AGENDA
HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE
Teleconference Meeting
February 2, 2020
10 a.m.
(or upon the adjournment of the 9:30 a.m. Archeology committee meeting, whichever occurs later)

Pursuant to the Governor's March 16, 2020 suspension of certain provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19), the February 2, 2021 meeting of the History Programs Committee will be held by videoconference as authorized under Texas Government Code section 551.127. Zoom meeting access link (registration required): http://bit.ly/feb2021committees or audio only access via telephone at 1-346-248-7799; Webinar ID 918 0036 1390. Agenda and meeting materials will be available at www.thc.texas.gov/videoconferences after January 27, 2021. 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 October 27, 2020 committee meeting minutes
3. Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations (item 6.2)
4. Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 6.3)
5. 2020 Undertold Markers topics report and discussion (item 14.2)
6. Consider approval of filing authorization of amendments to Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2 for first publication in the Texas Register (item 14.3)
   A. Section 21.3, related to historical marker and monument definitions
   B. Section 21.7, related to historical marker applications
   C. Section 21.12, related to marker text requests
7. Consider approval of filing authorization of new rule, section 21.13 of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Section 21.13, related to removal of historical markers and monuments, for first publication in the Texas Register (item 14.4)
8. Consider approval of price changes for 1936 Centennial marker replacement parts (item 14.5)
9. History Programs Division update and committee discussion — Division Director Charles Sadnick
10. Adjournment
Minutes
1. Call to Order

The meeting of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) History Programs Committee was called to order by Chair Daisy White at 1:00 p.m. She announced that Pursuant to the Governor's March 16, 2020 suspension of certain provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19), the October 27, 2020 meeting of the History Programs Committee will be held by videoconference as authorized under Texas Government Code section 551.127. Zoom meeting access link (registration required): http://bit.ly/octcommittees or audio only access via telephone at 1-346-248-7799; Webinar ID: 999 5778 8643. Agenda and meeting materials will be available at www.thc.texas.gov/teleconferences after October 19, 2020. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.

A. Committee member introductions

Chair White welcomed everyone and called on commissioners to individually state their names and cities in which they reside. Members in attendance included Commissioners Monica Burdette, Renee Dutia, 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

Commissioner Burdette moved, Commissioner Perini seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to excuse the absences of Commissioners Lilia Garcia and Catherine McKnight.

2. Consider approval of the June 16, 2020 committee meeting minutes

Chair White moved, Commissioner Perini seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the June 16, 2020 History Programs Committee meeting minutes.

3. Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations (item 6.2)

History Programs Division (HPD) Director Charles Sadnick explained that Historic Texas Cemetery 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 twenty-six cemeteries and recommended that the committee send forward to the Commission
to formally certify them as Historic Texas Cemeteries. He noted that there has been an increase in HTC submissions in the past six months. There seems to be a generally higher focus on cemetery preservation currently as people are out less due to COVID-19.

Chair White moved, Commissioner Limbacher 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 6.3)**

Sadnick brought twenty-three marker inscriptions to be approved by the committee. Two of the inscriptions are for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL). He thanked the Commissioners for reviewing the texts and will wait a few days for their suggested revisions before sending the marker inscriptions out to the foundry for casting.

Chair White moved, Commissioner Perini seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of twenty-three (23) 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. **Consider approval of designation for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs) (item 6.4)**

From April 1, 2020 to June 15, 2020, THC staff reviewed applications for twenty-five (25) Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs) from the 2020 marker cycle and recommend for approval by the Commission.

Chair White moved, Commissioner Burdette seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation of Official Texas Historical Markers for twenty-five (25) properties.

6. **Consider approval of text for the Xi Chapter: Kappa Alpha Order historical marker, Williamson County (item 14.2)**

Sadnick brought forward a marker review request for the Xi Chapter Kappa Alpha Order on the accuracy of the historical statement regarding the founder. The marker was originally written in 1983 and then was replaced in 2009. The historical accuracy of the second line of the inscription was disputed. The line reads that this chapter was founded at Southwestern University on November 28, 1883 by Alexander S. Walker and Frederick C. Procter at the University of Texas. The Marker Team researched the order’s archives and found that the founders were from the Omicron chapter, which is the UT chapter.

Chair White moved, Commissioner Dutia seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend denial of request for a new historical marker through the marker text request process for Xi Chapter, Kappa Alpha Order, Williamson County (20WM02), as evidence does not support that the marker text includes a statement that is historically inaccurate.

7. **Consider removal of Texas Confederate Woman's Home historical marker, Travis County (item 14.3)**

Sadnick brought forward a request to remove the Texas Confederate Woman’s Home marker in Travis County. The property owner requested that the 2012 subject marker be removed due to the subject matter and the organization that funded the building. There was a covering over the marker that was put in place by the requestor. There is also some strong opposition from the public to the removal of the marker. Discussion took place on whether the marker can be removed and if there is another location that has been suggested.
Chair White moved, Commissioner Burdette seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of a request to remove the historical marker for Texas Confederate Woman’s Home, Travis County, and relocate to a location approved by the Texas Historical Commission.

8. Consider removal of Site of Confederate Arms Factory historical marker, Dallas County (item 14.4)

Sadnick brought forth a request by the City of Lancaster to remove the Site of Confederate Arms Factory historical marker in Dallas County. The request was on the grounds of the subject matter since it involves the Confederacy and historical inaccuracy with the claim that the factory did little to no arms manufacturing during the Civil War. THC staff research indicated that there were some arms made at the location. Bullets were found on the ground and were previously on display along with firearms in the building behind the marker. Discussion took place on whether the Centennial marker should be moved. THC policy states that Centennial markers whenever possible should not be moved but could instead have supplemental information with clarification or more information added on a plaque near the marker.

Chair White moved, Commissioner Dutia seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend rejection of a request to remove the historical marker for Site of Confederate Arms Factory, Dallas County and to add additional information that might be pertinent to this particular Centennial marker.

9. 2020 Official Texas Historical Markers topics report and discussion (item 14.5)

Sadnick brought forth for discussion a few amendments to the approved 2020 marker topics. A couple of submissions were received after the deadline through no fault of the sponsors which THC staff are proposing to move forward with. Another application is being cancelled for lack of payment.

10. Consider approval of work plan for 2022 Official Texas Historical Markers (item 14.6)

Sadnick brought forth for approval a work plan for 2022 Official Texas Historical Markers. The thematic priorities will be the following: Communications; Industry, business, and commerce; and Natural resources. Applications focusing on these topics will receive greater points as part of the scoring criteria. The maximum number of markers to be processed will be no more than 185 markers, with 15 Undertold markers and 170 regular markers.

