

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

AGENDA
HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE

DoubleTree Hotel
Bluebonnet Room
303 W. 15th Street
Austin, TX 78701
October 28, 2021
12:30 p.m.

This meeting of the THC History Programs Committee has been properly posted with the Secretary of State's Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code. 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 July 26, 2021 committee meeting minutes
3. Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations (item 7.2)
4. Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 7.3)
5. 2021 Official Texas Historical Markers topics update (item 15.2)
6. History Programs Division update and committee discussion —*Division Director Charles Sadnick*
7. Adjournment

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

**MINUTES
HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE**

Capitol Extension
Room E1.030
1400 N. Congress Ave.
Austin, TX 78701
July 26, 2021
1:45 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 3:20 p.m. She announced the meeting had been posted to the Texas Register, was being held in conformance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551, and that notice had been properly posted with the Secretary of State's Office as required.

A. Committee member introductions

Chair White welcomed everyone and called on commissioners to individually state their names and the cities in which they reside. Members in attendance included Commissioners Donna Bahorich, Monica Burdette, Renee Dutia, Lilia Garcia, Laurie Limbacher, 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 noted that there were no absences.

2. Consider approval of the April 26, 2021 committee meeting minutes

Commissioner Garcia moved, Commissioner Perini seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the April 26, 2021 History Programs Committee meeting minutes.

3. Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations (item 7.2)

History Programs Division (HPD) Director Charles Sadnick explained that Historic Texas Cemetery (HTC) designation helps cemeteries that are at least 50 years old by recording cemetery boundaries in county deed records, which alerts present and future owners of land adjacent to the cemetery of its existence. Sadnick brought forth eighteen cemeteries and recommended that the committee send forward to the Commission to formally certify them as HTCs. Sadnick stated that the number of HTC designations has remained high

throughout the pandemic resulting in an increase in turnaround time from two to three or four months at a time from application submission to filing the designation in the county deed records. The customer satisfaction remains high thanks to Carlyn Hammons, who does a great job of making sure these designations are done accurately and well.

Chair White moved, Commissioner Garcia seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to recommend and send forward to the Commission to formally certify the designations as Historic Texas Cemeteries.

4. Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 7.3)

Sadnick brought fifty marker inscriptions before the committee for approval. Out of the fifty markers, eleven of the inscriptions are for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) and nine are for Historical Texas Cemetery (HTC) markers. He thanked the Commissioners for reviewing the texts and stated that staff would wait a few days for their suggested revisions before sending the marker inscriptions out to the foundry for casting. Chairman Nau suggested that the Commission make “The Waco Horror” marker inscription a special item for review and approval at the full quarterly meeting for the record.

Chair White moved, Commissioner Baborich seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of fifty (50) 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. 2021 Official Texas Historical Markers topics report and discussion (item 15.2)

Sadnick brought 109 recommendations to the committee for review for the 2021 Official Texas Historical Markers topics. The application cycle ran through the spring and 129 applications were received. Twenty applications were recommended for cancellation. Those applications being cancelled will be given reasons for cancellation and advice to work with staff and their County Historical Commissions for help in improving their applications should they choose to reapply. Sadnick thanked Division of Architecture staff for their architectural recommendations and the historical marker team for reviewing the applications. No comments of objections were made by the Commissioners.

6. Consider approval of executive director’s appointments to the State Board of Review (item 7.4)

Sadnick brought forth the Executive Director’s recommendation to appoint historic preservationists, Kenna Lang Archer, Brantley Hightower, Brian Ingrassia, Jeffrey Lieber, and Paula Lupkin, to the State Board of Review. Chair White moved, Chairman Nau seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the State Historic Preservation Officer’s recommendation to appoint Kenna Lang Archer, Brantley Hightower, Brian Ingrassia, Jeffrey Lieber, and Paula Lupkin to the State Board of Review.

7. History Programs Division update and committee discussion

Sadnick gave an update on the History Programs Division. The State Historic Preservation Plan is a ten-year plan for Texas that is developed in collaboration with stakeholders to present a pathway for Texans in preserving the state’s historic and cultural resources. The agency contracted with the Lakota Group from Illinois to develop the plan over the next eighteen months. The group will be reporting directly to the Commission at quarterly meetings to give updates about the process and the many public meetings, both in-person and virtually, that the group will hold during this process. Sadnick thanked the representatives from each division who are actively participating throughout this process including well before contracting with the Lakota Group by preparing documents and other resources to help them hit the ground running, and especially Amy Hammons who is managing this project and doing the same great job she does in running the County Historical Commission Outreach program.

Sadnick then stated that the statewide plan is different this time around because it includes heavy disaster-related components. The History Programs Division has several other projects using the federal funding

related to disasters. The agency will be contracting with a vendor to prepare National Register nominations to go before the State Board of Review for properties that are receiving funding for repairs from Hurricane Harvey. The RFP is in development and should be posted in the next few weeks.

Finally, each year, CHCs complete and send in reports over their activities for the year. CHC Outreach gathers them, organizes the comments, and sends them to the programs and people to whom they apply so that they can respond or just be more knowledgeable about needs and how the CHCs are impacted by THC's programs. Staff receive mostly very positive comments, and other constructive comments.

8. Adjournment

At 3:35 p.m., on the motion of the chair and without objection, the committee meeting was adjourned.

Quarterly Report

History Programs Division
July–September 2021

DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights for the History Programs Division (HPD) during this quarter included the September State Board of Review Meeting, continued work toward our virtual learning projects, and the initial stages for Statewide Historic Preservation Plan development.

COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION (CHC) OUTREACH

CHC Outreach staff—Amy Hammons and Nano Calderón—facilitated a CHC chair virtual meeting on July 22, providing information about statewide accomplishments related to CHCs and fielding questions. The next chair meeting is scheduled tentatively for mid-November and will continue on a quarterly basis for the foreseeable future.

To support and promote THC programs, Amy and Nano presented at the Texas Heritage Trails Program statewide meeting in August. They provided an overview of CHCs and a potential pilot initiative that would match CHCs and Trails executive directors to develop heritage tourism content. Additionally, CHC Outreach is promoting the Real Places conference, Friends board development workshops, THC awards, and THC's Texas Treasure Business Award (TTBA). Connecting history to economic development, the TTBA award has proven advantageous to CHCs wanting to expand networks.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

Marker staff is drafting inscriptions for the 2021 round of topics and coordinating dozens of revised inscriptions and authorizations for markers with CHCs and sponsors. The THC sent 55 new orders to the foundry, approved 50 final proofs for markers in production, and coordinated shipments for 30 completed markers. Marker staff and HPD's Mark Holderby and Justin Kockritz, thanks to tools developed by Michelle Valek and Donald Firsching, have made updates and corrections to hundreds of Atlas records for the mobile app launch. Sarah McCleskey

gave webinars on undertold markers (July 23) and CHC training for marker chairs (September 24). The current undertold application period is from October 1 to November 15.

MILITARY HISTORY

Military Sites Program Coordinator Stephen Cure, has assisted Historic Sites Division staff with image research and review of engineering plans for the new Palmito Ranch Battlefield State Historic Site viewing platform. Work also continued on the World War I-themed book the agency is developing to discuss Texas contributions to the war and the centennial commemoration. Cure is additionally working with National Park Service staff at Vicksburg National Military Historical Park to facilitate needed repairs to the Texas monument there using private funds. He assisted staff in the Cemetery Preservation Program in researching and facilitating the proper placement of a lost World War I veteran's government-issued headstone found in Burleson to the cemetery interring the veteran's remains in Pampa. Lastly, Cure responded to inquiries ranging from the Spanish era through the Cold War.

MUSEUM SERVICES

Museum Services' webinars and online programming continues to be popular and maintain healthy attendance levels. The program hosted two webinars—almost 500 people attended “Basic Object Photography on a Budget,” and 166 attended “Does Your Board Reflect Your Story and Your Audience?” In addition, the program hosted the third in its series of discussion group sessions this year; it focused on how museums can successfully use social media, with Isabel Ray, THC Digital Engagement Coordinator, joining Laura Casey and Emily Hermans to lead the discussion. With 90 people registered and 34 attending, this was the largest crowd to date at a discussion group. Lastly, staff worked with IT to develop a system for contacting each museum in the database and begin the process of updating their contact information in anticipation of THC mobile app development.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

National Register of Historic Places

National Register (NR) staff members Gregory Smith, Alyssa Gerszewski, and Bonnie Wilson processed 12 NR nominations for review at the September State Board of Review meeting, which was held concurrently online and in-person in Austin. Approved nominations include those for the Huston-Tillotson University Historic District (Austin), Eldorado Ballroom (Houston), and two high school stadiums: Anderson Stadium (Austin) and Farrington Field (Fort Worth). The National Park Service (NPS) approved eight nominations, including those for the Travis Heights-Fairview Park Historic District (Austin), Kimble County Courthouse, and Martindale Central Historic District (Caldwell County). Smith evaluated 19 federal tax credit projects (Part 1 of the application), and 32 state tax credit projects (Part A of the application). Gerszewski continued to work on preparation of the statewide preservation plan. Smith and Judy George-Garza completed the RFQ for nominations of properties receiving Hurricane Harvey grants.

Review of Projects under Section 106 and the State Antiquities Code

In June, Justin Kockritz, along with Ashley Salie and contractors from Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson, Inc., hosted a series of three virtual open house meetings about the Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (HIM ESHPF) grant to conduct historic resources surveys of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties. The meetings introduced the team, described the project goals, and presented how local stakeholders could participate and share their knowledge. Justin, along with staff from the Divisions of Architecture and Archeology, attended numerous meetings about the ongoing planning efforts for the SpaceX South Texas Launch Facility. Caitlin Brashear worked on several major projects by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, including the proposed southern extension of the Dallas Floodway, the Coastal Storm Risk Management Plan from Beaumont to Galveston, and Lake Ralph Hall in Fannin County; she also made a site visit to Lake Bardwell in Ellis County. Charles Peveto participated in several meetings on major U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development projects, including Rosewood Courts in Austin and the Friedrich Air Conditioning Company complex in San Antonio; he also attended a virtual training hosted by the National Preservation Institute on preserving cultural landscapes. Ashley Salie

met several times with the General Land Office and local consulting parties about the ongoing Hurricane Harvey recovery efforts in the historic Pleasantville neighborhood of Houston. She also served as THC's primary point of contact for projects funded through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, which requires an extremely expedited review period for these projects addressing COVID-19 relief efforts.

