges, C.C. Walker and Robert Wilson. Tradition holds that the cemetery was given the name Mt. Tabor for the site in Israel believed to be the site of the Biblical transfiguration of Jesus Christ.

There are references to several early graves being marked with stones which were later removed. The cemetery's first burial with a dated gravestone is that of I.E. Lindsey in 1868. Burrel Scarbrough died eight months after deeding the property in 1878 and is buried here along with Harriet and much of their family. Other burials include veterans from WWI, WWII, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. Notable features include curbed plots, ornate fencing, and an oval-shaped rock road that surrounds the oldest portion of Mt. Tabor Cemetery. Grave markers are mostly made of granite, limestone and marble. The entrance was constructed from the nearby Munger School House after the building burned in the early 1900s.

Mt. Tabor Cemetery has been enlarged through the years by donations of land and money. It has been cared for by the Sandusky community, primarily guided by the Scarbrough family, and has served its community and surrounding areas for more than 140 years.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2008

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (JJR), 6/21/2019, ed (BB) 11/20/19, rev 5/29/20, 8/23/20
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Harris County (Job #19HR06) Subject AA, SR (Atlas 22545) UTM:
Location: 1300 Victor St, Houston, TX 77019

Gregory School

In 1865, as the reality of Emancipation spread across Texas, many formerly enslaved African Americans left plantations and other places of bondage in search of a better life. Some established "Freedmen's Town" near Buffalo Bayou in Houston's Fourth Ward. The Freedmen's Bureau and the American Missionary Association worked with the Black community to establish schools in three early churches. Adults and children were taught in the same classes by White teachers. Houston's first purpose-built school for Blacks was the 1870 Gregory Institute, named for E.M. Gregory, a Freedmen's Bureau official. Black trustees Richard Allen, Rev. Elias Dibble, Peter Noble, Rev. Sandy Parker and William Waff raised money for the private school, located in a two-story brick building on Jefferson Avenue at Louisiana Street. In 1876, it became part of Houston's public school system, with Black teachers.

In 1877, Henry C. Hardy became the school's first Black principal. The school relocated to this site in a new wooden building in 1903. Overcrowding, neglect, and fire damage led to the 1926 construction of this two-story, 20,000-square-foot brick building, renamed the Gregory School. The new facility continued educating Black students to prosper within a segregated society. The Houston ISD officially closed the school in 1980, citing low enrollment and a deteriorating structure.

The site has been an educational, social and cultural anchor for the community for generations. Its historical and architectural significance is reflected in the site's 1985 listing in the National Register of Historic Places and its 1995 State Antiquities Landmark designation. Rededicated in 2009 as the African American Library at the Gregory School, it continues to preserve and promote the rich history and culture of Houston's Black community.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 7/29/2020, rev 7/30/20

12" x 6" supplemental plaque for attachment to existing post

Harris County (Job #19HR10)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>(Atlas</i>	<i>) UTM:</i>
----------------	---------------	---------------

Location: Houston, 1112 Southmore

Maurice Sullivan married Anne
Winston King, daughter of Dr. F.B.
and Elizabeth (Winston) King, in
1911. The Sullivan home was built at
Southmore and San Jacinto.

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 4/8/2020

10" Historic Texas Cemetery Medallion and 12" x 6" name and date plaque with post
Harrison County (Job #20HS01) Subject (Atlas22712) UTM: 14 000000E 000000N

Location: Pope City Road, Woodlawn

Pope Cemetery

Established 1863

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 6/23/2020

10" Historic Texas Cemetery Medallion and 12" x 6" name and date plaque with post

Lee County (Job #20LE01) Subject (Atlas22859) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N

Location: CR 402, Old Dime Box

Scott Cemetery

Established 1850

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 7/22/2019, rev (BB) 4/1/20, 4/20/20, 5/21/20

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Lamar County (Job #19LR01) Subject HO (Atlas 22448) UTM.

Location: Paris, 903 Bonham Street (Southwest corner of 8th Southwest and Bonham Streets)

**Sanitarium of Paris/
McCuistion Community Hospital**

In the early 1880s at his home, Dr. J.F. Hooks (1837-1895) operated the first hospital in Paris. By the late 1890s, the town also had Aikin Charity Hospital on West Washington Street and St. Joseph's Infirmary on Clarksville Street in east Paris.

Dr. Lorenzo Payton "Pate" McCuistion (1869-1947), descendant of Lamar County pioneer Anthony McCuistion, was the chief surgeon at St. Joseph's until 1912 when he left to work at Aikin Charity Hospital (later Lamar County Hospital). McCuistion envisioned a medical facility for short and long-term residents and modeled after health resorts. Two years later, with assistance from Paris citizens, he built his own hospital, the Sanitarium of Paris, opening on April 12, 1914.

McCuistion hired Chicago architect Mayer J. Sturm to design the 50-bed facility. The contractor was W.R. Eubank. McCuistion purchased the John Martin mansion to the south as the nurses' quarters. The first year saw more than 700 patients, many transferred from Aikin Hospital. In the 1930s, despite the Great Depression, the sanitarium grew, adding a new wing with a library, laboratories, rooms and offices as well as purchasing the George A. Griffiths home in 1937 to be used as a children's hospital.

The Paris Training School for Nurses transferred to the sanitarium and, along with other area hospitals, assisted the U.S. Army at Camp Maxey during World War II. By 1968, the sanitarium moved to a new facility on the north side of Paris and was renamed L.P. McCuistion Community Hospital. The building near this site was demolished in 1972. With the growth and success of the sanitarium and other hospitals in the area, Paris became known as a health center for northeast Texas and southeast Oklahoma.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 11/8/2019, ed (BB) 11/14/19, rev 5/21/20, 5/27/20
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Lamar County (Job #19LR02) Subject (Atlas 22464) UTM:

Location: Paris, 35 Graham Street

Jefferies Wagon Yard

Since the 1840 founding of Lamar County, the two acres north of the present-day Lamar County Courthouse have been used for residences, grist mill operations, retail and professional businesses and as a vehicle parking lot, first for wagons and later for automobiles. Located on City Block 41, the site is roughly bounded by West Price, NW 1st, Graham, and N. Main streets.

In 1866, Lee Anderson (1839-1915) purchased the north end of block 41. By 1892, the Red River Wagon Yard was located on Anderson's land, west of his blacksmith shop and home.

By 1893-94, the I.X.L. Wagon Yard was established at the south end of block 41. In 1902, Prentice D. "P.D." Jefferies (1870-1963) and his younger brother, Toomey J. Jefferies (1874-1957), took over operation of the I.X.L. and expanded it north into Anderson's property. P.D. Jefferies purchased Anderson's property in 1915-16. By 1921, his operation had been divided into two wagon yards, the I.X.L. and the Jefferies Wagon Yard. The I.X.L. Wagon Yard no longer existed by 1929.

People from all over the area traveled to Paris to buy, sell and trade goods on the square and conduct business at the courthouse. Because it was located nearby, the wagon yard on block 41 became a popular place for visitors to park and camp.

The wagon yard transformed into Jefferies Automobile parking lot, a family enterprise until 1968. Block 41 evolved, but a small portion was used as a municipal lot until the county purchased it in 1984. The Lamar County Courthouse restoration project enlarged the parking lot in 2005. In 2008, the county purchased the north part of block 41, giving it sole possession of the entire block, the first time the block had been owned by a single entity since 1852.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 7/29/2019, ed (BB) 12/4/19, rev 6/9/20
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Lavaca County (Job #19LC06) Subject MU, CZ (Atlas 22533) UTM;
Location: Shiner, 102 S. Avenue G

The Patek Orchestras

In the late 1800s, immigrants from central Europe streamed into central Texas, establishing several communities and introducing their cultures into existing towns. Many newcomers brought instruments, music and a love of dancing from the old country. John Patek Sr. (1869-1953), founder of the Patek Orchestra, developed an interest in music as a young boy playing in local bands in the small community of Mahous in Bohemia (later Czech Republic). He immigrated to New York in 1889 at the age of 20. Once in Texas, he settled near Shiner.

John Patek Sr. nurtured his talents in the community band and taught his sons to play, forming the Patek Orchestra between 1910 and 1920 with family and friends. The original band was composed of eight members, playing house dances for tips and favors. The Patek Orchestra had regular gigs performing locally at Bluecher Park and Dance Hall. They continued to play in the Lavaca County area at a number of dance halls, parks and events. In 1950, the band's name changed to the Joe Patek Orchestra, as John's son assumed management.

Over the years, the group gained popularity through concerts, radio shows and several recorded albums. Their most known musical legacy is "The Shiner Song," a reworked Czech standard that became a favorite of Texas audiences. The Joe Patek Orchestra officially retired at the end of 1982 at the annual Firemen's New Year's Eve Dance, after performing for this event since at least 1939. Through the years, the Patek orchestras brought joy to people through music while preserving and promoting Czech heritage in Texas.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 7/29/2019
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Live Oak County (Job #19LK03) Subject (Atlas 22605) UTM:
Location: George West, 301 Houston St.

Don Victoriano Chapa
Don Prisciliano Chapa

In Live Oak County, two generations of the Chapa family are remembered for their imprint on the land and the people. The family does not appear to have descended from aristocracy, yet those who knew them best bestowed the traditional honorific term *don* to father and son for their character and reputation.

Victoriano Chapa (c. 1812-1901) was born in rural Mexico near Matamoros. Little is known about his early life, but notably he and another boy were captured by Comanche Indians, finally escaping after four years. While captive, they accompanied the warriors on many raids into south Texas, thereby becoming familiar with the terrain. Victoriano married Manuella Longoria and the couple had three children; their younger son, Prisciliano, was Victoriano's lifelong companion, particularly after Manuella's death in 1857.

Prisciliano Chapa (1840-1919) learned to work with his father at an early age. Father and son came to Texas in 1856. Victoriano became a *mesteñero*, breaking and herding wild horses. In the 1870s, the Chapas were herding cattle with T.J. Lyne on Padre Island, when the men moved to Live Oak County where there was ample unclaimed grazing land. Victoriano bought his first property in 1877 along Spring Creek in the southwest part of the county, the first transactions toward more than 8,000 acres known as Chapa Pasture. On this land, Victoriano and Prisciliano raised Spanish horses and longhorn cattle, and provided parcels for their workers to cultivate. By all accounts, the Chapas and their neighbors took care of each other and the land. In 1901, Prisciliano persuaded Victoriano to sell the ranch and lease back one portion to live on for the rest of their lives. Both men are buried at Chapa Pasture. Their lives were a bridge between the old Spanish feudal system and south Texas' 20th century town development.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 8/18/2020

10" Historic Texas Cemetery Medallion and 12" x 6" name and date plaque with post
Matagorda County (Job #20MG03) Subject (Atlas23220) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N

Location: CR 427, Blessing

Partain Cemetery

Established 1857

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2020

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 8/16/2019, rev 6/1/20
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
San Saba County (Job #19SS02) Subject (Atlas 22559) UTM;
Location: San Saba, 601 W. Dry St.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church

Episcopal church services in San Saba date from the early years of settlement. Before the Texas Legislature created and organized San Saba County in 1856, Rev. John Fletcher Fish, a U.S. Army chaplain from San Antonio, held Episcopal services in the community. In 1876, citizens petitioned the Right Rev. Robert W.B. Elliott, bishop of the Missionary District of West Texas, to establish a mission church. Rev. Elliott agreed and sent Rev. Wallace Carnahan to establish the mission of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

The following year, Bishop Elliott purchased block 26 in the Harwood/Fentress Addition of San Saba from David W. Fentress for \$125, for the purpose of building a church. Worship services were intermittent, and until the sanctuary was completed, members gathered in various locations, including the Presbyterian church. The October 6, 1877, edition of the *San Saba News* reported on "Episcopal services at the court house at 11:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., by Reverend John H. Drumm." Bishop Elliott maintained an interest in the San Saba church, evidenced by his account of a mission visit in September 1885.

San Saba Episcopalians included those whose families had been in the faith for generations, more recent converts, and some coming directly from England, including the families of E.E. Risien and Nicholas D. Lidstone. The long-awaited Episcopal church building in San Saba became a reality in 1897 with the construction of a Carpenter Gothic style sanctuary. Fundraising came from selling lots, ice cream socials, and other efforts. For much of its history, the congregation has been small in size, necessitating worship services once or twice a month, or with ministers shared with Grace Episcopal Church at Llano. Since 1981, St. Luke's has been served by a full-time vicar. For generations, St. Luke's Episcopal Church has loved God and neighbor through faith and sacrifice.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 7/29/2019
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Smith County (Job #19SM01) Subject (Atlas) UTM:
Location: Lindale, 10960 CR 481

Carmel Cemetery

Georgia native Dr. Zachariah Ellison (1804-1863) and his wife, Emily (1812-1879), came to Texas in the 1830s, eventually acquiring 2,500 acres in northwest Smith County. James K. Beene settled nearby and established the Flora community and post office in the 1840s along the Dallas-Shreveport Road. The Ellisons had several daughters and welcomed a son, Alfred, in Sep. 1848, but he died two months later. His burial was the first in what would become Carmel Cemetery. Another infant son, Willie, was buried here in Feb. 1853. The Ellisons donated the surrounding property for a community burial ground serving Flora and the surrounding area.

Carmel Baptist Church organized in a vacant house on May 6, 1853, with charter members Pastor John Bledsoe, Mary Bledsoe, Serena Bledsoe, Deacon Milton Carter, Leah Niblack and John Niblack. The church eventually met next to the cemetery. There were many nearby large farms, plantations, and grain mills, and records indicate that prior to the Civil War, free and slave worshiped together at the church. Many of these early families and their descendants are buried in the cemetery. Richard B. Hubbard, who became governor of Texas in 1876, was an early church member.

The Flora community declined after the Civil War and the 1870s rise of railroad towns like Lindale. The cemetery continued to serve local families. The oldest part of the cemetery is in the northwest section, where the Ellison family plot is located. Marble, granite, concrete and iron ore grave markers are prominent. Notable gravestones include those for Masons, Shriners, Woodmen of the World, and military veterans spanning generations. The Carmel Cemetery Association formed in 1947 to maintain and preserve this precious record of area history.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2018

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 7/14/2020

10" Historic Texas Cemetery Medallion and 12" x 6" name and date plaque with post

Washington County (Job #20WT01) Subject (Atlas22781) UTM: 14 000000E 000000N

Location: 6200 Chadwick-Hogan Rd, Chappell Hill

Cegielski Cemetery

Established 1939

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2018

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (TMT_BB), 10/2/2019, ed (BB) 5/19/20, rev 5/29/20
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker WITHOUT post, mount to MASONRY
Wharton County (Job #19WH02) Subject (Atlas 22498) UTM;
Location: Louise, 900 3rd Street

Louise State Bank

In the 1900s, the growing town of Louise welcomed its first bank, which received its state charter in 1909. The board of directors included W.F. O'Briant, president; Dan W. Wybrants, secretary; and Alfred Peterson, W.G. Davis and Maude Davis. A two-story brick building, attributed to Victoria architect Jules Leffland, was completed in the center of the commercial district. Louise State Bank served the community until 1927, when Peoples Bank bought its assets and merged to become Peoples State Bank, which closed in 1932. First State Bank operated here from 1956 until 1974, when it opened a new facility. The building has been the site of much local history, having housed the community's first telephone exchange, public library and post office.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 11/8/2019, ed (BB) 5/16/20
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Wise County (Job #19WS01) Subject FP (Atlas 22499) UTM:
Location: Decatur, 106 South Trinity Street

Depression-era Projects in Wise County

The tumultuous years of the Great Depression were much the same in Decatur as in other small towns throughout the United States. Massive unemployment, bank closures, school closures and loss of farms and homes prompted President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal to boost local economies. Scrap metal collection sites, sewing rooms to produce affordable clothing, soil conservation, library projects and street improvements provided much needed jobs for the citizens of Wise County.

Work completed by Wise County residents through the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) created a more reliable road system throughout the county. With better roads, schools consolidated and transportation became easier. In July 1938, a new U.S. post office opened as the county's first federally funded building. Ray Stanford Strong's oil on canvas painting, *Texas Plains*, commissioned through the Public Works of Art Project, was installed in 1939 on the north wall. The basement housed the offices of the Farm Security Administration, county agent and home demonstration offices. After serving the community for 64 years, the post office was replaced in 2002 with new construction.

Between 1937 and 1940, \$300,000 federal dollars from Roosevelt's New Deal provided Decatur citizens with a post office, the 1939 WPA high school, gymnasium and tennis courts, and extensive roadwork along South Trinity Street. These buildings and improvements are symbols of the spirit and resiliency of the residents of Wise County who weathered the most difficult financial decade of the 20th century.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 6.4
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

Consider approval of designation for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs)

Background:

From April 1, 2020 to June 15, 2020, THC staff reviewed applications for twenty-five (25) Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs), which are ready for Commission approval.

Recommended RTHL designations and interpretive plaques for approval (25)

County	Job #	Topic
Bandera	20BN01	River Oaks Courts
Cameron	20CF01	Fernández-Champion-García-Warburton House
Cameron	20CF05	Casimiro Tamayo Building
Cameron	20CF06	J.L. Putegnat & Bro. Building
Cameron	20CF08	La Esperanza Plantation Bridge
Cameron	20CF07	Lily Spivey and William A. Rasco House
Comal	20CM02	Kopplin-Leitch House
Galveston	20GV01	Adolph and Regina Frenkel House
Galveston	20GV02	Max Faget Home and Workshop
Gillespie	20GL01	Krieger-Geyer House
Hemphill	20HH01	Glazier Calaboose
Hidalgo	20HG01	Weslaco Founders' House
Liberty	20LB02	Lovett House
Liberty	20LB03	Liberty County Bank/Zbranek Building
Live Oak	20LK01	Live Oak County Courthouse
Lampasas	20LM02	Lampasas City Hall
Lubbock	20LU03	Home Management House
Matagorda	20MG02	Linnie Roberts Elementary School
Milam	20MM01	Lawrence-Hubert House
Milam	20MM03	Worley Bridge
Randall	20RD02	"Roof with Snow" / Kimbrough House
Rockwall	20RW01	Historic Calaboose/Old Jail
San Saba	20SS02	Edwards-Smith-Ashley House
Tarrant	20TR04	Clota Terrell Boykin House
Young	20YN01	1921 Young County Jail

Suggested motion:

Move to adopt approval of the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation of Official Texas Historical Markers for twenty-five (25) properties.

**Consider approval of marker text request for Xi Chapter, Kappa Alpha Order,
Williamson County (20WM02)**

Background:

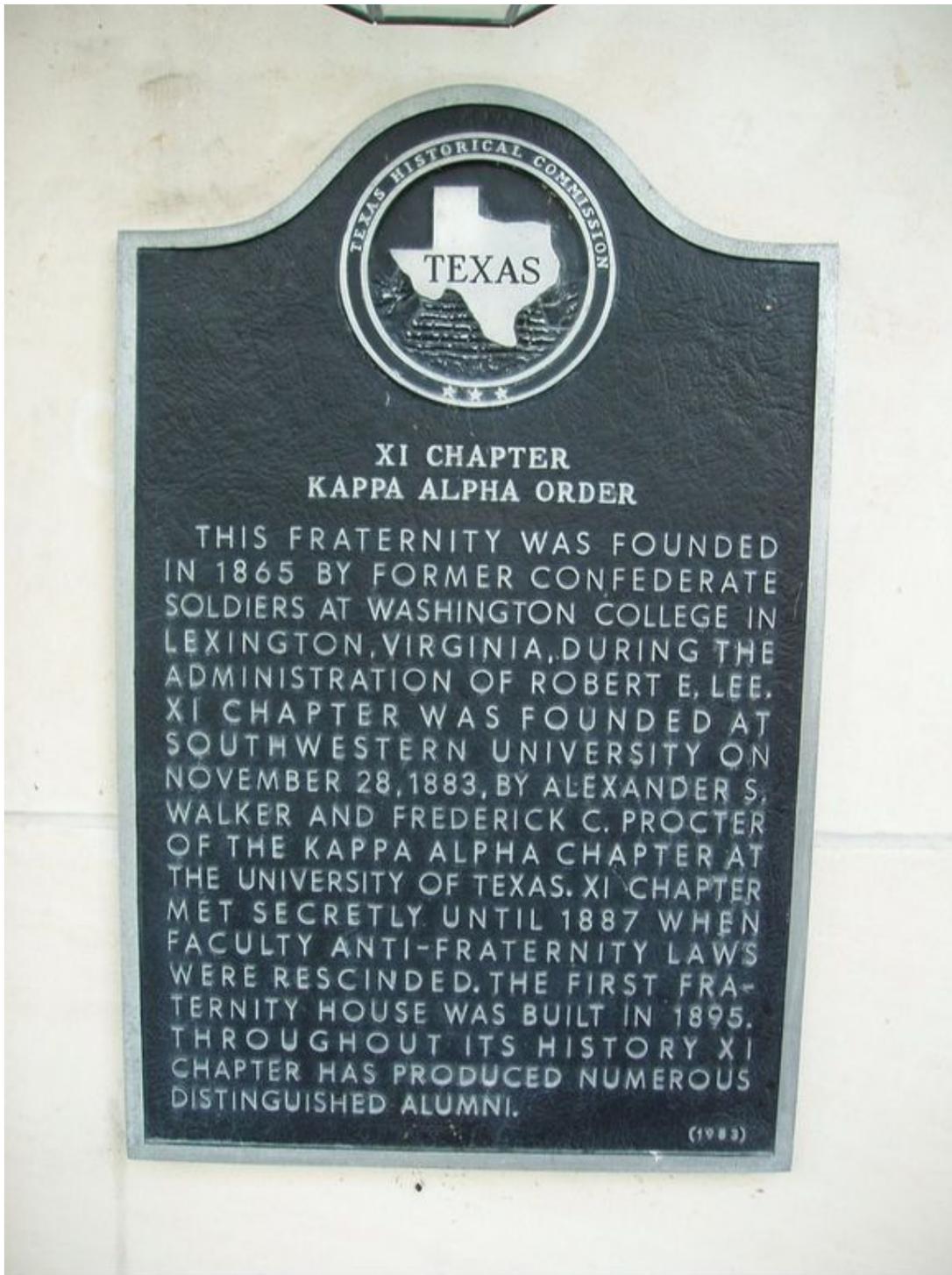
Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Section 21.12, relates to the Official Texas Historical Marker Program and allows for review of existing marker texts that include:

- (1) Includes the name of an individual or organization that is not spelled correctly;
- (2) Includes a date that is not historically accurate;
- (3) Includes a statement that is not historically accurate; or
- (4) Has been installed at the wrong location.

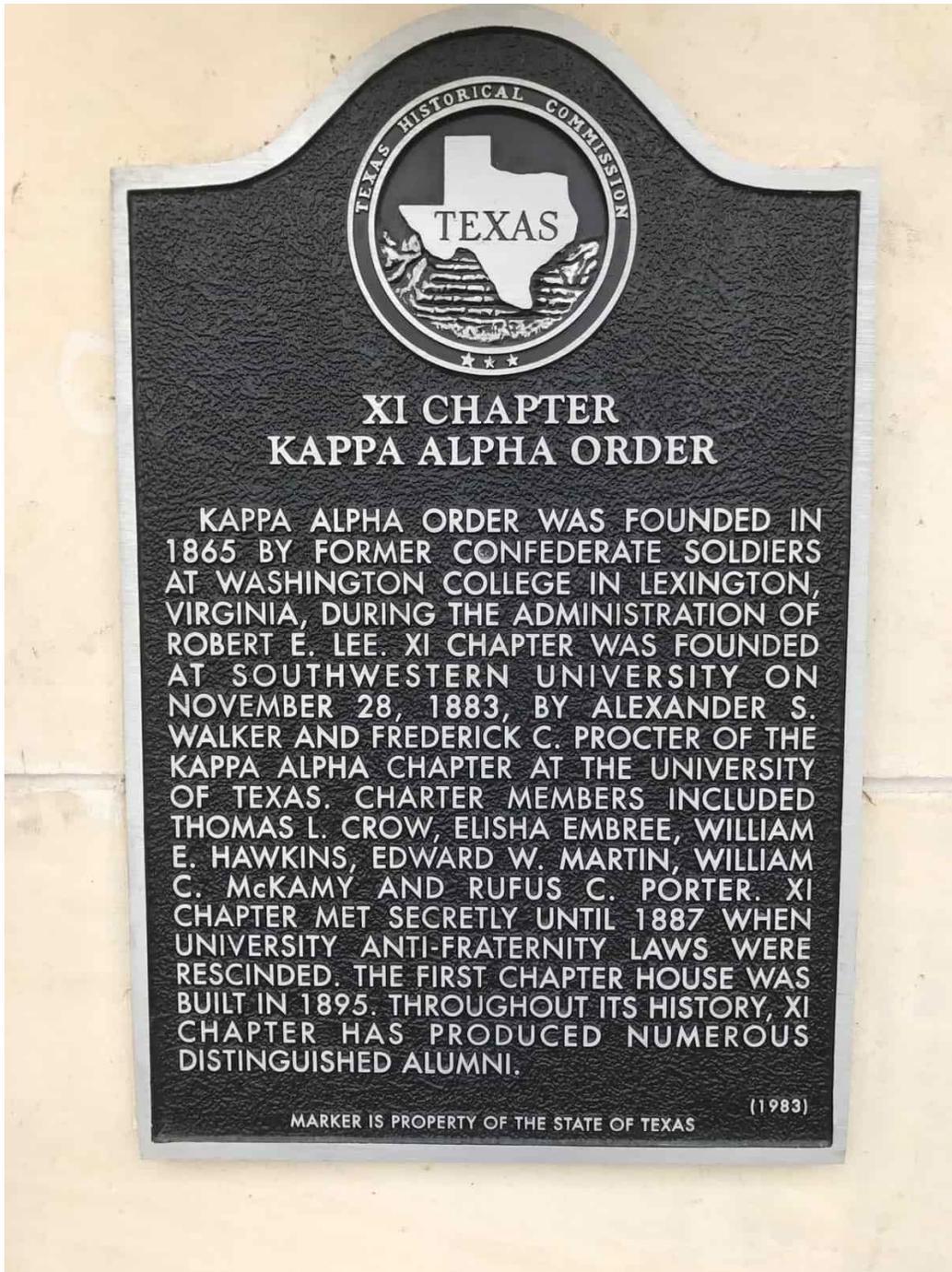
In August 2020, the Texas Historical Commission received an application for review of a marker text for Xi Chapter, Kappa Alpha Order in Williamson County, which was written in 1983 and replaced with nearly identical text in 2009. The claim in question refers to a reference to the Southwestern University chapter being founded by members of the University of Texas at Austin chapter. See following pages for background.