Chair White moved, Commissioner Perini seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of staff recommendations for qualified Official Texas Historical Marker applications and adoption of a work plan to complete no more than 185 new historical markers for the 2022 cycle.

11. Consider adoption of an amendment to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.6, related to Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) designation, without changes to the text published in the July 17, 2020 issue of the Texas Register (45 TexReg 4873-4875) (item 6.5B)

At the last quarterly meeting in June, the Commission approved a proposed amendment to an existing rule, Section 21.6, which concerns Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks. The proposed amendment clarified which buildings, structures, and objects within the legal description of the property are designated and gives both the property owner and the THC an opportunity for discussion about those items before the designation occurs. Secondly, the amendment states that the designation now takes effect once it is recorded in county deed records. The amendment was posted in the Texas Register in July. No comment was received and so the THC staff are recommending approval of this rule adoption.
Chair White moved, Commissioner Burdette seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the adoption of amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.6, related to Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) designation, without changes to the text published in the July 17, 2020 issue of the Texas Register (45 TexReg 4873-4875).

12. Consider adoption of an amendment to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 22, Subchapter B, Section 22.4, related to Cemeteries, without changes to the text published in the July 17, 2020 issue of the Texas Register (45 TexReg 4875-4876) (item 6.5C)

Also, at the last quarterly meeting in June, the Commission approved a proposed amendment to an existing rule, Section 22.4, which concerns cemeteries. The proposed amendment removed one of two identical portions in the rule. The amendment was posted in the Texas Register in July. No comment was received and so the THC staff are recommending approval of this rule adoption.

Chair White moved, Commissioner Limbacher seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 22, Section 22.4, related to Cemeteries, without changes to the text published in the July 17, 2020 issue of the Texas Register (45 TexReg 4875-4876).

13. Consider approval of filing authorization of new rule, section 21.13 of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, related to removal of historical markers and monuments, for first publication in the Texas Register (item 14.7)

Though there is an internal procedure currently for the public to request removal of markers, THC staff recommended filing a new rule which would add a process for the public to request removal of markers and include monuments in the Texas Administrative Code. This new rule includes input from both the History Programs Division and the Division of Architecture, as well as administration and the Office of the Attorney General. The established procedure allows anyone in the public a clear path on how to request removal of a marker or monument. It also includes CHC participation, which is critical to help staff understand the issues, as well as opportunity for public input through speaking at the quarterly meeting. If such an appeal is successful, the applicant must find a way to move the marker or monument to a place approved by the THC at their expense and without damage. Not all state marker and monuments are exactly the same; some are affected also by Courthouse law, and Division of Architecture is addressing that through other rules. The process excludes State Antiquity Landmarks (SALs).

Chair White moved, Commissioner Perini seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of filing authorization of new rule, Section 21.13 of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Subchapter B, Section 21.13, related to removal of historical markers and monuments, for first publication in the Texas Register.

14. Consider approval of State Historic Preservation Officer’s recommendation for appointments and reappointments to the State Board of Review (item 14.8)

Sadnick brought forth the Executive Director’s recommendation to historic preservationist, Ben Koush, Steven Kline, Sehila Mota Casper, Nesta Anderson, Tara Dudley, Andrea Roberts, and Eric Schroeder, to the State Board of Review. Chair White moved, Commissioner Limbacher seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to recommend and send forward to the Commission to approve the State Historic Preservation Officer’s recommendation to appoint Nesta Anderson, Tara Dudley, Andrea Roberts and Eric Schroeder and to reappoint Ben Koush, Steven Kline, and Sehila Mota Casper to the State Board of Review.

15. History Programs Division update and committee discussion

Sadnick gave an update on the History Programs Division. The primary effort of our CHC Outreach staff this quarter was to evaluate the pandemic’s effect on CHC performance. An online survey was sent to CHC chairs to discover the extent to which CHCs were meeting and performing history-related work. Staff
received an incredible response. CHCs were eager to give their feedback and it was wide-ranging—many were not meeting at all, some were still meeting in person, and many had adjusted already to using distance technology. Greater details were provided through this survey, which staff mapped out a plan to reintroduce traditional CHC work that can be performed within social distancing parameters to encourage them to resume preservation efforts at their desired pace. Staff will be following up with another survey next month.

Finally, Sadnick reported the 2020 THC Preservation Award recipients which will be a motion item on the Executive Committee agenda and then for the full Commission.

16. Adjournment

At 2:12 p.m., Chair White called for adjournment and on the motion of Commissioner Perini, the committee meeting was adjourned without objection.
DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS
Highlights for the History Programs Division (HPD) during this quarter include the 2020 undertold marker application period, Museum Services webinars and workshops, and development of survey and cemetery preservation contracts through use of the Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund.

COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION (CHC) OUTREACH
This quarter, Nano Calderon led a listserv promotion of Texas Archeology Month (TAM) featuring several related posts. He also provided a Veterans Day post that highlighted the THC’s forthcoming publication to commemorate World War I, among others. Nano and CHC Outreach Coordinator Amy Hammons worked with THC staff to update recommended work for CHCs that considered social distancing guidelines. After releasing recommendations over the listserv, Amy assembled additional web information to provide evergreen content for CHCs that would be in place by the 2021–22 appointment term. This webpage also features summary results from the program’s July survey of CHC chairs to determine how CHC activity had been impacted by the pandemic, as well as from a follow-up survey tracking movement through the summer and fall, and comparison between the two. Comments from surveys provide a vibrant picture of the frustrations caused by pandemic limitations and the steps CHCs have taken to resume projects and services.

HISTORICAL MARKERS
Marker staff worked to complete production of the marker orders sent to them in early 2020. The foundry successfully created templates and artwork for each marker type, and all 197 orders are now delivered, cast, or in production. Markers approved during 2020 have now been ordered and their production is underway. Staff has also drafted inscriptions for about a third of the 119 new topics approved in 2020 and is coordinating their authorization with CHCs and sponsors. HPD staff has met with representatives from other divisions to evaluate and score the 63 undertold marker applications received this round.