HISTORIC HIGHWAYS AND HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

Survey Coordinator Leslie Wolfenden continues to work with volunteers across the state to gather information on resources listed in historic African American travel guides (i.e., Green Books), and Preservation Scholar Monica Palacios completed her internship in mid-August with a poster for San Antonio, which is featured on the project website. Wolfenden is making locational corrections to the Atlas map for the Neighborhood Survey icons and is creating a GIS application for survey data collection that can be used by consultants, communities, and volunteers.

CEMETERY PRESERVATION

Cemetery Program staff continues working with Terracon, the contractor selected to carry out an educational series on disaster preparedness supported by HIM ESHPF funds. The team held their first public input meeting, with 30 attendees. Two additional meetings are scheduled for October and December. The first webinar, focused on pre-disaster documentation, will be released on November 16. Carlyn Hammons continues to process Historic Texas Cemetery applications, while Jenny McWilliams assists CHCs and partners with county-wide cemetery inventories.

YOUTH EDUCATION

During this quarter, lead educator Linda Miller collaborated with the IMLS Cares Act grant team, led by the Historic Sites Division and Friends of the THC, to complete the pilot site for THC's new virtual learning platform. Miller worked with six site-based education teams, Austin agency staff, and the third-party software vendor to develop content for the initial instructional module roll out beginning this quarter. Planning is currently underway for phase two of instructional content development, as well as the population of additional resources for educators. In addition, Miller continued development of general Texas history curriculum and student-oriented agency publications.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 7.2
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 28-29, 2021

Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations

Background:

During the period from 07/07/2021 to 10/05/2021, 14 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
Cass	Bivins (v)	St. Paul Cemetery
Dallas	Dallas	Fields Cemetery
El Paso	Clint	Old Clint Cemetery
Grimes	Navasota	Camp Family Cemetery
Hill	Hubbard	McLain Cemetery
Karnes	Gillett	Gillett-Lone Star Community Cemetery
Montague	Saint Jo	Bogges Cemetery
Montague	Nocona (v)	Long Branch Cemetery
Montague	Ringgold	Ringgold Cemetery
Montgomery	Conroe	Conroe Community Cemetery
Somervell	Glen Rose (v)	George's Creek Cemetery
Upshur	Simpsonville	Simpsonville Cemetery
Wharton	Louise	Louise Community Cemetery
Zapata	Laredo (v)	Dolores Nuevo Cemetery

Recommended motion (Committee): Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend certification of these designations as Historic Texas Cemeteries.

Recommended motion (Commission): Move to certify these designations as Historic Texas Cemeteries.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 7.3
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 28-29, 2021

Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers

Background:

From May 25, 2021 to September 29, 2021, THC historical marker staff drafted and finalized inscriptions for fifty-one (51) interpretive markers, now ready for Commission approval.

Recommended interpretive plaques for approval (51)

County	Job #	Topic
Bandera	21BN02	Pipe Creek Cemetery (HTC)
Bell	21BL02	Dyess Family Cemetery (HTC)
Bexar	16BX05	Westside Black Enclaves
Bexar	19BX04	Emma F. Shiner Home
Bexar	20BX03	The Canary Islanders (REPLACEMENT)
Brazos	20BZ03	Immaculate Conception Catholic Church
Brazos	21BZ04	Peach Creek Cemetery (HTC)
Brown	20BR02	Emanuel Chapel United Methodist Church
Calhoun	20CL01	Chocolate Community
Cameron	20CF06	J.L. Putegnat & Bro. Building (RTHL)
Cameron	20CF07	Lily (Spivey) and William A. Rasco House (RTHL)
Chambers	20CH01	Victoria Taylor Walker
Collin	20COL01	First Baptist Church of Lavon
Collin	20COL02	Brinlee Cemetery (HTC)
Collin	20COL03	Princeton Cemetery (HTC)
Colorado	21CD02	Hunt-Cassell House (RTHL)(REPLACEMENT)
Denton	19DN03	Woodrum-Boyd House (RTHL)
El Paso	19EP01	Second Baptist Church
Fort Bend	20FB01	Holy Family Catholic Church
Galveston	21GV02	Congregation B'nai Israel Rabbi Henry Cohen Memorial Temple (RTHL)
Gillespie	20GL01	Krieger-Geyer House (RTHL)
Grimes	20GM02	Education in Plantersville
Harris	17HR07	Pleasantville
Harris	20HR01	Goose Creek School
Harris	20HR07	Dr. Thomas F. Freeman
Hays	19HY03	La Sociedad Mutualista Cuauhtémoc
Hays	21HY01	Peal-Pleasant Valley Cemetery (HTC)
Houston	20HO01	Lawrence House (RTHL)
Houston	21HO01	Lake Creek Cemetery (HTC)
Jefferson	20JF01	The Methodist Church in China
Jefferson	20JF02	William G. "Bill" Hall

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Karnes	20KA01	First Baptist Church of Kenedy
Lampasas	20LM02	Lampasas City Hall (RTHL)
Lavaca	20LC01	Dr. Frank M. Wagner
Liberty	20LB01	William C. Abbott
Limestone	20LT01	Dr. Josiah T. Sloan
Lubbock	20LU04	Greater St. Luke Missionary Baptist Church.
Milam	20MM02	San Gabriel Baptist Church
Nueces	20NU01	Reuben Holbein
Parker	20PR01	White's Funeral Home
Presidio	17PS01	Cementerio del Barrio de los Lipanes
Rockwall	20RW01	Royse City Calaboose (RTHL)
Tarrant	19TR02	Vinnedge-Loicano House
Tarrant	20TR02	Robert David Law
Travis	21TV06	Edmund and Emily Miller House (RTHL)(REPLACEMENT)
Travis	21TV08	Tarleton-Young Cemetery (HTC)
Van Zandt	21VN02	Mt. Pisgah Cemetery (HTC)
Wharton	20WH03	Wharton Hispanic Cemetery (HTC)
Williamson	20WM01	Daniel James (Dan'l) Moody
Wilson	20WN01	Phillip John Burrow
Wilson	20WN05	Minnie (Washington) Yates

Recommended motion (Committee): Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of fifty-one (51) 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.

Recommended motion (Commission): Move to adopt approval of the final form and text of fifty-one (51) 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 (BB) 4/18/2021, rev 5/7/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Kendall County (Job #20KE01) Subject (Atlas 23222) UTM:
Location: Boerne, Hosack St.

**CAMINO REAL DE SAN SABA
(CAMINO VIEJO) IN KENDALL COUNTY**

Beginning in the 1700s, the Camino Real de San Saba extended northwest from San Antonio through the Comanche and Apache-dominated Hill Country to the Spanish fort on the San Saba River named Presidio San Luis de las Amarillas. A portion of the trail was drawn on a Spanish-era map of the San Antonio Presidio in 1767 by Joseph de Urrutia. The path also became known as *Camino Viejo* (Spanish for "Old Trail") in later documents. The San Saba Presidio officially closed in 1772.

Camino Real de San Saba and the Pinta Trail were two useful pathways into the Hill Country for Spanish *Entradas*, early explorers and later settlers. Early surveyors, including John "Jack" Coffee Hays and John James contributed to the documentation and preservation of the historic road's alignment through their field notes and maps in Kendall County. The Pinta Trail a few miles to the east initially overshadowed the Camino San Saba in popularity, but both were used by German settlers from the 1840s onward. Alwin Sorgel recorded in 1847 that "there were two roads from San Antonio into the grant, the Camino Viejo going in a westerly direction and the Pindas Trail going in a northerly direction. The Indians used these trails for centuries." German cartographer Hermann Willke drew an 1850 map depicting both trails. Camino real San Saba came down this hill and passed a half-mile west of Boerne's Main Plaza, platted in 1852 by partners Gustav Theisen and John James. From there the pathway threaded a pre-Boerne settlement and further north, after going through Spanish Pass, crossed the Guadalupe River where Brownsboro sprang up.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 6/8/2021

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

Bandera County (Job #21BN02) Subject (Atlas23417) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N

Location: 1057 FM 1283, Pipe Creek

Pipe Creek Cemetery

Established 1872

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 5/21/2021

10" Historic Texas Cemetery Medallion and 12" x 6" name and date plaque without post, mount to metal

Bell County (Job #21BL02) Subject (Atlas23332) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N

Location: Temple, Stringtown Rd.

Dyess Family Cemetery

Established 1882

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (CG_BB), 5/15/2019, ed 9/3/19
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Bexar County (Job #16BX05) Subject NB (Atlas) UTM:
Location: San Antonio, 909 W. Houston (Via Centro Plaza)

WESTSIDE BLACK ENCLAVES

San Antonio's black population can be traced back to the city's earliest days. Presidial soldiers included many of African and American Indian ancestry. Later, Canary Islanders would bring their North African Berber culture with them. In 1876, out of a population of 17,214, some 2,075 citizens were recorded as "African." Black communities settled in small enclaves throughout the city, including a sizable number west of the San Antonio River.

By 1885, the city's Second Ward, which included that portion west of the San Antonio River and north of Commerce Street, was largely populated by black citizens. Primarily residential, the area was anchored by significant community institutions. St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church began in 1868 in a soap factory along San Pedro Creek, and has played a prominent role in the spiritual, social and civic lives of the neighborhood's residents. The early members were emancipated African Americans. The church moved to its present location on Richter Street in 1928. The exciting West End Baptist Church, founded in 1905, also served the growing black population. Ella Austin (1856-1902), a prominent community leader, first opened an orphans' home near this site, at 926 West Houston Street, in 1890 before moving to a larger facility on the city's eastside. Black children attended the Bishop Grant School on N. Leona. Krisch Hall, a German-owned business located at Houston and Flores, hosted black organizations such as the Lonestar Literary Society, the Glee Club and community gatherings.

Over time, San Antonio's westside transitioned to a Latino cultural center, African American families and institutions became concentrated on the eastside, and many historic residences were replaced by commercial buildings. Still, the Near Westside is home to many African Americans and remains an important example of the city's layers of history and cultural diversity.