Suggested motion:

Move to deny request for a new historical marker through the marker text request process for Xi Chapter, Kappa Alpha Order, Williamson County (20WM02), as evidence does not support that the marker text includes a statement that is not historically accurate.



1983 marker



2009 marker

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

REQUEST FOR A REVIEW OF MARKER TEXT

Marker Title: Xi Chapter Kappa Alpha Order

County: Williamson

Marker Number (if known): N/A

Marker Year: 1983

Reason for marker correction (please give brief reason for correction)

- The name of an individual or organization is not spelled correctly:
- Text includes a date that is not historically accurate:
- Text includes a statement that is not historically accurate:
- Has been installed at the wrong location:

Street address of marker site, if applicable: 1000 McKenzie Dr., Georgetown, TX, 78626

Otherwise, give a precise verbal description here (e.g. northwest corner of 3rd and Elm, or FM 1411, 2.6 miles east of Post Oak Creek):

Requestor (may be individual or organization): Kappa Alpha Order Xi Chapter

Contact person (if applicable): Noah Clark

Mailing address: N/A City, State, Zip: N/A

Phone: 832-236-2949 Email address (required): noah0502@comcast.net

Requests shall be submitted to the Commission at 1511 Colorado St., Austin, TX 78701; by mail to P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711; or by email to thc@thc.texas.gov.

Please include the following:

1. A current photograph of the marker.
2. Supporting documentation
(no more than 10 single-sided pages printed in a font size no smaller than 11)

Please see <https://www.thc.texas.gov/marker-review> for full details of the review process.

Revised March 2019

Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
512.463.6100
fax 512.475.4872
thc@thc.texas.gov



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

www.thc.texas.gov



XI CHAPTER

The Xi Chapter was established on 11/28/1883 at Southwestern University. This chapter is located in Georgetown, TX.

Founder(s): F. C. Proctor, A. S. Walker Jr.

Charter: November 28, 1883, J. S. Candler

Charter Members: Thomas Lawrence Crow, Elisha Embree, William Edward Hawkins, Edward Wilson Martin, William Cooper McKamy, Rufus Choate Porter

Kappa Alpha Order is working with PCI to create the 2020 Alumni Directory. Have questions?

[Click Here](#)





OMICRON CHAPTER

The Omicron Chapter was established on 10/18/1883 at University of Texas at Austin. This chapter is located in Austin, TX.

Founder(s): A. J. Gibson, J. D. Choate

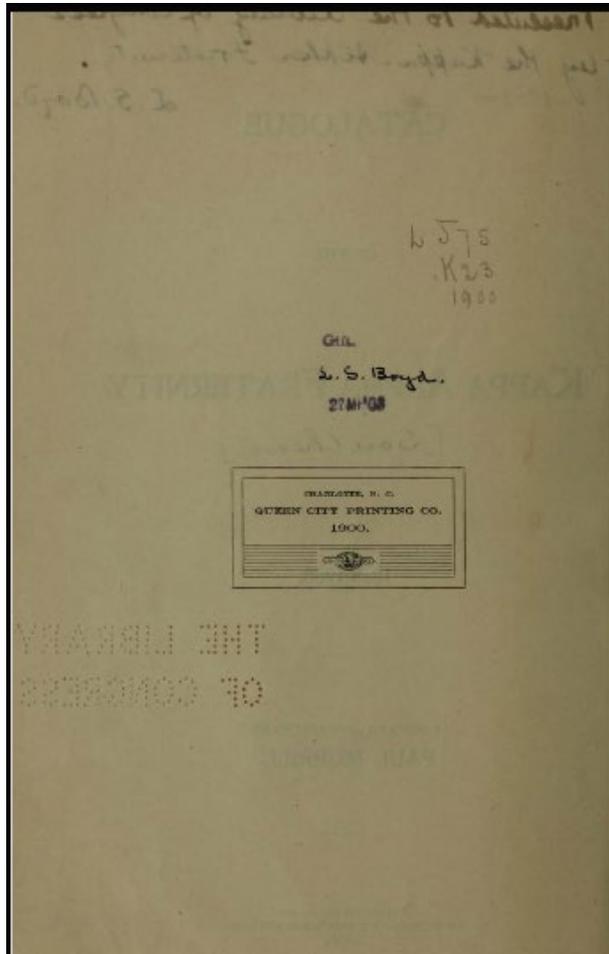
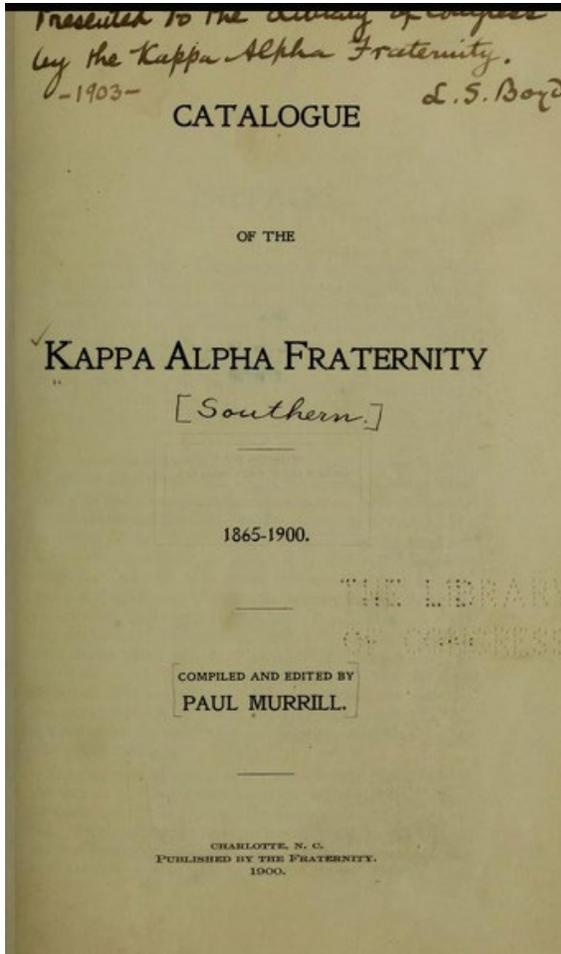
Charter: October 5, 1883, J. S. Candler

Chapter Members: Adam Joseph Gibson, James Robert
Kappa Alpha Order is working with PCI to create the 2020 Alumni Directory. Have questions?

[Click Here](#)



Catalogue of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, 1865-1900. Compiled and edited by Paul Murrill. Charlotte, NC. Published by the Fraternity (Queen City Printing Co.), 1900. (at <https://archive.org/details/catalogueofkappa00kapp/page/n5/mode/2up>)



Title pages

Catalogue of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, 1865-1900. Compiled and edited by Paul Murrill. Charlotte, NC. Published by the Fraternity (Queen City Printing Co.), 1900. (at <https://archive.org/details/catalogueofkappa00kapp/page/n5/mode/2up>)

HISTORY. 21

Chapter List.

Order of Founding.	Name.	Location.	Date of Establishment.
1	Alpha	Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.	Dec. 21, 1865.
2	Beta	Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.	Mar. 8, 1868.
3	Gamma	University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.	April 6, 1868.
4	Delta	Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.	Feb. 23, 1869.
5	Epsilon	Emory College, Oxford, Ga.	June 4, 1869.
6	Zeta	Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Va.	Nov. 26, 1869.
7	Iota	Richmond College, Richmond, Va.	March 28, 1870.
8	Theta (prime)	Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga. (1872)	Dec. 25, 1870.
9	Iota	Furman University, Greenville, S. C. (1869)	May 8, 1871.
10	Kappa	Mercer University, Macon, Ga.	Nov. 8, 1873.
11	Lambda	University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.	Nov. 18, 1873.
12	Mu (prime)	Newberry College, Walhalla, S. C. (1876)	Nov. 26, 1873.
13	Omicron (prime)	Bethel Academy, Fauquier County, Va. (1879)	Oct. —, 1873.
14	Pi (prime)	Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga. (1883)	April 18, 1879.
15	Sigma	Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.	Feb. 18, 1880.
16	Rho	S. C. College, Columbia, S. C. (1890)	Jan. 4, 1881.
17	Tau	Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C. (1894)	Jan. 8, 1881.
18	Upsilon	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.	Nov. 25, 1881.
19	Psi	Tulane University, New Orleans, La.	Jan. 14, 1882.
20	Phi	Southern University, Greensboro, Ala.	Jan. 17, 1882.
21	Chi	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.	April 9, 1883.
22	Omega	Centre College, Danville, Ky.	Sept. 4, 1883.
23	Theta (second)	S. C. Military Academy, Charleston, S. C. (1890)	Oct. 1, 1883.
24	Omicron	University of Texas, Austin, Texas.	Oct. 5, 1883.
25	Mu (second)	Ersine College, Due West, S. C. (1893)	Nov. 14, 1883.
26	Nu	Alabama A. & M. College, Auburn, Ala.	Nov. 24, 1883.
27	Xi	Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas.	Nov. 28, 1883.
28	Pi	University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.	Dec. 1, 1883.
29	A-Alpha	University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.	Dec. 1, 1883.
30	A-Beta	University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	June 17, 1885.
31	A-Gamma	Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.	July 2, 1885.
32	A-Delta	William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.	July 5, 1887.
33	A-Epsilon	S. W. Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.	Nov. 16, 1887.
34	A-Zeta	William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.	Jan. 3, 1890.
35	A-Eta	Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.	Feb. 5, 1890.
36	A-Theta	Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 3, 1891.
37	A-Iota	Centenary College, Jackson, La.	Sept. 14, 1891.
38	A-Kappa	Missouri State University, Columbia, Mo.	Sept. 20, 1891.
39	A-Lambda	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.	Oct. 21, 1891.
40	Theta	Kentucky State College, Lexington, Ky.	Feb. 21, 1892.
41	A-Mu	Millage College, Jackson, Miss.	Oct. 1, 1893.
42	A-Nu	Emory & Henry College, Emory, Va. (1893)	Dec. 21, 1893.
43	A-Xi	Columbia University, Washington, D. C.	Nov. 28, 1896.
44	A-Pi	University of California, Berkeley, California.	Mar. 6, 1899.
45	A-Rho	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.	April 27, 1899.
46	A-Sigma	Leland Stanford, Jr. Univ., Palo Alto, Cal.	Oct. 27, 1899.
47	A-Tau	West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.	March 16, 1897.
48	A-Upsilon	Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.	Oct. 21, 1899.
49	A-Phi	Hampden Sidney College, Hampden Sidney, Va.	Dec. 6, 1899.
50	A-Chi	University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss.	Jan. 19, 1900.

The first three chapters were established before the office of the K. C. was instituted. Amongst 10 of Alpha, provided at the organization of Beta and sanctioned the founding of Gamma. As K. C. granted the charters of the chapters from the 4th to the 8th and 9th to 21st inclusive. Collins the 9th; Hardeman the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th; Neal the 16th to 18th inclusive. Candler the 19th to 21st. Whitworth the 22d; Hamer the 23d, and White the 24th to 37th inclusive.

As will be noticed, the order of the alphabet has been followed in the naming of the chapters, with the following exceptions: The names Nu and Xi (prime) were set apart for chapters that failed to be established. For no apparent reason Sigma was established before Rho, and Psi before Phi and Chi. When a chapter is dead beyond hope of revival its name is given to another.

Chapter List.

Order of Founding.	Name.	Location.	Date of Establishment.
1	Alpha	Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.	Dec. 21, 1865.
2	Beta	Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.	Mar. 8, 1868.
3	Gamma	University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.	April 6, 1868.
4	Delta	Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.	Feb. 23, 1869.
5	Epsilon	Emory College, Oxford, Ga.	June 4, 1869.
6	Zeta	Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Va.	Nov. 26, 1869.
7	Iota	Richmond College, Richmond, Va.	March 28, 1870.
8	Theta (prime)	Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga. (1872)	Dec. 25, 1870.
9	Iota	Furman University, Greenville, S. C. (1869)	May 8, 1871.
10	Kappa	Mercer University, Macon, Ga.	Nov. 8, 1873.
11	Lambda	University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.	Nov. 18, 1873.
12	Mu (prime)	Newberry College, Walhalla, S. C. (1876)	Nov. 26, 1873.
13	Omicron (prime)	Bethel Academy, Fauquier County, Va. (1879)	Oct. —, 1873.
14	Pi (prime)	Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga. (1883)	April 18, 1879.
15	Sigma	Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.	Feb. 18, 1880.
16	Rho	S. C. College, Columbia, S. C. (1890)	Jan. 4, 1881.
17	Tau	Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C. (1894)	Jan. 8, 1881.
18	Upsilon	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.	Nov. 25, 1881.
19	Psi	Tulane University, New Orleans, La.	Jan. 14, 1882.
20	Phi	Southern University, Greensboro, Ala.	Jan. 17, 1882.
21	Chi	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.	April 9, 1883.
22	Omega	Centre College, Danville, Ky.	Sept. 4, 1883.
23	Theta (second)	S. C. Military Academy, Charleston, S. C. (1890)	Oct. 1, 1883.
24	Omicron	University of Texas, Austin, Texas.	Oct. 5, 1883.
25	Mu (second)	Ersine College, Due West, S. C. (1893)	Nov. 14, 1883.
26	Nu	Alabama A. & M. College, Auburn, Ala.	Nov. 24, 1883.
27	Xi	Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas.	Nov. 28, 1883.
28	Pi	University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.	Dec. 1, 1883.
29	A-Alpha	University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.	Dec. 1, 1883.
30	A-Beta	University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	June 17, 1885.

p. 21 Chapter List – 24. Omicron Chapter Oct. 5, 1883, 27. Xi Chapter Nov. 28, 1883.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY,
GEORGETOWN, TEX.

Chartered in 1873. Controlled by M. E. Church, South.

FRATERNITIES:

{ Rainbow, 1882-'86. Kappa Sigma, 1886.
 { United with Phi Delta Theta. Phi Delta Theta, 1886.
 Kappa Alpha, 1883. Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1887-'88.
 Phi Phi Phi, 1894-'96.

XI CHAPTER.

CHARTER MEMBERS:—T. L. Crow, Elisha Embree, W. E. Hawkins, E. W. Martin, W. C. McKamy, and R. C. Porter.

FOUNDERS:—F. C. Proctor and A. S. Walker, Jr. (both of Omicron.)

Chartered November 28, 1883, by J. S. Candler, K. C. The chapter was *sub rosa* until May, 1886, and the anti-fraternity laws were repealed in September, 1887. A chapter house was built in 1895, and is owned by the chapter.

Members of Xi Chapter.

ADICKES, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Brownwood, Tex.
 Born, Huntsville, Tex., '67; ent., '84; init., '85. Merchant.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS,
AUSTIN, TEX.

Chartered, 1881. Opened in 1883.
 The State University.

FRATERNITIES:

{ Rainbow, 1883-'86. Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884.
 { United with Phi Delta Theta. Sigma Chi, 1885.
 Kappa Alpha, 1883. Beta Theta Pi, 1886.
 Phi Delta Theta, 1883. Sigma Nu, 1886.
 Phi Gamma Delta, 1883-'87. Chi Phi, 1882.
 Kappa Sigma, 1884. Phi Phi Phi, 1897.
 Alpha Tau Omega, 1897.

OMICRON CHAPTER.

CHARTER MEMBERS:—A. J. Gibson (Chi), J. R. Hamilton, F. C. Proctor, H. C. Randolph, A. S. Walker, Jr. W. H. Wilson, W. R. Spaulding and E. F. Jalonick.

FOUNDERS:—A. J. Gibson (Chi), and J. D. Choate (Kappa).

Chartered October 18, 1883 by J. S. Candler, K. C. In June, '87 the chapter became inactive, but was revived October 17, 1891. An unsuccessful attempt to revive the chapter was made in the fall of 1888, resulting in a single initiation. A chapter house is owned.

Members of Omicron Chapter.

AUSTIN, HENRY, JR., Galveston, Tex.
 Born, Galveston, Tex., '66; ent., '85; init., '85. Minister.

p. 209 – Xi Chapter chartered Nov. 28, 1883 p. 218 – Omicron Chapter chartered Oct. 18, 1883
 by F.C. Proctor and A.S. Walker, Jr. (both of Omicron)

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 14.3
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

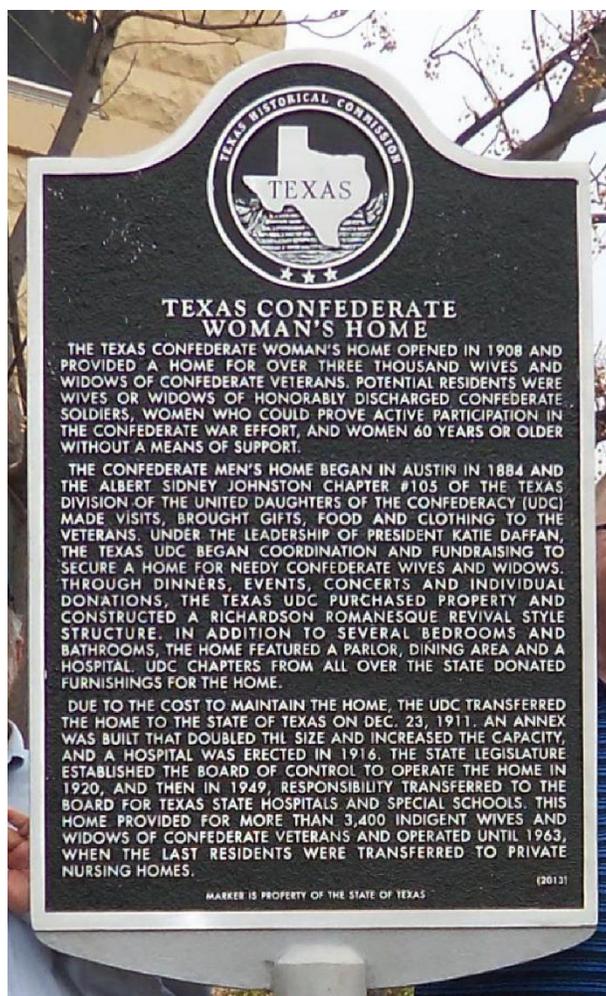
Consider removal of Texas Confederate Woman's Home historical marker, Travis County

Background

In fall 2012, a subject marker application was submitted for Texas Confederate Woman's Home at 3710 Cedar Street, Austin, Travis County, Texas. The topic was approved and the marker was cast and shipped in fall 2013. In July 2020, the property owner, AGE of Central Texas, contacted the THC to request removal of the historical marker. Their materials are enclosed here.

Recommended options for motion:

- Move to approve request to remove historical marker for Texas Confederate Woman's Home, Travis County and relocate to a location approved by the Texas Historical Commission.
- Move to reject request to remove historical marker for Texas Confederate Woman's Home, Travis County.



2013 historical marker



July 2020 – historical marker with covering



July 8, 2020

Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711-2276
c/o Chris Florance

Founded By:

Bert Kruger Smith
Willie Kocurek, J.D.

Board of Directors:

Patti Tauber
President

Catherine Vergara
Vice President

John B. Miller II
Treasurer

Julia Menegay
Secretary

Jared A. Greathouse
Past President

Darby Armont

Mary Beth Chalk

Craig Couch

Margaret DeVinney

Ismael Martinez

Jason McBride

Brianna McKinney

Liz Nielson

Lina Supnet-Zapata

Cindy Swink

Ronnie Taylor

Mission:

AGE of Central Texas helps older adults and their caregivers thrive as they navigate the realities and opportunities of aging and caregiving.

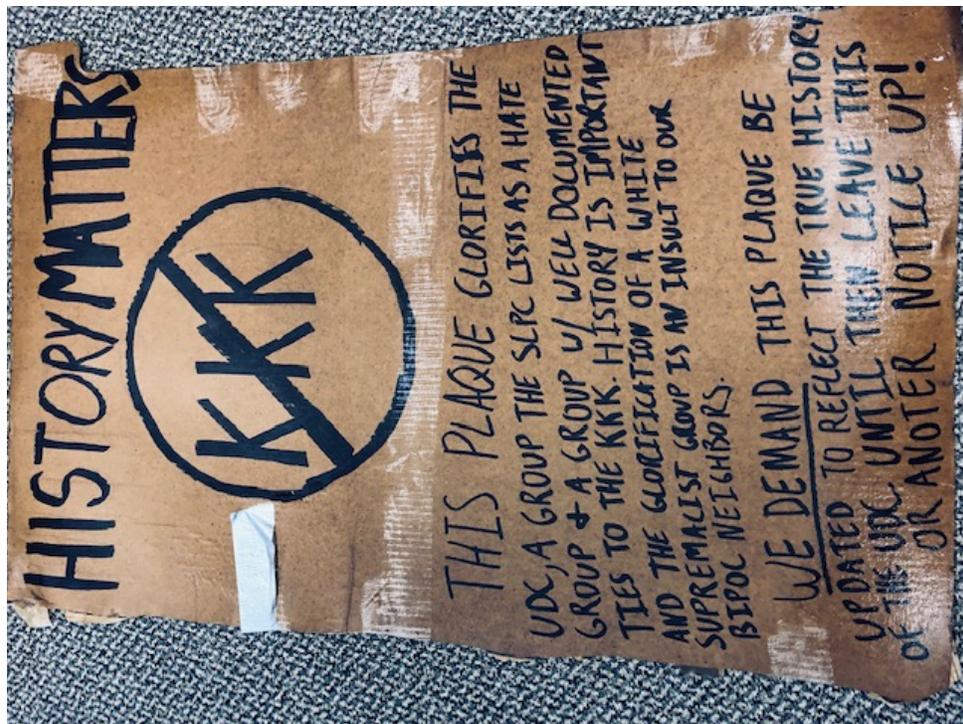
Generously supported by:



Dear Chris;

We most certainly thank you for taking the time to work with us regarding the Historical Marker placed on our property. It has been a bone of contention with the community as soon as it was posted.

The largest issues that has been prevalent through the years is the fact that the United Daughters of the Confederacy funded the building, which has been a place of good will and hope over the years, but they also funded monuments in North Carolina to the Ku Klux Klan. I am providing a picture of the most recent Historical Marker covering as an example.



We would very much like to have this marker removed as it distracts from the wonderful work that happens every day within the walls of the AGE building.

Removal most certainly cannot take away from the history of the building and why it was built, nor does it diminish the future programs and services that are dedicated to our community's older adults and caregivers.

Thank you for your assistance and consideration.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Anderson
Executive Director
AGE of Central Texas

From: [Charles Sadnick](#)
To: [Esther Brickley](#)
Cc: [Chris Florance](#); [Bob Brinkman](#)
Subject: RE: Please return my call regarding a historical marker
Date: Monday, August 24, 2020 12:38:29 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image007.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[thc_email_logo_65px_e6b590e5-b608-48df-a46f-bbaf70308c09.png](#)
[thc_email_signature_url_2_9467b7d4-3cf0-4ad6-a56a-a173b9a5102c.png](#)
[thc_email_signature_fb_18px_f52434f2-a1bc-4678-9a22-33dd4606f18b.png](#)
[thc_email_signature_twitter_18px_a0320705-84ac-453d-b948-ce7b9ec24d9b.png](#)
[thc_email_signature_ig_18px_b246144c-2e4c-4e72-a377-d3dbb77f8934.png](#)
[thc_email_signature_vt_18px_87f9dc8d-8149-47b9-988d-88c487090614.png](#)
[thc_email_signature_li_18px_5bdd2c5b-c609-480e-a872-4fe1572cd908.png](#)
[thc_email_signature_email_18px_61592cdc-f8f6-43c2-83c5-648830375491.png](#)

Thanks, Esther. We'll keep this email and include it with quarterly meeting materials if a proposed revised inscription shows up on the agenda for the October Quarterly Meeting, which is possible.



Charles Sadnick

Division Director
History Programs Division
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711-2276
Phone: +1 512 463 5854
Fax: +1 512 475 3122



From: Esther Brickley <Esther.Brickley@thc.texas.gov>
Sent: Monday, August 24, 2020 12:31 PM
To: Charles Sadnick <Charles.Sadnick@thc.texas.gov>
Subject: FW: Please return my call regarding a historical marker

Just FYI:



Esther Brickley

Senior Executive Assistant/Records Management Officer
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711-2276
Phone: +1 512 463 5768
Fax: +1 512 463 8222



Terry Ayers <mototerry@sbcglobal.net>

Sent: Monday, August 24, 2020 12:02 PM
To: Chris Florance <Chris.Florance@thc.texas.gov>
Cc: Esther Brickley <Esther.Brickley@thc.texas.gov>
Subject: Please return my call regarding a historical marker

CAUTION: External Email – This email originated from outside the THC email system. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Mr. Florance,

My name is Terry Ayers. I represent a 501(c)(3) non-profit Confederate Heritage organization, **Descendants of Confederate Veterans**, aka **DCV**. I was given your contact information by THC Senior Executive Assistant Esther Brickley. I left a message on your voice mail to return my call. My contact information is at the end of this message.

In 2009 our organization launched a project to obtain State of Texas Historical Markers for two sites. The first was the site where the Confederate Men's Home operated in Austin, Texas. Although the land use had changed and the home had physically been removed we were certain a marker would meet the criteria for placement. We sponsored it and it was approved and successfully placed at the site. The next marker we sponsored was for the Confederate Woman's Home, also located in Austin.