MILITARY HISTORY
Work continues on the World War I-themed book the agency is developing to discuss Texas contributions to the war and the centennial commemoration. In addition to work on the manuscript, Military Sites Program Coordinator Stephen Cure participated in a webinar presentation, attended Section 106 training conducted by the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, and joined with Museum Services staff to participate in an informal meeting with statewide partners to discuss the America 250 initiative. Such participation is helpful in identifying activities and partners for the later Texas Bicentennial in which the MSP has an assigned role. Cure assisted Cemetery Program staff in developing biographical sketches of two individuals whose unmarked 19th-century graves were recently disturbed in Hays County, due to a possible service connection of one of them. Lastly, Cure responded to inquiries ranging from the Civil War through World Wars I and II.

MUSEUM SERVICES
This fall, the Museum Services webinar program continued to provide valuable educational content for the museum sector with 3,358 registrants and 1,627 attendees for six webinars, which included topics such as managing the social media cycle and addressing race in museums. Staff also coordinated a webinar series on developing exhibits led by colleagues from the Bullock Texas State History Museum and Humanities Texas. Development of the 2021 workshop series, in collaboration with the Texas Department of Transportation and the Bullock Museum, is underway; it will be conducted online, consisting of six workshops scheduled for spring and summer 2021, multiple discussion groups, two interactive activity groups, and a robust resource webpage. The workshops and resources will focus on the topic of teaching Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) in history museums. In addition to these larger efforts, program staff assisted 21
museums during this period and updated program webpages.

**FEDERAL PROGRAMS**

**National Register of Historic Places**

National Register (NR) staff members Gregory Smith, Alyssa Gerszewski, and Bonnie Wilson processed 15 National Register nominations for review at the January State Board of Review meeting. Properties under consideration include the El Paso Downtown Historic District and the sites of two former Baylor University campuses in Independence. The National Park Service (NPS) approved four nominations, including those for the Old Bayview Cemetery in Corpus Christi and the Gage Hotel in Marathon. Smith evaluated seven federal tax credit projects (Part 1 of the application), and 13 state tax credit projects (Part A of the application).

Wilson has continued working with the Division of Architecture to complete the THC easements database. Smith and Judy George-Garza are nearing completion of the online database for all NR working files and the online NR submission process with IT staff. Smith created a text-searchable database for nominations submitted to the NPS through 2012 and is working with faculty and students at UT Austin and Texas A&M to study the history of the NR program and identify previously approved nominations to amend in order to better reflect the diverse heritage of Texas.

**Review of Projects under Section 106 and the State Antiquities Code**

Justin Kockritz worked on several major initiatives, including finalizing the FY2021–22 Interagency Cooperation Contract with the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) that will fund the THC’s continued expedited review of TxDOT projects, sponsorship of the Real Places conference, training workshops for staff of Certified Local Governments and for local museums, further improvements to the Historic Sites Atlas, and condition assessments of recorded archeological sites. He also worked with Staff Services to execute a contract to utilize funding from the NPS’s Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund grant to conduct historic resources surveys of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio Counties, with field work anticipated to begin in spring 2021. Caitlin Brashear worked on several large U.S. Army Corps of Engineers projects, including Lake Ralph Hall in Fannin County, the Lake Dunlop Dam in Comal County, and the Sabine Pass to Galveston Bay Program Coastal Storm Risk Management System. Charles Peveto worked with the City of Galveston and the Galveston Historical Foundation to implement a new submission process for owners of historic properties seeking an exemption from windstorm insurance regulations. Finally, Ashley Salie, the new disaster recovery project reviewer, completed nearly 700 projects since joining the project review team in mid-September. Staff attended trainings and conferences including a workshop on Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act and the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s PastForward Online Conference.

**HISTORIC HIGHWAYS AND HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY**

Survey Coordinator Leslie Wolfenden continues to work with volunteers across the state to gather information on resources in historic African American travel guides (i.e., Green Books). She also completed a NPS grant project for a Route 66 NR nomination for road segments in Wheeler Co., which was added to the National Register of Historic Places list in September.

**CEMETERY PRESERVATION**

Cemetery Program staff posted an RFP for an educational series on disaster preparedness supported by Hurricane Harvey grant funds. Carlyn Hammons is processing 33 Historic Texas Cemetery applications and is preparing to edit the program webpage in the coming months. Jenny McWilliams continues working with CHCs on county-wide cemetery inventories, and with Archeology Division (AD), Bob Brinkman, and Archeology Steward Bob Ward in expanding the Stewards Network to include historical researchers. Jenny also worked closely with the AD’s Tiffany Osburn on two historic graves that were inadvertently impacted on private property.

**YOUTH EDUCATION**

During this quarter, lead educator Linda Miller worked with Historic Sites Division staff to review technical specifications from potential vendors for digital online learning platforms. The goal of the initiative, within the parameters of an IMLS Cares grant, is to provide expanded opportunities for the historic sites and the THC education program to deliver both live-streamed and programmed learning opportunities for school-aged and community-based audiences. In addition, Miller collaborated with the Historic Sites and Communications divisions to continue developing curriculum materials for the historic sites, the Learning Resources webpage, and the Texas History at Home resource collection.
Item 3
Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations

Background:
During the period from 9/29/2020 to 12/17/2020, 16 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Cemetery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bandera</td>
<td>Bandera (v)</td>
<td>Polly's Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comal</td>
<td>Hunter</td>
<td>York Creek Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Robinson Family Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>San Elizario</td>
<td>San Elizario Church Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>McDaniel Street Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>San Marcos</td>
<td>Byrd Owen-Payne Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henderson</td>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>Richardson Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>Wheeler Springs</td>
<td>Taylor Family Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lampasas</td>
<td>Izoro Community</td>
<td>Smith Cemetery at School Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lavaca</td>
<td>Hallettsville</td>
<td>Jewish Cemetery of Hallettsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leon</td>
<td>Marquez (v)</td>
<td>Grayson Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>Mexia (v)</td>
<td>Prairie Grove Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker</td>
<td>Cresson (v)</td>
<td>Goforth Graves</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tarrant</td>
<td>Benbrook</td>
<td>Howard Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travis</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>Jourdan-Giles Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upshur</td>
<td>Gilmer (v)</td>
<td>Concord Cemetery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested motion:
Move to certify these designations as Historic Texas Cemeteries.
Item 4
Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers

Background:
From October 7, 2020 to January 11, 2021, THC historical marker staff drafted and finalized inscriptions for seventeen (17) interpretive markers ready for Commission approval.