(2016)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (TMT), 10/23/2019, ed (BB) 4/28/20
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque WITHOUT post, attach to masonry
Bexar County (Job #19BX04) Subject BH (Atlas 22658) UTM
Location: San Antonio, 625 West French Place

EMMA F. SHINER HOME

In 1915, Emma Frances (Taylor) Shiner (1855-1951) commissioned a new house on West French Place for herself and her daughter, Ida (1896-1980). After the 1902 death of her husband, Marshall K. Shiner, Emma continued to raise their children and manage family business interests, including cattle ranching. The house remained in the Shiner family until 1955. The two-story modified hipped roof design exhibits a blend of arts and crafts and prairie style architecture. Features include a buff brick exterior, prominent front portico with entry arch, and side elevation porch with square columns. The historic property also includes a two-story carriage house.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post (REPLACEMENT)
Bexar County (Job #20BX03) Subject (Atlas) UTM:
Location: San Antonio, Plaza de las Islas Canarias

THE CANARY ISLANDERS

Earliest civilian colonists of San Antonio, this nucleus of pioneers from the Canary Islands, formed the first organized civil government in Texas and founded the village of San Fernando de Bexar in 1731.

Following a sea and land voyage of over a year, these weary travelers arrived at the Presidio (Fort) of San Antonio early on March 9, 1731. Totaling 56 persons, they had emigrated to Texas from the Spanish Canary Islands near Africa, by order of King Philip V.

On July 2, they began to lay out a villa (village), choosing a site on the west side of the Plaza de las Islas (present Plaza de las Islas Canarias) for the church and a site on the east side for the Casa Reales (government building). On July 9, the captain of the presidio, Juan Antonio de Almazan, read to the islanders the decree of the viceroy naming them and their descendants "Hijos Dalgos," persons of nobility.

The heads of the 16 families who settled in San Antonio were: Juan Leal Goraz, Juan Curbelo, Juan Leal, Jr., Antonio Santos, Joseph Padron, Manuel de Niz, Vicente Alvarez Travieso, Salvador Rodriguez, Francisco de Arocha, Antonio Rodriguez, Joseph Leal, Juan Delgado, Joseph Cabrera, Maria Rodriguez-Robayna, Maria Meleano, Felipe and Joseph Antonio Perez, and Ignacio and Martin Lorenzo de Armas.

(1971, 2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 3/23/2021, ed (BB) 4/23/21, rev 9/3/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Brazos County (Job #20BZ03) Subject CH, RC, AA (Atlas 22778) UTM;
Location: Bryan, 200 E. MLK, Jr. St.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CATHOLIC CHURCH

Primarily serving African American residents of Bryan, Immaculate Conception Catholic Church supported the community's religious and social needs. When the congregation organized, Brazos County was home to several Catholic churches, serving a diverse population largely along racial lines. St. Joseph Catholic Church, dating from 1871, served a primarily Anglo congregation. In 1896, Italian families founded St. Anthony's. In 1940, Santa Teresa Parish in Bryan began through Rev. Frank Urbanovsky's leadership to serve the Spanish-speaking population. In February 1941, Rev. Urbanovsky held a religious service for African Americans in Bryan, which led to the organization of Immaculate Conception Parish.

The congregation broke ground for their own sanctuary in April 1942 and erected a wood frame church at North Tabor Avenue at East 19th Street (now MLK, Jr. St.). More than 200 people attended a dedication ceremony in August 1942. Although church membership was small, parishioners included civic leaders, educators, doctors, lawyers and businessmen. Membership grew when Bryan Air Force Base was in operation from 1943-1945 and 1951-1961 with an influx of African American servicemen. Priests from the society of St. Joseph served the congregation here and in Washington County, as well as serving as chaplains at Prairie View University.

The church hosted many social events and fundraisers, and its members participated in other Catholic and community events. Church members and priests were actively involved in Brazos County's Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s and 1960s, especially in the fight for school desegregation. Due to a decline in membership and integration of other churches, Immaculate Conception closed in 1963, but left a lasting impact on the area's cultural heritage.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 7/7/2021

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

Brazos County (Job #21BZ04) Subject (Atlas 23422) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N

Location: College Station, 1515 Peach Creek Rd.

Peach Creek Cemetery

Established 1870

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) 12/9/2020, ed (BB) 4/23/21, 8/20/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Brown County (Job #20BR02) Subject CH, ME, EP, AA (Atlas 22743) UTM:
Location: Brownwood, 711 Bailey Street

EMANUEL CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. Emanuel Henderson (c. 1856-1913), an African American Methodist Episcopal minister, was a circuit-riding preacher between Brownwood and Groesbeck for the West Texas Conference of the M.E. Church. In 1902, citizens of the Bailey Addition met to officially organize Emanuel Chapel M.E. Church. The congregation, believed to be named for Rev. Henderson, met at the corner of Beaver and Grove (later Bailey) Streets. Rev. John Walker was the first minister assigned to the congregation. Several of the first trustees were freedmen, including Spencer "Uncle Dick" Perkins, a former Mississippi slave and Confederate Civil War Veteran. The church built their first permanent sanctuary at this site in 1904.

To assist with community education, the church added a mission school building to their property. When the new R.F. Hardin School was completed, the classroom was used for community gatherings, music programs, educational lectures and celebrations of National Negro History Week. In 1946, a new church was completed. Youth programs continued as an integral part of the church's mission, with a youth center for after-school activities. At the groundbreaking ceremony in 1969, State Senator Barbara Jordan served as the principal speaker. The church has participated in and organized many community celebrations, such as Emancipation Day (Juneteenth) and Black History Month. They also helped establish and develop Cecil Holman Park, named in honor of a longtime civic leader. Through programs and outreach, the diverse membership of Emanuel Chapel United Methodist Church continues to serve.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 4/20/2021, ed (BB) 4/22/21, rev 5/24/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Calhoun County (Job #20CL01) Subject CO (Atlas 22744) UTM:
Location: Port Lavaca, Hatch Cemetery, 579 Meadowview Ln.

CHOCOLATE COMMUNITY

Located along Chocolate Bayou, which empties into Chocolate Bay dividing Port Lavaca and Indianola, the Chocolate Community predates the organization of Calhoun County. In 1846, Massachusetts native and old 300 family head Sylvanus Hatch (1788-1885) purchased a league of land southwest of the town of Lavaca in what was then Victoria County. He moved his family from Jackson County to a bend of Chocolate Bayou, building a home on nearby Agua Dulce Creek and establishing a ranch. The dark soil gave the bayou its name, and fresh water provided for the family and livestock. Sylvanus became one of Calhoun County's first commissioners, and the area around the Hatch home eventually became known as Hatchbend.

Sylvanus' brother, Joseph Hatch, settled his family nearby on what was called the "Ridge." Another early settler, Dr. Moses Johnson (1808-1853), was an early mayor of Austin and treasurer of the Republic of Texas. Charles Brett, Sr. (1805-1895) and wife, Mary, arrived in 1847. Thomas Clark and his extended family immigrated in 1850 from Scotland. His brother, John Clark, donated property and built stock pens in the area that became known as Clark's Station. Located along the Indianola Railroad, it provided area residents with the ability to ship their crops and stock to market.

The focal point of the community was St. Paul's-on-the-Prairie Episcopal Church. Sylvanus and Joseph Hatch donated land for construction of the church. Around 1872, a separate building was built for the Chocolate School. In 1918, the school consolidated with the Port Lavaca School. In 1919, a new Episcopal church was built by the Brett family on land donated at Clark's Station. By 1936, the Chocolate Community had declined. Hatch Cemetery, Clark Cemetery, and the names of Chocolate Bayou and Chocolate Bay remain as historic reminders of this once vibrant settlement.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 4/18/2021
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker WITHOUT post, mount to BRICK
Cameron County (Job #20CF06) Subject (Atlas 22828) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N
Location: Brownsville, 1141 E. Elizabeth St.

J.L. PUTEGNAT & BROTHER BUILDING

Brothers, pharmacists and business partners J.L. Putegnat, Jr. (1863-1905) and George Mifflin Putegnat (1865-1943) commissioned a striking two-story, three-bay brick and stone commercial building capped by a metal cornice at this site in 1904-05. Their grandfather, Alsatian immigrant Jean Pierre (John Peter) Putegnat, had owned the lot since 1852. The brothers' father, J.L. Putegnat, Sr., founded a pharmacy, *La Botica del León*, in 1860, and passed the business on to J.L., Jr. In 1891, the pharmacy moved to this site to an existing frame building. The more substantial building followed the arrival of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railway in 1904. The years were marked by a great influx of new residents and commerce.

Scientific and medical contributions ran in the family. J.L. Putegnat, Sr. received a U.S. patent in 1873 for an herbal remedy made from a local plant, and J.L., Jr. received a patent in 1895 for a syringe design. The Putegnat brothers married sisters, J.L. marrying Eliza Willman (1864-1941) and George marrying Kate Willman (1869-1944), themselves daughters of another Brownsville pharmacist, William G. Willman (1875-1958). After J.L. died in 1905 less than a year after moving into the new commercial building, George carried on the business until the 1920s before merging it with Willman's Pharmacy. The building held many other businesses in the 20th century, including a furniture store, stationery and bookstore, professional offices for physicians and attorneys, and The Parisian, a women's ready-to-wear clothes store in operation from 1946 until the 1980s. The building, which remains in the original family's ownership, embodies many facets of Brownsville's architectural and commercial history.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2020

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 1/25/2021, ed (BB) 4/22/21
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post
Cameron County (Job #20CF07) Subject BH, TR, ED (Atlas 22829) UTM
Location: Brownsville, 110 Hibiscus Court

LILY (SPIVEY) AND WILLIAM A. RASCO HOUSE

In 1931, the Eagle Pass Lumber Company built this home for public school educators Lily (Spivey) Rasco (1898-1964) and her husband, William Acuff Rasco (1894-1969), in the Los Ebanos subdivision. The couple later owned several business ventures in Brownsville, including medical wholesale and suburban residential development. Designed in Tudor Revival style, the suburban cottage features a vertically scored, wire-cut buff brick exterior with a chimney laid in a herringbone pattern. The house was one of eleven Tudor Revival style homes built in Los Ebanos.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2020

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 4/24/2021, rev 6/17/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Chambers County (Job #20CH01) Subject (Atlas 22752) UTM:
Location: Baytown, Victoria Walker Park, Mt. Olive Lane

**VICTORIA TAYLOR WALKER
(1905-2002)**

Cedar Bayou native Victoria Taylor Walker began school at age four at Mt. Olive Baptist Church, which supported African American students up to eighth grade. With financial help from her family and church and with her own work, at age 14, Victoria was able to attend Prairie View Normal and Industrial College. She received her teaching certificate in two years and started working at Bayshore Elementary in the Anahuac School District.