Doing one marker project at a time and due to the lengthy process it was in 2012 when we submitted the application to sponsor a marker for the Confederate Woman's Home at 3710 Cedar St. Austin, Texas 78705. This marker would have special significance because the original building that is still there was constructed to be the Confederate Woman's Home. It bears a corner stone identifying it as Confederate Woman's Home. The marker was approved and installed in 2013. The owner of the building and the property is AGE of Central Texas. <https://ageofcentraltx.org/>. In coordination with the Travis County Historical Commission permission was sought and obtained from AGE, the property owner to place the marker on their property. Our experience placing the Men's Home marker in the Public Right-of-Way was both cumbersome and expensive. Very early in the process, even prior to contacting the Travis County Historical Commission I met with the Executive Director of AGE to see if they would be receptive to having a State of Texas Historical Marker. They already had a City of Austin Historical Landmark designation and I believe they also have an archeological designation but I am not certain of that. The Executive Director at the time was totally receptive, even appearing to be excited at the prospect of having a Texas State Historical marker. With that blessing we moved forward.

This marker is the reason I am seeking assistance from the THC. It is marker number 17561, atlas number 55070177561. Last week one of our members discovered the marker has been completely covered in black plastic. My first thought it was covered by AGE because of vandalism or to prevent vandalism due to the unrest nationwide. My very last thought was it was covered by AGE for political reasons.

I took a drive to look at the marker to see if there were any indication it had been vandalized. To my shock and horror I discovered it indeed had been vandalized by AGE, the property owner. The marker is totally covered with black plastic. Two notices are attached to the marker covering in full view of the public that without a doubt confirms AGE of Central Texas is responsible for this egregious act of bigotry. The notice on the marker suggests going to this page on their web site: <https://ageofcentraltx.org/index.php/elementor-6148/>

It clearly states on the marker it is the property of the State of Texas. I understand it must be

placed where it can be viewed by every citizen who desires to see it. As you know many historic minded people when visiting a city will visit many if not all historic sites. I immediately notified the President of the DCV. He asked that we keep a lid on the situation until the Board of Directors could meet and determine a course of action to take. I did not contact AGE, nor has AGE been contacted by our organization. To my knowledge no one representing our organization has contacted AGE. Last Saturday the Board of Directors met in Hillsboro to determine the proper course of action. Because I live locally in Pflugerville, am a native of Austin, and was the committee of one that navigated the process to successfully obtain the Men's Home Marker and the Woman's Home Marker I was instructed by the Board to contact the THC to seek removal of the unlawful covering on the marker and restoring it to it's original condition and purpose for all to see.

When the DCV dedicated the marker in 2014 we had attendees at the ceremony from all parts of Texas. It is a huge sense of pride for descendants of not just Confederate Soldiers and Sailors, but descendants of the elderly widows and indigent wives of Confederate men. They are our Great-grandmothers, our Aunts and so on.

I am asking to meet with the appropriate person or persons to further discuss action the THC will take. As the sponsor of the marker that was paid for by our organization with funds raised by children in cooperation with the United Daughters of the Confederacy and their umbrella group Children of the Confederacy, we are asking to be afforded the opportunity to provide the THC with additional factual information and documents to support our effort to right this terrible wrong.

Please understand the organization I am representing in this matter, the Descendants of Confederate Veterans is committed to resolving this issue in the appropriate manner within the guidelines of the Texas Historical Commission. Time is important and I cannot stress that enough. Even though we have for the most part kept a lid on what has occurred the streets and social media are already talking.

Please return my call as soon as possible. I am respecting your request not to consider this an emergency so I will wait through today for a return call and not contact you on your private cell phone.

I appreciate your time and I look forward to speaking with you.

Regards,

Terry Ayers
Public Information Officer
Descendants of Confederate Veterans
512-251-5366
Or
512-925-6101

Please visit our web site. We do good work.
www.DCVTX.org

From: [Mark Wolfe](#)
To: [Steve Lucas](#)
Cc: [Bob Brinkman](#)
Subject: RE: Woman's Home Marker
Date: Friday, August 28, 2020 9:17:35 AM
Attachments: [thc_email_logo_65px_e6b590e5-b608-48df-a46f-bbaf70308c09.png](#)
[thc_email_signature_url_2_9467b7d4-3cf0-4ad6-a56a-a173b9a5102c.png](#)
[thc_email_signature_fb_18px_f52434f2-a1bc-4678-9a22-33dd4606f18b.png](#)
[thc_email_signature_twitter_18px_a0320705-84ac-453d-b948-ce7b9ec24d9b.png](#)
[thc_email_signature_ig_18px_b246144c-2e4c-4e72-a377-d3dbb77f8934.png](#)
[thc_email_signature_vt_18px_87f9dc8d-8149-47b9-988d-88c487090614.png](#)
[thc_email_signature_li_18px_5bdd2c5b-c609-480e-a872-4fe1572cd908.png](#)
[thc_email_signature_email_18px_61592cdc-f8f6-43c2-83c5-648830375491.png](#)

Mr. Lucas,

If your organization can identify another site that is appropriate for the marker (and that's usually not easy, since the marker text is very specific as to the location of the subject building), and if the owner of that property is willing to permit the installation of the marker, I can take that request to my commission. The commission is currently scheduled to meet in College Station on October 27-28, although of course that might become a videoconference, or the dates might change. I understand that AGE intends to file a formal request for removal of the marker, and for removal of the State Antiquities Landmark designation on the building, and those requests would be heard at the October meeting. So that would be a likely time for the commission to also consider moving the marker to another location.

If you have any additional questions regarding this process, Bob Brinkman in our marker program should be able to assist you. He can be reached at the email address above.

Thanks.

Mark



Mark Wolfe

Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711-2276
Phone: +1 512 936 4323
Fax: +1 512 463 8222



From: Steve Lucas <lucas_steve@verizon.net>
Sent: Tuesday, August 25, 2020 5:19 PM
To: Mark Wolfe <Mark.Wolfe@thc.texas.gov>
Subject: Woman's Home Marker

CAUTION: External Email – This email originated from outside the THC email system. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Mr. Wolfe,

My name is Steve Lucas and I am President of the Board of Directors of the Descendants of Confederate Veterans. I know you're aware that we are the sponsors of the Historical Marker at the site of the former Confederate Woman's Home in Austin and are aware of the situation there. Mr. Terry Ayers has sent me a copy of your correspondence with him and has briefed me on his conversation with Mr. Florance.

First, thank you and Mr. Florance very much for taking the time to talk with us about the matter. We were understandably distressed when we saw that the marker had been covered. The reason for it being covered is irrelevant. We are a historical preservation organization and any time such a thing were to happen we would find it sad and object to it. The only thing more sad would be to see the marker go away entirely. I understand that the property owner has their rights but you must admit that there is a certain bit of irony that an organization dedicated to the well being of the aged population (AGE) would not want to commemorate the very building they occupy, which did that very thing in the past and is marked as such with the THC marker.

I now ask for your help. How can we work together to ensure that the marker is not wasted and that all the work (and money) of both of our organizations has not gone to by the wayside? And most importantly how can we ensure that the original intent of the marker and the purpose of our organizations is carried out? It is my understanding that the newest rules for moving the marker to a public right-of-way at the AGE site requires permission of AGE itself. I think we can guess that such permission would be denied. If they don't want it in their yard, they wouldn't want it on the other side of the fence, either.

Would you and the Texas Historical Commission help us? We are not a large organization with deep pockets but if the Historical Commission would help us with a location at or reasonably near the site I'm sure we might be able to pay for the cost of relocating the marker. After all, our organization's purposes are the same...to see that this historical site is appropriately and adequately marked for all to see and learn about for years to come. We are reaching out as interested citizens and as the sponsors of the marker. We feel as though we have "skin in the game" as the saying goes, not to mention an investment in the future with this site already.

I look forward to hearing from you and hopefully working with you and the THC as we find a solution to our mutual problem.

I am, sir, grateful for your time.

Steve Lucas
Board President
Descendants of Confederate Veterans
www.dcvtx.org

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM), 7/15/2013
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Travis County (Job #13TV08) Subject (Atlas 17561) UTM:
Location: Austin, 3710 Cedar Street

TEXAS CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME

THE TEXAS CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME OPENED IN 1908 AND PROVIDED A HOME FOR OVER THREE THOUSAND WIVES AND WIDOWS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS. POTENTIAL RESIDENTS WERE WIVES OR WIDOWS OF HONORABLY DISCHARGED CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS, WOMEN WHO COULD PROVE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE CONFEDERATE WAR EFFORT, AND WOMEN 60 YEARS OR OLDER WITHOUT A MEANS OF SUPPORT.

THE CONFEDERATE MEN'S HOME BEGAN IN AUSTIN IN 1884 AND THE ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON CHAPTER #105 OF THE TEXAS DIVISION OF THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY (UDC) MADE VISITS, BROUGHT GIFTS, FOOD AND CLOTHING TO THE VETERANS. UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT KATIE DAFFAN, THE TEXAS UDC BEGAN COORDINATION AND FUNDRAISING TO SECURE A HOME FOR NEEDY CONFEDERATE WIVES AND WIDOWS. THROUGH DINNERS, EVENTS, CONCERTS AND INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS, THE TEXAS UDC PURCHASED PROPERTY AND CONSTRUCTED A RICHARDSON ROMANESQUE REVIVAL STYLE STRUCTURE. IN ADDITION TO SEVERAL BEDROOMS AND BATHROOMS, THE HOME FEATURED A PARLOR, DINING AREA AND A HOSPITAL. UDC CHAPTERS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE DONATED FURNISHINGS FOR THE HOME.

DUE TO THE COST TO MAINTAIN THE HOME, THE UDC TRANSFERRED THE HOME TO THE STATE OF TEXAS ON DEC. 23, 1911. AN ANNEX WAS BUILT THAT DOUBLED THE SIZE AND INCREASED THE CAPACITY, AND A HOSPITAL WAS ERECTED IN 1916. THE STATE LEGISLATURE ESTABLISHED THE BOARD OF CONTROL TO OPERATE THE HOME IN 1920, AND THEN IN 1949, RESPONSIBILITY TRANSFERRED TO THE BOARD FOR TEXAS STATE HOSPITALS AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS. THIS HOME PROVIDED FOR MORE THAN 3,400 INDIGENT WIVES AND WIDOWS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS AND OPERATED UNTIL 1963, WHEN THE LAST RESIDENTS WERE TRANSFERRED TO PRIVATE NURSING HOMES.

(2013)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

**SUBJECT MARKERS:
2013 Official Texas Historical Marker
COVERSHEET**

**Complete the form and send to markerapplication@thc.state.tx.us
Valid September 1, 2012 to November 15, 2012 only**

APPROVAL BY COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION (required)

As chair or duly appointed marker chair, I certify the following:

The topic qualifies for an Official Texas Historical Marker according to marker policies on the THC website. Representatives of the CHC have met or talked with the potential marker sponsor and discussed the marker program policies as outlined on the THC web site. The application has been filled out correctly. The narrative history and documentation have been reviewed for accuracy.

CHC comments or concerns about this application (required): none

Name of CHC contact (chair or marker chair): May Schmidt

Mailing address: 1104 Maufrais St. **City, Zip:** Austin, TX 78703

Daytime phone: 512-478-4898; **cell** 512-560-8653 **Email address:** 

CHECKLIST APPROVAL (required)

- The topic meets age requirements
- Most topics must date back at least 50 years
 - Historic events may be marked after 30 years
 - Individuals of historic significance may be marked or mentioned in marker text after they have been deceased 10 years
- The topic is eligible for a subject marker according to marker policies
- Permission of current property owner for marker placement has been obtained (page 4; unless marker will be placed on TxDOT right-of-way)

Sponsor Name: Descendants of Confederate Veterans

Date: 10-12-12

NOTICE: Incomplete applications will be returned to the CHC Chair or Marker Chair.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

SUBJECT MARKERS: 2013 Official Texas Historical Marker SPONSORSHIP APPLICATION

This form constitutes a request for the Texas Historical Commission (THC) to consider approval of an Official Texas Historical Marker for the topic noted in this application. The THC will review the request and make its determination based on rules and procedures of the program. Filing of the application for sponsorship is for the purpose of providing basic information to be used in the evaluation process. The final determination of eligibility and approval for a state marker will be made by the THC. This form is to be used for subject marker requests only. Please see separate forms for either Historic Texas Cemeteries or Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks.

Proposed marker topic (Official title will be determined by the THC): Texas Confederate Woman's Home

County: Travis

Town (nearest town in same county on current state highway map): Austin

Street address of marker site or directions from town noted above: 3710 Cedar Street

Texas State Representative Name: Elliott Naishtat **District #:** 49

Texas State Senator Name: Kirk Watson **District #:** 14

Marker Coordinates:

If you know the location coordinates of the proposed marker site, enter them in one of the formats below:

UTM Zone Easting Northing

Lat: 30.300612° Long: -97.735358° (deg, min, sec or decimal degrees)

Otherwise, give a precise verbal description here (e.g. northwest corner of 3rd and Elm, or FM 1411, 2.6 miles east of McWhorter Creek): Southwest corner of W.38th and Cedar St.

Will the marker be placed at the actual site of the topic being marked? Yes No

If the answer is no, provide the distance and directions to the actual location from the marker (i.e. 100 yards east).

SUBJECT MARKERS

Purpose

Subject markers are educational in nature and reveal aspects of local history important to a community or region. These markers honor topics such as church congregations, schools, communities, businesses, events and individuals. Subject markers are placed at sites that have historical associations with the topics, but no legal restriction is placed on the use of the property or site, although the THC must be notified if the marker is ever to be relocated.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Criteria

1. **Age:** Most topics marked with subject markers must date back at least 50 years, although historic events may be marked after 30 years, and individuals of historic importance may be marked, or may be mentioned in a historical marker text, after they have been deceased 10 years. The THC may waive age requirements for topics of overwhelming state or national importance, although exceptions are rarely granted and the burden of proof for all claims and documentation is the responsibility of the narrative author.
2. **Historical significance:** A topic is considered to have historical significance if it had influence, effect or impact on the course of history or cultural development; age alone does not determine significance. Topics do not necessarily have to be of statewide or national significance; many historical markers deal with local history and a local level of significance.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Any individual, group or county historical commission (CHC) may apply to the THC to request an Official Texas Historical Marker for what it deems a worthy topic. Only complete marker applications that contain all the required elements can be accepted or processed by the THC. For subject markers, the required elements are sponsorship application form, narrative history and documentation.

- Completed applications must be duly reviewed, verified and approved by the CHC in the county in which the marker will be placed.
- The sponsorship application form, narrative history and documentation must be in the form of Microsoft Word or Word-compatible documents and submitted by email attachments to the THC no later than November 15, 2012. Paper copies of applications, whether mailed or delivered in person, cannot be accepted in lieu of the electronic version. THC email accepts mail no larger than 10 MB.
- Required font style and type size are a Times variant and 12-point.
- Narrative histories must be typed in a double-spaced (or 1.5-spaced) format and include separate sections on context, overview and significance.
- The narrative history must include documentation in the form of reference notes, which can be either footnotes or endnotes. Documentation associated with applications should be broad-based and demonstrate a survey of available resources, both primary and secondary.
- The CHC or Marker Chair will forward the application and narrative history to markerapplication@thc.state.tx.us.
- Upon notification of the successful preliminary review of required elements by the THC, a non-refundable application fee of \$100 is required. Please send payment with the invoice which THC provides. Payment of the application fee does not guarantee approval of the historical marker.
- A copy or scan of proof of current ownership is required to verify the property owner information listed on the application. This is due at the same time as the \$100 application fee unless the marker will be placed on a TxDOT right-of-way. You may access this information through county appraisal or tax records.

Once marker applications have passed preliminary review and the application fee and signed proof of property ownership have been received by THC, the application will be scored to determine whether the marker will be submitted to the Commissioners of the THC for final approval.

SCORING CRITERIA

- (1) 5 pts. max. Age;
- (2) 10 pts. max. Historical Significance/Architectural Significance;
- (3) 10 pts. max. State of Repair/Integrity;
- (4) 10 pts. max. Diversity of topic for addressing gaps in historical marker program;
- (5) 15 pts. max. Value of topic as an untold or untold aspect of Texas history;
- (6) 10 pts. max. Endangerment level of property, site or topic;
- (7) 10 pts. max. Available documentation and resources;
- (8) 10 pts. max. Diversity among this group of candidates;
- (9) 5 pts. max. Relevance to other commission programs; and
- (10) 15 pts. max. Relevance to the commission's current thematic priorities.

PERMISSION OF PROPERTY OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT

(Additional proof of property ownership will be required along with the \$100 application fee)

Will the marker be placed on right-of-way maintained by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)? Yes No

If the answer is yes, the THC will secure the necessary permission from TxDOT, and no other information is required. If the answer is no, please provide the following information for the person or group who owns the property.

Property owner: AGE of Central Texas

Address: 3710 Cedar Street City, State, Zip: Austin, TX 78705

Phone: 512 451 4611 Email address: info@ageofcentraltx.org

NOTE: The property owner will not receive copies of correspondence from the THC. All procedural correspondence (notice of receipt, requests for additional information, inscription, shipping notice, etc.) will be sent by email to the CHC representative, who is encouraged to share the information with all interested parties as necessary.

SPONSORSHIP PAYMENT INFORMATION

Prospective sponsors please note the following:

- Payment must be received in full within 45 days of the official approval notice and be accompanied by the THC payment form. The THC is unable to process partial payments or to delay payment due to processing procedures of the sponsor. Applications not paid in the time frame required may, at the sole discretion of the THC, be cancelled or postponed.
- Payment does not constitute ownership of a marker; Official Texas Historical Markers are the property of the State of Texas.

- If, at any time during the marker process, sponsorship is withdrawn, a refund can be processed, but the THC will retain the application fee of \$100.
- The Official Texas Historical Marker Program provides no means of recognizing sponsors through marker text, incising or supplemental plaques.

Marker sponsor (may be individual or organization): **Descendants of Confederate Veterans and Texas Division Children of the Confederacy**

Contact person (if applicable): **Terry Ayers, Descendants of Confederate Veterans**

Mailing address: **1016 Greenbrook Pkwy City, State, Zip: Pflugerville, Tx 78660**

Phone: 512 251 5366 **Email address:** [REDACTED]

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

If the proposed marker site is on TxDOT right-of-way, the marker will be shipped directly to the district highway engineer for placement, with consultation from the CHC. If the marker will go on property other than TxDOT right-of-way, provide information in the space below. In order to facilitate marker delivery, residence addresses, post office box numbers and rural route numbers are not permitted. To avoid additional shipping charges or delays, use a business street address (open 8 a.m.—5 p.m., Monday through Friday).

Name: Terry Ayers

Street address: 1016 Greenbrook Pkwy City, zip: Pflugerville, TX 78660

Daytime phone: 512 251 5366 **Email:** [REDACTED]

TYPE AND SIZE OF SUBJECT MARKER

All historical markers will be 27" x 42" markers unless otherwise requested by the CHC, Marker Chair or sponsor.

The sponsor/CHC prefers the following size marker:

- 27" x 42" subject marker with post
- 27" x 42" subject marker without post*
- 18" x 28" subject marker with post
- 18" x 28" subject marker without post*

*For a subject marker without post, indicate to what surface material it will be mounted:

- wood
- masonry
- metal
- other (specify)

*For markers without posts, the CHC must receive prior approval from the THC for the planned placement. Such prior approval is based on the following:

- Submittal of a detailed plan for where the marker will be mounted, including the surface to which it will be placed (masonry, metal, wood); and
- A statement of why a marker with a post is not feasible or preferred.

RECORDS RETENTION BY CHC:

The CHC must retain hard copies of the application, as well as an online version, at least for the duration of the marker process. The THC is not responsible for lost applications, incomplete applications or applications not properly filed according to the program requirements. For additional information about any aspect of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program, visit the Markers page on the THC web site (<http://www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigns/madmark.html>).

Texas Historical Commission
History Programs Division
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276
Phone 512/463-5853
history@thc.state.tx.us



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

13TV08

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

SUBJECT MARKERS:**PERMISSION OF PROPERTY OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT**

Please fill out the form, print and sign. Proof of current property ownership is also required and may be found at the county appraisal or tax office. Return to our offices via email, fax or mail.

Will the marker be placed on right-of-way maintained by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)?

Yes No

If the answer is yes, the THC will secure the necessary permission from TxDOT, and no other information is required. If the answer is no, please provide the following information for the person or group who owns the property.

Property owner: Austin Groups for the Elderly, dba AGE of Central Texas

Address: 3710 Cedar Street City, State, Zip: Austin, TX 78705

Phone: 512-451-4611 Email address: jalauck@ageofcentraltx.org

I, Joyce Lauck, certify that I am the legal owner or authorized representative of the property owner noted herein, and further certify that I have read the information regarding Official Texas Historical Markers and that I voluntarily seek the marker for the property described herein, and proof of ownership is attached to this form. I further certify that I will comply with the policies and procedures of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program.

Signature: Joyce Lauck 11/14/2012

NOTE: The property owner will not receive copies of correspondence from the THC. All procedural correspondence (notice of receipt, requests for additional information, inscription, shipping notice, etc.) will be sent by email to the CHC representative, who is encouraged to share the information with all interested parties as necessary.

Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
512.463.6100
fax 512.475.4872
thc@thc.state.tx.us



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

www.thc.state.tx.us

500

CONFEDERATE
WOMAN'S
HOME
PROOF OF
OWNERSHIP
MARKER #
13TV08
PB 14F2

WARRANTY DEED WITH VENDOR'S LIEN ⁴ 15 8557

Date: December 10, 1986
Grantor: Richard Rathgeber, an individual
Grantor's Mailing Address (including county): 3614 Murillo Circle
Austin, Travis County, Texas 78703
Grantee: Austin Groups for the Elderly, a Texas nonprofit corporation
Grantee's Mailing Address (including county): 3710 Cedar Street
Austin, Travis County, Texas 78705

Consideration: TEN AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$10.00) and a note of even date in the principal amount of SIX HUNDRED SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS (\$662,750.00) executed by Grantee and payable to the order of Grantor. It is secured by a vendor's lien retained in this deed and by a deed of trust to secure assumption of even date from Grantee to JOHN F. CAMPBELL, Trustee, which lien and deed of trust cover the following described property.

Property (including any improvements): Lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 15 in Block Three (3) of BUDINGTON'S SUBDIVISION, a subdivision in Travis County, Texas, according to the map or plat thereof recorded in Volume 1, Page 54, of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas.

Reservations from and Exceptions to Conveyance and Warranty: Restrictions running with the land recorded in Volume 246, Page 544 and Volume 9967, Page 915 of the Real Property Records of Travis County, Texas.

Grantor, for the consideration and subject to the reservations from and exceptions to conveyance and warranty, grants, sells, and conveys to Grantee the property, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto in any wise belonging, to have and hold it to Grantee, Grantee's heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns forever. Grantor hereby binds Grantor and Grantor's heirs, executors, administrators, and successors to warrant and forever defend all and singular the property to Grantee and Grantee's heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, against every person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof, except as to the reservations from and exceptions to warranty.

The vendor's lien against and superior title to the property are retained until each note described is fully paid according to its terms, at which time this deed shall become absolute.
When the context requires, singular nouns and pronouns include the plural.

CONFIDENTIAL
LUSHAWI HOME
PROOF OF
OWNERSHIP
MARKER #
13TV08
Pg. 2 of 2

GRANTOR:

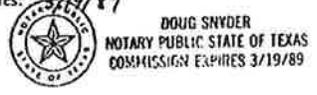
Richard Rathgeber
RICHARD RATHGEBER

(Acknowledgment)

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF TRAVIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me on the 9TH day of December, 1986
by Richard Rathgeber

Doug Snyder
Notary Public, State of Texas
Notary's name (printed): DOUG SNYDER
Notary's commission expires: 3/19/89



(Corporate Acknowledgment)

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF

This instrument was acknowledged before me on the _____ day of _____, 19____
by _____ of _____ a _____ corporation, on behalf of said corporation.

Notary Public, State of Texas
Notary's name (printed):
Notary's commission expires:

AFTER RECORDING RETURN TO:

PREPARED IN THE LAW OFFICE OF:

Howard B. Miller
Phillips, King, Smith & Wright, P.C.
3305 Northland Drive, Suite 205
Austin, Texas 78731

PHILLIPS, KING, SMITH & WRIGHT, P. C.
3305 Northland Drive, Suite 205
Austin, Texas 78731

FILED

1986 DEC 11 PM 4:32

Norris Stroup
COUNTY CLERK
TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS

STATE OF TEXAS COUNTY OF TRAVIS
I hereby certify that this instrument was FILED on
the date and at the time stamped herein by me, and
was duly RECORDED, in the Volume and Page of the
INDEXED RECORDS of Travis County, Texas on

DEC 11 1986



10010 0480

Texas Confederate Woman's Home

Austin, Texas

Application for Historical Marker

Submitted by Descendants of Confederate Veterans and

Texas Division Children of the Confederacy

Context:

The Texas Confederate Woman's home located at 3710 Cedar Street, Austin, Texas, was significant to the history of Austin as well as the State of Texas. This building provided a home for over three thousand wives and widows of Confederate Veterans. Being located in a traditional inner-city neighborhood it had a definite community function and purpose. The Texas Confederate Woman's Home has been connected to numerous organizations, personages, and events significant to Texas History.¹

II. Overview

The United Daughters of the Confederacy was founded in 1896. The Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter #105 was chartered on May 17, 1897. These women made visits, brought gifts, food and clothing to Confederate Veterans in the Confederate Men's Home located in Austin. By 1905 the Texas Division UDC had grown to include 100 chapters and over 600 memberships.² The main focus of the "Texas Daughters was to

¹ Webb, Walter Prescott, Ed. *The Handbook of Texas*, Vol. I. Austin, Texas. The Texas State Historical Association. 1952, p. 392.