Recommended interpretive plaques for approval (17)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Job #</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angelina</td>
<td>20AG02</td>
<td>Lang Cemetery (HTC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bastrop</td>
<td>19BP01</td>
<td>Rosanky Cemetery (HTC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee</td>
<td>19BE02</td>
<td>Hangar 1015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell</td>
<td>19BL02</td>
<td>The Rotary Club of Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell</td>
<td>20CW01</td>
<td>Crayton-Spruill Cemetery (HTC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>19CF04</td>
<td>Friedman-Hollowell House (RTHL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>19CF05</td>
<td>El Rancho Granjeno Cemetery (HTC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>19DL03</td>
<td>Antioch Life Park Cemetery (HTC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>19DL04</td>
<td>Christ Church Episcopal (RTHL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>19DL07</td>
<td>Johnny Graham and Graham’s Barber Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>20DL01</td>
<td>Robinson Family Cemetery (HTC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ector</td>
<td>19EC01</td>
<td>First 911 System in Texas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>19HS02</td>
<td>Fred Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidalgo</td>
<td>19HG01</td>
<td>Peñitas Common School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lavaca</td>
<td>19LC05</td>
<td>K.J.Z.T. Catholic Women’s Union of Texas</td>
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<td>Madison</td>
<td>19MA01</td>
<td>Ten Mile Cemetery (HTC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>19WC01</td>
<td>Saint John Baptist Church</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested motion:
Move to adopt approval of the final form and text of seventeen (17) 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.
Robinson Family Cemetery

Established 1879

Historic Texas Cemetery – 2020

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Originally a loosely organized community known as Snake Prairie and later as Eagle Branch, this town was settled and developed by German immigrants in the mid-19th century to serve as a trading point for livestock operations. It was renamed in 1893 for Edward “Ed” Rosanky (1851-1906), a prominent Prussian immigrant who settled here in 1854, in appreciation for land he donated for a railroad depot.

Located in a rural area about a mile from the town center, Rosanky Cemetery is the burial site of more than 125 residents and military veterans. The earliest known grave is that of Katy Schubert, an infant who passed away in 1908.

George Meuth (1815-1894) and his wife, Mary Eichorn Meuth (1828-1894), originally owned this land. George and Mary’s son, Andreas “Andy” Meuth (1861-1933), and his brother-in-law, August Adolph Grohman (1854-1940), husband of Andy’s sister, Catherine Meuth Grohman (1857-1939), verbally committed to allocate one acre of the land for the cemetery. The cemetery came about formally in 1938 when Walter C. Grohman (1895-1961), son of August and Catherine, officially deeded this one-acre tract of land to the community of Rosanky.

Headstones in the Rosanky Cemetery reflect familiar names in the community such as Behrens, Darnell, Echols, Fogle, Grohman, Meuth, Ringer, Stall, Ross, Schubert, Smith and Wendt. Many people with these surnames, having family ties by marriage or blood, still live in the area. The cemetery is currently in use and is maintained by the Rosanky Cemetery Association, an organization comprised of descendants of those interred here.
Hangar 1015

NAS Chase Field, an auxiliary Naval Air Station, became one of the most important pilot training bases in the U.S. military from the 1940s to 1990s. Hangar 1015, originally known as the Landplane Hangar, was one of the first buildings constructed at Chase Field. The frame construction was considered a type of temporary building using minimal materials and labor to save resources for the war effort. The hangar was completed in 1943, but as soon as the first portion was finished, was immediately occupied out of necessity. Among the most expansive buildings at Chase Field, the two-story Quonset-type hangar featured tall, sliding doors and a barrel-shaped roof. Razed in 2018, Hangar 1015 was in use through the entirety of Chase Field’s operation.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
THE ROTARY CLUB OF TEMPLE

Part of an international voluntary association of business leaders, The Rotary Club of Temple first united under one goal of improving its community on April 19, 1921, when several Waco rotarians met with 22 interested Temple men to formally organize. Roy Campbell (1875-1952) was the first president and John B. Daniel Sr. (1877-1940) was vice-president.

Initially focusing on education, a student loan fund was created in 1922, and later evolved into a rotary scholarship program. During World War II, McCloskey General Hospital (now the Olin E. Teague Medical Center under the Department of Veterans Affairs) became one of the U.S. Army’s largest general hospitals. The Temple Club organized efforts to contribute a sizable greenhouse to provide therapy for recovering soldiers. Texas rotarians furnished the materials while prisoners of war, assigned as laborers at the hospital, did the construction. During the mid-1980s, local rotary clubs, as well as other charities, donated funds and materials to build a Ronald McDonald House to serve the families of hospitalized children receiving treatment at Temple medical facilities.

Originally a males-only club, a 1987 U.S. Supreme Court ruling against Rotary International’s exclusivity allowed women to join. The Rotary Club of Temple has continued to provide leadership and funding for many services that benefit Bell County residents and visitors. Projects such as building and dedicating the Rotary Centennial Park are long-lasting and are enjoyed by continuing generations.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Crayton-Spruill Cemetery

Established 1868

Historic Texas Cemetery – 2002

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Friedman-Hollowell House

Brownsville lawyer Augustine Celaya-Danache (1860-1928) bought this lot in 1902 and constructed a house for rent by 1909. The two-story wood-frame house was built in a T-plan design to promote ventilation in hot and humid weather. Many of its features, such as the windows, front and side bays and shingle-surfaced gable front, are characteristic of homes built twenty years prior, showing Brownsville’s isolation in American building culture. In 1922, Mr. And Mrs. John L. Friedman, who fled Mexico in 1913 at the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution, purchased the house. In 1928, The Friedmans’ daughter, Cleta Friedman (1900-1973), and her husband, Harry W. Hollowell (1891-1954), purchased the home. The family lived here until 1973.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2019
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
El Rancho Granjeno Cemetery
Gil Vasquez came to La Bahía del Espíritu Santo (now Goliad) in 1807 at age eight with his family from Cerralvo, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. He established El Rancho Granjeno in the mid-1840s. In 1847, his nephew, Antonio P. Vasquez, came to Rancho Granjeno from Agualeguas, Mexico. Antonio married Paula Gutierrez Silva of Matamoros, Mexico, in 1855. Their 16 children were all born at Rancho Granjeno. Following Gil’s death, Antonio became ranch administrator in 1870 and continued breeding cattle, horses and sheep. Antonio was elected Cameron County commissioner for Precinct 1 in 1888. Rancho Granjeno ceased operation in 1904, two years after Antonio’s death. Three generations of the Vasquez family and other area residents are buried here.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2015
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Antioch Life Park Cemetery

Early African American pioneer Mose Jordan Sr. came to the Grand Prairie area as an enslaved person of David Jordan in 1852. As early as the late 1850s, this part of David Jordan’s land was used as a cemetery for enslaved people of the Jordan plantation. After the Civil War, the Jordans freed their remaining nine slaves in 1865 and divided fifty acres of land among them. Mose Sr., along with two other families, established Freetown also known as “The Line,” a community of African Americans just east of Grand Prairie under what is now Mountain Creek Lake. When Mountain Creek Lake was impounded in the 1920s, the Freetown community resettled to Dalworth.