After additional classes at Prairie View, she became the teacher at Cedar Bayou Colored School in 1933. She made two early requests: lengthen the term from six to nine months, matching the white school; and provide a water well so her students did not have to cross a busy road. The school board granted both requests. After Victoria married Sam Walker, she continued her education, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in 1937. Despite a lower salary and insufficient resources, she taught her students each day and opened the schoolhouse many evenings to teach adults. In 1951, a new three-room school was built and the school board granted the community's request to name the facility Victoria Walker Elementary School.

In 1954, Cedar Bayou schools consolidated with Goose Creek, who closed the school in 1964 to begin the process of desegregation. Mrs. Walker and her students moved to George Washington Carver School in Baytown, which continued to be segregated until 1966. Mrs. Walker then taught at Stephen F. Austin Elementary, becoming the school's first black teacher. In 1971, she retired from teaching. In 2007, Goose Creek CISD named a new elementary school honoring the lifelong educator who had said, "No one can love teaching more than I do. They may love it as much, but not more."

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 4/13/2021, rev 5/7/21, 6/7/21, 9/3/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Collin County (Job #20COL01) Subject CH, BP (Atlas 22834) UTM:
Location: Lavon, 205 South Main Street

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF LAVON

For years, Baptists in the Lavon area worshipped in the two-story Lavon School House, alternating Sundays with the Presbyterian, Methodist and Assembly of God congregations. The First Baptist Church of Lavon was organized on September 25, 1949, but its began with three other rural churches. Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church (1857-1882) was built on the side of a hill near the Abston Cemetery and grew under the leadership of Rev. J. B. Daniel (1838-1884). A few years after Rev. Daniel's ministry ended in 1877, the church divided for geographic reasons. Some members organized South Church, or Pleasant Hill Baptist Church (1882-1947) south of Nevada , which prospered and established a cemetery. In 1889, another Baptist church formed near Farmersville named Spring Hill Baptist Church (1888-1948). In the 1940s, both churches fell on hard times and closed, with Spring Hill transferring its church building to the Collin County Baptist Association.

In cooperation with the association, the First Baptist Church of Lavon was organized in 1949 with 25 charter members. A sanctuary was built using the lumber from the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church and Spring Hill Baptist Church. The pews and piano came from Spring Hill Church, as well as the old pulpit that was used for many years. The first revival was held in 1950, a tradition that continued for many years. The church building was officially dedicated on May 27, 1951, with sermons by three pastors. The church continued to grow and add to its campus with a parsonage, education building and education activity center. Through school sponsorships and events, hosting vacation bible school and offering programs such as Royal Ambassadors, Women's Ministry Union, girls' axiliary and youth groups, First Baptist Church of Lavon has continued its strong heritage of community involvement.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 4/14/2021, ed (BB) 4/23/21
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Collin Oak County (Job #20COL02) Subject GY (Atlas 22846) UTM.
Location: Melissa, Private Road 5286

BRINLEE CEMETERY

In 1824, Hiram Brinlee (1807-1885) and his brother George traveled with the Collin McKinney family from Kentucky to Texas. On that wagon train was Elizabeth McKinney (1813-1889), niece and ward of Collin McKinney, who later signed the Texas Declaration of Independence. Hiram and Elizabeth married in 1832 and moved in 1834 to Pecan Point in present-day Bowie County. In 1844, after a flood on the Red River, the Brinlees moved to present-day Collin County on the western bank of Sister Grove Creek, just east of Melissa. Hiram Brinlee built and ran a general store and operated a blacksmith shop in a community known as Stony Point or Chambliss.

Brinlee Cemetery is located east of the family homestead and is one of two cemeteries that served the early Chambliss Community. Hiram Brinlee set aside land for a burial ground with members of his family interred in the northwest section. The earliest marked grave is that of a child, J.C. Osborn, buried in 1874. However, a child of Hiram and Elizabeth, Collin A. Brinlee, died in October 1849, so the cemetery may have been in use well before the 1870s. Many of the graves are for young children and for accidental deaths, a reflection of the challenges of early Collin County settlers. Hiram and Elizabeth Brinlee are buried here along with many of their descendants. Two other pioneers buried here are Josiah Nichols and his wife, Elizabeth (Fitzhugh) Nichols. The cemetery contains about 70 marked graves and includes a number of veterans. There may be unmarked graves, some of them Brinlee slave burials, although descendants believe they were buried closer to the Brinlee house. The Brinlee Cemetery is one of the last tangible reminders of the early rural community of Chambliss.

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), 4/21/2021, rev 8/10/21
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Collin County (Job #20COL03) Subject (Atlas 22847) UTM:
Location: Princeton, Yorkshire Dr.

PRINCETON CEMETERY

In the late 1870s, brothers T.B. Wilson and George A. Wilson began farming near the future site of Princeton. Settlement of the rural community began in 1881, when the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad acquired the bankrupt East Line and Red River Railroad and completed an extension from McKinney to Greenville. Locally, the new railroad was still referred to as the East Line. A town first called Wilson's Switch developed around a railroad water refilling station. In Nov. 1888, a post office opened for Princeton, named for early settler and townsite promoter Prince Dowlin.

Early burials on George Wilson's property included Eliza Hearn Bass (1890), Susan Todd (1891) and Birtha McGehee (1894). A few weeks before his death in 1895, Wilson conveyed three acres surrounding these graves to the Princeton Cemetery Association, with W.A. Harrelson, S.H. Houseman and Almarine (Alma) Wilson, George's son, as trustees. The triangular-shaped property was bounded on the east by the railroad and lay just outside the Ticky Creek floodplain to the west. A main road running along the north side of the cemetery featured a pavilion and a hitching area for horse-drawn carriages. The town's first school building was built just north of the cemetery in 1898, and when the school moved to a new facility in 1910, Alma Wilson bought the property at public auction. Additional land over the years has brought the cemetery to more than ten acres.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows oversaw organization and maintenance of the grounds from 1912-26, and for many years this was also referred to as IOOF Cemetery before returning to the cemetery association's management. Burials of 128 veterans who fought in wars and conflicts dating back to the Civil War have been identified, including soldiers killed in action in WWI and WWII. As the largest burial ground in the area, Princeton Cemetery continues to be a cherished place of heritage and memory.

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) 5/5/2021, 6/21/21
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post (REPLACEMENT)
Colorado County (Job #21CL02) Subject (Atlas) UTM
Location: Columbus, 904 Travis Street

CAPT. WILLIAM G. HUNT HOUSE

On land originally owned by Bluford DeWeese, founder of Columbus, Capt. William G. Hunt (1813-1898) purchased this house in August 1859, and lived here until his death. He was a Virginian who came to Columbus around 1831, and fought in the 1835 Battle of Gonzales and the subsequent capture of San Antonio. A farmer and trader by occupation, Capt. Hunt also served in the 13th Texas Infantry during the Civil War. He was a vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church and donated land for the original church on Milam Street. This house, built around 1858, is considered to be the oldest in Columbus. Multiple renovations occurred over the years, but it retains the basic structure, pine floors and ceilings.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 1973

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (TMT) 10/1/2019, ed (BB) 12/5/19, rev 3/23/21, 5/7/21, 6/17/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Denton County (Job #19DN03) Subject BH, TR, WN (Atlas 22626) UTM:

Location: Denton, 2106 North Bell Ave.

WOODRUM-BOYD HOUSE

In 1932, newlyweds Elbert Norfleet "E.N." Woodrum (1901-1955) and Comette Josephine (Ramsey) Woodrum (1910-1986) hired contractors to construct a Tudor Revival house. Notable architectural features include asymmetrical cross gables, a large three-story chimney placed prominently on the south elevation, and a wide plank oak front door with a Tudor arch and leaded glass window featuring diagonally arranged panes. The original designer is unknown, but architect Clyde H. Griesenbeck (1892-1970), known for this style in Dallas and Highland Park, was commissioned to expand the house in 1937. The Woodrums also hired Griesenbeck in 1946 to make updates to a commercial building they owned in Denton. The Woodrums had three children.

Ila Mae (Wadley) Boyd (1900-1969) and her husband, Judge Benjamin Wade Boyd (1894-1964), were both influential members of the community. They moved into the home in 1949 and called it "Boyd's Nest," where they raised two children. Mae Wadley Boyd was an active member and leader in women's clubs and was a supporter of the College of Industrial Arts (later Texas Woman's University) in Denton. She was elected president of both the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs and Texas State College for Women Alumni Association. Governor Price Daniel named her as a delegate to the 1960 White House Conference on Youth and Children. In 1925, Benjamin W. Boyd became the judge of the 16th District Court of Texas, serving Denton and Cooke counties. In 1952, he was appointed associate justice to the 2nd District Court of Civil Appeals in Fort Worth. After the Boyds moved out in 1963, several subsequent owners were associated with Texas Woman's University. After restoration to its original appearance, the house was designated a City of Denton Historic Landmark in 2017.

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 (ECG) 10/30/2019, ed (BB) 5/29/20, rev 3/25/21, rev 4/13/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
El Paso County (Job #19EP01) *Subject CH, AA (Atlas 22618) UTM:*
Location: El Paso, 401 S. Virginia St.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptist Home Mission Board of New York established Second Baptist Church of El Paso in 1884 under the leadership of Reverend E.M. Griggs. Initially it had just five members—George Duvall, Thomas Gaines, Calvin Neal, and Mr. And Mrs. Joe Pollard—but soon became the religious and cultural center of El Paso's African American community. The church has always been located in the downtown area. The first home of the congregation was a rented one-room adobe house on South Stanton Street, between San Antonio Avenue and Overton Street. In 1888, a frame building was erected on Utah Street to become the new, larger home of the church. Reverend J.T. Hill oversaw construction of the current church, a gothic revival style brick sanctuary, on Virginia Street between 1903 and 1907. The building was nearly destroyed by fire in 1969, but was completely restored the next year. It became a City of El Paso landmark in 1981.