² Texas Division UDC, *Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Convention*. Ft. Worth, Texas. Spear Printing Co. 1907. p. 19-21.

erect tombstones and monuments to Confederate soldiers, preserving materials related to the Confederate War, and assisting the members of the Texas Confederate Home for Men in Austin.³ Seeing the needs of the wives and widows of Confederate Veterans their emphasis changed. Miss Katie Daffan, president of the Texas Division UDC, urged the Texas Daughters to secure a state supported home for the needy Confederate wives and widows. The obtaining of this home was their number one priority. Leading this energetic campaign was their leading spoke person, Miss Katie Daffan. First on her agenda was to restructure the UDC organization to support lobbying and fund raising efforts for the Woman's Home. She set up a Widows Home Fund under the Division's Treasury Committee and established a thirty member Wives and Widows Home Committee with Mrs. A.R. Howard of Palestine, Texas as Chairman.⁴ An aggressive fund raising drive was launched by the "Texas Daughters"; dinners, concerts, and other events were held throughout the State, but individual donations brought the most money. During 1904, they had raised nearly \$2000, and by 1906, they had collected over \$4000.00.⁵ At the 1904 convention, Mrs. Fulmore urged that the Home be located in or near the city of Austin. In 1905, at a Widows and Wives Committee meeting, Judge Zachary T. Fulmore, advised that they should incorporate so that they could legally purchase and obtain title to property. The Texas Division took action immediately and filled for incorporation. The committee divided into a legislative committee and a purchasing committee. The purchasing committee went to work and found one-half

³ Cooke, Mrs. Sam G. "The Touch of Our Hands, *UDC Magazine*. December 1988. p. 34.

⁴ Texas Division UDC, *Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Convention*. Ft. Worth, Texas. Spear Publishing Co. 1904. p. 14.

⁵ Texas Division UDC, 1904. p. 51.

block of property located south of Hyde Park in an established middle class suburb. The site held many advantages: a developed neighborhood, an accessible location, many large oak trees, close to the Austin State Hospital which housed medical facilities.⁶ On February 2, 1905, the Texas Division UDC purchased property from Jennie Swearingen, widow of Dr. R. M. Swearingen, an early Surgeon General of Texas, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars.⁷ The Legislative Sub-Committee began lobbying for a state construction appropriations bill for the Woman's Home. Senator Skinner sponsored the bill and it was approved by both the house and the senate but was vetoed by Gov. S.W. Lanham who claimed it would require a constitutional amendment with approval of Texas voters.⁸

This obstacle did not discourage the "Texas Daughters". They directed their efforts toward raising money themselves and forgot about the State ownership at this time. They increased their fund raising and by December of 1906 they had raised over eight thousand dollars.⁹ Twelve thousand dollars was raised by the energetic "Texas Daughters" by the end of 1907.¹⁰ While this money was being raised, plans for construction of the building was set in motion and moved at a rapid pace. An architect was contracted and his drawings were approved the Texas Division UDC at their Convention in 1906.¹¹ In 1907, the building was completed.

⁶ United Daughters of the Confederacy. *Eleventh Annual Convention Proceedings*. Ft. Worth, Texas. Spear Printing Co. , 1907. p. 19-21

⁷ Warranty Deed executed between Jennie H. Swearingen (grantor) and the Texas Division UDC (grantee) 2 Feb. 1905.

⁸ United Daughters of the Confederacy. *Eleventh Convention Proceeding*. Austin, Texas, Spear Printing Co. p. 22.

⁹ United Daughters of the Confederacy. P. 23.

¹⁰ United Daughters of the Confederacy. P. 77.

¹¹ United Daughters of the Confederacy. P. 78.

Description of Early Building:

The Texas Confederate Woman's Home was designed by A.O. Watson, a successful architect of residences, churches, courthouses, and institutional structures. It was two story made from concrete with a prominent corner tower and high pitched roof. The building was "L" shaped made of precast concrete making it appear heavy to the observer. The corner tower had an octagonal hipped roof. There were three entries each entry had a porch and balustrade, comprised of a solid unit structure.¹² The galleries were deep and featured rough surfaced concrete columns. Contrasting rough and smooth surface bands broke the massive exterior of the building. The facade was broken by 2/2 double hung casement windows with shutters.¹³ The first floor had a parlor, a bathroom, large dining area, several utility rooms and four small bedrooms. The hospital was located on the second floor of the tower. The hospital was well lighted with seven windows.¹⁴ The Texas Confederate Woman's Home is an example of Richardsonian Romanesque Revival Architecture.¹⁵

On December 5, 1907, Gov. T. M. Campbell dedicated the Texas Confederate Woman's Home.¹⁶ The Home was not officially open until June 3, 1908. According to the *Austin Statesman*, "this is a red letter day for the city of Austin..."¹⁷ The celebration began at 7:00 AM with the firing of cannons and ended at 11:00 PM with a reception at the

¹² United Daughters of the Confederacy. *Eleventh*. p. 58-59.

¹³ United Daughter of the Confederacy. *Eleventh*. P. 58-59.

¹⁴ United Daughter of the Confederacy. *Eleventh*. P. 60.

¹⁵ Proppeliers, John, S. Allen Chambers, and Nancy B. Schwartz. *What Style Is It?* Washington DC. The Preservation Press. 1981. p. 27-29.

¹⁶ Cooke, Mrs. Sam. P. 35.

¹⁷ *Austin Statesman*, "Everything is Ready". June 4, 1908.

Capitol.¹⁸ A long awaited dream of the Texas Division UDC and Miss Katie Daffan had been realized. Three ladies were received into the home on its opening day, by the end of 1908 there were nine, and by December 1909 there were sixteen residents.¹⁹ These women had to meet the following requirements: 1) Wives and widows of honorably discharged Confederate soldiers who either entered the Confederate service from Texas or came to live in Texas prior of 1890 2) Women who could prove they actively participated in the Confederate War effort 3) Must be 60 years of age or older, without a means of support and physically unable to make a living.²⁰ UDC Chapters from all over the state donated furnishings for the home such as the Albert Sidney Johnston #105 which gave a piano, furnished the parlor and furnished the kitchen with cooking utensils. The "Texas Daughters" continued their financial support along with personal visits. The residents enjoyed local and state newspapers, magazines supplied by friends and the weekly church services conducted by religious groups. Residents of the Confederate Men's Home often visited on special occasions and events.

From 1911 to 1915 Miss Katie Daffan served as Superintendent for the home. After a visit by the new Advisory Committee, it was said, " that the entire place breathes the atmosphere of humanitarian work nobly administered..."²¹ Miss Daffan was truly a devoted Texas Daughters not only with her care of the women in the Home, but she served three terms as Texas Division President. The Texas Confederate Woman's Home was funded, operated and governed solely by the UDC from June 1908 until October 1911. At the Annual UDC Convention the "Texas Daughters" drafted a series of house

¹⁸ *Austin Statesman*, "Everything is Ready". June 4, 1908.

¹⁹ Texas Division United Daughters of the Confederacy. *Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Convention*. Weatherford, Texas. Harold Publishing Co. 1909. p. 66.

²⁰ Cooke, Mrs. Sam G. p. 36.

²¹ Cooke, Mrs. Sam G. p. 36.

rules:: 1) residents should keep their rooms clean 2) to be on time to meals 3) cooperate with the supervisors. The UDC made every effort to provide the women with healthy meals, good health care and regular activities. In a 1911 article in the *Austin Statesman* it reported the Texas Confederate Woman's Home is one place in Austin where a grandmother's party is held every day"²² The Home was cozy and made homelike with furnishings that were neat and substantial. ²³ All during this period of time the UDC continued fund raising and donations to the Home. Even with these donations, the lack of state support placed a tremendous financial burden on the UDC. Mrs. Val C. Giles, chairman of the Board of Managers, warned the member, "it is much easier to build a home than to maintain a home"²⁴ By the end of 1910, the finances were stretched to the limit and the "Texas Daughters" knew that something was going to have to be done to continue the Home. The rejection of the first constitutional amendment by the Texas voters did not discourage the "Texas Daughters". They were determined to get help from the State of Texas and a huge state wide campaign was launched to get the Texas Legislature to sponsor another bill for the support of Texas Confederate Woman's Home. Their efforts paid off and the Texas Senate proposed S.B. No. 275. ²⁵ This act empowered the State to receive the Texas Confederate Woman's Home from the Texas Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.²⁶ On December 23, 1911, the Texas Confederate Woman's Home was transferred to the State of Texas for one dollar.²⁷

²² *Austin Statesman*. "Grandmother's Party is Daily Occurrence in this Home and Pets are Banned", 26 November 1911.

²³ *Austin Statesman*. 26 November 1911.

²⁴ United Daughter of the Confederacy. *Proceedings of the Fifteen Annual Convention*. Austin, Texas. Von Boeckmann-Jones Co. 1911. p. 13.

²⁵ Senate Bill No. 275, 32nd. Legislature 10 May 1911.

²⁶ Senate Bill No. 275. 32nd Legislature 10 May 1911.

²⁷ Warranty Deed executed between Texas Division UDC (grantor) and the State of Texas (grantee) 23 December 1911. Travis County Deed Records, Vol. 246: p. 544-555.

The eighteen residents were now under the management of the State of Texas.

With the home now under the control of the State, it was placed under a six member board of managers. The State Board wanted to keep the UDC active in the daily operations. This was accomplished by appointing Miss Katie Daffan as the first state superintendent.²⁸ The “Texas Daughters” continued to make regular visits, provide assistance and donations, sponsor events and activities as needed.²⁹ One of the first actions of the Board of Managers was to construct an addition. This was an annex on the south side that more than doubled the size, increasing the capacity from eighteen to forty six residents.³⁰ The new rooms were almost immediately filled. In surprising action, Superintendent Katie Daffan convinces the State to erect a new hospital on the site a much needed addition. The hospital was built on the south part of the property in 1916 and was named Fannie Phillips Ferguson Memorial Hospital in memory of the mother of Gov. James E. Ferguson.³¹ With the completion of the hospital the Home increased in capacity from forty six to eighty residents. These new rooms were filled within several years.³² Growing in size, the Home remained friendly, comfortable and simple taking excellent care of the residents. The resident spent most of their time knitting, sewing, chatting in the parlor or on the porches. At the end of each day they would gather for an evening prayer service.³³

²⁸ Webb, Walter Prescott. *The Handbook of Texas*. I: 453.

²⁹ Board of Managers and Superintendent of the Confederates Woman’s Home. *Fifth Annual Report of Managers and Superintendent of the Confederate Woman’s Home*. Austin, Texas. Von Voeckmann-Jones Co. 1916. p. 9.

³⁰ Board of Manager and Superintendent of the Confederate Woman’s Home. P. 5-7.

³¹ Cooke, Mrs. Sam. *UDC Magazine*. December 1988. p. 36.

³² Board of Managers and Superintendent of the Confederate Woman’s Home. *Fourth Annual Report*. Page 6-7.

³³ “Haven of Rest for Women of the Southern Confederacy”. *Austin Statesman*. 27 July 1919, Sec D.

In 1920, the Texas Confederate Woman's Home fell under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control which managed state institutions and finances.³⁴

The first problem that faced the Board was the over crowding in the Fannie Ferguson Memorial Hospital. In 1920, admissions rapidly increased and many of them were ill or bedridden thus calling for an addition to the hospital annex.³⁵

The new annex was built adjoining the original hospital building and was completed in 1924.³⁶ Between 1920 and 1935, the Texas Confederate Woman's Home housed between eighty and one hundred and ten residents.³⁷ The Home continued to be a popular place for relatives, friends, neighbors and young people to gather.³⁸ By the late 1930's new admissions were growing few and the death rate increased. Most of the women at this time required almost constant care.³⁹

From 1938 to 1945, the population of the Texas Confederate Woman's Home fell from eighty-seven to fifty-five.⁴⁰ The Home again changed hands being put under the control of the Board of Texas State hospitals and Special Schools. At the time of the transfer there were fewer than seventy women in the Home.⁴¹

Having few residents, the Texas Confederate Home was not a priority of the Board of the State of Hospitals and their focus was on larger institutions. By the early 1950's, there were less than forty residents and different options were being

³⁴ State Purchasing and General Services Commission (State Board of Control) *Series II Papers*. Record Groups 303. Texas state Archives, Austin, Texas.

³⁵ State Board of Control. *First Annual Report of the State Board of Control*. Austin, Texas. Von Boekmann-Jones Co., 1921. p. 69.

³⁶ State Board of Control. *Second Annual Report of the State Board of Control*. Austin, Texas. Von Boekmann-Jones Co. 1925. p. 72.

³⁷ State Board of Control. *First Annual Report*, p. 69, *Third Annual Report*, p. 49, *Sixth Annual Report*, p. 38, *Eighth Annual Report*, p. 73.

³⁸ "Confederate Woman's Home". *American Statesman*. 4 March 1923.

³⁹ State Board of Control. *Ninth Biennial Report of the State Board of Control*. Austin, Texas. Von Boekmann-Jones Co. 1939. p 81.

⁴⁰ State Board of Control. *Ninth Biennial Report*. P, 81,

⁴¹ State Board of Control. *Ninth Biennial Report*, p. 81.

discussed by the Board of Texas State Hospitals.⁴² In the late 1950's, the Home had only nine residents and these were transferred to one wing of the Fannie Ferguson Memorial Hospital. In 1963, the last surviving elderly residents of the Home, were removed to private nursing homes at the states' expense. The Texas Confederate Woman's home was formally closed ending an era of caring by the Texas Division United Daughters of the Confederacy.⁴³

III. Significance

The Texas Confederate Woman's Home was a significant part of Texas, Austin, and Southern History. This home provided a home for more than 3, 400 indigent wives and widows of Confederate Veterans. During these fifty years many times it was the center of social events for this area. Many organizations and prominent people in Texas were involved with this building. The Texas Confederate Woman's symbolizes the devotion and dedication people had for the aged wives and widows of Confederate Veterans. The idea of caring for the aged still exist in this building today by the present owners, AGE of Central Texas.⁴⁴

⁴² Annual Report of Texas State Hospitals and Special Schools. *Confederate Woman's Home. Subject File: Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.*

⁴³ Stocklin-Steely, Barbara. "Confederate Woman's Home". *Handbook of Texas. Texas Historical Association.* 1952. Vol. I p. 392.

⁴⁴ Warranty Deed with Vendor's Lien executed between Richard Rathgeber (grantor) and the Austin Groups for the Elderly (grantee) 10 December 1986. Vol. 246, p. 1544 and Vol. 9967 p. 915. Travis County Deed Records.

Documentation:

Annual Report of Texas State Hospitals and Special Schools, Confederate Woman's Home Subject File, Austin History Center, Austin, Texas, 1950.

Board of Managers and Superintendent of the Confederate Woman's Home. *Fifth Annual Report of Board of Managers and Superintendent of the Confederate Woman's Home*. Austin, Texas. Von Boeckman-Jones Co., 1916.

Board of Managers and Superintendent of the Confederate Woman's Home. *Fourth Annual Report of Board of Managers and Superintendent of the Confederate Woman's Home*. Austin, Texas. Von Boeckman-Jones Co., 1915.

Cook, Mrs. Sam G. "The Touch of our Hands", *United Daughters of the Confederacy*, December 1988, pages 34-37.

"Everything Now Ready." *Austin Statesman*, 2 June 1908.

"Grandmother Party Daily Occurrence in the Home and Pets are Banned." *Austin Statesman*, 26 November 1911.

"Haven of Rest for Women of the Southern Confederacy." *Austin Statesman*, 27 July, Sec. B.

Poppeliers, John, S. Allen Chambers, and Nancy kB. Schwartz. *What Style Is It?* Washington, D.C. The Preservation Press, 1981.

Senate Bill No. 275, 32 Legislative Session, 10 May 1911.

State Board of Control.. *Eighth Annual Report of State Board of Control*. Austin, Texas. VonBoeckmann-Jones Co., 1921.

State Board of Control. *First Annual Report of State Board of Control*. Austin, Texas. Von Boeckmann-Jones Co. 1921.

State Board of Control. *Second Annual Report of State Board of Control*. Austin, Texas Von Boeckmann-Jones Co. 1925.

State Board of Control. *Sixth Annual Report of State Board of Control*. Austin, Texas. Von Boeckmann-Jones Co. 1933.

State Board of Control. *Third Annual Report of State Board of Control*. Austin, Texas. Von Boeckmann-Jones Co. 1933.

State Purchasing and General Services Commission (State Board of Control). Abstract
On the Texas Confederate Home and Confederate Women's Home Series II
Paper, Record Group 303. Texas State Archives, Austin, Texas

Stocklin, Barbara Ann. *The Texas Confederate Woman's Home: A Case Study in
Historic Preservation and Neighborhood Conservation Planning*. Thesis
The University of Texas at Austin, December 1991.

Stocklin-Steely, Barbara. "Confederate Woman's Home". *The Handbook of Texas*.
Austin, Texas. Texas State Historical Association. Vol. I. 1971.

United Daughters of the Confederacy Texas Division. *Proceedings of the Eleventh
Annual Convention*. Ft. Worth, Texas. Speer Printing Co., 1907.

United Daughters of the Confederacy Texas Division. *Fifteenth Annual Convention*.
Austin, Texas. Von Boeckmann-Jones Co. 1911.

United Daughters of the Confederacy Texas Division. *Thirteenth Annual Convention*.
Austin, Texas. Von Boeckmann-Jones Co., 1910.

United Daughters of the Confederacy Texas Division. *Twelfth Annual Convention*.
Weatherford, Texas. Herald Publishing Co., 1908.

Warranty Deed Executed between Jennie H. Swearingen (grantor) and the Texas Division
of the United Daughters of the Confederacy(grantee), 2 February 1905, Travis
County Deed Records, 1907:500-502.

Warranty Deed Executed between the Texas Division of the United Daughters of the
Confederacy (grantor) and the State of Texas (grantee) 23 December 1911.
Travis County Deed Records, 246: 544-555.

Warranty Deed With Vendor's Lien executed between Richard Rathgeler (grantor) and
The Austin Groups for the Elderly (grantee) 10 December 1986 Vol. 246: page
1544 and Vol. 9967 page 915. Travis County Deed Records.

Webb, Walter Prescott. *The Handbook of Texas*. Vol. I, Austin, Texas. The State
Historical Association, 1952.

Williams, Edith. "The Texas Confederate Woman's Home." *United Daughters of the
Confederacy Magazine*. December, 2000.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Official Texas Historical Markers
Sponsorship Fee Receipt

RE: Texas Confederate Woman's Home County: Travis Marker Number:
13TV08 Marker Size: Total Due: \$100.00

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) Marker Team has received your application and determined that it has all the required elements for our review. Payment of the \$100 application fee is now due and must be postmarked by November 30, 2012. Please send your payment to: History Programs Division, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711 and reference the Marker Number on the check.

Please Note:

- The application fee is non-refundable.
- Receipt of the completed application does not constitute approval; that will be determined following later staff and commissioner review.
- If the application fee is not postmarked by the date above, the application will be cancelled for this upcoming round of reviews but can be resubmitted for the 2014 round (beginning late 2013).

Billing Information (must be completed even if paying by check):

Name: Descendants of Confederate Veterans

Address: 804 Lakeway Dr.

City: Ennis Zip: 75119-8000

Phone (with area code): 512-251-5366

Payment enclosed (make check payable to the Texas Historical Commission)

OR

Bill to credit card: Visa Master Card

Card Number: _____

Name as it appears on credit card: _____

Exp. Date: _____

Signature: _____

Fill out the form, print it, sign it if billing to a credit card and return via postal mail only to the address noted below. Do not return this form via email. Please only send one check - multiple checks will NOT be accepted.

Texas Historical Commission
History Programs Division
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711-2276
Phone 512/463-5853
www.thc.state.tx.us



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places, telling real stories

11/27/12
RECEIVED
NOV 28 2012

Texas Historical Commission

8083029
#1051
\$100.00

Lynnette Cen

From: Ana Clark
Sent: Thursday, February 7, 2013 2:49 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: 13TV08 Marker Fee Invoice
Attachments: 13TV08 Invoice for Marker Payment.pdf

Dear CHC & sponsor,

Congratulations! The THC Commissioners officially approved your historical marker application at their recent quarterly meeting. The marker fee is now due, payable by March 29, 2013.

Attached is a payment form.

The Historical Marker Team
Texas Historical Commission
www.thc.state.tx.us

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



Official Texas Historical Markers
Sponsorship Fee Receipt

RE: Texas Confederate Woman's Home County: Travis Marker Number:
13TV08 Marker Size: 27" x 42" with post Total Due: \$1800

The commissioners of the Texas Historical Commission have reviewed and approved your application. Payment for sponsorship of the marker is due in our office on March 29th.

Please Note:

- Inscriptions will be written in the order that payments are received.
- If payment is not received by March 29, 2013, the application will be cancelled. We are not be able to give any extensions. You may reapply during the next marker application period. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause.

Billing Information (must be completed even if paying by check):

Name: Descendants of Confederate Veterans

Address: P.O. Box 160773

City: Austin, TX Zip: 78716

Phone (with area code): 512-251-5366

Payment enclosed (make check payable to the Texas Historical Commission)

OR

Bill to credit card: Visa Master Card

Card Number: _____

Name as it appears on credit card: _____

Exp. Date: _____ Security Code: _____

Signature: _____

Fill out the form, print it, sign it if billing to a credit card and return via postal mail only to the address noted below. Do not return this form via email. Please only send one check - multiple checks will NOT be accepted.

Texas Historical Commission
History Programs Division
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711-2276
Phone 512/463-5853
www.the.state.tx.us



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

8083082 -

#1053
\$1800.00

From: mayschmidt@aol.com
Sent: Friday, July 19, 2013 5:55 AM
To: Sarah McCleskey
Subject: Fwd: 13TV08 - Texas Confederate Woman's Home - inscription

Sarah, see below; this inscription meets the approval of everyone involved (including the Travis County CHC). Thanks! May

-----Original Message-----

From: Terry Ayers [REDACTED]
To: mayschmidt [REDACTED]
Cc: Steve von Roeder (h) [REDACTED]; Jerry Boydston DCV_wk [REDACTED]
Sent: Thu, Jul 18, 2013 11:14 pm
Subject: Re: 13TV08 - Texas Confederate Woman's Home - inscription

May,

I've received input regarding the proposed inscription from the key folks in my organization and from Ms. Shepeard of the UDC who prepared the narrative. We are all in agreement that we have no corrections to the proposed inscription. I doubt that I will receive any input from Ms. Lauck with AGE or from Ms. Long with the UDC. I promised them early on I would share what was being proposed in order to keep them informed of the progress.

If the inscription meets with your approval please submit the appropriate form to the THC so the inscription can be forwarded to the foundry for casting. Please advise me when you have done so.

Thanks again,

Terry

submit ----- Original Message -----

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, July 18, 2013 6:37 AM
Subject: Re: 13TV08 - Texas Confederate Woman's Home - inscription

Thanks! I got this yesterday but hadn't had a chance to get to my computer. Am also going to forward your email to Teri Flack for her information. May

-----Original Message-----

From: Terry Ayers [REDACTED]
To: Sarah McCleskey <Sarah.McCleskey@thc.state.tx.us>; mayschmidt [REDACTED]
Sent: Thu, Jul 18, 2013 12:08 am
Subject: Re: 13TV08 - Texas Confederate Woman's Home - inscription

Dear Ms. McCleskey and Ms. Schmidt,

Thank you for providing us this opportunity to view the proposed inscription. I have forwarded it to Anna Shepeard who prepared the narrative for her review. I also forwarded it to Joyce Lauck, Executive Director, AGE of Central Texas for her review. AGE of Central Texas is the current owner of the building and property. They were kind enough to grant us permission to place the marker on the property so I promised I would send her the draft inscription for her review. I have read it and it looks great to me.

May,

As soon as I get feedback from Ms. Shepeard and Ms. Lauck I will submit any suggested changes to you. Hopefully there will be none and we can Git-R-Done!!!

Thanks again to both of you for all the work you do to preserve the unique and precious history of the great State of Texas!!!

Sincerely,

Terry Ayers
Descendants of Confederate Veterans

----- Original Message -----

From: Sarah McCleskey
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, July 17, 2013 8:20 AM
Subject: 13TV08 - Texas Confederate Woman's Home - inscription

TO: Travis County Historical Commission
FROM: The THC Marker Team
RE: 13TV08 - Texas Confederate Woman's Home
DATE: July 17, 2013

Thank you for sending application and payment for the above-referenced historical marker. Below is the proposed inscription. Please read the text carefully and mark (x) the appropriate line below with suggested corrections if applicable. Please note we can only make corrections relative to factual, typographical or interpretive errors, which would include significant facts from the original narrative history you feel should be in the text. When we receive your authorization by email, we will order the marker from the foundry. We must receive authorization of the inscription by **September 6, at 5:00 p.m.**, or the application will be cancelled for this year and your marker payment (less the application fee) will be refunded. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions. Thank you for your continued coordination and support.

____1. I am the CHC chair or marker chair. I have carefully reviewed the marker inscription, and there are no errors (factual, typographical or interpretive). Therefore, the inscription for the Official Texas Historical Marker is accurate as written and foundry casting can proceed.

____2. The inscription has an error or errors (factual, typographical or interpretive) as noted below (Only note changes here, not on the inscription.)

Paragraph # _____, Sentence #____: _____, Reason:

Paragraph # _____, Sentence #____: _____, Reason:

Paragraph # _____, Sentence #____: _____, Reason:

If you suggest corrections, a revised inscription will be sent via email for review.

Please note the following:

- The final wording, phrasing and punctuation of Official Texas Historical Marker texts are the sole responsibility of the Texas Historical Commission.
- We encourage you to share the inscription with as many interested parties as necessary, but we can only order the marker from the foundry upon authorization from the CHC chair or marker chair.
- If you feel corrections are warranted, please only note them in the lines above. **Do not rewrite the inscription text; that is the responsibility of the THC.**
- There are no state funds available for marker replacements, so please check the inscription carefully before authorizing the THC to proceed with foundry casting.
- The foundry process takes time, and the THC does not control that schedule, but we will notify you when the marker is shipped.
- Rush orders, special orders or specific-date orders are not permitted.