Antioch (Antioc) Cemetery was officially established in 1881 when 200 acres were sold to Charles O'Donnell with a provision that one acre be reserved for fencing in a graveyard and building a Catholic chapel. The cemetery was shown to be adjacent to the Jordan property slave cemetery. The Antioch Baptist Church was built on the property in 1891 and over time the two cemeteries became one, later known as Antioch St. John’s cemetery. An important early gathering place for the Freetown community, the Live Stone masonic lodge, was nearby.

There are various historic-age monuments throughout the 'Antioc' and 'Old cemetery' sections. Many in the 'Old cemetery' commemorate members of the Jordan family. One known burial is Mose Jordan (Jorden), Jr. These sections are surrounded by the new sections of what came to be known as American Memorial Park Cemetery. There are 89 known veterans buried in the cemetery who are recognized with ceremonies on Memorial Day and Veterans Day. Renamed in 2016 to honor its historical roots, Antioch Life Park Cemetery is the final resting place for many named and unnamed earliest members of the Freetown and Dalworth communities.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2018

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Christ Church Episcopal

Christ Church Episcopal, built of native wood and brick with stained glass artwork, is an ecclesiastical interpretation of the Arts and Crafts style. Founded in 1890, the congregation is one of the oldest in Dallas County. In 1921, this building was completed on 10th Street, also known as “Church Street” due to the high number of churches within one mile. Christ Church is a major repository of stained glass done in the Arts and Crafts style, being hand-painted and then fired. Many pieces evoke the memory of early Oak Cliff settlers and residents. After WWII, church attendance increased and a parish hall and classroom were added, designed by Hidell and Decker in Mid-Century Modern style.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2019
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
JOHNNY GRAHAM AND GRAHAM'S BARBER SHOP

Born in Mayo, Florida, to Will and Bertha Graham, Johnny Graham (1918-1990) served in the United States Army from 1942-1945 and moved to Texas shortly after. In 1948, he began school at Fort Worth Barber College and passed the Texas State Board of Barber Examiners. Johnny cut hair in Lucy King's Barber Shop and traveled to Kaufman on weekends to cut hair in the local barber shop. On one of these weekend trips, he met LaFrance Moody whom he married in 1949. In 1951, Johnny Graham opened his first barber shop on Southland Street in Dallas. The shop was a success and seven years later, he opened a second shop and a third in 1960. During this time, African American communities were growing with bustling business districts in many areas which often included barber shops and beauty salons. Because of this boom and his commitment to respect, fairness and courtesy, Johnny Graham's holdings grew to include seven barber shops, a barber college (1965) and a shopping strip by 1969.

Beyond haircuts, Johnny Graham's barber shops provided a unique space for social discussion and support. Customers could get barber service and also talk about important issues in the community. Johnny's hard work and dedication to the profession, his employees and the community earned him several awards, including the Texas Small Businessman of the Year Award (1969) and the inaugural Johnny Graham Progressive Achievement Award from the Professional Barbers Committee (1984). The barber shop donated barber services to clients in need, traveled to the Paul Boys home near Malakoff to provide free haircuts and participated in back to school events, cementing its reputation as a significant fixture in Dallas history, business and culture.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Lang Cemetery

Established 1867

Historic Texas Cemetery – 2020

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
First 911 System in Texas

In Feb. 1967, President Lyndon Johnson’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice recommended nationwide adoption of a consistent telephone number for police departments across the country. A few months later, Indiana congressman J. Edward Roush expanded the idea with “a single, nationwide emergency telephone number” to decrease response times for local police, fire departments, and ambulance services. Working with the Federal Communications Commission, telecommunications provider AT&T announced in Jan. 1968 that “911” would be designated the universal emergency number across the U.S. The first calls made dialing the new number, made in Haleyville, Alabama, on Feb. 16, and Huntington, Indiana, on Mar. 1, received nationwide publicity.

In Odessa, mayor Jim Reese received a letter from the public wondering if such a system could be installed locally. Southwestern Bell began a study in Dec. 1968, and on Apr. 1, 1970, Odessa became the first city in Texas to implement the 911 system for emergencies. Incoming calls were received at the fire department and relayed to the appropriate location, including the police department, Ector County sheriff’s office, Texas Department of Public Safety, and local ambulance services. The implementation of 911 service was slow but steady – about a quarter of the U.S. could use the number by the late 1970s, and about half by the late 1980s. The Texas Legislature created the Commission on State Emergency Communications in 1985, and two years later passed House Bill 911, creating emergency communication districts throughout the state. Today 911 service is available across the U.S. and is an integral component of public safety and emergency response. More than 240 million calls are placed nationwide each year.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Fred Lewis

Educator, NAACP officer and civil rights activist, Fred Lewis (1912-2002), managed Ruth Starr Blake’s estate after he returned from WWII. Lewis was influential in restoring voting rights for African American Texans. The first White Citizens Party was formed in 1878 in Harrison County by several officers of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, including Amory Starr (1847-1906). In 1923, the Texas Legislature passed a law that excluded African Americans from voting in the Democratic party primary. Fred Lewis advanced the case, *Perry v. Cyphers*, to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals by raising funds and partnering with statewide NAACP leadership. In 1951, the court decision ended the white primary system and restored the vote to African Americans in Harrison County.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Peñitas Common School

The first records of the Peñitas Common School date to the 1890s, when the facility served about fifteen students. The schoolhouse was a one-room frame building that housed at least one desk and six benches for student instruction. Early educational institutions in west Hidalgo County were also operated in the nearby communities of Tabasco, Havana, Los Ebanos, San Ramon and Guadalupe. The area schools gathered together once a year for a field day.

M.C. Trevino, Nellie Lee Schunior, and nuns from the Sisters of Mercy were early educators at Peñitas Common School. In 1913, a brick schoolhouse was erected to hold classes from first grade through eleventh grade. In 1925, the Peñitas Common School was absorbed into Tabasco Consolidated Independent School District with several other common schools in Hidalgo County. Tabasco Consolidated Independent School District was later renamed La Joya Independent School District.