The Second Baptist congregation has played a prominent role in El Paso's small, vibrant African American community for more than a century. Leona Washington (1928-2007) was a teacher, activist and founder of the McCall Neighborhood Center. Olalee McCall (1890-1957) was the first female principal of the Douglass Grammar and High School. L.B. Adams was the longest-serving reverend of the church, preaching from 1952 to 1970. He played a key role in enhancing the stature and importance of Second Baptist within the community. The church still serves the community and preserves its spiritual heritage.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 4/28/2021, rev 9/7/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Fort Bend County (Job #20FB01) Subject (Atlas 22807) UTM:
Location: Missouri City, 1510 Fifth St.

HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC CHURCH

Early area Catholic families had to travel to Houston to attend mass. Occasionally a visiting priest would say mass in the home of a local family. In 1913, a wooden structure, St. Patrick's, was built at Fifth and Orchard Streets in Missouri City on land bought by founding priest Father George Montreuil through parishioner donations. The 1915 hurricane heavily damaged the church. Repaired, it became a chapel for visiting priests to conduct services. Bishop Christopher E. Byrne visited the mission church in 1928 and ordered it closed. Again, local Catholics traveled to Houston for mass.

In 1932, with an increase of parishioners, land and a former dance hall/theater building were donated in Stafford for a new church named Holy Family. As most parishioners were of Italian descent, the bishop assigned Father Nunzio la Rocca, an Italian immigrant fluent in Italian and Spanish, to serve as pastor. During WWII, the Oblate Fathers of Immaculate Conception Parish in Houston ministered to the congregation. With an increase in the Spanish-speaking population, the Oblate Fathers requested help in religious instruction from the nuns of the Missionary Catechists of Divine Providence. In 1948, land was donated for a new brick church in Stafford. Holy Family finally attained the designation of parish in 1969.

Due to rapid growth, the parish needed a larger facility and returned to its original site in Missouri City. The new church was dedicated on December 30, 1979, the Feast of the Holy Family. Father Robert Hall, CSB, pastor from 1967-1980, led the parish through the construction, started a parish library, and expanded religious education and social service programs. In 2007, Holy Family came under the direction of the Oblates of the Sacred Heart. Active in many of the cultural and charitable activities in the area, Holy Family is one of the most culturally diverse parishes in the Archdiocese of Galveston-Houston.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 8/31/2021

Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque WITHOUT post, mount to MASONRY

Galveston County (Job #21GV02) Subject (Atlas 23336) UTM

Location: Galveston, 3008 Avenue O

**Congregation B'nai Israel
Rabbi Henry Cohen Memorial Temple**

Established in 1868, B'nai Israel is the oldest Reform Judaism congregation in Texas. Galveston architects Benjamin Kotin and Tibor Beerman designed their Mid-Century Modern temple, completed in 1955. The design features a folded plate exterior brick wall with relief masonry highlighting the first ten letters of the Hebrew alphabet and a Star of David. Interior spaces include a sanctuary, great hall and stage, library, classrooms and offices. The temple's name honors Rabbi Henry Cohen (1863-1952), who led the congregation for 64 years.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 12/16/2020, ed (BB) 4/17/21, (LAC) 6/2/21
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Gillespie County (Job #20GL01) Subject BH, GN (Atlas 22787) UTM;
Location: Fredericksburg, 512 W. Creek Street

KRIEGER-GEYER HOUSE

In 1845, Adam Krieger, his wife, Eva, and George Geyer traveled together from Germany to Galveston and then settled here. Krieger and Geyer purchased adjoining lots and built a home on the property line. The fachwerk-style structure was built with a timber frame, with the open spaces filled with limestone, twigs, grapevine, grass and mortar. The right front room was added around 1855 and two additional rooms at the rear in 1864. Karl Henke, Sr. and his wife, Dorothea, purchased the home in 1868 and added Victorian ornamentation to the front porch during their 37-year ownership. The house reflects a significant period of German architecture and settlement in Fredericksburg.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2020
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 1/27/2021, ed (BB) 4/18/21
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Grimes County (Job #20GM02) Subject ED (Atlas 22843) UTM:
Location: Plantersville, 11317 Old Schoolhouse Road

EDUCATION IN PLANTERSVILLE

In the original plat of Plantersville, a four-acre lot was set aside for a school, later built by the Plantersville Masonic Lodge as a shared space. Across the street on another corner lot was the female school where the town surveyor, James K. Markey, served as the first teacher. By 1865, the schools merged. The Masonic Lodge Building was used until 1912, when a modern brick school, named Plantersville High School, was built on the site. Students attended grades nine through eleven, with a grammar school located on the same campus. The senior class of 1942 was the last to graduate from the high school. In 1951, the school district became part of the Navasota ISD and the high school building was razed.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (CCB, SEM) 6/6/2018, 3/20/2020,ed (BB) 11/24/20, rev 3/25/21,
5/3/21, 5/25/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Harris County (Job #17HR07) Subject CY, NB, AA (Atlas 20156) UTM.
Location: Houston, Gelhorn Drive

PLEASANTVILLE

After World War II, African Americans struggled to find housing in much of Houston. Restrictive covenants in some recorded plats specifically excluded African Americans, while in other neighborhoods discrimination was more subtle, yet no less real. In response to the unfair housing practices, Jewish developers, Melvin Silverman and Bernard Paul, collaborated with black realtor, Judson Robinson, Sr. (1904-1986), to develop a master planned community for African Americans called Pleasantville. This undertaking provided 1,500 homes intended for middle-income African Americans, including veterans and their families.

By late 1949, the neighborhood's first residents moved into the Pleasantville apartments, some awaiting completion of their homes. In early 1950, the first home was built. Homeowners could tailor their home to their own personal specifications. Located on Market Street, the first businesses in Pleasantville were a grocery store, dry cleaners, drug store, and barber and beauty shop. In later years, the community established gas stations, a community center, a library, elementary and junior high schools and several churches. The community center became a social gathering place and popular stop for political campaigns.

Among other influential figures, Pleasantville produced Judson W. Robinson, Jr. (1932-1990), Houston's first African American city councilmember elected after reconstruction, along with doctors, lawyers, politicians and business owners. Geared towards successful African American families, Pleasantville was the first master planned community of its kind in Houston in the era of segregation.

(2017)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 11/18/2020, ed (BB) 4/30/21, rev 9/3/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Harris County (Job #20HR01) Subject ED (Atlas 22719) UTM:
Location: Baytown, 1319 S. Main Street

GOOSE CREEK SCHOOL COMMUNITY NO. 9

As early as 1841, school district boundaries were defined by justice precinct boundaries, with the Baytown area comprising School District No. 8. The 1876 State Constitution and School Law abolished these districts and created what were called school communities. Thirty-five such entities were established in Harris County to serve children between ages 8 and 14 for the four-month school year. Goose Creek School Community No. 9 was created on November 22, 1876.

During that year, Mary Smith McCrory Jones, widow of the last President of Texas, Anson Jones, and the future president of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, donated one and a half acres of her farm inside the bend in the road to Harris County for a public school. The schoolhouse, known locally as the Briar Patch School, was funded and built by parents and friends of the fourteen students who enrolled in the first class. The small wood plank building contained two rows of homemade benches and a teacher's desk. The books were donated by Cedar Bayou Methodist Church. Classes were held here through 1896, when the building was moved to land behind today's George Washington Carver Elementary School. From 1897 until sometime after 1900, the school served as the first public school for African American children in Goose Creek.

Through the late 1910s, an influx of oil field and refinery workers and their families moved to the area after oil was discovered, increasing the student population dramatically. The old schoolhouse underwent repairs and upgrades, and other buildings were rented and built to conduct classes. In 1922, a school bond passed to construct several new schools. The old school house, no longer in use by 1923, represents the beginnings of public education in Goose Creek.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (LH) 7/10/2020, ed (BB) 4/27/21, rev 5/24/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Harris County (Job #20HR07) Subject RL, ED, AA (Atlas 22840) UTM.
Location: Houston, 3100 Cleburne

DR. THOMAS F. FREEMAN
(June 27, 1919 – June 6, 2020)

Celebrated philosophy professor and debate coach, Dr. Thomas Franklin Freeman, was born in Richmond, Virginia to Louis and Louise (Willis) Freeman. Thomas Freeman attended Armstrong High School and graduated at age 15. He enrolled at Virginia Union University and earned his bachelor's degree in English. He went on to earn a doctorate from the Divinity School at the University of Chicago. Dr. Freeman was also pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church in Richmond.

In 1949, he received a job offer from Texas Southern University (TSU) as a philosophy professor. Dr. Freeman accepted the offer under the impression that it would only be for nine months. After the first year, he decided to stay at the school while serving the community as a minister at Mount Horem Baptist Church in Houston's Fifth Ward. He organized the TSU Debate Team in 1949. The team gained recognition and prestige after the student debaters beat Harvard University in a tournament in 1956. Under Dr. Freeman's leadership, the debate team won over 3,000 trophies and numerous tournaments. In 2009, the TSU Honors College was named after Dr. Freeman as a sign of respect and gratitude for his contributions to the school and the African American community.

As a debate coach, philosophy professor and minister, Dr. Freeman directly influenced the lives of thousands of people in more than 70 years of service at TSU and 69 years pastoring Mt. Horem Baptist Church. He met, taught and influenced national and global figures such as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Barbara Jordan. In his 100-year life, Dr. Freeman left an indelible mark on his community and nation.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 9/11/2019, rev (BB) 8/23/20, rev 3/25/21, 5/24/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Hays County (Job #19HY03) Subject FO, MC (Atlas 22615) UTM:

Location: San Marcos, 1100 Patton Street

LA SOCIEDAD MUTUALISTA CUAUHTÉMOC

In the early 1900s, the Mexican American population of San Marcos struggled to gain improvements for social and educational programs. In 1912, at least 1,000 area residents attended a rally in nearby Umland focused on improving working and living conditions. As a result, many organizations and mutual aid societies formed, including *La Sociedad Mutualista Cuauhtémoc*.

The present-day organization had its beginnings in 1918, but grew in 1942 out of an honorary commission formed on the advice of the Consul of Mexico to represent the Mexican American community. The group's purpose was to promote cultural and historical events, support future generations, assist those in need and celebrate family events. The first board president was José S. Flores, whose main goal was establishing a community gathering place. In 1944, the board, led by new president Encarnación Ruiz, achieved this goal and influenced the organization's long-lasting impact on the community. Also in 1944, La Sociedad Mutualista Cuauhtémoc purchased property in the Victory Gardens subdivision. This piece of land came to be known as *El Parque Cuauhtémoc* (Cuauhtémoc Park) in honor of the last Aztec Emperor and quickly became the assembly point for Mexican American dances and traditional fiestas. The outdoor gathering place was modernized, enclosing the original dance floor and adding air conditioning and indoor plumbing, earning the name Cuauhtémoc Hall, or *El Salón*.