The total time allotted for the inscription review and authorization process is 45 days. That includes up to two revisions, if necessary, and receipt of authorization from the CHC. In order to save time, all correspondence must be via email through the CHC. If the CHC and THC cannot agree on an inscription by the date noted in the first paragraph, the application will be cancelled for this year, but the sponsor can reapply during the next application period, and the marker payment will be refunded.

TEXAS CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME

THE TEXAS CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME OPENED IN 1908 AND PROVIDED A HOME FOR OVER THREE THOUSAND WIVES AND WIDOWS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS. POTENTIAL RESIDENTS WERE WIVES OR WIDOWS OF HONORABLY DISCHARGED CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS, WOMEN WHO COULD PROVE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE CONFEDERATE WAR EFFORT, AND WOMEN 60 YEARS OR OLDER WITHOUT A MEANS OF SUPPORT.

THE CONFEDERATE MEN'S HOME BEGAN IN AUSTIN IN 1884 AND THE ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON CHAPTER #105 OF THE TEXAS DIVISION OF THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY (UDC) MADE VISITS, BROUGHT GIFTS, FOOD AND CLOTHING TO THE VETERANS. UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT KATIE DAFFAN, THE TEXAS UDC BEGAN COORDINATION AND FUNDRAISING TO SECURE A HOME FOR NEEDY CONFEDERATE WIVES AND WIDOWS. THROUGH DINNERS, EVENTS, CONCERTS AND INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS, THE TEXAS UDC PURCHASED PROPERTY AND CONSTRUCTED A RICHARDSON ROMANESQUE REVIVAL STYLE STRUCTURE. IN ADDITION TO SEVERAL BEDROOMS AND BATHROOMS, THE HOME FEATURED A PARLOR, DINING AREA AND A HOSPITAL. UDC CHAPTERS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE DONATED FURNISHINGS FOR THE HOME.

DUE TO THE COST TO MAINTAIN THE HOME, THE UDC TRANSFERRED THE HOME TO THE STATE OF TEXAS ON DEC. 23, 1911. AN ANNEX WAS BUILT THAT DOUBLED THE SIZE AND INCREASED THE CAPACITY, AND A HOSPITAL WAS ERECTED IN 1916. THE STATE LEGISLATURE ESTABLISHED THE BOARD OF CONTROL TO OPERATE THE HOME IN 1920, AND THEN IN 1949, RESPONSIBILITY TRANSFERRED TO THE BOARD FOR TEXAS STATE HOSPITALS AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS. THIS HOME PROVIDED FOR MORE THAN 3,400 INDIGENT WIVES AND WIDOWS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS AND OPERATED UNTIL 1963, WHEN THE LAST RESIDENTS WERE TRANSFERRED TO PRIVATE NURSING HOMES.

(2013)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

From: Bob Brinkman
Sent: Tuesday, July 23, 2013 12:12 PM
To: Joyce Manriquez (joyce@southwellco.com)
Cc: Sarah McCleskey; 'scott@southwellco.com'
Subject: Marker Order - Job #13TV08
Attachments: 13TV08 inscription.rtf

Date: July 23, 2013

Contract Item #: 1
Contract Price: \$1344.00
Job #: 13TV08
County: Travis
Title: **TEXAS CONFEDERATE**

WOMAN'S HOME

Size: 27" x 42" subject marker with post
Engraved #: n/a
Surface:

RUSH: n/a

NOTES: n/a

SHIPPING ADDRESS:

Terry Ayers
1016 Greenbrook Parkway
Pflugerville TX 78660
512.251.5366

Thanks!

Bob Brinkman
Coordinator, Historical Markers Program
History Programs Division
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711-2276
512.463.8769
512.475.3122 fax
www.thc.state.tx.us

Description: Description:
cid:image001.jpg@01CA9847.D

the southwell co.

P. O. BOX 299 SAN ANTONIO, TX 78291
PH. (210) 223-1831 FAX (210) 223-8517

- approved (no corrections)
- approved as noted
- revise and resubmit

signed by: BB date: 7-29-13

PLEASE SIGN AND RETURN ONE (1) COPY.
FAILURE TO SIGN THIS PROOF WILL RESULT
IN RESUBMITTAL FOR YOUR SIGNATURE.

Thank You

CUSTOMER:

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
P.O. BOX 12276
CAPITOL STATION
AUSTIN, TX 78711

SHIP TO:

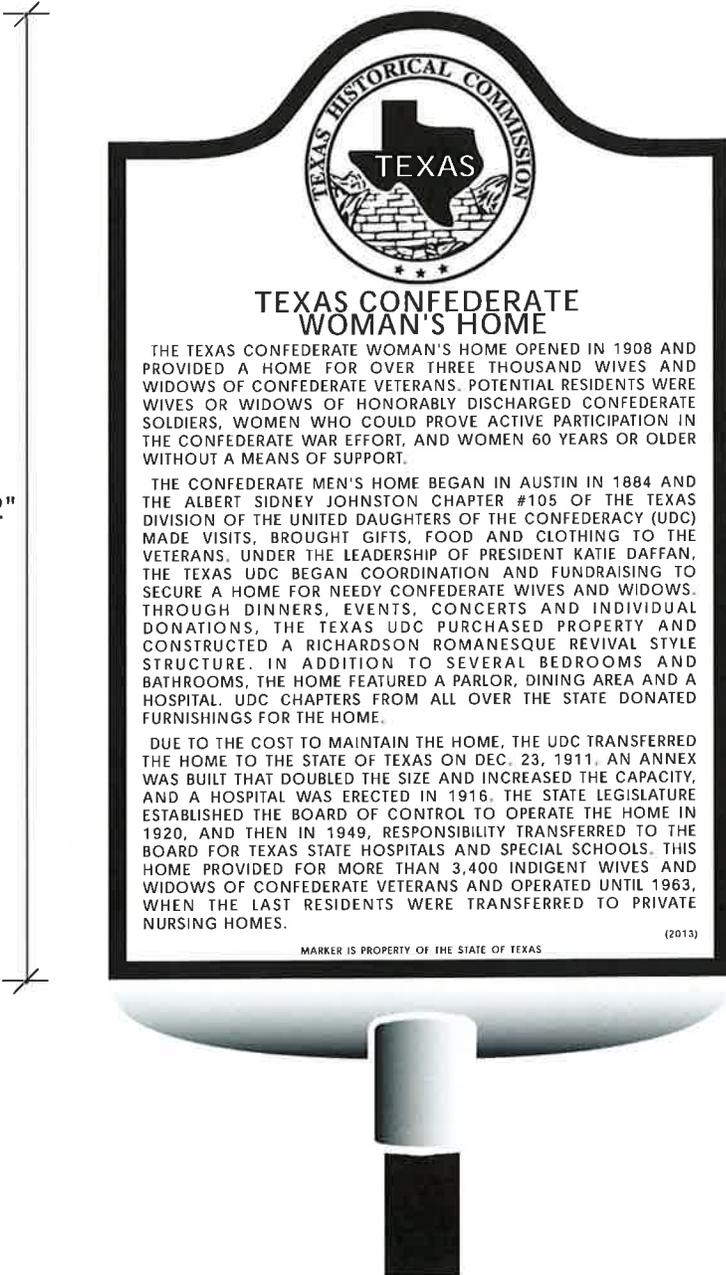
Terry Ayers
1016 Greenbrook Parkway
Plugerville, Tx. 78660
512-251-5366

27"

SUBJECT MARKER WITH POST

27" W X 42" H

SCALE: 1/8" = 1"



42"

JOB #: 13-TV08
COUNTY: TRAVIS
RE: TEXAS CONFEDRATE WOMAN'S HOME

FILE 13-TV08.CDR
DATE
SUBMITTED: 7.25.13

DRAWN BY: JOEL ORTEGA

QUANTITY: ONE (1)
MATERIAL: CAST ALUMINUM
FINISH: BLACK BACKGROUND
SIZE: 27" WIDE X 42" HIGH
BORDER: SINGLE LINE
LETTERS: RIBBON (TEXT) & RUNIC (TITLE)

COPYRIGHT © 2013 THE SOUTHWELL COMPANY

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 14.4
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

Consider removal of Site of Confederate Arms Factory historical marker, Dallas County

Background

Site of Confederate Arms Factory was one of 502 granite and bronze historical markers (and part of more than 1,100 markers, monuments, statues, etc.) placed by the State of Texas for the 1936 Centennial. This marker was placed and dedicated in 1938 on West Main Street in Lancaster, Dallas County, Texas. In September 2020, the property owner, the City of Lancaster, contacted the THC to request removal of the historical marker. Their materials are enclosed here.

Recommended options for motion:

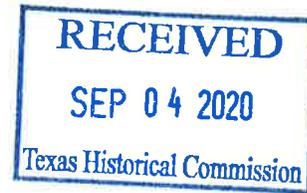
- Approve request to remove historical marker for Site of Confederate Arms Factory, Dallas County.
- Move to relocate historical marker for Site of Confederate Arms Factory, Dallas County, to a location agreed upon by the Texas Historical Commission, Dallas County Historical Commission, current property owner, new property owner, and sponsor.
- Move to keep the historical marker for Site of Confederate Arms Factory, Dallas County, at its current location.



1936 historical marker



August 31, 2020



Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL,
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
7019 1640 0000 3201 2510

Re: Request for Review and Removal of Texas Historical Commission Marker No. 6655, located in Lancaster, Texas

Dear Honorable Commissioners:

I write in my capacity as Mayor of the City of Lancaster, Texas (the "City"). The City is a thriving community that was named an All-American City in 2019 by the National Civic League, and is proud of the diverse body of citizens who choose to live and work here. The purpose of this letter is to request a review and removal of Historical Marker No. 6655 (the "Marker").¹ The Marker is sited at 220 W. Main Street at the site of our current Municipal Court Building, formerly the Veteran's Memorial Library. The marker was erected by the Texas Historical Commission in 1936, and has text as follows:

Site of
CONFEDERATE
ARMS FACTORY

Established by Joseph H. Sherrard, William L. Killem, Pleasant Taylor
and John M. Crockett in 1862 to
manufacture pistols for the State of Texas.

Erected by the State of Texas, 1936

The City Council discussed this item during a work session on August 17, 2020 and at a City Council meeting on August 24, 2020. The review was prompted by a letter from a concerned citizen which is attached as part of the supporting documentation. Following deliberation, the City Council voted to formally request that the Texas Historical Commission review the monument, and after review, remove it from its current site.

The primary reason for the City's request is expressed in the citizen's letter: that any educational value of the Marker and the site that it commemorates is greatly outweighed by the reference to the Confederate States of America, and the painful associations with the system of

¹ The City recognizes that the Commission has exclusive jurisdiction over the placement or removal of the Marker, as noted in the Texas Centennial Marker Policies adopted on July 31, 2009.

August 31, 2020

Page 2

slavery that the Confederacy fought to preserve.² The Marker has recently become the focus of protest activities and has become a strong reminder of times when equal treatment under the law was denied to many on a local, state, and national scale.

In addition, an examination of the history of the arms factory also brings into question whether the reference to the production of arms for the Confederacy is supported by the historical record. A scholarly article notes that while the factory had a contract with the State of Texas's Military Board, it was unsuccessful in actually producing the 400 pistols contracted for, and after extended excuses from the factory, the contract was terminated by the State.³ Furthermore, even during its operation, there were suspicions that the factory was in fact "a front for military exemption and that equipment, labor, and metal stock were [diverted from the contracted purpose and instead] devoted to consumer goods."⁴ Finally, the way in which the contract itself was procured would likely be regarded today as problematic due to conflict-of-interest laws.⁵ Viewed in light of scholarship that has occurred since the 1936 erection of the monument, the site can --- at best --- be considered a failed business venture which was intended to arm a rebellion against the United States of America. When viewed in a more unfavorable light, the factory may have a front used to divert materials intended for state use for personal gain, raising the question of whether there may be more appropriate events and sites within the City to commemorate with a monument. In any case, the consensus among historians seems to be that the site never actually produced a meaningful number of weapons for the Confederacy and that most pistols produced at the site were made after the Civil War.⁶

For these reasons, I would like to respectfully ask that the Commission review the monument and consider removing it. Should you have any questions or need any additional information regarding this request, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Hon. Clyde W. Hairston, Mayor
CITY OF LANCASTER, TEXAS

² The letter writer refers to monuments to the Confederacy as being "deeply hurtful" to members of the community.

³ Gary, William A. (1986) Texas Pistol Makers of the Confederacy, *American Society of Arms Collectors Bulletin*, Vol. 55:37-38.

⁴ *Ibid.* at Vol.55:34

⁵ *Id.* at Vol. 55:35-36 (noting that John M. Crockett would be regarded today as a lobbyist who wrongly used his office as Lt. Governor to both procure a lucrative contract with the Texas Military Board and a partnership interest in the arms factory.)

⁶ *Id.* at Vol: 55:38-39. See also, <https://www.morphyauctions.com/jamesdjulia/item/2206-391/> (Auctioneer's catalogue for a Tucker & Sherrard dragoon revolver stating that a maximum of four pistols from the site were used by the Confederacy and most pistols were produced in the post-Civil War era). (Site visited August 20, 2020)

August 31, 2020

Page 3

CWH/aa
Enclosure

cc: City Council, City of Lancaster, Texas
enc: (1) Request for a Review of Marker
(2) Photograph of Marker
(3) Supporting Documentation

P. O. Box 940 | Lancaster | Texas | 75146 | 972.218.1310 | www.lancaster-tx.com



[HOME \(/\)](#) [ATLAS MAP \(/MAP\)](#) [ADVANCED SEARCH \(/ADVANCEDSEARCH\)](#) [ABOUT ATLAS \(/ABOUT\)](#) [DOWNLOADS \(/DATA/DATADOWNLOAD\)](#)

Details for Site of Confederate Arms Factory

Historical Marker — Atlas Number 5113006655

Data

Marker Number 6655
Atlas Number 5113006655
Marker Title Site of Confederate Arms Factory
Index Entry Confederate Arms Factory
Address 220 W. Main St.
City Lancaster
County Dallas
UTM Zone 14
UTM Easting 710451
UTM Northing 3608285
Subject Codes Civil War; military topics
Marker Year 1936
Designations
Marker Location (in front of Veterans Memorial Library)
Marker Size 1936 Centennial Marker (gray granite)
Marker Text Site of Confederate Arms Factory Established by Joseph H. Sherrard, William L. Killem, Pleasant Taylor and John M. Crockett in 1862 to manufacture pistols for the State of Texas.

ATLAS_NUM=5113006655

Location Map

From: [REDACTED]
Date: July 4, 2020 at 12:10:15 PM CDT
To: "Hairston, Clyde" <chairston@lancaster-tx.com>
Subject: #External - Confederate Symbols in Lancaster

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Clyde,

I hope you are well. I'm writing because as Mayor of Lancaster you have the duty and power to serve the interests of the community. I'm writing to you as a regular citizen, who thinks about how policy affects our lives and how we engage with each other, not as a Republican or democrat.

The reason for my email is the Confederate Arms Factory monument.

(<https://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMTMBZ> Site of Confederate Arms Factory) Monuments, statues, schools, seals, and even road names celebrate people, and put them on a pedestal (sometimes literally). The Confederacy was many things, and Southern history is a proud one. But the Confederacy also fought to preserve the enslaving of Americans, and the oppression and murdering of many African-Americans. I believe these actions do not reflect the values of the community, and are deeply hurtful to decent people everywhere. It is also important to remember that many Confederate monuments and names were dedicated in the first half of the 1900s during the Lost Cause movement when the South was trying to reframe the Civil War to avoid thinking about slavery as its cause, and when minorities were trying to gain human rights. For those whose ancestors were enslaved, these are symbols of oppression.

If we want to remember this part of Southern history, we should do it in a museum, where people can learn about it while understanding the context of time. Texas, and Dallas County for that matter, should continue to be a welcoming place for businesses and all people, and I think it is of utmost importance to rename the monument. I'm not passing judgement on anyone in the community, please believe me. I also believe in the 1st amendment, and people being able to voice their opinions. This is about government-sanctioned honoring of these people. This isn't about erasing or hiding history, it's about finding the right way to remember it. If you find it in your heart, please also take the time to talk to your council members. I am also contacting them separately.

Thank you for your time.

[REDACTED]

Texas Pistol Makers of the Confederacy

William A. Gary

All of the Confederate pistol makers of the Civil War were located either in Georgia or Texas. Much more has been known and written about the Georgia makers than about those from Texas. Also, much that has been written about the Texas makers has not been accurate. The purpose of this paper is to straighten out the inaccurate history of these "Texas pistol makers of the Confederacy."

There were two revolver makers in Texas who played a part in arming the Confederacy. They were the firms of J.H. Dance and Brothers, and the Lancaster Pistol Factory. The latter of these two companies made those revolvers known to collectors as the Tucker and Sherrard and the Clark and Sherrard.

It has always been thought that the Dance Brothers never had a contract with either the Confederate government or the Texas Military Board. It has also been thought that while the Lancaster firm had a contract with the Texas Military Board, they never completed any revolvers during the war.

I would like to explore with you what is now known and believed to be the facts about these two revolver makers.

J.H. DANCE & BROS.

Nothing quickens the heartbeat of a Texas gun collector more than the anticipation of acquiring a Confederate Dance revolver. True, they were not really Confederate, only secondary Confederate. The Dance factory never had a contract with the Confederate government or even the Texas Military Board; however, the guns were manufactured during the Civil War, so they must have been purchased by Confederate soldiers for wartime use.

A true statement?

Not by a long shot.

Not only did the Dance factory furnish revolvers for the Confederate Army, but prior to the end of the war, the Confederate government probably acquired ownership under the Confederate Ordnance Department. We are getting ahead of the story, though. First we need to go back to the beginning and review the history of the Dance family's venture into revolver production.

The family dates back to Thomas Dance (1675-1765) of Virginia, whose grandson, Ethelred (1750-1828), served for North Carolina during the American Revolution. Family members migrated first from Virginia



to North Carolina, then to Alabama and, finally, to Texas. The four Dance brothers settled in Brazoria County, Texas, in 1853, where they became the preeminent gun makers of Texas' history and the preeminent family of gun makers for the Confederacy.

The brothers were James Henry, George Perry, David Ethelred, and Isaac Claudius Dance. A cousin, Harrison Perry Dance, also was involved in the business. The firm of J.H. Dance & Bros. was founded in the town of Columbia, Texas, which was situated on the banks of the Brazos River near Houston and Galveston. By today's terms the business would have been called a machine shop, but at that time it was known as a steam factory. When the Civil War broke out, the brothers decided they should join the war effort and so they halted other business efforts in favor of producing revolvers for the Confederacy. This must have been quite an undertaking for a group of country boys who had no experience in gun making or in the manufacture of guns.

This decision probably was made in late 1861 or early 1862. It is interesting to note that the Dance brothers never received any money from the Confederate government or the Texas Military Board for financial assistance to start production. It is also interesting to note that all four brothers entered the Confederate Army by enlisting in the 35th Texas Cavalry (Brown's Regiment).

Over the years, disagreements have surfaced as to whether the revolvers made in Columbia should be known by the name of Dance or as Dance and Parks. Jesse W., Anderson, and Samuel Park were brothers who lived in Columbia and worked at the pistol factory throughout the war.



.44 Caliber Dance revolver from the collection of Don Bryan.

Fuller and Steuart's *Firearms of the Confederacy* (1944) refer to the revolvers as Dance and Parks because they believed the Park brothers were partners in the firm. Carroll C. Holloway in *Texas Gun Lore* (1951) refuted this and said it was a misconception to believe that the Parks were any more than factory employees.

There are no records of a business relationship between Dance and Park in either Brazoria or Grimes county, although there are tax records before, during, and after the war in Brazoria County for both groups of men. There also are tax records for J.H. Dance & Bros. However, records from the National Archives reveal that all the correspondence refers to the firm as Dance and Park, never as J.H. Dance and Bros. This would indicate that there must have been some form of business relationship between the two groups.

Information now available on the wartime operation of the Dance Bros. pistol factory comes from the National Archives and the "Mattie and George Duff Letters and Papers" now in the Confederate Collection of the Hill County Junior College Library in Hillsboro, Texas.

Mattie Duff was a cousin of the Dances and lived in the home of James Henry Dance while her husband, George, served as Captain of Company A of the 35th Texas Cavalry. Fortunately for today's students of the Dance pistol factory, letters to her husband, in which she kept him well informed about the pistol factory, were preserved.

The Dance brothers did better than many other Confederate revolver makers in getting their factory into production. Military service records from the National

Archives indicate that on May 1, 1862, George P., David E., and Isaac Claudius Dance were detached from their unit for duty at the pistol factory in Columbia where they remained until the war ended. James Henry Dance, however, continued in the service as 1st Lieutenant in the 35th Texas Cavalry. Despite his absence from the factory, he still seems to have played some type of management role in the firm's operation.

By July 1862 the factory was close to finishing its first revolvers. Mattie wrote George on July 5, 1862, "the boys think they will soon get three or four of their pistols finished."

On February 25, 1863, she wrote "there was a benefit given in Columbia to raise money for disabled Confederate veterans. The boys gave them a very fine pistol which they sold. I took a chance on it for you but lost it. Mr. Beal Terry drew it."

All Confederate arms makers found it very difficult to locate skilled workers due to the Confederate Conscription Act, which drafted all white males ages 18 to 35 without exception. Their only recourse was to convince the army to assign smiths and mechanics to work in the factories, although few firms had much success with this approach. The Dance brothers, however, were quite successful. More than 35 soldiers were assigned to work at the factory and at least 23 of them came from the 35th Texas Cavalry (Brown's Regiment). This success was no doubt due in part to James Henry Dance, one of the unit's officers.

Another contributing factor was that most of the Texas units in the Confederate Army had trouble secur-



.36 Caliber Dance revolver from the collection of Cliff Young.

ing arms and Brown's Regiment was no exception. The prospect of getting more revolvers manufactured no doubt was a strong incentive for the Regiment to assign soldiers to the factory. In a letter dated August 29, 1863, by George Duff to Mattie, he states, "I have an opportunity to send a letter to you by George Westervelt who is going to Columbia today to work in the pistol factory. Jim Henry has got several more men detailed to work in the factory with the promise from Gen. Magruder that our Battalion shall have all the pistols they make till we are armed."

It has always been the belief that the Dance brothers never had a contract with the State of Texas or the Confederate government. It can now be shown that this was not the case.

In a letter from Edmund P. Turner to Dance and Park dated June 26, 1863, Turner states, "I am verbally informed by Major Maclin, Chief Ordnance Officer of this district, that the contract with Messrs. Dance and Park for the manufacture of pistols has been disapproved at Richmond." However, on November 16, 1863, the District of Texas, Confederate State Army issued Order No. 312: "A Board of Officers is hereby appointed to convene today at the office of Capt. Good, Ord. Off. E.S. Dist. to examine and report upon a lot of pistols received from Dance and Park by Capt. Good 'under contract.'"

The move of the pistol factory to Anderson, Texas, does not seem to be completely due to fear that Columbia would be shelled by Federal gun boats, as many people have speculated. Anderson was the site of a Confederate Ordnance Works and the move coincides

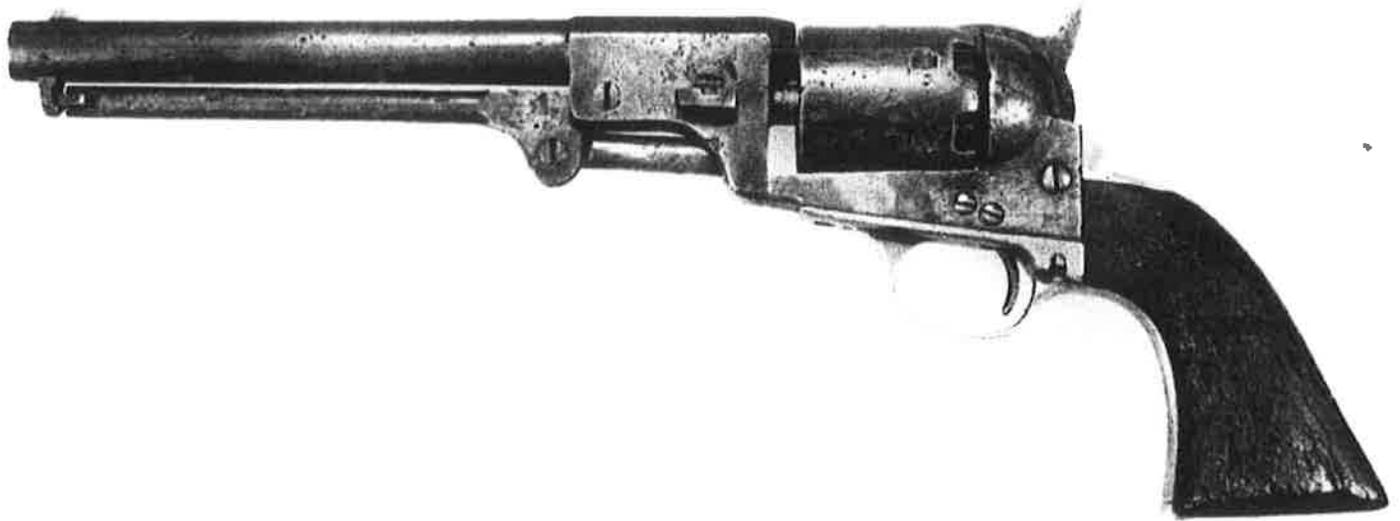
with the timing of the purchase of the Dance pistol factory by the Confederate government.