Peñitas Common School counts among its alumni the first graduates of Nellie Schunior Memorial High School, approximately 50 veterans of World War II, 40 Korean War veterans, and 80 Vietnam War veterans. After decades of providing education to the children of Peñitas and the surrounding area, the school was closed in 1975 and later demolished. The Peñitas Common School is a testament to the value of education in the community both past and present.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Czech families came to Texas in the 1800s and bought farms where women worked equally with men to clear land and plant and harvest crops. Despite their efforts, life insurance companies would not sell policies to women, citing uncertain income and lack of credit or savings. At the same time, funeral costs and other hardships added to families’ difficulties in times of illness or death. To help alleviate these burdens, in 1894, Anna (Migl) Jakubik (1853-1946) and Marie Yurek (Jurek) (1860-1950) of Yoakum founded Katolika Jednota zen Texaskych (K.J.Z.T.), or Catholic Women’s Union of Texas. Jakubik and Yurek approached Rev. Francis Just for help in forming a mutual aid society for the Czech women of St. Joseph’s parish. Ten women gathered at the first meeting and the organization quickly grew to include multiple affiliated groups across the state. By 1917, there were 60 societies in Texas with more than 8,000 members.

The organization initially formed to aid families during times of death. However, the K.J.Z.T. transformed into a successful financial institution providing life insurance, loans, mortgages, scholarships and community service. From the beginning, the K.J.Z.T. exclusively employed women to oversee and operate its business, giving Texas women professional and career opportunities and training. The statewide group also printed a sizeable weekly newspaper, Nový Domov (New Home), published in Hallettsville by Anna Jakubik and her husband, Frantisek. The full-size newspaper printed in the Czech language included hard news, unusual among women’s publications of the time. Nový Domov later merged with the newspaper Katolik to become the K.J.Z.T. News. From origins as a small aid society, the K.J.Z.T. grew to become an influential organization with thousands of members.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Ten Mile Cemetery

Named for its distance from the county seat of Madisonville, Ten Mile community was settled by the 1840s. Families used the site which became Ten Mile Cemetery to bury their dead as early as the 1840s and 1850s, although it was not formally established as a cemetery until 1887.

Many of the graves belong to the descendants of John and Mary (Fowler) Batson, among the earliest settlers to the area. Born to a poor family in England, John Batson was “bound out” to serve a taskmaster. He escaped on an American ship headed to Jamestown, Virginia. He and Mary had 48 great-grandchildren, whose families make up a large amount of Batsons in the area.

After serving as a Confederate captain in the Civil War and walking on a wooden peg, brother Andrew Malone Hill (1842-1916) and his wife, Emma Inez Barbour (1855-1926), moved to Madison County from Alabama in 1876. He was a Baptist minister and helped found the Union Baptist Church at Ten Mile. Many of the Hill family are buried here. Veterans from the Civil War, WWI, WWII and the Korean War are honored and buried here alongside many of the pioneers of the area and the graves of their descendants.

Maintenance and care of the cemetery began informally in the 1950s with Herman Poteet (1907-1988), a schoolteacher and landowner who organized a cemetery association. The association holds annual meetings and volunteers maintain the cemetery. In 2018, the association used ground penetrating radar that identified 133 unmarked graves. The cemetery continues to be a sacred place and a beloved remembrance of past generations.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2016

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Saint John Baptist Church

In June 1884, the Grainger & Ballow Addition was platted in an area later called the Eastside, which became the center of the African American community of Wichita Falls. In this neighborhood in November 1905, Rev. W.M. Massey, Charles and Susan Frizzell Craft, Andrew Byrd, William Johnson and Lizzie Scott Richardson organized Saint John Baptist Church, the third congregation of the Black community. Mrs. Richardson is credited for naming the church. The first service was held at Titus Chapel C.M.E. Church. The church soon moved to the Odd Fellows hall and a building fund campaign was initiated. A small wood frame building was erected on Park Street in 1906, but unfortunately burned in June 1913 while Pastor William Washington served. A brush arbor, used for worship, was erected on the same lot. Under Rev. M.K. Curry, a basement was built and by 1917 a two-story brick sanctuary was completed with the first baptistery of the Eastside area churches. A four-room house behind the church was bought as the first parsonage.

Saint John became a spiritual and social center for the community. During the devastating Great Depression of the 1930s, Rev. Moses P. Timms and six other ministers of the Eastside Ministerial Alliance sponsored the feeding of approximately two hundred people per day with meals served in the basement of Saint John. Rev. Theodore Smith was influential in building the first black church-owned recreational community park with a concession stand in 1947. Property was purchased at 1009 Flood Street to erect a new church, dedicated in August 1958. Rev. L.D. Bell’s son was the architect. In 1967, the church mortgage was paid off and a new three thousand-square-foot parsonage was built. Saint John Baptist Church, more than a century old, still remains a vital part of the Eastside community of Wichita Falls.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Item 5
Report on 2020 Undertold Marker Topics

Background:
At the May 2008 quarterly meeting, Commissioners approved and adopted criteria to score candidates for expenditures of Marker Application Funds collected since fall 2006. For each new and replacement historical marker, a $100 application fee funds “an account to offer funding incentives for special or priority markers” to address historical gaps, promote diversity of topics, and proactively document significant undertold or untold stories. At the January 2020 quarterly meeting, Commissioners adopted a work plan that limits recommended topics to 15 markers through the Undertold marker program from the qualified 2020 applications received.

In November-December 2020, a statewide request was sent through THC emails and listservs, and a total of 67 candidates were received from 36 counties. An interdisciplinary review committee of THC staff reviewed and scored the topics and held a consensus scoring and discussion meeting.

Scoring criteria:
30 pts max. Diversity of topic for addressing gaps in historical marker program; value of topic as an undertold or untold aspect of Texas history
20 pts max. Endangerment level of property, site or topic
10 pts max. Historical or architectural significance
10 pts max. Historical or architectural integrity
10 pts max. Relevance to statewide preservation plan and other THC programs
10 pts max. CHC support and existing documentation
10 pts max. Diversity among this group of candidates

Topics to be considered for approval (15):
Anderson Co.  The Pinery Settlement
African Americans established a Freedmens’ Settlement known as The Pinery near the Trinity River. Historic institutions associated with the settlement include Living Green Church of Christ and The Pinery School.
Marker location: Palestine, 8059 W. SH 294
Submitted by: Gwen Jewett, Gilmer (Ms. Jewett is also Upshur CHC chairperson.)