Through community aid, scholarships, musical performances, weddings, political events and social gatherings, La Sociedad Mutualista Cuauhtémoc remains a major unifying force and a significant part of San Marcos' Mexican American community.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 5/21/2021, rev. 5/28/21, 6/2/21
10" Historic Texas Cemetery Medallion and 12" x 6" name and date plaque with post
Hays County (Job #21HY01) Subject (Atlas23294) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N
Location: Wimberley, Fischer Store Rd.

Peal-Pleasant Valley Cemetery

Established Circa 1881

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 (BB), 4/24/2021
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque WITHOUT post, mount to WOOD
Houston County (Job #20HO01) Subject (Atlas) UTM
Location: Lovelady, 411 Noble St.

LAWRENCE HOUSE

King David (K.D.) Lawrence (1860-1936) married Caroline Amelia "Callie" McAnally (1863-1940) in Lovelady in 1887; the couple had five children. K.D. was a banker, druggist and business leader in the community. In 1899, the Lawrences had this house assembled on site from plans by Nashville architect George F. Barber and with supplies from the Bradley-Ramsay Lumber Co. of Lake Charles, Louisiana. The 2 1/2-story Queen Anne style house has a cross-gabled plan with prominent turret, wraparound porch and decorative millwork. The house, once sited on 35 acres, remained in the Lawrence family until 1989.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2020
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 5/21/2021

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

Houston County (Job #21HO01) Subject (Atlas23386) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N

Location: Pennington, CR 4545

Lake Creek Cemetery

Established 1911

Historic Texas Cemetery – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 12/11/2020, ed (BB) 4/30/21, rev 5/25/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Jefferson County (Job #20JF01) Subject CH, ME (Atlas 22758) UTM:
Location: China, 205 W. Washington Avenue

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN CHINA

In the late nineteenth century, the Methodist movement spread across the region through travelling preachers, also known as circuit riders. With no circuit riders regularly available and no established Methodist churches in the area, Methodists began to hold services in the homes of various families. In 1895, the Methodist Church in China held services under a brush arbor. The temporary sanctuary known as Kirby Chapel was built near the woods in the area known today as Westbury.

In 1896, the church was formally established and the first minister was appointed. Property for the first permanent building was purchased and a new building was erected. Several years later, the church built a larger sanctuary next to the original, complete with steeple and a church bell. Additional rooms were built to accommodate Sunday school classes and meetings. The original building was moved several blocks away and used as one of the first schools in the area. A parsonage was added to the church property in 1918, and a fellowship hall and educational building by 1960. The present church was built in 1984 on the same site.

The church has had several names reflecting its heritage. In 1968, the Methodist Church merged with the United Brethren Church which changed the name of the church to China United Methodist Church. Throughout its history, the church was also used as a temporary school and for social gatherings. Congregants have participated in numerous community fundraisers, scholarships and outreach programs. Their famous *Cajun and Country Cookin'* Cookbook has sold more than 10,000 copies since 1975. With humble beginnings, the Methodist Church in China cemented its impact on the lives and heritage of the area through faith and service.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (LH) 8/3/2020, ed (BB) 4/28/2021, rev 9/1/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Jefferson County (Job #20JF02) Subject BU, MU (Atlas 22767) UTM:
Location: Beaumont, 888 Pearl Street

**WILLIAM G. "BILL" HALL
(1929 – 1983)**

Music publisher William G. Hall helped start and promote the careers of dozens of musicians. Hall was raised in Beaumont's Multimax Village and graduated from South Park High School and Lamar State College. He was considering a career in law before turning his attention to the burgeoning Texas music scene. By 1956, he was managing George Jones. Soon after, he and his friend, J.P. Richardson ("The Big Bopper"), made plans to build a recording studio and publishing company in Beaumont to promote the latter's music. A tragic plane crash took the life of Richardson, Buddy Holly and Richie Valens on Feb. 3, 1959. Even after death, Richardson's songs continued to be number one hits. Hall opened a small studio called Hall-Way on Magnolia Street in 1959.

Hall signed young musicians like Johnny (Winter) and The Jammers and Rod Bernard. Hall invited another old friend, Jack Clement, to move to Beaumont and become business partners. Hall and Clement opened a new studio on this site at 888 Pearl Street called Gulf Coast Recording Company, as well as two music publishing companies: Hall-Clement Publishing Co. and Jack & Bill Music Co. Within six months, Gulf Coast Recording produced a million-selling record with "Patches" in May 1962.

Hall and Clement continued to recruit songwriters to join their team. Dickey Lee, Allen Reynolds, Bob McDill, Jerry Foster and Bill Rice were all eventually inducted into the Nashville Songwriters Hall of Fame. Gulf Coast Recording Company recorded its last song in 1964, but Hall remained active in producing country music. Bill Hall died in April 1983 in Beaumont and was buried at Forest Lawn Cemetery. In 1994, Hall was inducted into the Museum of the Gulf Coast's Music Hall of Fame. In 2009, he was posthumously bestowed the second-ever Frances Williams Preston Mentor Award.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 10/5/2020, ed (BB) 4/13/21, rev 5/7/21, 9/1/21, 9/2/21
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Karnes County (Job #20KA01) Subject CH, BP (Atlas 22746) UTM.

Location: Kenedy, 209 E. School Street

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF KENEDY

In 1858, a group led by Pastor J.N. Key met at a schoolhouse on Escondido Creek and organized the first Protestant church in Karnes County, Escondido Baptist Church. On 16 acres between Dry Escondido Creek and the San Antonio River, they built a small church in 1875. A hurricane destroyed that building in 1886. Construction of a new building was completed in 1891 with the old lumber in the new town of Kenedy. The church was renamed the Kenedy Baptist Church. A brick building was built in 1912, followed by new facilities in 1930 and 1956. The First Baptist Church of Kenedy continues to minister to the local community and beyond with the gospel of Jesus Christ and humanitarian services.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 12/7/2020, ed (BB) 4/7/21, rev 6/16/21
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque WITHOUT post, attach to masonry
Lampasas County (Job #20LM02) Subject BI, AD (Atlas 22741) UTM
Location: Lampasas, 302 E. Third Street

LAMPASAS CITY HALL

Built in 1931-32 and designed by Austin-based architect Roy L. Thomas, the historic Lampasas City Hall is a two-story building with art deco design elements in brick and concrete. The primary façade is symmetrical with entrances at opposite bays highlighted with vertical cast stone detailing. The Ladies' Library Association deeded the land for the building to the city in exchange for a free library room on the second floor. The Boy Scouts had a meeting room in the basement. The facility has also served as a USO Club during World War II, fire department, and community gathering place.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2020

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 3/4/2021, ed (BB) 4/30/21, rev 5/24/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Lavaca County (Job #20LC01) Subject MD, WI (Atlas 22754) UTM:
Location: Shiner, 124 E. Wolters and 2nd Street

DR. FRANK M. WAGNER
(January 17, 1894 – April 24, 1958)

Born on a farm near Shiner, Frank Martin Wagner was the eighth child of a respected farmer and rancher. Frank attended a small two-room school, but because of his advanced academic skills and to treat an arm injury, was sent to St. Edward's High School in Austin. After graduation, he received premedical training at the University of Texas and graduated from the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston in 1918. Wagner volunteered for military service during World War I and trained at Fort Crockett in Galveston. He was asked to return to his medical training due to a physician shortage. After receiving his medical degree, Wagner interned at the Robert B. Green Hospital in San Antonio and, in 1919, returned to Shiner to practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics in his hometown.

Dr. Wagner's first office in Shiner was above a meat market in the Schindler Building and then above a pharmacy on Avenue E and 8th Street. His early practice included home delivery of newborns, house calls and traveling by horse and buggy over country roads. In 1924, Dr. Wagner opened a new hospital with modern medical and surgical equipment. Professionally, he served as the City of Shiner Health Officer, helped organize county and inter-county medical societies, and opened and operated a training school for vocational nurses. In addition to his medical duties, Dr. Wagner also focused on civic and religious leadership in Shiner. He was instrumental in forming the local Boy Scout troop and was a member of the American Legion, Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club. Dr. Frank Wagner is remembered as a beloved physician who left a lasting impact on Shiner and Lavaca County.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 12/16/2020, ed (BB) 4/23/21, rev 9/2/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Liberty County (Job #20LB01) Subject PI (Atlas 22791) UTM:
Location: Liberty, 718 Fannin Street

WILLIAM C. ABBOTT
(1817 – 1863)

Born in England, William C. Abbott immigrated to the United States with his parents, two sisters and two brothers. During the journey, an epidemic took the lives of their parents, and the siblings scattered across the country. William earned his law degree and started a practice in Alabama prior to moving to Liberty County in 1839. Upon arrival in the Republic of Texas, Abbott applied for a headright of land, which was issued in 1844.

W.C. Abbott was a prominent attorney in Liberty and served as a city council member and mayor in the 1840s. He was elected State Senator for the 2nd Texas Legislature, serving from 1847-49. He was a founding member of Liberty Masonic Lodge #48, formed in 1849, and was appointed school trustee in Liberty in 1853 and a trustee of Woodville College in 1856. Abbott also served as judge of the 15th U.S. District Court from 1854 to 1858.