On November 30, 1863, Mattie wrote George Duff that "the boys think it quite possible they will quit the shop soon. George (Dance) went to Galveston last week to see if he could make a government affair of it and he thinks perhaps it will be done." On April 16, 1864, she wrote that "George (Dance) did not find out anything about what they will do about his machinery. The papers were sent back to Houston." On June 16, 1864, 1st Lieutenant J.H. Dance was given leave to go to Anderson "for the purpose of settling with Capt. Good for machinery sold the Government." The fact that the pistol factory now was part of the Confederate Ordnance Department is supported by the unit's muster rolls, which no longer identified the workers as detached to the pistol factory. Instead, they were now carried on the Post Return, Post of Anderson, Grimes County, Texas.

The move of the Dance family and the pistol factory to Anderson was completed about the first of the year in 1864. However, it took some time to get back into production. On February 7, 1864, Mattie wrote George, "they have not got quite ready for making pistols but will soon."

On June 6, 1864, Lewis J. Wilson writes in a letter to "Friend Howell" that, "We have lately got to making six shooters and have turned out 46."

The last revolvers received by the Ordnance Depot of Supplies at Houston was on April 18, 1865. Hugh T. Scott, Captain, Artillery & Acting Ordnance Officer, reports the receipt of 25 six-shooting pistols, although



.36 Caliber Dance revolver with recoil shields.

the box had been broken into and 5 were missing. Dance Bros. were the 4th largest producers of hand guns in the Confederacy and the only firm to produce both .44 caliber and .36 caliber revolvers. Using known serial numbers would indicate that about 350 .44 caliber revolvers were produced and perhaps 135 more .36 caliber revolvers. It is unknown if the .36 caliber serial numbers were separate or integrated with the .44 caliber numbers. However, many .36 caliber parts have been uncovered at the Anderson site, which is strong evidence that the numbers were in a separate series. Production of .44 caliber revolvers would have passed number 135 long before leaving Columbia. If the numbers were integrated, no .36 caliber revolvers would have been made after the move to Anderson.

Most of the revolvers produced at the Dance factory were delivered to Ordnance Officers in Texas for issue to Texas Cavalry units. No doubt some of the guns produced earlier were sold to various individuals. Texas units known to have received Dance revolvers were the 35th Texas Cavalry and Captain Sutton's Company, Graham Rangers.

Characteristics of the Dance Revolvers

The Dance revolvers are patterned after the Colt revolvers. The .44 caliber and .36 caliber revolvers are similar in appearance except for size. One of its most distinguishing features is the omission of recoil shields. A lot of written speculation focuses on this subject. One simple explanation is that the available metal stock was not thick enough to include the recoil shields. Since they serve no real purpose, why not eliminate them.?

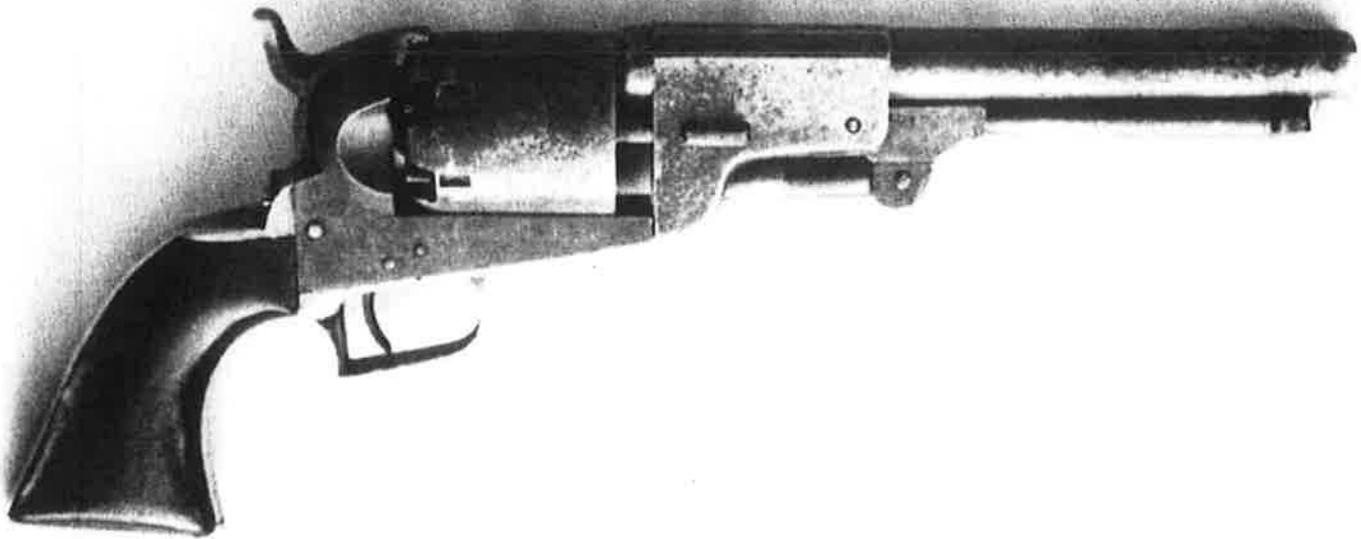
The Dance revolver was not marked with the Dance name. The serial number dies are fairly large and the serial numbers are marked on nearly all parts of the revolver. Some of the revolvers are marked with zeros, diamonds, or stars in various combinations instead of serial numbers. There are several specimens with no numbers or markings, and one with 4 dots. These oddly marked and unmarked revolvers were probably part of those sold to the civilian market.

The revolvers have a round barrel similar to the Colt Dragoon, although several specimens have a full-octagon barrel. There is a roller on the hammer of most examples and, contrary to what most authors on this subject have said, there is a cap release groove on the Dance revolver.

The .44 caliber Dance has the overall length of a Colt Dragoon, but weighs less. The length of the cylinder corresponds to a Colt 1860 Army, which makes the barrel actually longer than a Colt Dragoon. The bore has 7 lands and 7 grooves with a clockwise spin and no gain to the twist.

The trigger guard is rather square, thick, and heavy. However, low-numbered revolvers have a lighter weight trigger guard; the guard increased in thickness as production continued.

The .36 caliber revolver is much more scarce than the .44 caliber. If the serial numbers were integrated within the .44 caliber range, it would appear that not too many of the smaller calibers were made. However, if a separate range of numbers was used, at least 135 were made, since this is the highest number known. Authentic .36 caliber revolvers are extremely rare today.



Tucker & Sherrard revolver with square backed trigger guard made at Lancaster, Texas. These revolvers were most likely completed during the war and sold to individual soldiers.

The .36 caliber revolver is similar in size to the Colt .850 Navy model, although it has a round barrel. The serial number dies are the same as the .44 caliber Dance and the location of the markings are the same. The bore has 7 lands and 7 grooves, a clockwise spin and no gain to the twist. Nearly all the characteristics for the .44 caliber Dance are found on the .36 caliber.

Dance Revolvers with Recoil Shields

Most people have believed that the lack of a recoil shield is necessary for a revolver to have been made by the Dance brothers. It is almost certain, however, that they did manufacture a few revolvers with shields.

In the .36 caliber model, 3 revolvers with recoil shields meet every comparison test with .36 caliber Dance revolvers without the shields. Their serial numbers are 48, 50, and 51. These serial numbers are stamped with the same dies and in the same locations as the other Dance revolvers. The rifling in the bore is the same. They have the same squareness to the front of the barrel housing and barrel lug, the same thickness to the wall of the grip and the same misplaced screw.

In making the revolvers, the Confederates used a wooden jig to drill the screw holes. All .36 caliber Dances have one screw that is misplaced and these revolvers with recoil shields also have this feature.

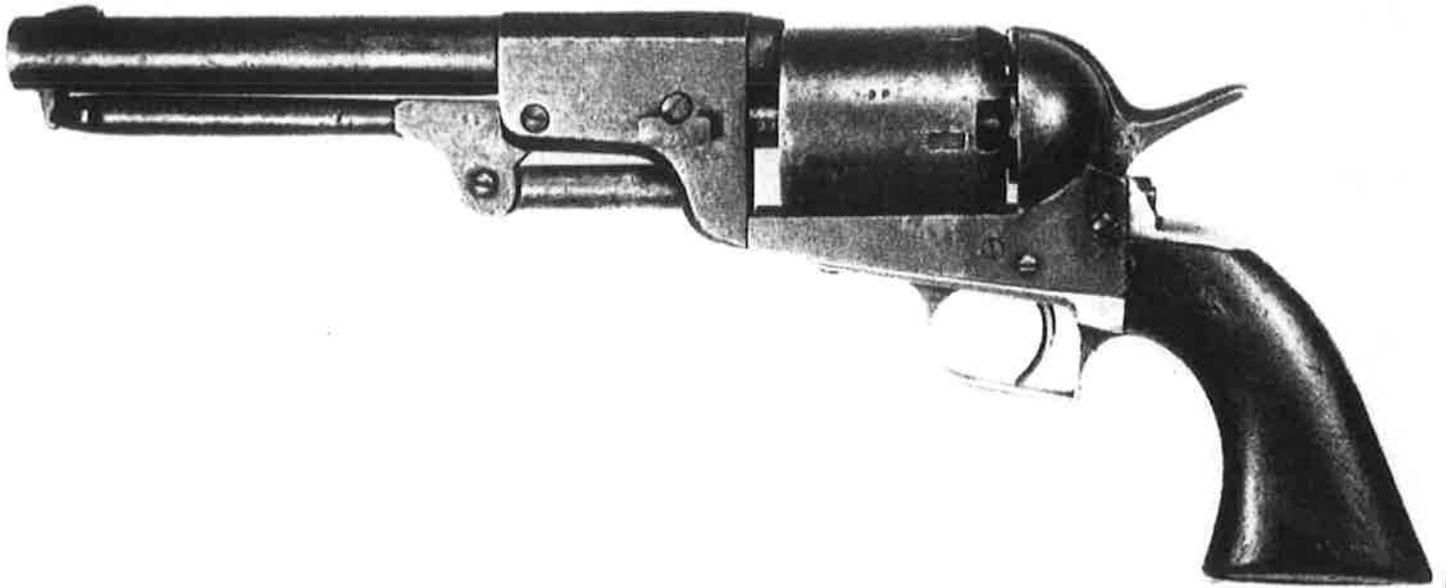
Conclusive evidence is found on revolver number 51, which is marked on the grips with the name *Charles Hill, Co. H., Brown's Regiment*. National Archives records indicate that Charles Hill was a member of the unit and we have already shown that Dance revolvers were issued to soldiers in Brown's Regiment.

As for the .44 caliber revolvers, there is one known specimen with recoil shields that meets all the criteria for guns made at the Dance factory. All measurements are correct and the rifling in the bore is correct. It has the squareness to the barrel housing and barrel lug and the square heavy trigger guard. It has an octagon-shaped barrel and a rear sight mounted on top of the barrel housing. There are Dance revolvers with both of these characteristics. It does not have a serial number, but is stamped *J B* where serial numbers would ordinarily be found. The top of the barrel is stamped *G. Erickson, Houston, Texas*. Gustav Erickson was a gun dealer in Houston during the Civil War and is known to have stamped his name on derringers and rifles. Since the Dance factory at Columbus was only 35 miles from Houston, it is probable that Erickson could have purchased this revolver from Dance and then stamped his own name on it. The Otto and Alec Erickson listed as workers assigned to the Dance factory were sons of Gustav Erickson. Two workers were assigned to the factory with the initials "J.B." They were Joseph Bray and J. Black, both members of Brown's Regiment. Either man could have stamped his initials on the revolver in place of a serial number.

All of these facts pertaining to the .36 and .44 caliber revolvers with recoil shields mentioned above and pictured in this paper leave little doubt that Dance did make a few revolvers with recoil shields.

THE LANCASTER DRAGOON

The Confederate pistol factory at Lancaster, Texas,



Tucker & Sherrard revolver with the experimental low hammer spur. There are three of these known, serial numbers 52, 54, and 56.

has almost passed from the realm of history into the realm of myth. Who ran it? What did it make? When did it function? Was the whole operation something we might today call a scam? Question has clouded fact from the day the owners received their first contract from the State of Texas in 1862. Some writers have called the Lancaster plant a munitions factory, which it wasn't; some have suggested other firearms besides pistols were made there, but none were, and during the brief period it was in operation (less than 2 years), suspicions were voiced that arms manufacture merely served as a front for military exemption and that equipment, labor, and metal stock were devoted to consumer goods.

The firm names are confusing. At one time or another the company was referred to as Tucker, Sherrard & Co., Tucker, Sherrod & Co., Sherrard, Taylor & Co., and Clark, Sherrard & Co. But the biggest questions is whether the wartime factory ever produced more than 2 finished revolvers.

There are pistols marked *Lancaster, Texas*, which are among the most eagerly sought pieces of American armament, but were they manufactured in Lancaster in wartime or were they assembled later from leftover parts? Facts have been hard to come by because the experts have disagreed. Referring to Sherrard, Taylor & Co., the name under which the wartime firm operated longest, Carroll C. Holloway, in *Texas Gun Lore*, says, "Texas' most publicized makers of arms during the Civil War were the least effective." At the time he wrote (1951), Holloway doubted any pistols were actually completed by the factory during the war. Satterlee and

Gluckman's *American Gun Makers* (1945) erroneously reported that "about 400" pistols were made in 1862, while Fuller and Steuart's *Firearms of the Confederacy* (1944) fails to differentiate between pistols which might have been made during the war and those made afterward. Victor Friedrichs, writing in *The Texas Gun Collector* in 1954, talks of "the highly controversial Texas Confederate Revolver generally known as the 'Tucker & Sherrod Confederate Colt,'" and says the controversy "hinges on whether or not this firm did or did not produce and manufacture a goodly number of revolvers."

Friedrichs was of the opinion that the firm finished some revolvers but sold them under the counter to private individuals "at an excessive profit" during the time the firm was under contract to deliver such revolvers to the State of Texas at a price of \$40. He adds, "There will be a storm of protests to the effect that there is no documentary evidence whatsoever to substantiate this statement."

However, there is evidence available today that will clear up much of the mystery surrounding these historic Texas revolvers.

The pistol factory story begins with a notice in the *Dallas Herald* of February 19, 1862: "Messrs. Sherrard, Killen and Brunie, of Lancaster, have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of manufacturing Colt's and other revolving pistols. They commence immediately to arrange the necessary machinery . . . and if justified by large subscriptions, will be able to manufacture this arm in any desired quantities . . . at \$40.00 each for Navy pistols and \$50.00 for the Army size. Those desiring to



Clark and Sherrard revolver from the collection of Stanley Diefenthal. This revolver was made after the war at Lancaster, Texas. Some have an etched cylinder scene and the name etched on the top flat of the barrel housing. This one, number 404, is plain, without name or cylinder scene.

add their names to the list can address either Dr. J.H. Swindell, Hon. Jeff Weatherford, or J.H. Sherrard, Esq., Lancaster, Texas."

With the Civil War moving into its second year and Southern arms in desperately short supply, this notice seems to have drawn quick response from the State Military Board, consisting of the Governor, the Comptroller, and the State Treasurer, an agency created to provide arms and ammunition for the defense of the state and to establish "a foundry for the manufacturing of ordnance." It was not part of the Confederate government and, as you will see, often found Confederate agents, whether Texans or not, to be in sharp competition or scarce materials.

On March 6, 1862, the Military Board wrote John M. Crockett of Dallas, Texas, who was Lieutenant Governor of Texas, requesting he "interview immediately with gentlemen in your County who are constructing revolving pistols, and learn . . . whether the Board can in any way aid them to increase their results, and whether they can build guns for use in the army. (We) further request that you will learn whether the company or contractor will enter into a contract with the Board to build arms for the defense of the State, and if so at what price they can make (them)."

It is difficult to determine if the board was writing in response to the *Dallas Herald* "notice or was simply making a broad inquiry. Whatever the case, Crockett's reply is a masterpiece of opportunism." I have taken all the pains that I could to ascertain the facts you desire

(and find) there is no establishment of this kind in this county, but there are about twenty gun-smiths, some of whom are first-rate. I have induced a few of the first men among the smiths to open a shop . . . they say that with the corps that they can organize and the tools and materials at hand they can make about thirty Colt Revolvers per week. The men who are undertaking are . . . in every way worthy of the confidence of Board, but they have no means, and could not have started but for my assurances."

Crockett, with the Military Board's offer in his pocket, apparently went to the Lancaster pistol people and offered them a chance at a government contract if they would make him a co-partner, which they did, and from then on Crockett was spokesman for the pistol firm in all its relations with the State. By April 11 the Military Board offered "Messrs. Tucker, Sherrod (sic) & Co." \$5,000 in advance on signing of a contract with a performance bond, the contract promising the Board would, at \$40 per weapon, "take . . . all the pistols they shall make within one year, not to exceed three thousand" with 100 pistols per month to be delivered after May, 1862. It also stipulated, "Said pistols are to be of the kind and quality of the Colt Revolver, but the exact form and style being immaterial so that said pistols are good and substantial arms of the size and after the manner of said Colt Revolver." The Lancaster men signing this contract were Laban E. Tucker, Joseph H. Sherrard, W.L. Killen, A. W. Tucker, Pleasant Taylor, and John Crockett. (The State's constant spelling error of "Sherrod" as firm name has

added historical confusion. No "Sherrod" was connected with the project.)

Laban Tucker had manufactured revolvers prior to the war, a fact most historians have overlooked. Argyle W. Tucker was his son. One account calls the elder Tucker, "near genius in both the metallurgical and mechanical principles of gunmaking." Joseph H. Sherrard was a Lancaster blacksmith, W.L. Killen was a wagon maker, while Pleasant Taylor, the capitalist of the venture, was a Lancaster merchant who had come to Texas in 1844 from Illinois as a Peters Colonist. We would today call Crockett a lobbyist, and in his position as Lieutenant Governor, might feel there was a conflict of interest dealing with the Military Board over state contracts and the like.

The pistol factory was located on West Main Street in Lancaster, the site today of the Veterans Memorial Library. For decades the lot was owned by the Rawlins family of Lancaster, which Pleasant Taylor had married into. Another confusing factor is that in 1862, the same year as the opening of the pistol factory, the Confederate Quartermaster established a wagon manufacturing plant adjacent to the pistol factory with Maxine Guillot of Dallas as superintendent. Guillot is sometimes listed as directing the pistol factory, which was never the case.

By June 30, 1862, the final deadline for delivery of the initial shipment, Crockett was forced to write the Military Board, "We are not ready to deliver 100 pistols." He spread the blame by stating that Confederate government agents were buying up every article needed by the pistol factory "at the most exorbitant prices." He feared that when pistols were made ("We have several hundred on the way") they would be "pressed" (confiscated) by Confederate officers. He also states that while one local agent "has advised us that his men will not be allowed to press our pistols," he is also aware, he says accusingly, that there is a secret proviso wherein the Military Board has consented for one Confederate officer to have them. "And he is not all," Crockett moans, "the walls — law — have broken down. We therefore think of putting none (pistols) together until *ordered* to do so." All of which adds up to a set of excuses for not delivering the contract guns.

On July 3 another Crockett letter states the factory has "several waggons on the way from San Antonio with materials which are long due" but the newly enacted (April 16, 1862) Confederate Conscriptio Act, which forced able bodied white men ages 18 through 35 into the army, may have stopped them. "We understand that the conscript Officers are taking the drivers & turning the trains out & we greatly fear they have done ours so. We now employ twenty-five hands & have machinery & materials to keep them going for some time. We have now

machinery for about as many more hands & will have it all running in about ten days with fifty hands."

The letter voices more expectations than concrete information, and on July 21 yet another letter defends the factory's failure "to have the first hundred pistols ready" and says Col. Burford, the Confederate agent, "has been urging us to let him have what we can complete . . . and has conceived the idea that we are refusing to finish off (the order) for fear of getting them pressed."

By August 5, still no pistols. Crockett wrote, "We are pressing on with the work and have a good many (pistols) on the way but the difficulty of getting machinery has prevented us from finishing some of them. We have expended at least half or more of our labor making tools & machinery . . ." Two weeks later Crockett reports, "We are at no child's play . . . but are traversing every portion of the Country assessable, and when we have the least hope of securing material or machinery are paying the most exorbitant prices, having to come in competition with (Confederate) Government Agents who, you well know, are not generally any ways particular about the prices they pay. We are now at work on the third hundred pistols and our expectation is to complete the four hundred (due you) during the month of September. We had to send to Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation (now Oklahoma) for coal (and) we have paid as high as 75 cents per pound for steel and \$700 for a lathe. We have expended more than as much more money was advanced to us, and we are now out."

Crockett adds, "The effort & expenditures we are making would intimidate most men & they would most likely shrink from the engagement — indeed two of our men have already shrank from it & gone out of the concern: the two Mr. Tuckers, the pistol makers — but they are working for us at wages. I think they became dissatisfied at our contract to make pistols for \$40 when we could sell them for \$60 to \$100." An 1886 profile of Crockett, in *Farm & Ranch* magazine, says that looking for material for the pistol factory, "He set out for Jefferson, Marshall and Shreveport, returning by Galveston, Houston and intermediate places . . . Waco, Austin, San Antonio, Brownsville and Matamoras, securing every piece of steel to be found and all suitable implements and machinery and shipping them to Lancaster."

Still no pistols. But on October 2, despite the failure of Sherrard, Taylor & Co. (the new name as of mid-August) to supply any arms, the Military Board advanced the firm another \$5,000. A \$10,000 performance bond was signed by Sherrard, Killen, Taylor, Crockett, G. W. Record and R.M. Hawpe, the latter two of Dallas. Crockett complains this time that the factory's workers are being drafted "regardless of the law exempting men from military duty who are engaged in the manufacture of



The name as it appears on the top flat of the barrel housing on those Clark & Sherrard revolvers which have a cylinder scene.

ire arms, etc. They utterly refuse to let us have one man) out of any company or regiment. Even Texas Colonels have been most rigid with us. We have tried Jols. Ross, Spaight and Elmore for men whom we know to be good mechanics and who wish to come to us but they refuse to yield to any request. It only takes 54 men to fill our shops . . . yet we have not been able to reach thirty yet."

On November 20, Crockett is writing the board nearly all of the pieces of the four hundred pistols are finished." Now, he notes, "We are failing to find material and are preparing to melt our own ore and do all we can to secure material by our own resources. There is ore in Denton Co." Also, "There is great prejudice against our establishment on account of the exemption of conscripts from it, and much is being said to injure it." He also pleads, "Under all the circumstances could not the Board afford to give us a little encouragement by advancing \$10 a piece on the price of our pistols and letting us have a little more money? We are actually told here that we can have \$100 a piece for them . . ." At one point in November the plant had only three hands available for work.

By the new year things hadn't changed. No pistols. In January 28, 1863, Crockett complained, "All assurances were given that artizans and mechanics would be relieved of their engagements in the army to engage in the manufacture of arms. But strange to say, we have been able to employ on an average about twelve." On top of that, New Orleans, "whence we hoped to obtain material," fell to the Federals. "For hands we have been compelled to pay \$4.00 per day and over," he says. But the elusive 400 pistols are being finished "with all possible dispatch."

In January, Crockett went to Austin, Texas, as the legislature opened its session, and took with him two completed revolvers, alleged to have been manufactured

at the Lancaster plant. He later reported the pistols were tried "by Governor Lubbock, Ed Fannin and others, in the presence of the members of the Legislature, and pronounced true and trusty." On February 28, *The Texas Almanac*, a newspaper, remarked, "We were shown the other day a beautiful specimen of a six-shooter, manufactured in Dallas (sic) by Col. Crockett, who has a large armory in successful operation. The pistol appears, in every respect, quite equal to the famous Colt's six-shooter. We learn that Col. Crockett has now 400 of these pistols on hand, which he has manufactured within the last six months, and which he has offered to the Governor at remarkably low figures — not one-third of what they could be sold at by retail."

We must hope that Crockett was misquoted by the *Texas Almanac*, because on March 14 he addresses his friend, Governor F.R. Lubbock, somewhat belligerently, reporting that Major Johns (one of the Board members) said Crockett's only alternative was to sell the pistols to individuals, and winds up by saying, "We can sell the pistols for \$100.00 each without any trouble but we shall be pleased to hear from you."

The 400 pistols belonged to the State of Texas, under terms of the contract, but it is doubtful that anywhere near that number had been finished. In fact, except for the "pilot pistols," none of the famous, or infamous, 400 were delivered to the State. Thus the months dragged on with Crockett offering the same reasons for delay: lack of materials, conscription of workers, the military going back on its word to release experienced armaments men, needing only certain unspecified parts, etc.

Finally, despite satisfaction with the sample pistol it and the Legislature had seen demonstrated, the Military board in September 1863 reported, "The Legislature . . . thought proper to relieve the parties of the contract on

their repaying the sums advanced with legal interest, and in July last the parties repaid the loan in Confederate Treasury notes with \$814.00 interest." There were complaints that the repayment was unfair because inflation caused Confederate money in 1863 to be worth only half what it had been when given to the Lancaster firm, but under terms of the contract there was no basis for adjustment.

The loss of the contract ended Sherrard, Taylor & Co., but not the activity of the factory. The Dallas and North Texas region was, at the time, a great wheat growing country that furnished the Confederate army with a vast amount of flour. But the mills and harvesting machinery were giving out, and there was no means of repairing them. Crockett, according to an 1886 *Farm & Ranch* article, "lost no time sending notice over the State that the foundry and machine shop would be at the service of the country and that all the machinery which was breaking down could be repaired. And to this shop was the army and the women and children of the State indebted for all the flour that was made in 1863 and 1864."

Several persons who would later be important in Dallas County history worked at the pistol factory during the war. Foremost was Joseph Paul Henry, a La Reunion colonist, who was a lithographer and was famed as an engraver on metal and ivory. On reaching the United States in 1855 he had worked for the famous Endicott Engraving Co. of New York for a few months before proceeding to Frenchtown, as the Reunion colony was called. Writing in Johnson and Barker's biographical set, *A History of Texas and Texans*, his son, Rene Paul Henry, said, "During the Civil War the Confederacy called his services as an engraver into use, assigning him to the Lancaster pistol manufactory. This would explain why several of the Clark & Sherrard pistols have etched cylinders and would suggest that Henry was the person responsible for the work. What is also little known about Joseph Paul Henry (who after the war became a successful banker in Lancaster) is, according to one reliable historian, that he learned pistol making in Liege, Belgium, before migrating to the United States.