Bastrop Co.  Leah Moncure, P.E. 2250
Leah Moncure (1904-1972) became the state’s first licensed professional engineer in 1938 and worked for the Texas Highway Department for 32 years, specializing in research, right-of-way and road design. She was the first female life member of her profession’s national and state societies.
Marker location: Bastrop, 1601 Main St.
Submitted by: Sandra Chipley, King’s Highway Chapter NSDAR

Cameron Co.  Solomon Ashheim Store and Residence (RTHL)
Jewish immigrant Solomon Ashheim (1832-1894) built or modified an existing residence and commercial building circa 1877. Known as the Star (also Red Star and Lone Star), it is a significant property for its historic and architectural associations.
El Paso Co. 1949 Bowie Bears Championship
In 1949, Bowie High School, at the time the nation’s only public secondary school dedicated to the education of Mexican Americans, won the state’s inaugural high school baseball championship. The team overcame many obstacles, including poverty, discrimination, and prejudice, to win the title.
**Marker location:** El Paso, 801 S. San Marcial St.
**Submitted by:** Janine Young, El Paso CHC

Galveston Co. Japanese Settlers of Webster
In 1903, Saito Saibara brought 30 settlers from Japan to the Webster area and inaugurated a thriving rice-growing operation. Many families stayed and excelled in various fields, with 47 buried in a section of League City’s Fairview Cemetery marked by English and Japanese-language gravestones.
**Marker location:** League City, Fairview Cemetery, 901 N. Kansas St.
**Submitted by:** Barbara J. Holt, Friendswood

Galveston Co. Jessie McGuire Dent
Galveston native Jessie McGuire Dent (1892-1948), noted African American educator and community leader, helped found Delta Sigma Theta sorority in 1913 at Howard University. She taught at Central High School. A 1943 district court ruling in her favor brought African American educators equal pay.
**Marker location:** Galveston, McGuire Dent Recreation Center, 2222 28th Street
**Submitted by:** Galveston Historical Foundation

Hidalgo Co. John and Silvia Webber Ranch Cemetery (HTC)
John and Silvia Webber were an 1800s interracial couple with eleven children. Silvia was an enslaved person in Austin’s Colony in the 1820s, and with John was an early settler near Austin, establishing Webberville. They had large ranches along the Rio Grande and helped slaves escape to Mexico.
**Marker location:** Donna, Webber Cemetery, Military Highway
**Submitted by:** Leslie Alexis Dutcher-Trevino, Fort Worth

Hood Co. Keith Street School
Granbury’s predominantly African American Keith Street neighborhood included such institutions as an 1872-1964 school and two churches (Mount Ebo Baptist and Pleasant Chapel Methodist Episcopal), all of which have been razed. The marker would be placed in a public park near the former sites.
**Marker location:** Granbury, Lambert Branch Park, 500 N. Brazos
**Submitted by:** Randy Leach, Granbury ISD
Kerr Co.  Kerrville State Sanitorium and Gate of Heaven Cemetery
This site of a 1915-36 tuberculosis recovery hospital became a state facility for African Americans in 1937. It operated until 1949, when remaining patients were transferred to Tyler. Approximately 90 graves of African Americans are in a segregated section of a cemetery on the former site.
Marker location: Kerrville, Sheppard Rees Rd. behind Kerrville State Hospital
Submitted by: Monica Clayton, Kerrville

Limestone Co.  Chinese Labor on the Houston & Texas Central Railway
Hundreds of railroad laborers from China arrived in Texas in 1870 to work on the new Houston & Texas Central line. Their first section was approximately 18 miles from Bremond to Thornton. The marker would be placed near the midpoint at Kosse near the still-existing railroad tracks.
Marker location: Kosse, behind 102 N. Narcissus St.
Submitted by: Evan Thompson, Preservation Texas

Nacogdoches Co.  Bridget Nancaro
Born in Spanish Louisiana, Bridget Nancaro (1783-1857) was born a mulatto slave but was living as a free person of color in Texas by 1813. She was part of such historic events as the Fredonian Rebellion (1826) and Battle of Nacogdoches (1832), later exercising property and other rights.
Marker location: Nacogdoches, 101 W. Main St.
Submitted by: Dr. Morris K. Jackson, Nacogdoches CHC

Scurry Co.  Lincoln School
A school for Snyder’s African American students was established in 1926, continuing until integration in 1965. During an oil boom, a new facility was built at this site in 1952, but later razed. This would be the first of 62 historical markers in Scurry County to record African American history.
Marker location: Snyder, 34th St. and Ave. K
Submitted by: Drew Bullard, Scurry CHC

Travis Co.  Holy Cross Hospital
In 1936, Father Francis R. Weber started Holy Cross Catholic Church to serve Austin’s African American population. In 1940, he opened a seven-bed clinic serving the community, and a larger facility in 1951. For many years this was the only healthcare facility available to the city’s minority community.
Marker location: Austin, Austin Cancer Center, 2600 E. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Submitted by: Berri T. McBride, Austin

Wichita Co.  Jimmie Kolp
Electra’s Jimmie Kolp (1904-1970) was the first female licensed pilot in Wichita Falls and one of the first in the nation. Active in aviation from the 1920s to 60s, she was the first woman commissioned in the Civil Air Patrol during WWII and served on state and national aviation committees.
Marker location: Wichita Falls, Wichita Falls Regional Airport, 4000 Armstrong Dr.
Submitted by: Becky Trammell, Wichita CHC