William married Martha S. Chambers and the couple had one son, but Martha died the following year. In 1860, William married her widowed sister, Ann Chambers Dixon, and they had two surviving children. The family lived in a home on Fannin Street built in 1841, a one-story, six-room residence built of heart pine and cypress lumber still known as the Abbott House and recognized as the oldest home in Liberty. By 1860, Abbott had acquired real estate and personal property valued in the tens of thousands, a considerable amount by the standards of the day. During the Civil War, Abbott and the family ran a commissary on his homestead, mostly operated by wife Ann. William C. Abbott is remembered as an important civic leader and integral to the development of Liberty.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (LH) 7/17/2020, ed (BB) 4/9/21, rev. 5/7/21
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Limestone County (Job #20LT01) Subject PI, MD (Atlas 22804) UTM.
Location: Tehuacana, 202 Main Street

DR. JOSIAH T. SLOAN

Josiah Tyree Sloan was born in 1840 in Arkansas and served as a rifleman in the Civil War. After the war, he studied medicine at the University of Nashville and became a physician. Following the Cumberland Presbyterian influence, he moved to Tehuacana in 1885 with his wife and two children. Dr. Sloan established a family homestead including farmland, a crib barn and a two-story dwelling that also housed his medical practice. He would often make house calls to his patients using his horse and buggy filled with medical equipment. In 1905, Dr. Sloan died of complications from influenza. He left an indelible mark in his community by providing invaluable medical services as a pioneer physician.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 3/26/2021, rev 6/17/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Lubbock County (Job #20LU04) Subject (Atlas 22850) UTM;
Location: Lubbock, 306 E. 26th St.

GREATER ST. LUKE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

The African American community was a small but growing segment in the early days of the town of Lubbock. Only five black citizens were counted in the 1910 census, growing to 152 by 1920. Most had come from small towns in central and east Texas and settled in a neighborhood called "The Flats," northwest of 19th Street and Avenue A. It became Lubbock's first African American neighborhood and included homes, businesses and churches.

Often, African American churches served not only spiritual needs but as social and educational centers. In 1921, Caldonia Baptist Church (later Greater St. Luke's Missionary Baptist Church) was organized by Rev. Wiley, followed by Rev. J. J. Davis in 1922. The congregation first met in the neighborhood's Masonic Lodge at 16th Street and Avenue A. In 1924, worshippers bought land at 1820 Avenue A, erecting first a wooden shelter and then a frame sanctuary at the site.

In 1950, new property on 26th Street was purchased, with the frame sanctuary moved to the new site. Denied assistance from dozens of insurance companies and banks, members made larger brick facilities a reality through hard work and patience. Men worked at the site evenings after their regular jobs over a 16-month period to build a new church and education center. In a newspaper advertisement, the congregation invited the community to a December 8, 1957, dedication "to see what the Lord has done through people who had faith in God and no money in the bank." The church has been active beyond worship as a polling place, Boy Scout Troop sponsor, and activities including marching drill teams, music and a radio ministry. Greater St. Luke Missionary Baptist Church remains an active and vibrant congregation entering its second century of service.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 2/10/2021, ed (BB) 4/27/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Milam County (Job #20MM02) Subject CH (Atlas 22844) UTM:
Location: Thorndale, 263 CR 421A

SAN GABRIEL BAPTIST CHURCH

Established in 1856 as part of a wave of revivals and newly established congregations, San Gabriel Baptist Church organized with 22 members and W.N. Mason as the first pastor. By 1871, there were 51 members, and sermons were held once per month. The current property was deeded to the church in 1900 by Maud Keen, and the church joined the Milam County Association.

During the 1930s and 1940s, the church held summer revivals, bible schools, community-wide services and baptisms in the San Gabriel River at the site of the Old Penn Camp Ground. As with many rural central Texas churches, San Gabriel Baptist Church hired Baylor University students as pastors until 1950. In April 1951, the church employed a full-time pastor for the first time. In the early 1950s, the church launched a building campaign and ten men signed notes of \$500 each to construct the church building. The church sanctuary was erected in 1953-54 with a parsonage added in 1955. An annex was built in 1967.

In June 1956, the congregation celebrated its centennial anniversary with a presentation of the congregation history and publication of a printed pamphlet. From 1959 to 1966, the church participated in the Rural Church Development Program, which required multiple community projects and goals. The congregation was recognized for their work by the Baptist General Convention of Texas in 1964 and 1967 and by the Southern Baptist Convention in 1965. Through many ministries and programs and for more than a century, San Gabriel Baptist Church has contributed to the area's heritage of faith.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 4/28/2021, ed (BB) 4/29/21, rev 6/17/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Nueces County (Job #20NU01) Subject (Atlas 22727) UTM:
Location: Corpus Christi, Ramirez Street & IH-37, Old Bayview Cemetery, at gravesite

REUBEN HOLBEIN
(September 26, 1827 – March 21, 1888)

Born in London, England, to John and Ann Holbein, Reuben Holbein became one of Corpus Christi's early civic leaders with close ties to the King Ranch. In the 1840s, Reuben's father became an agent for Henry Kinney (1814-1862), recruiting families from England and Wales for Kinney's settlement at Corpus Christi. Intrigued by the adventure, Reuben immigrated to Texas in 1846. He enlisted in a Texas volunteer company and participated in the U.S.-Mexico War. At Corpus Christi, Reuben was befriended by Henry Kinney and, in 1851, Kinney sent Reuben to England as his agent, similar to his father's role. Among those recruited were the Hobbs family. Reuben went on to marry Sarah Hobbs (1836-1919) in 1857 and they had seven children.

As a "Kinney Man," Holbein soon became a highly respected figure in the community, holding several elected and appointed positions over a 14-year period, including county clerk, alderman, mayor and deputy sheriff. He also responded in times of war, participating in the Cortina War and the Civil War under the Rio Grande Regiment of Mounted Texas Rangers. In 1863, Holbein was hired by Richard King (1824-1885) as a full-time clerk at King's Santa Gertrudis Ranch. He served as King's bookkeeper and accountant, but also as a trusted confidant, secretary and agent who became indispensable at the ranch. In time, Reuben was able to acquire a ranch of his own from his employer's extensive holdings, named Paso Ancho Ranch in Nueces County. After King's death, Holbein served as one of three administrators of his estate. Holbein is remembered as a business and civic leader who assisted in the growth and development of Corpus Christi and south Texas.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 3/22/2021, rev 5/7/21, rev 8/10/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Parker County (Job #20PR01) Subject (Atlas 22761) UTM:
Location: Weatherford, 130 Houston Ave.

WHITE'S FUNERAL HOME

Wayman Asbury (W.A) White (1882-1969) was born in Springtown, one of 13 children of John Elliott White and Margaret Ann (Fuston) White. As a teenager, he worked in Captain J.A. Kidd's Dry Goods Store in Springtown, sometimes ordering wooden caskets and installing interior trim, covering and handles. White also worked for John McClurkin, who operated a telephone exchange and sold coffins. W.A. married John McClurkin's daughter, Agatha (1885-1956), in 1902. The new couple moved to Poolville and started a funeral home business; they later had four children.

In 1911, W.A. White attended Embalming School and received his license from the State Board of Morticians. In Poolville, he was manager of the Ward, McDonald and Doughty Dry Goods Store and continued making and selling caskets along with his other duties. In 1914, the family moved to Weatherford and W.A. established a funeral business in the Lindsey Jewelry Building on the south side of the courthouse square. W.A.'s brother, J. Herschel White (1883-1968), joined the business the following year. By 1919, the only undertaking and embalming parlors in Parker County were maintained by W.A. White and Co. in Weatherford with branch houses at Springtown, Poolville and Millsap.

W.A. and Agatha's son, Ford White (1909-1972), joined the business in 1932, and during the Depression, White's Funeral Home erected its own building on Houston Avenue. The business featured a chapel, morgue, ambulances, and both motorized and horse-drawn hearses, and kept current with technology and preferences. When state insurance laws allowed it, W.A. White Burial Association formed in 1940. White's Funeral Home is still in business and remains in the family after more than a century. In 2015, it was presented with a Texas Treasure Business Award.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM), 6/3/2021, ed (BB) 8/30/21, rev 9/14/21
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Presidio County (Job #17PS01) Subject NA, AC, GY (Atlas 20158) UTM:
Location: Presidio, Market Street (between Barton and Wilkinson Avenues)

CEMENTERIO DEL BARRIO DE LOS LIPANES

The *Cementerio del Barrio de los Lipanes* (Cemetery of the Lipan Neighborhood) is a sacred site to the Lipan Apache tribe. Also known as Lipan Apache Cemetery, it became the final resting place of Lipan who settled in the immediate vicinity in the 1790s, when the Spanish colonial government named the area an *Establecimiento de Paz* (Peace Settlement). At that time, the Spanish offered peace to Apaches who moved to designated settlement areas close to a Spanish *presidio* (fort) to try to end a centuries-long war. The Lipan who settled here were members of the Little Breech Cloth and the Prairie Grass Bands, two of the bands that made up the tribe at the time. Many of their descendants continue to live in the Big Bend Region and the southern Rio Grande Valley on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border.

In 1880, the U.S. Census referred to this then-outlying settlement as Lipanes. As Presidio grew and encompassed it, this part of town came to be known as the *Barrio de los Lipanes*. Forty-five graves have been identified within the cemetery with additional burials in the outer perimeter. Graves, often mounded, are marked with such features as gathered stones, a woven wire fence, wooden crosses, flowers and other decorations.

The Lipan are southern Athabaskan Native Americans whose previous traditional homeland was the great plains. The Lipan Apache tribe is the southernmost of the ten surviving Apache tribes. Today, most Lipan live in Texas. The name Lipan comes from the Athabaskan language phrase, *Lepa-Inde*, meaning Light Gray People, which commemorates the tribe's ancient journey to Texas from what is now north-central Canada.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 3/15/2021, ed (BB) 4/19/21
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Rockwall County (Job #20RW01) Subject JA (Atlas 22759) UTM:
Location: Royse City, Old Jail Park (Plum Street)

ROYSE CITY CALABOOSE

Built as the city's second calaboose, or jail, this small structure was used to house prisoners until the 1940s. According to records, the building dates from before 1921, and is predated by a frame one-room calaboose sited about one block west. It measures 16 by 8 feet, with two cells of equal size. Building materials are poured concrete covered with stucco. Each cell has two windows with metal bars. Most occupants were there due to minor crimes, as the more dangerous criminals were transported by railroad to Dallas. In recent years, the calaboose was stabilized and restored, preserving a unique part of Royse City history.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2020
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 3/25/2021, rev 8/10/21
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque without post
Tarrant County (Job #19TR02) Subject (Atlas 22471) UTM
Location: Fort Worth, 2008 Fairmount Ave.