John M. Oram, who had settled near Lancaster with his parents in 1857 at age 12, enlisted in the Confederate army but was transferred from active duty to the Lancaster pistol factory "because of his special skills," presumably as a watchmaker.

Elihu McDonald Tucker, a son of Laban, who had helped his father run the gun factory and powder mill in Marshall, worked in Lancaster but when drafted by the Confederate army was assigned to work in the Confederate powder mill in Marshall. And despite Crockett's assertion that the pistol factory had gotten "not one man" from the army, Thomas J. Kemble, of Co. A, 31st

Texas Cavalry (a Dallas County unit), is shown on company reports as detached to duty as a smith in the Lancaster factory.

However they got them, or whatever they got, early in 1867 Clark and Sherrard (who had served in the Confederate army after Sherrard, Taylor & Co. folded) were advertising pistols for sale in the *Dallas Herald*. In a letter to a Jefferson, Texas, merchant, Clark says "We have about 400 cal .44 old style army revolvers that we plan to finish and embellish into high class merchandise." The embellishment consisted of fancily decorated cylinders and *Clark & Sherrard, Lancaster, Texas* etched across the top of the frame.

Cartridge pistols, already making the cap and ball guns obsolete, had been introduced and used in the Civil War, and in 1873 the U.S. Army officially adopted them, so it was undoubtedly recognized that these Lancaster revolvers were more useful as souvenirs than as serious weapons. Besides, the wholesale price of \$20 gold was rather steep, since Colt revolvers of newer design were retailing for \$30 at that time.

Whatever reasons customers might have had for buying the post-war Lancaster Dragoons, not many did, if you base that conclusion on the very small number in existence today.

While most writers and students of Confederate handguns maintain that the Lancaster gun factory never completed any revolvers during the war and that all specimens known today were assembled from leftover parts after the war, a good case can be made to prove otherwise.

We first need to separate the different types of revolvers attributed to the Lancaster gun factory. The characteristics that make them alike are the dragoon size and the lack of a loading aperture on the barrel lug, while the most distinguishing difference is the square-backed trigger guard and the round trigger guard. Those revolvers with the square-backed trigger guards were the earlier models made during the war by Tucker, Sherrard & Co. After reading all the material from the Texas Archives, one would have to come to the conclusion that Colonel Crockett accepted the suggestion of Major Johns and sold the guns on the retail market at a higher price than the Texas Military Board would allow for them. Also, some of the few square-backed revolvers in existence today show considerable holster wear. If they had not been finished until after the war, it is doubtful they would have received much use at all, since they already were obsolete.

The conclusion is that these Tucker & Sherrard revolvers were completed and put into use during the war, even though they were sold on the open market to soldiers for their personal use.

The round trigger guard models were those revolvers

old after the war by Clark, Sherrard & Co. Close examination and comparison of the square-backed trigger guard models (Tucker and Sherrard) and the round trigger guard models (Clark and Sherrard) reveal conclusively that the round trigger guard models were not made from leftover parts of the square-backed models. All the parts are of different size, dimension, and configuration, with two exceptions. The barrels of the Clark and Sherrard could have been made of unfinished barrel blanks from Tucker, Sherrard and Co. and the loading levers could have been left over from the same company. Everything else, including the serial number dies, are completely different.

Much speculation has been made and numerous conclusions drawn as to why the Lancaster pistols did not have a loading aperture. Examination of the revolvers and a study of those involved in their manufacture offers some answers to this mystery.

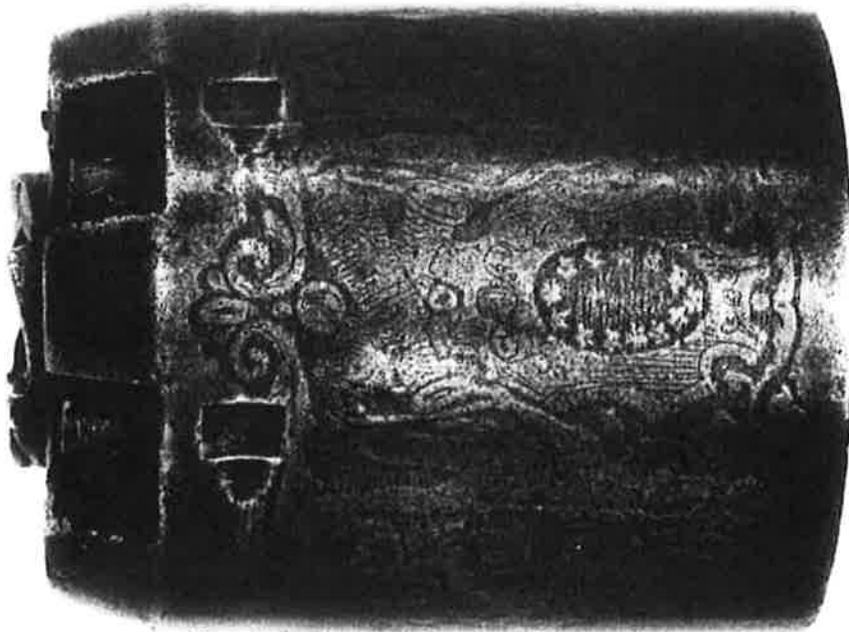
The proper way to carry a percussion revolver in the holster was to rotate the cylinder to the point where the

hammer, when let down, rests on the shoulder between the nipples. When this is done, one of the cylinders is straight out from the frame and can be loaded without a loading aperture.

A revolver in the Metzger collection at Texas A & M marked *L.E. Tucker & Sons*, serial number 79, does not have a loading aperture. This is one of the revolvers made by Leban E. Tucker before the war at Marshall, Texas. Perhaps Tucker felt that a loading aperture was not necessary and since he was the experienced revolver maker in the firm of Tucker, Sherrard & Co., that may be the reason this feature was left off their revolvers.

Looking at the details of the Lancaster dragoons, they, too should be divided into two main categories: the Tucker and Sherrards, with the square-backed trigger guards made by the firm of Tucker, Sherrard & Co., and the Clark and Sherrards made after the war by the firm of Clark, Sherrard & Co.

This article is an excerpt from the forthcoming book, *Confederate Revolvers* by William A. Gary.



An etched cylinder from a Clark & Sherrard revolver.



THC Historical Marker 6655 "Site of Confederate Arms Factory"
Located at 220 W. Main Street Lancaster, Texas 76146

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-08-63

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LANCASTER, TEXAS AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO SUBMIT A LETTER TO THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION (THC) TO REMOVE, RELOCATE, OR AMEND HISTORICAL MARKER NO. 6655 REFFERRING TO THE SITE OF A CONFEDERATE ARMS FACTORY LOCATED AT 220 W. MAIN STREET, LANCASTER, TEXAS 75146, AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, a historical marker was placed on City-owned property in 1936 by the Texas Centennial Commission as one of approximately 1100 markers placed across the State of Texas to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Texas Revolution and the establishment of the Republic of Texas; and

WHEREAS, the marker, identified as Texas Historical Commission Historical Marker No.6655 identifies the site of the current Municipal Court Building and former Veteran's Library site as a Confederate arms factory which manufactured pistols for the State of Texas; and

WHEREAS, this marker was funded and erected by the Texas Centennial Commission created by the Texas legislature in 1935, and ownership of the monument has passed to the Texas Historical Commission and neither the City nor Dallas County have ever owned the marker; and

WHEREAS, a resident of the City of Lancaster has requested the removal or relocation of the marker due to the reference to the Confederate States of America, also known as the Confederacy, and

WHEREAS, the Confederacy was formed by its political leaders for, *inter alia*, the express purpose of perpetuating and expanding the enslavement of African Americans; and

WHEREAS, the Confederacy and its military fought to preserve slavery and deny equality at the cost of our American Union and any arms produced at this site would have aided the Confederacy in promoting those goals and values; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lancaster is committed to promoting racial and social equity; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Lancaster desires to make a formal, written request to the Texas Historical Commission urging the Commission to consider the removal or relocation of the marker from the public space located at 220 W. Main Street within the City of Lancaster, or, in the alternative, consider amendment of the marker text to provide additional historical context regarding the site.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LANCASTER, TEXAS:

SECTION 1. The above recitals are affirmed by the Council and incorporated herein as if fully set forth.

SECTION 2. The Mayor of the City of Lancaster is authorized to execute, on behalf of the City, the letter attached hereto as Exhibit "1," to request action from the Texas Historical Commission regarding the marker.

SECTION 3. This resolution shall be effective immediately upon passage by the City Council.

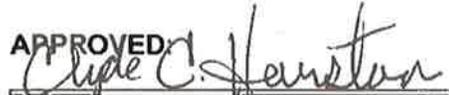
DULY PASSED and approved by the City Council of the City of Lancaster, Texas, on this the 24th of August, 2020.

ATTEST



Sorangel O. Arenas, City Secretary

APPROVED



Clyde C. Hairston, Mayor


APPROVED AS TO FORM:

David T. Riffer, City Attorney

MINUTES

LANCASTER CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING OF August 24, 2020

The City Council of the City of Lancaster, Texas, met in a called Regular Session in the Council Chambers of City Hall on August 24, 2020 at 7:00 p.m. with a quorum present to-wit:

Councilmembers Present:

Mayor Clyde C. Hairston
Carol Strain-Burk
Stanley Jaglowski
Marco Mejia
Deputy Mayor Pro Tem Derrick D. Robinson
Mayor Pro Tem Racheal Hill
Nina Morris

City Staff Present:

Opal Mauldin-Jones, City Manager
David T. Ritter, City Attorney
Sorangel O. Arenas, City Secretary
Fabrice Kabona, Assistant City Manager
Dori Lee, Director of Human Resources
Carey Neal, Assistant to the City Manager
Michelle Evans, Assistant Director of Human Resources
Keturah Barnett, ICMA Fellow

Call to Order:

Mayor Hairston called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. on August 24, 2020.

Invocation:

Bishop Clyde C. Hairston of Miracle Temple Fellowship Church gave the invocation.

Pledge of Allegiance:

Councilmember Jaglowski led the pledge of allegiance.

Consent Agenda:

City Secretary Arenas read the consent agenda.

1. Consider approval of minutes from the City Council Regular Meetings held on July 27, 2020.
2. Consider a resolution amending Resolution No. 2020-03-25 postponing the General Municipal Election from May 2, 2020, to November 3, 2020; to authorize the execution of an amended contract between the City of Lancaster and the Dallas County Election Departments, to amend the Notice of Election to provide for extended early voting dates and runoff period as provided by state law.

Considerar la aprobación enmendada la Resolución 2020-03-25 posponiendo las elecciones generales al 3 de noviembre de 2020; autorizar la ejecución de cualquier enmienda para el contrato de elección conjunta para la elección del 3 de noviembre del 2020 con el condados de dallas, estipular horas extendidas durante la votación adicional y votación del día de elección designado en el condado de dallas.

3. Consider a resolution adopting City Council Goals and Objectives contained in the June 26, and June 27, 2020 City Council Strategic Planning Report prepared by The Azimuth Group.

4. **Consider a resolution approving the terms and conditions of an interlocal agreement by and between the City of Lancaster and Dallas County Department of Health and Human Services to provide certain health services.**
5. **Consider a resolution approving the terms and conditions of an interlocal agreement by and between the City of Lancaster and Dallas County Department of Health and Human Services to provide certain food establishment inspections and environmental services.**
6. **Consider an amendment to Resolution 2020-06-44 to include language requested by the Office of Governors (OOG).**
7. **Consider declaring certain board, commission or committee position(s) vacant due to resignation.**

MOTION: Councilmember Strain-Burk made a motion, seconded by Councilmember Jaglowski to approve items 1 through 7. The vote was cast 7 for, 0 against.

8. **Discuss and consider a resolution with four (4) options to either remove, relocate, amend the language, or take no action to the historical marker identified as 6655 Site of Confederate Arms Factory located at 220 W. Main St, Lancaster, TX 75146.**

City Manager Maudlin-Jones shared that on August 17, 2020, Council discussed the historical marker identified as marker number 6655. Council requested additional information and that the item come back before Council to consider a request for removal, relocating, making alterations, or no action at all with the historical marker number 6655 which is property of the Texas Historical Commission.

Councilmember Mejia stated that his motion to remove the monument is due to the business being a failed business and that the monument was placed at an incorrect location.

Councilmember Strain-Burk clarified that the monument was in the correct location.

Councilmember Mejia shared with Councilmember Strain-Burk that the information he stated of the business being a failed business, and that the monument being placed at an incorrect location had been shared by Councilmember Strain-Burk in a recorded meeting video in which he had viewed.

Councilmember Strain-Burk restated the state's finding of issues with the business.

Mayor Pro Tem Hill shared her support for removal of the monument is due to the business being a failed business, and as the summary provided, a business that commercialized slavery.

Councilmember Mejia shared with passion his position to speak-up, verify information, and advocate for District 3.

Councilmember Strain-Burk shared her opinion is to remove the word “confederate” and have the monument moved to the State Auxiliary Museum in Lancaster.

MOTION: Councilmember Mejia made a motion, seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Hill to remove the monument. The vote was cast 6 for, 1 against [Strain-Burk].

MOTION: Councilmember Strain-Burk made a motion, seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Hill to adjourn. The vote was cast 7 for, 0 against.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:17 p.m.

ATTEST:

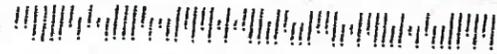
APPROVED:

Sorangel O. Arenas, City Secretary

Clyde C. Hairston, Mayor



City of Lancaster
 211 N Henry Street
 PO Box 940
 Lancaster, TX 75146



CERTIFIED MAIL



7019 1640 0000 3201 2510

A

NEOPOST FIRST-CLASS MAIL

09/01/2020
US POSTAGE \$008.20



ZIP 75146
 041M11284492

Texas Historical Commission
 P. O. Box 12276
 Austin, Texas 78711-2276

Sept. 17, 2020



Re: 6655 Site of Confederate Arms Factory/ draft minutes vs final minutes of meeting

I just received a copy of the packet that was sent to the THC regarding the 1936 marker. I had requested that all of council receive this when it was sent to the state. The minutes were to reflect the entire discussion regarding this topic and it did not capture more detail inquiry prior to the council vote.

1. Were there any other letters or communication received on this manner. NO
2. Did the person who sent the letter (email) a resident of Lancaster – NO
3. My request to have the discussion included with the packet. (it was not)

These corrections were added to the minutes and approved as part of the minutes.

I believe it is important that the State know there was only one email (letter). To my knowledge no one had any conversation with the person who sent the email. No one called in to make comments pro or con. The person who sent the email did not call in. After the vote was taken citizens found out about it and I have suggested they contact the Texas Historical Commission regarding this topic to let them know their thoughts regarding the removal of the marker as citizens found out about the action after the vote.

Actual recording of the work session on August 17th and meeting August 24th may be viewed online at www.lancaster-tx.com

Regards

Carol Strain Burk

214 957 9666

MINUTES

LANCASTER CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING OF August 24, 2020

The City Council of the City of Lancaster, Texas, met in a called Regular Session in the Council Chambers of City Hall on August 24, 2020 at 7:00 p.m. with a quorum present to-wit:

Councilmembers Present:

Mayor Clyde C. Hairston
Carol Strain-Burk
Stanley Jaglowski
Marco Mejia
Deputy Mayor Pro Tem Derrick D. Robinson
Mayor Pro Tem Racheal Hill
Nina Morris

City Staff Present:

Opal Mauldin-Jones, City Manager
David T. Ritter, City Attorney
Sorangel O. Arenas, City Secretary
Fabrice Kabona, Assistant City Manager
Dori Lee, Director of Human Resources
Carey Neal, Assistant to the City Manager
Michelle Evans, Assistant Director of Human Resources
Keturah Barnett, ICMA Fellow

Call to Order:

Mayor Hairston called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. on August 24, 2020.

Invocation:

Bishop Clyde C. Hairston of Miracle Temple Fellowship Church gave the invocation.

Pledge of Allegiance:

Councilmember Jaglowski led the pledge of allegiance.

Consent Agenda:

City Secretary Arenas read the consent agenda.

1. Consider approval of minutes from the City Council Regular Meetings held on July 27, 2020.
2. Consider a resolution amending Resolution No. 2020-03-25 postponing the General Municipal Election from May 2, 2020, to November 3, 2020; to authorize the execution of an amended contract between the City of Lancaster and the Dallas County Election Departments, to amend the Notice of Election to provide for extended early voting dates and runoff period as provided by state law.

Considerar la aprobación enmendada la Resolución 2020-03-25 posponiendo las elecciones generales al 3 de noviembre de 2020; autorizar la ejecución de cualquier enmienda para el contrato de elección conjunta para la elección del 3 de noviembre del 2020 con el condados de dallas, estipular horas extendidas durante la votación adicional y votación del día de elección designado en el condado de dallas.

3. Consider a resolution adopting City Council Goals and Objectives contained in the June 26, and June 27, 2020 City Council Strategic Planning Report prepared by The Azimuth Group.

4. Consider a resolution approving the terms and conditions of an interlocal agreement by and between the City of Lancaster and Dallas County Department of Health and Human Services to provide certain health services.
5. Consider a resolution approving the terms and conditions of an interlocal agreement by and between the City of Lancaster and Dallas County Department of Health and Human Services to provide certain food establishment inspections and environmental services.
6. Consider an amendment to Resolution 2020-06-44 to include language requested by the Office of Governors (OOG).
7. Consider declaring certain board, commission or committee position(s) vacant due to resignation.

MOTION: Councilmember Strain-Burk made a motion, seconded by Councilmember Jaglowski to approve items 1 through 7. The vote was cast 7 for, 0 against.

8. Discuss and consider a resolution with four (4) options to either remove, relocate, amend the language, or take no action to the historical marker identified as 6655 Site of Confederate Arms Factory located at 220 W. Main St, Lancaster, TX 75146.

City Manager Maudlin-Jones shared that on August 17, 2020, Council discussed the historical marker identified as marker number 6655. Council requested additional information and that the item come back before Council to consider a request for removal, relocating, making alterations, or no action at all with the historical marker number 6655 which is property of the Texas Historical Commission.

Councilmember Mejia stated that his motion to remove the monument is due to the business being a failed business and that the monument was placed at an incorrect location.

Councilmember Strain-Burk clarified that the monument was in the correct location.

Councilmember Mejia shared with Councilmember Strain-Burk that the information he stated of the business being a failed business, and that the monument being placed at an incorrect location had been shared by Councilmember Strain-Burk in a recorded meeting video in which he had viewed.

Councilmember Strain-Burk restated the state's finding of issues with the business.

Mayor Pro Tem Hill shared her support for removal of the monument is due to the business being a failed business, and as the summary provided, a business that commercialized slavery.

Councilmember Mejia shared with passion his position to speak-up, verify information, and advocate for District 3.

Councilmember Strain-Burk shared her opinion is to remove the word "confederate" and have the monument moved to the State Auxiliary Museum in Lancaster.

"DRAFT" City Council Special Meeting
August 24, 2020
Page 3 of 3

MOTION: Councilmember Mejia made a motion, seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Hill to remove the monument. The vote was cast 6 for, 1 against [Strain-Burk].

MOTION: Councilmember Strain-Burk made a motion, seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Hill to adjourn. The vote was cast 7 for, 0 against.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:17 p.m.

ATTEST:

APPROVED:

Sorangel O. Arenas, City Secretary

Clyde C. Hairston, Mayor



MEMORANDUM

TO: Councilmember Strain-Burk

FROM: Angie Arenas, City Secretary

COPY: Mayor and Council
Opal Mauldin-Jones, City Manager
Fabrice Kabona, Assistant City Manager
2020 General Election Candidates

SUBJECT: 08 24 20, City Council Regular Minutes Amendment

Councilmember Strain-Burk,

A request was made to amend the draft August 24, 2020, Regular City Council Meeting minutes to reflect the addition language indicated in red for item 8.

- 8. Discuss and consider a resolution with four (4) options to either remove, relocate, amend the language, or take no action to the historical marker identified as 6655 Site of Confederate Arms Factory located at 220 W. Main St, Lancaster, TX 75146.**

....

Councilmember Strain-Burk asked if there were any addition letters and or communication. City manager shared that the letters were sent directly to Council and to her knowledge there were not any additional correspondence.

Councilmember Strain-Burk asked if the person who sent the letter is a resident of Lancaster. City Manager Mauldin-Jones shared that we do not have an address for the person.

....

Councilmember Strain-Burk requested that the minutes, discussion, and vote be part of the documents submitted for removal of the monument.

Thank you.

Box 98
Lancaster
TX

NORTH TEXAS TX P&DC
DALLAS TX 750
17 SEP 2020 PM 1 L

Thinking
of you



Attn: Bob Brinkman
Markers

78711-227676

Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin TX



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

TEXAS CENTENNIAL MARKER POLICIES Adopted by the Texas Historical Commission July 31, 2009

Jurisdiction: Official Texas Historical Markers, including 1936 Texas Centennial markers, are property of the State of Texas. The Texas Historical Commission (THC) is the final determinant and authority of all matters related to design, eligibility, content, manufacturing, placement or replacement, and compliance oversight. The markers may, at the sole discretion of the THC, be recalled for any reason it so determines, including inaccuracies or non-compliance with rules and policies.

Inscriptions: In the event the placement or content of an Official Texas Historical Marker is contested, the THC, after consultation with interested parties, has the sole authority to make the final decision related to retention, replacement or removal. The wording of the state marker inscriptions is the sole responsibility of the THC. The inscriptions for some 1936 markers may be inaccurate, incomplete or confusing. However, because these inscriptions are part of the state's 1936 historic preservation effort and have acquired historical significance in their own right, the THC will not revise or alter 1936 inscriptions. Additional or corrected information can be presented through the THC historical marker program and other means. All documentation requirements must be met.

Access: Subject markers are placed at sites that have a historical association with the topic, but no legal restriction is placed on the use of the property or site, although the THC must be notified if the marker is ever to be relocated. The placement of historical markers should be carefully considered to ensure maximum accessibility and protection of historic resources. Markers must be accessible to the public.

Private property: Through its Historic Sites Atlas, the THC provides online access to marker inscriptions and locational information. The Atlas serves as the primary tool for researchers and others interested in the Official Texas Historical Marker program, and information can be downloaded as needed.

Relocation: The statewide effort to mark historic sites in 1936 has acquired historic significance in its own right. In addition, some 1936 markers are associated with specific locations; 1936 grave markers are also associated with human remains. Therefore, the policy of the THC is to preserve the original location of 1936 markers whenever possible. The THC has sole discretion in considering whether to relocate a 1936 marker based on considerations of safety, access, vandalism, damage, or other circumstances, and in consultation with County Historical Commissions and other interested parties.

Altered markers: Supplemental plaques and insignias should not be affixed to 1936 markers. Refer to the THC document "Restoring Texas Centennial Markers" for instructions on removing supplemental plaques and insignias from 1936 markers.

Damaged markers: Care must be taken in repairing damaged 1936 markers. Refer to the THC document "Restoring Texas Centennial Markers" for specific instructions on cleaning and repairs.

Replacement parts: Replacement parts for 1936 markers, including bronze stars, wreaths and plaques, are available through the THC historical marker program. State agencies are responsible for replacing missing parts for Centennial markers on their lands. County Historical Commissions, groups or individuals may also order replacement parts for 1936 markers.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL MARKER POLICIES (continued)

Documentation: The THC currently does not maintain copies of original files and correspondence related to 1936 markers. Such files are maintained at three archives in Austin: The Texas State Library and Archives, The Dolph Briscoe Center for American History at the University of Texas at Austin, and the Catholic Archives of Texas.

Replicas: The 1936 granite and bronze historical markers were part of a unique effort and represent aspects of the historic preservation and craftsmanship of that time. The THC does not offer replica 1936-style markers to document new topics that were not addressed in the 1936 effort. Additionally, the THC does not endorse other groups or individuals attempting to replicate these style markers.

Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
512.463.6100
fax 512.475.4872
thc@thc.texas.gov



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

www.thc.texas.gov

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER PROCEDURES for proposed amendment, relocation, replacement or removal of markers Revised July 24, 2020

CORRECTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

An individual, organization or County Historical Commission (CHC) may apply for a replacement plaque or for a supplemental plaque to correct or amend an existing historical marker under two sets of circumstances:

- To correct the misspelling of a name, to correct a date, or to correct text that is not historically accurate. In such cases, the cost of the correction will be paid by the Texas Historical Commission (subject to availability of funds).
- For any other purpose, such as to provide additional or more detailed factual information, to clarify information, or to update obsolete information. In such cases the cost will be paid by the sponsor.

In either case, the sponsor is responsible for submitting a completed application and any necessary supplemental documentation. Proposed language will be reviewed by THC staff, and any new language must be approved by the Commission itself. THC staff will determine in each instance whether a replacement plaque or a supplemental plaque will be used, will coordinate the application with the sponsor and CHC and forward the submitted application materials, additional documentation, and a recommendation to the Commission to be considered at their next available quarterly meeting. A supplemental plaque should be attached to an existing marker post or installed along with or adjacent to an existing marker.

RELOCATIONS

An individual, organization or County Historical Commission (CHC) may apply for relocation of a historical marker. Common reasons for such an application include when relocation will result in improved public access, when a proposed new location has a closer historical association with the marker topic than the current location, or when a marker is being stored temporarily to accommodate a construction project. The sponsor is responsible for a completed application (which includes property owner permission and CHC approval), supplemental documentation, and any funds associated with relocation. In rare instances, if the marker was originally installed at the wrong location, the THC may pay costs associated with moving the marker to the correct location. The THC cannot assume liability for damages or injuries.

- If the proposed relocation is for one of the reasons listed above, THC staff will coordinate the application with the sponsor and CHC and will approve or deny the request for relocation. In some cases, THC staff will recommend the addition of a supplemental plaque to the marker post to clarify or correct part of the inscription due to the new location.
- Any other request for relocation must be approved by the Texas Historical Commission itself. THC staff will coordinate the application with the sponsor and CHC and forward the submitted application materials, additional documentation, and a recommendation to the Commission to be considered at their next available quarterly meeting.

Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
512.463.6100
fax 512.475.4872
thc@thc.texas.gov



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

www.thc.texas.gov

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

(OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER PROCEDURES, Revised July 24, 2020, continued)

REPLACEMENTS

An individual, organization or County Historical Commission (CHC) may apply for a replacement historical marker. Common reasons for an application include when a marker is missing or damaged, or when there is an opportunity for a more accurate and detailed inscription. The sponsor is responsible for a completed application (which includes property owner permission and CHC approval), supplemental documentation, and funds for the replacement.

- A replacement marker may have exactly the same inscription as the existing marker. In that case, THC staff will coordinate the application with the sponsor and CHC and will proceed with the foundry order when funds are received and the inscription has been approved by the CHC.
- A replacement marker may have a revised inscription to reflect more accurate or detailed information or to match modern stylistic considerations. In that case, THC staff will coordinate the application with the sponsor and CHC and will proceed with the foundry order when funds are received and the inscription has been approved by the CHC and the Commission itself.
- If the purpose of the replacement marker would be to correct the misspelling of a name, to correct a date, or to correct text that is not historically accurate, please see CORRECTIONS AND AMENDMENTS above.
- Proposed replacement of a marker for any reason not listed above must be approved by the Commission itself. In such a case, the THC will develop an inscription satisfactory to the requesting party and provide information to the CHC about the process, including how to submit any necessary documentation. THC staff will evaluate the request and forward the submitted application materials, additional documentation, and a recommendation to the Commission at their next available quarterly meeting.

REMOVALS

An individual, organization, County Historical Commission (CHC) or THC staff may identify a historical marker which they propose for removal. Common reasons for a request include severe damage or deterioration, an inscription that lacks proper context or which has poor educational value, or when an existing marker is in the process of being replaced. The sponsor must submit a written request (including property owner permission and CHC approval), supplemental documentation, and any funds associated with removal. The THC cannot assume liability for damages or injuries.

- Marker removals must be approved by the Texas Historical Commission. THC staff will coordinate the request with the sponsor and CHC and will forward the submitted materials, additional documentation, and a recommendation to the Commission at their next available quarterly meeting. If approved, the sponsor must arrange for removal in such a way as to protect the condition of the marker, and must deliver the marker to a location specified by THC at the sponsor's expense.

For current application forms or more information contact:

Texas Historical Commission, History Programs Division, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711-2276,
<https://www.thc.texas.gov/markers>, 512.463.6063, markers@thc.texas.gov

Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
512.463.6100
fax 512.475.4872
thc@thc.texas.gov



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

www.thc.texas.gov

2020 Official Texas Historical Markers topics report and discussion

Background:

Under the provisions of the historical marker program, an annual list of applications is presented to THC Commissioners. The THC received 140 marker applications from 71 counties from April 1 to June 15, 2020 for the 2020 cycle. The Commission is required to establish a limit for the number of markers awarded annually, to apply guidelines and criteria for ranking marker applications, and to give priority to high-ranking applications. The maximum number of markers for 2020 is 170 new applications as adopted by the Commission in October 2018. Thematic priorities adopted for 2020 applications are: Women's History, Education, and Architecture and Landscape Architecture. Marker topics within these themes received additional points when scored. Staff evaluated each application and is proceeding with 119 interpretive plaque applications and cancellation of 21 applications of the 140 received during the application period. This list was sent to Commissioners in June.

Staff was contacted about three additional applications after the application deadline. Two of these are being accepted and one is being cancelled. These three applications are listed below.

Summary:

Staff will be proceeding with **121** interpretive plaque applications and cancellation of **22** applications for Official Texas Historical Markers in calendar year 2020.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Interpretive plaques to be approved (2)

County	Job #	Topic	Description	Comments
Comanche	20CJ01	Old DeLeon Cemetery (HTC)	1870s-1920s burial ground	Submitted by CHC Apr. 1, emails not received. Materials resubmitted and approved in August.
Kendall	20KE01	Camino Real de San Saba (Camino Viejo) in Kendall County	1750s-1850s transportation route	Submitted by CHC Apr. 2, emails not received. Materials resubmitted and approved in August.

Interpretive plaques to be cancelled (1)

County	Job #	Topic	Description	Comments
Stephens	--	Booker T. Washington School	1927-64 African American school	Received by mail Jul. 29. CHC was not aware of deadline and used previous application form. Staff contacted CHC about upcoming untold application period.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 14.6
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

Consider Approval of Work Plan for 2022 Official Texas Historical Markers

Recommendations for 2022: For new historical markers to be considered for calendar year 2022, staff recommends application period dates of **March 1 – May 16, 2022**. This will allow sufficient time to score and rank all new applications. Staff recommends the following thematic priorities for 2022: **Communications; Industry, Business and Commerce; and Natural Resources**. Topics addressing these themes will receive additional points when new applications are scored. Staff recommends approving and processing no more than **170** new applications and no more than **15** markers produced through the Undertold marker program (accumulated Marker Application Funds). The total of no more than **185** historical markers to be completed by the end of fiscal year 2022 shall proceed by the following work plan schedule:

INTERNAL THC DATES		EXTERNAL CHC/SPONSOR DATES	
Jan. 2022	Marker applications posted to website	March 1 – May 15, 2022	Application period for new markers (due May 16 at 2 pm CDT)
		May 16, 2022	\$100 fee benefiting Undertold markers (postmarked due date)
March 1 – May 16, 2022	Staff processes and scores all applications		
		May 16-30, 2022	Public comment period for new topics (posted on website and social media)
		May 30, 2022	Final day to submit missing or deficient components
June 2022	RTHL Meeting with DOA staff and scoring meeting with DDs, Admin staff		
July 2022	Commissioners review and comment on 2022 marker topics at quarterly meeting		
By August 2, 2022	Staff sends out payment vouchers to recommended topics	September 16, 2022	Marker fee due for all marker applications (postmarked due date)
October 2022	Commissioners select application dates, priority themes and number of markers to be processed for 2024		
Oct. 2022 – Feb. 2023	Staff gives workshops and webinars on successful marker applications and other topics		
		Oct. 1 – Nov. 15, 2022	Application period for Undertold markers

Suggested motion:

Move to approve staff recommendations for qualified Official Texas Historical Marker applications and adopt a work plan to complete no more than 185 new historical markers in calendar year 2022.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 6.5B

Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

Consider adoption of amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.6, related to Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) designation, without changes to the text published in the July 17, 2020 issue of the Texas Register (45 TexReg 4873-4875)

Background:

The amendments to Section 21.6 add detailed language to define conditions of and which buildings, structures, or objects on a property apply to the Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) designation. The amendments also define when a RTHL designation is recorded and becomes effective.

No comments were received regarding the proposed amendments.

The Commission hereby certifies that the sections as adopted have been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency's authority.

Suggested motion:

Move to approve adoption of amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.6, related to Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) designation, without changes to the text published in the July 17, 2020 issue of the Texas Register (45 TexReg 4873-4875).

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 6.5B

Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

**Texas Administrative Code
Title 13 Cultural Resources
Part II Texas Historical Commission
Chapter 21 History Programs
Subchapter B Official Texas Historical Marker Program**

ADOPTION PREAMBLE

The Texas Historical Commission (Commission) adopts amendments to §21.6, related to Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) designation. These amendments add detailed language to define conditions of and which buildings, structures, or objects on a property apply to the Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) designation. The amendments also define when a RTHL designation is recorded and becomes effective. The amendments are adopted without changes to the proposed text, as published in the July 17, 2020 issue of the Texas Register (45 TexReg 4873-4875).

The amendments to Section 21.6 add detailed language to define conditions of and which buildings, structures, or objects on a property apply to the Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) designation. The amendments also define when a RTHL designation is recorded and becomes effective.

These amendments are proposed under the authority of Texas Government Code §442.005(q), which provides the Commission with the authority to promulgate rules to reasonably affect the purposes of the Commission; Texas Government Code §442.006(h), which requires the Commission to adopt rules for the historical marker program; and Texas Government Code §442.006(d), which establishes Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designation requirements.

No other statutes, articles, or codes are affected by these amendments.

The Commission hereby certifies that the amendments as adopted have been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency's authority.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 6.5B

Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

**Texas Administrative Code
Title 13 Cultural Resources
Part II Texas Historical Commission
Chapter 21 History Programs
Subchapter B Official Texas Historical Marker Program**

Chapter 13, Chapter 21, Subchapter B. OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER PROGRAM

13 TAC §21.6

§21.6 Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Designation

(a) Buildings, structures, and objects as defined in Chapter 26 of this code may be designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (hereafter referred to as "RTHLs"), provided the following conditions are met:

- (1) The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history or that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- (2) The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- (3) The property retains integrity at the time of the nomination, as determined by the executive director of the commission;
- (4) The property, including the buildings, structures, and objects subject to the designation per subsection (b) herein, is at least 50 years of age; and
- (5) The owner(s) of the property at the time of nomination consents to this designation, which runs with the land and remains in effect under all future owners.

(b) At the choice of the legal owner(s) at the time of nomination, designation either applies to all buildings, structures, and objects, and their setting within the legal description of the property; or applies only to the specific buildings, structures, or objects that are the subject of the nomination and does not affect any other buildings, structures, or objects within the legal description of the property. Prior to designation, commission staff will evaluate whether each nominated building, structure, and object meets the criteria for designation and may recommend changes, subject to owner approval.

(c) Evidence of RTHL designation shall be recorded by the commission in the deed records for the county where the RTHL property is located. Designation becomes effective upon recording. RTHLs designated prior to 2020 remain valid based on approval by the commission; however, if the designation is not recorded, Texas Government Code, Section 442.016 shall not apply.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

(d) RTHL designation shall be indicated on the Official Texas Historical Marker installed at the site after the designation has been approved by the commission and recorded. However, RTHL designation shall be effective until removed by the commission, whether or not the marker remains in place.

(e) Once designated, RTHL properties are subject to provisions of the Texas Government Code, Sections §442.006(f), 442.011, and 442.016; rules of the commission, including §21.11 of this title (relating to Review of Work on Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks); and other applicable administrative rules.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 6.5C

Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

Consider adoption of amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 22, Section 22.4, related to Cemeteries, without changes to the text published in the July 17, 2020 issue of the Texas Register (45 TexReg 4875-4876)

Background:

The amendments to Section 22.4 remove duplicative language regarding how the Commission assesses verification of the existence of a cemetery.

No comments were received regarding the proposed amendments.

The Commission hereby certifies that the sections as adopted have been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency's authority.

Suggested motion:

Move to approve adoption of amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 22, Section 22.4, related to Cemeteries, without changes to the text published in the July 17, 2020 issue of the Texas Register (45 TexReg 4875-4876).

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 6. 5C

Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

**Texas Administrative Code
Title 13 Cultural Resources
Part II Texas Historical Commission
Chapter 22 Cemeteries**

ADOPTION PREAMBLE

The Texas Historical Commission (Commission) adopts amendments to §22.4, related to Cemeteries. These amendments remove duplicative language regarding how the Commission assesses verification of the existence of a cemetery. The amendments are adopted without changes to the proposed text, as published in the July 17, 2020 issue of the Texas Register (45 TexReg 4875-4876).

These amendments are proposed under the authority of Texas Government Code §442.005(q), which provides the Commission with the authority to promulgate rules to reasonably affect the purposes of the Commission and Texas Government Code §442.017(d), which allows for the adoption of rules necessary to identify and preserve abandoned cemeteries.

No other statutes, articles, or codes are affected by these amendments.

The Commission hereby certifies that the amendments as adopted have been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency's authority.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 6. 5C
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

**Texas Administrative Code
Title 13 Cultural Resources
Part II Texas Historical Commission
Chapter 22 Cemeteries**

Chapter 13, Chapter 22 CEMETERIES

13 TAC §22.4

§22.4 Unknown, Abandoned, and Unverified Cemeteries

(a) Discovery of Unknown or Abandoned Cemeteries. §711.010 of the Health and Safety Code requires that a person who discovers an unknown or abandoned cemetery shall file notice of the discovery of the cemetery with the county clerk of the county in which the cemetery is located and concurrently mail notice to the landowner on record in the county appraisal district not later than the 10th day after the date of the discovery. The notice must contain a legal description of the land on which the unknown or abandoned cemetery was found and describe the approximate location of the cemetery and the evidence of the cemetery that was discovered.

(1) The Commission may provide assistance to any party required to file this notice.

(2) The Notice of Existence of Cemetery form available on the Commission's website may be used to file this notice.

(3) The county clerk must provide a copy of the notice to the Commission within 15 days after the filing of the notice with the clerk, by mailing it to the following address: Cemetery Preservation Coordinator, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711-2276.

(b) If one or more graves are discovered during construction of improvements on a property, construction must stop and may only proceed in a manner that would not further disturb the grave or graves unless the graves are removed in accordance with §711.0105 of the Health and Safety Code.

(c) Agricultural (including ranching), construction, utility lines, industrial, and mining operations may not be conducted in a manner that will disturb a grave or cemetery unless the graves and dedication of the cemetery are removed in accordance with §711.035 of the Health and Safety Code.

(d) Discovery of Unverified Cemeteries. Section 711.0111 of the Health and Safety Code of Texas requires that any person that discovers an unverified cemetery shall file a notice and evidence of the discovery with the commission on a form provided by the commission. Section 711.0111 also requires that any person that discovers an unverified cemetery shall concurrently provide a copy of the notice of the filing with the landowner on record in the county appraisal district on whose land the unverified cemetery is located. The commission shall evaluate the notice and the evidence submitted with the notice, and consider the response of the landowner, if any is received not later than the 30th day after notice, and shall determine whether there is sufficient evidence to support the claim of the existence of a cemetery. If the commission determines that sufficient evidence supports the existence of a cemetery, the commission shall notify the landowner and may file notice of the existence of the cemetery under

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

§711.011 of the Health and Safety Code. If a notice of existence has already been filed under §711.011 and the commission has determined that there is not sufficient evidence of a cemetery the commission shall notify the landowner of its determination, amend the notice to include the commission's determination, and file the amendment with the county clerk to correct the dedication.

- (1) The Commission may provide assistance to a person required to file this notice.
- (2) The Notice of Unverified Cemetery form, which is available on the Commission's website, shall be used to file this notice.
- (3) The Texas Historical Commission, with consent of the landowner, may investigate a suspected but unverified cemetery or may delegate the investigation to a qualified person described by Section 711.0105(a).

(e) The commission shall use one or more of the following criteria when assessing the verification of the existence of a cemetery:

- (1) the location contains interment(s) that is/are confirmed through assessments or investigations consented by the landowner and performed by a professional archeologist or other individuals as defined by §711.0105(a) of the Health and Safety Code of Texas;

- (2) the location contains human burial caskets or other containers or vessels that contain human remains or are contextually known to have been used to inter human remains;

- (3) the location contains articulated human remains that were deliberately interred; or

- (4) the location contains a burial pit or burial pit features.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 14.7

Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

Consider approval of filing authorization of new rule, section 21.13 to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, related to removal of historical markers and monuments, for first publication in the *Texas Register*

Background:

The proposed new rule, Section 21.13, provides a process for individuals, groups, and County Historical Commissions to request removal of Official Texas Historical Markers and monuments.

The first publication will take place after approval by the Commission. There is a 30-day comment period following the publication, therefore rules approved by the Commission for this meeting will be considered for final approval and second publication at the January 2021 meeting.

Suggested motion:

Move to approve filing authorization of new rule, Section 21.13 of the TAC, Title 13, Part 2, Subchapter B, Section 21.13, related to removal of historical markers and monuments, for first publication in the *Texas Register*.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 14.7
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

**Texas Administrative Code
Title 13 Cultural Resources
Part II Texas Historical Commission
Chapter 21 History Programs
Subchapter B Official Texas Historical Marker Program**

PREAMBLE

The Texas Historical Commission (Commission) proposes new § 21.13, concerning historical marker and monument removal.

The new § 21.13 provides a process for individuals, groups, and County Historical Commissions to request removal of Official Texas Historical Markers and monuments.

FISCAL NOTE. Mark Wolfe, Executive Director, has determined that for each of the first five-years the proposed amendments are in effect, there will not be a fiscal impact on state or local government as a result of enforcing or administering this new rule, as proposed.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/COST NOTE. Mr. Wolfe has also determined that for the first five-year period the amended rules are in effect, the public benefit will be the provision of a procedure through which the public may voice concern and request removal of historical markers and monuments erected by the State of Texas.

ECONOMIC COSTS TO PERSONS AND IMPACT ON LOCAL EMPLOYMENT. There are no anticipated economic costs to persons who are required to comply with the amendments to these rules, as proposed. There is no effect on local economy for the first five years that the proposed new section is in effect; therefore, no local employment impact statement is required under Texas Government Code, § 2001.022 and 2001.024(a)(6).

COSTS TO REGULATED PERSONS. The proposed new section does not impose a cost on regulated persons, including another state agency, a special district, or a local government and, therefore, is not subject to Texas Government Code, § 2001.0045.

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT AND REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES, MICROBUSINESSES, AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. Mr. Wolfe has also determined that there will be no impact on rural communities, small businesses, or micro-businesses as a result of implementing these amendments and therefore no regulatory flexibility analysis, as specified in Texas Government Code § 2006.002, is required.

GOVERNMENT GROWTH IMPACT STATEMENT. THC staff prepared a Government Growth Impact Statement assessment for this proposed rulemaking, as specific in Texas Government Code, § 2006.0221. During the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments: will not create or eliminate a government program; will not result in the addition or reduction of employees; will not require an increase or decrease in future legislative appropriations;

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

will lead to an increase in fees paid to a state agency; will create a new regulation; will not repeal an existing regulation; and will not result in an increase or decrease in the number of individuals subject to the rule. During the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments will not positively or adversely affect the Texas economy.

TAKINGS IMPACT ASSESSMENT. THC has determined that no private real property interests are affected by this proposal and the proposal does not restrict or limit an owner's right to his or her property that would otherwise exist in the absence of government action and, therefore, does not constitute a taking under Texas Government Code, § 2007.043.

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT. Comments on the proposed amendments may be submitted to Mark Wolfe, Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711. Comments will be accepted for 30 days after publication in the Texas Register.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY. These amendments are proposed under the authority of Texas Government Code § 442.006, which directs the Commission to coordinate the state historical marker program; Texas Government Code § 442.005(q), which provides the Commission with the authority to promulgate rules to reasonably affect the purposes of the Commission; Texas Government Code § 442.006(h), which requires the Commission to adopt rules for the historical marker program; Texas Government Code § 442.0045, which reserves the removal of Official Texas Historical Markers to the Commission; and §§191.097 of title 9 of the Natural Resources Code, which provides for removal of State Antiquities Landmark designation.

CROSS REFERENCE TO STATUTE. No other statutes, articles, or codes are affected by these amendments.

The Commission hereby certifies that the section as proposed has been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency's authority.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 14.7
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

Texas Administrative Code
Title 13 Cultural Resources
Part II Texas Historical Commission
Chapter 21 History Programs
Subchapter B Official Texas Historical Marker Program

Chapter 13, Chapter 21, Subchapter B. OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER PROGRAM

13 TAC §21.13

§21.13 Removal of Markers and Monuments

- (a) Any individual, group, or county historical commission (CHC) may request removal of an Official Texas Historical Marker (“marker”), as defined in §§21.3 of this title, or a monument (“monument”), as defined in §§26.3 of this title.
- (b) With the exception of monuments that are State Antiquities Landmarks or included within the boundaries of State Antiquities Landmarks, which shall follow procedures as described in §§191.097 and 191.098 of title 9 of the Natural Resources Code as well as applicable rules adopted thereunder, requests for removal of a historical marker or monument shall include:
- (1) The name and contact information for the requesting individual, group, or CHC;
 - (2) The name and location of the marker or monument for which removal is requested;
 - (3) Justification for removal of the marker or monument;
 - (4) Narrative history and photographs of the marker or monument;
 - (5) Written owner consent for removal from the landowner for sites located on private land;
 - (6) A plan explaining how the marker or monument will be removed in such a way as to protect its condition and be delivered to a location approved by THC.
- (c) Marker and monument removal requests shall be submitted to the Commission at 1511 Colorado St., Austin, TX 78701; by mail to P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711; or by email to thc@thc.texas.gov. The Commission will send a copy of the request and supporting materials to
-

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

- (d) the County Historical Commission (CHC) for the county in which the marker or monument is located, return receipt requested. In the absence of a formally-established CHC, a copy will be submitted to the county judge, return receipt requested.
- (e) The Commission's History Programs Committee ("Committee") shall consider requests for removal of markers and monuments that are not State Antiquities Landmarks or located within the boundaries of a State Antiquities Landmarks, including those also governed by §§17.2 of this title and §§442.008(a) of title 4 of the Government Code. A request shall be considered at the Committee's next scheduled meeting, provided that such meeting happens at least 20 days after the removal request is received by the Commission. If fewer than 20 days separates the receipt of the request and the next Committee meeting then the request shall be considered at the subsequent scheduled meeting.
- (f) The Committee may choose to take public testimony on the request. If public testimony is invited, such testimony may be limited by the Committee chair to a period of time allocated per speaker.
- (g) Upon consideration of a removal request, the Committee shall make a recommendation to the Commission on whether to approve or deny the removal request. The recommendation of the Committee shall be placed on the agenda of the full Commission meeting immediately following the Committee meeting for approval or denial.
- (h) If the request is approved by the Commission, the person who submitted the removal request must arrange for removal of the marker or monument in such a way as to protect its condition, and deliver it to a location approved by THC at the requestor's expense.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 14.8

Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

Consider approval of executive director's appointments to the State Board of Review

Background:

The State Board of Review is an advisory committee with eleven members appointed by the Texas Historical Commission based on the recommendation of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The board reviews nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and members must meet professional standards established by the National Park Service in the areas of history, prehistoric and historical archeology, architectural history and architecture. Citizen members with demonstrated knowledge and experience in historic preservation may also be members of the board. The board meets at least three times per year.

According to rules established by the Texas Historical Commission, State Board of Review members in Texas serve two-year terms, with a maximum of three consecutive terms. Three current terms will expire at the end of September 2020. All three board members are eligible for reappointment and have expressed a willingness to serve. Four new appointments must be made for the architectural historian, archaeologist and citizen member positions. THC executive director Mark Wolfe (the State Historic Preservation Officer) recommends that the following three individuals be reappointed to the board and four new appointments be made:

Reappointment Recommendations

Ben Koush, architect member
Houston, Texas

Steven Kline, citizen member
Fort Worth, Texas

Sehila Mota Casper, citizen member
Austin, Texas

New Appointment Recommendations

Nesta Anderson archaeologist member
Austin, Texas

Tara Dudley, architectural historian member
Austin, Texas

Andrea Roberts, citizen member
College Station, Texas

Eric Schroeder, archaeologist member
Austin, Texas

Suggested motion: Move to approve the State Historic Preservation Officer's recommendation to appoint Nesta Anderson, Tara Dudley, Andrea Roberts and Eric Schroeder and to reappoint Ben Koush, Steven Kline and Sehila Mota Casper to the State Board of Review.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 14.8
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 27-28, 2020

State Board of Review Members

The State Board of Review is an advisory committee with eleven members appointed by the Texas Historical Commission based on the recommendation of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The board reviews nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and members must meet professional standards established by the National Park Service in the areas of history, prehistoric and historical archeology, architectural history and architecture. Citizen members with demonstrated knowledge and experience in historic preservation may also be members of the board. The board meets at least three times per year.

According to rules established by the Texas Historical Commission, State Board of Review members in Texas serve two-year terms, with the maximum of three consecutive terms.

Nesta Anderson

Archaeologist member, Austin

State Board of Review member since October 2020 (pending approval)

Dr. Anderson is the Office Principal with PaleoWest in Austin

Timothy Bowman

Historian member, Amarillo

State Board of Review member since October 2015

Dr. Bowman is an Assistant Professor of History, West Texas A&M University

Sehila Mota Casper

Citizen member, Austin

State Board of Review member since October 2018

Ms. Mota Casper is the Heritage Tourism Program Coordinator with the City of Austin

Ana Martinez-Catsam

Historian member, Midland

State Board of Review member since October 2015

Dr. Martinez-Catsam is the Graduate Program Head for History, University of Texas of the Permian Basin

Tara Dudley

Architectural historian member, Austin

State Board of Review member since October 2020 (pending approval)

Dr. Dudley is a Lecturer with the School of Architecture, University of Texas at Austin

Steven Kline

Citizen member, Fort Worth

State Board of Review member since October 2016

Mr. Kline (retired) formerly served as regional historic preservation and fine arts officer for Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Ben Koush

Architect member, Houston

State Board of Review member since October 2016

Mr. Koush is an architect and owner of Ben Koush Associates

Andrea Roberts

Citizen member, College Station

State Board of Review member since October 2020 (pending approval)

Dr. Roberts is an Assistant Professor of Urban Planning, Texas A&M University

Eric Schroeder

Archaeologist member, Austin

State Board of Review member since October 2020 (pending approval)

Dr. Schroeder is a Cultural Resource Specialist with Texas Parks & Wildlife Department in Austin

Hannah Vaughan

Architectural historian member, Austin

State Board of Review member since October 2015

Ms. Vaughan is a real estate agent with Hindsite 20/20 realtors in Austin

Mark Wellen, FAIA

Architect member, Midland

State Board of Review member since October 2015

Mr. Wellen is an architect and founder of Rhotenberry Wellen Architects