VINNEDGE-LOICANO HOUSE

Harry and Beryl Vinnedge, who distributed roasted coffees and other goods through their Worth Brand Wholesale Foods, rented this 1913 home in its early years. Nicolena (Lala) Loicano, a native of Sicily and widowed mother of 10, purchased the home in 1923. Her sons ultimately owned many Fort Worth businesses, including a grocery store, pharmacies, clubs, and Big State Coin Machine Co., distributor of jukeboxes, snooker tables and gaming machines. The cross-gabled California style bungalow features overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and heavy decorative beams framing its prominent front porch.

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 (BB) 4/30/2021, rev 8/10/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Tarrant County (Job #20TR02) Subject (Atlas 22735) UTM:
Location: Fort Worth, Mount Olivet Cemetery, 2301 N. Sylvania Ave.

ROBERT DAVID LAW
Specialist Four, United States Army

Robert David Law was born on September 15, 1944, to Robert M. and Martha E. (Morris) Law in Fort Worth. He attended Fort Worth Technical High School, graduating in 1964, and was a member of Southcliff Baptist Church. Law enlisted in the U.S. Army at Dallas on October 17, 1967. He completed his basic combat training and infantry advanced individual training at Fort Polk, Louisiana, and was advanced in rank to private first class. He graduated from airborne school at Fort Benning, Georgia, in summer 1968, and received orders to join F Company (Ranger), 52nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division in combat in the Republic of (South) Vietnam.

From 1968-69, Law served as a scout observer and was promoted in rank to E-4 as a Specialist Four (SP4). Under a February 1969 reorganization, his unit became I Company (Ranger), 75th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division. SP4 Law had been in Vietnam for eight months when he volunteered for a mission to gather intelligence near the Cambodian border, northeast of the 1st Infantry Division base camp at Lai Khe. Law paced a patrol of six rangers beginning on February 20, 1969. Within an hour of their insertion by helicopter, the patrol was in a gunfight. Law sprayed rifle fire into the woods to cover the patrol's retreat for the night. The next day, the rangers monitored enemy troops near a log bridge over a stream. On the morning of February 22, three Viet Cong soldiers spotted the rangers and opened fire. During the exchange, a grenade rolled close to three of the rangers. Law threw himself on the grenade to save his comrades and was killed instantly. When notified about her son's death, his mother remarked that his letters home indicated that "He knew what he was fighting for." In August 1970 at the White House in Washington, D.C., President Richard M. Nixon presented SP4 Law's family with a posthumous Medal of Honor for his selfless and decisive actions.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 4/8/2021, rev. 8/9/21 (LAC)
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post (REPLACEMENT)
Travis County (Job #21TV--) Subject BH, DC, MR (Atlas 12592) UTM.
Location: Austin, 910 Poplar Street

EDMUND AND EMILY MILLER HOUSE

Noted economist and University of Texas professor Edmund T. Miller (1878-1952) and his wife, Emily (1884-1979), an artist and member of the pioneer Maverick family of San Antonio, acquired this property in 1922. The design for their Mediterranean style home was the work of Emily (Maverick) Miller, her nephew Edward Sammons Maverick, and architecture professor Raymond Everett. Built to complement the hillside setting and completed in 1923, the house features the work of metal craftsman Fortunat Weigl and retains many of its original landscaping features. The house was owned and preserved by their daughter, Emily (Miller) Wells (1921-1999).

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2001
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 7/1/2021

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

Travis County (Job #21TV08) Subject (Atlas23421) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N

Location: Hwy 360 past Walsh Tarlton Ln, West Lake Hills

Tarleton-Young Cemetery

Established 1897

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 7/16/2021

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

Van Zandt County (Job #21VN02) Subject (Atlas23429) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N

Location: CR 4105, Canton

Mt. Pisgah Cemetery

Established 1884

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2007

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 3/31/2021, ed (BB) 4/26/21, rev 5/25/21
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Wharton County (Job #20WH03) Subject GY, MC (Atlas 22748) UTM:
Location: Wharton, Grove Street

WHARTON HISPANIC CEMETERY

Located across Grove Street from Wharton Cemetery, this historic burial ground is the final resting place for many of Wharton's early Hispanic citizens. In February 1925, D.A. Dickson conveyed 1.5 acres to the Mexican Cemetery Association for the site; however, the cemetery was already active for several years prior to the transaction. From the 1920s to 1973, most Hispanic burials took place here, as it was the only Hispanic cemetery designated in the city. Wharton's cemeteries were segregated, as in many cities, with separate cemeteries for Hispanic, African American and Caucasian residents. Most burials since the 1970s have taken place at Evergreen Memorial Park.

With more than 500 burials, the cemetery reflects the varied and rich heritage of the community and the state. Through Juan Pedro Cabrera (c. 1680-1730), some interred here are descended from Canary Islanders who helped settle San Antonio. Others were among the early generations in Wharton. The cemetery is somewhat separated by decade and burial type. Infants and children buried in the 1920s and 1930s are located in the rear of the cemetery, while adults and children from the 1950s to 1973 are mostly on the north half. Headstones in the cemetery are primarily granite, along with many in concrete and wood and some featuring inscriptions in Spanish. Not all graves are marked, with the possibility that some burials exist outside the fence boundary. Today this sacred ground continues to be a precious chronicle of family and memory.

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) 2/17/2021, ed (BB) 4/30/21
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Williamson County (Job #20WM01) Subject PI (Atlas 22790) UTM:
Location: Taylor, 114 West 9th Street

**DANIEL JAMES (DAN'L) MOODY
(1834-1910)**

Born in Kentucky and raised in Missouri, Daniel J. Moody came to Texas in the 1870s to work as a claim agent for the International-Great Northern Railroad. He settled in Taylorsville (later Taylor) in 1876 and served as mayor from 1882-1887, 1889-1890 and 1894-1900. He was also chairman of the school board, served as Justice of the Peace and was involved in establishing Taylor's Masonic Lodge. Daniel married Nancy (Nannie) Elizabeth Robertson (1856-1924) in 1890, and they lived in a house on 9th Street for the rest of their lives. The couple had two children; their son, Dan Moody, became Governor of Texas. Daniel and Nannie are buried in Austin's Oakwood Cemetery.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 3/31/2021, ed (BB) 4/30/21, rev 5/25/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Wilson County (Job #20WN01) Subject Pl, AC (Atlas 22721) UTM.
Location: Floresville, 1696 FM 2505

PHILLIP JOHN BURROW
(May 15, 1784 – October 5, 1870)

Born in Guilford County, North Carolina, Phillip John Burrow was the oldest of seven children. His father, Ishmael, was a farmer and operated a mill house. In 1806, he and other family members moved to Tennessee. Around 1819, Phillip Burrow married (wife's name unknown). The couple had their first child in 1821 and seven more children before moving to Missouri in 1838, all the while farming and ranching.

In 1844, Phillip's first wife died and he decided to take advantage of land opportunities in the Republic of Texas, moving in 1845. He sought a Mercer Colony Land Grant in Navarro County and received it in 1850. While there, Burrow met and married Martha Ellender Moore in 1853. Perhaps because of ongoing land disputes or poor agricultural land, the Burrow family sold their property and moved to Parker County by 1857 on Ash Creek Tributary near the small community of Veal's Station. In 1861, Burrow and his oldest son, William Henry Burrow, volunteered for service with the Parker County Minutemen Militia. His other two sons, Philip Sterling and Zachariah (Zachry) Sr., joined the Texas State Troops in 1864. Aged 77, Pvt. Phillip J. Burrow was a ranging scout from May through September 1861. After the war, Burrow, his three sons and their families moved to Wilson County where in 1866, they settled on the waters of the Borrego Creek.

Phillip J. Burrow died at age 86 and was buried in the far northeast corner of his Picos Creek homestead with red sandstone boulders surrounding the headstone. Over the years, the story of Phillip J. Burrow circulated in this part of Wilson County and his gravesite became a local landmark. Due to road construction, Phillip J. Burrow's remains were reinterred at Fairview Cemetery in 2020.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 5/21/2021, ed (BB) 8/11/21, (LAC) 8/12/21
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Wilson County (Job #20WN05) Subject WM, ED, AA (Atlas 23261) UTM:
Location: Poth, 156 CR 226

MINNIE (WASHINGTON) YATES
(October 25, 1878 – November 17, 1970)

Following the Civil War and despite the turbulent times that continued for African Americans, many overcame obstacles to create better opportunities for themselves and their families. The ownership of land, a goal that symbolized freedom, was a sought-after dream for many, including Minnie (Washington) Yates (1878-1970) and her husband, R.C. Yates (1875-1945). Minnie was one of five children of James Washington (1858-1955) and Ella (Hall) Washington (1856-1950), freed former slaves of the Navarro County and Gonzales County Jones Plantation.

Around the turn of the century, Minnie and R.C. Yates moved from Morales (Jackson Co.) to settle in Poth, where they purchased approximately 100 acres of land. As in many freedmen's colonies and African American communities, education and religion were integral to survival and success. In 1916, Minnie and R.C. moved an old schoolhouse from Dewees to their property. This facility became home to mount Moriah Baptist Church and a community school.

As a graduate of Guadalupe College in Seguin, an African American college which opened in 1887, Minnie Yates understood the importance of education and sought to instruct her eleven children and others in the area. She successfully recruited her friend, Myrtle Love (Brown) Everage (1904-1989), to teach at the school. Everage went on to become a school principal with a long career in education before her retirement. Minnie and R.C. Yates are remembered as influential settlers in the Poth area, working tirelessly to promote community through education and encouragement.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

2021 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 129 marker applications from 70 counties from March 1 to May 15, 2021 for the 2021 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 2021 is 170 new applications as adopted by the Commission in May 2020. Thematic priorities adopted for 2021 applications are: The Arts, Civil Rights Topics, and Science and Technology. Marker topics within these themes received additional points when scored. Staff evaluated each application and is proceeding with 109 interpretive plaque applications and cancellation of 20 applications of the 129 received during the application period. This list was sent to Commissioners in July.

Staff was contacted about an additional application after the application deadline. This additional application is being accepted and is listed below.

Summary:

Staff will be proceeding with **110** interpretive plaque applications and cancellation of **20** applications for Official Texas Historical Markers in calendar year 2021.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Interpretive plaques to be approved (1)

County	Job #	Topic	Description	Comments
Colorado	21CD03	Col. Isaac Thomas "Ike" Pryor	(1852-1937) Cattleman, banker, land developer and businessman in Texas and the Southwest	Submitted in time but not forwarded by CHC. Applied for 27" x 42," staff recommends 18" x 28."