Wilson Co.  Minnie (Washington) Yates
Yates (1878-1970) was an African American educator who studied at Guadalupe College in Seguin. On her 100 acres, she moved a former schoolhouse to be home to Mt. Moriah Baptist Church and a school for African Americans. This application received a letter of support from State Sen. Judith Zaffirini.
Marker location: Poth, 156 County Road 226
Submitted by: Jesse Brown, Krystal Foundation, Carmel, Indiana
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description from application</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atascosa</td>
<td>Shoot out at the County Jail</td>
<td>1952 shooting of deputy sheriff</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>Matagorda Island Lighthouse (RTHL)</td>
<td>1852 cast-iron lighthouse</td>
<td>Marker would be placed about five miles from site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>Bobby Morrow</td>
<td>(1935-2020) High school, college, and Olympic champion sprinter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Jane Elkins</td>
<td>(d. 1853) Enslaved African American, first woman legally hanged in Texas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denton</td>
<td>Bob &amp; Almeady Chisum Jones</td>
<td>Bob (1850-1936) and Almeady (1858-1949) were African American business and landowners, namesake of current park and nature center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denton</td>
<td>Roark-Griffith Pottery Site (RTHL)</td>
<td>c. 1871 – 1900s beehive style brick pottery kiln</td>
<td>National Register-listed as archeological site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimmitt</td>
<td>Robert (Bob) Lemmons</td>
<td>(1848-1947) African American man born enslaved, cowboy, mustanger, rancher, early town settler</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>Louisiana Brown (Lou Faison)</td>
<td>(1819-1909) Early African American freedwomen property owner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td>1878 Quitaque Massacre</td>
<td>Racial violence in pre-ranch Hispanic settlement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Galveston</td>
<td>Bubonic Plague</td>
<td>1920 public health crisis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hall</td>
<td>Ham’s Barber Shop (RTHL)</td>
<td>1911 business, 1925 building</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>The Turkey Day Classic</td>
<td>1927-66 annual Wheatley-Yates African American high school football games</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>The Porter-Barrymore Shooting</td>
<td>1878 shooting involving actors Maurice Barrymore and Ben Porter</td>
<td>Also submitted 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>Waskom: Gateway to Texas</td>
<td>1910s Dixie Overland Highway/1920s U.S. Highway 80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>Antioch Community Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1870s African American cemetery</td>
<td>Antioch Colony selected as 2009 undertold topic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>Auction Oak</td>
<td>1880 site of auction of lots for new town of Kyle</td>
<td>Existing 1975 marker. May be replacement marker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>Duran Ranch</td>
<td>1895 early Hispanic landowner</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>Indigenous People, San Marcos de Neve &amp; Juan Martin de Veramendi</td>
<td>Earliest inhabitants, 1808-12 Spanish settlement, and Mexican governor and empresario</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>Purgatory Springs Road</td>
<td>1880s road and community</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kendall</td>
<td>Wren Cemetery and Colony (HTC)</td>
<td>1870s Freedmens’ Settlement and cemetery</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lamar</td>
<td>U.S. Post Office Annex (RTHL)</td>
<td>1915 post office, junior college, USO, American Legion post</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lubbock</td>
<td>Dunbar High School (RTHL)</td>
<td>1920 African American school, 1958 building</td>
<td>Also submitted 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>Conroe Community Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1890s African American cemetery, overgrown and recently restored</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>Tamina Community</td>
<td>1870s Freedmens’ Settlement</td>
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<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Site/Event</td>
<td>Year/Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nacogdoches</td>
<td>County Line Freedman’s Settlement</td>
<td>1870s Freedmens’ Settlement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nacogdoches</td>
<td>Reverend Lawson Reed</td>
<td>(1862-1924) African American pastor of Zion Hill Baptist Church, organized 55 congregations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nacogdoches</td>
<td>William Goyens</td>
<td>(1794-1856) Person of color, Indian interpreter and negotiator, land owner, community leader</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Navarro</td>
<td>Emily M.V.H. Middleton</td>
<td>(1803-1899) Pioneer settler and diarist</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nueces</td>
<td>The Historic Meeting Between Presidents Franklin Delano Roosevelt &amp; Manuel Avila Camacho</td>
<td>1943 Texas and Mexico meetings and site visits between WWII allies</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nueces</td>
<td>Tito Rivera</td>
<td>(1843-1894) Comanche captive, Confederate veteran, cattle driver, civic leader and businessman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nueces</td>
<td>WPA Post Office Murals</td>
<td>1941 WPA murals in Corpus Christi and Robstown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parker</td>
<td>The Rock Creek Mining Town</td>
<td>1889-1909 multicultural coal mining town</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rusk</td>
<td>Mount Tabor Indian Community</td>
<td>1840s-1920s community and cemetery for Choctaw, Cherokee and affiliated tribes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schleicher</td>
<td>Fort McKavett Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1852-65 U.S. Army burials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>The State of Texas vs. NAACP Case No. 56-649</td>
<td>1956-57 lawsuit that limited NAACP’s civil rights efforts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tarrant</td>
<td>Panther Hall</td>
<td>1961-78 bowling alley and venue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tarrant</td>
<td>The Lynching of Mr. Fred Rouse</td>
<td>1921 assault and lynching of African American man</td>
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<td>Travis</td>
<td>1964 Austin Civil Rights Speak-in</td>
<td>Six days of public testimony at Austin city council meetings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travis</td>
<td>Evergreen Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1926 municipal cemetery for African Americans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis</td>
<td>Richard Overton</td>
<td>(1906-2018) Oldest WWII veteran, African American community leader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis</td>
<td>St. John College Height Community</td>
<td>1930s African American neighborhood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>Catherine Young Clack</td>
<td>(1905-1983) Educator, historian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>Dick Sparks</td>
<td>(~1829-1946) African American born enslaved, cowboy, ranch hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>Lloyd Ruby</td>
<td>(1928-2009) 1940s-70s racecar driver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>Miss Louise Kelly</td>
<td>(1897-1982) Educator, historian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>Providence Baptist Church</td>
<td>1922 African American congregation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>Ralph Harvey Jr.</td>
<td>(1911-2008) Oil and gas, Midwestern University, historian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>Sarah Jane Davis</td>
<td>1878 pioneer settler of Wichita Falls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>Spudder Park</td>
<td>1920s-50s baseball stadium and venue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>Terrible Tuesday – April 10, 1979</td>
<td>1979 devastating tornado</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>The Littlest Skyscraper</td>
<td>1919 four-story building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>Walter Dearing Cline</td>
<td>(1883-1960) Oilman and civic leader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>Walter Dearing Cline</td>
<td>Also submitted 2018, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
Item 6
Consider approval of filing authorization of an amendment to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Section 21.3, related to historical marker and monument definitions, for first publication in the *Texas Register*.

**Background:**
The proposed amendments to Section 21.3 provide additional new and revised definitions of terms in chapter 21.

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

**Suggested motion:**
Move to approve the filing authorization of proposed amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.3, related to historical marker and monument definitions, for first publication in the *Texas Register*. 
Texas Administrative Code  
Title 13 Cultural Resources  
Part II Texas Historical Commission  
Chapter 21 History Programs  
Subchapter B Official Texas Historical Marker Program

PREAMBLE

The Texas Historical Commission (Commission) proposes amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.3, related to historical marker and monument definitions. The proposed amendments provide additional new and revised definitions of terms in chapter 21.

FISCAL NOTE. Mark Wolfe, Executive Director, has determined that for the first five-year period the amended rules are in effect there will be no fiscal implications for state or local government as a result of enforcing or administering these rules because the amended definitions do no alter the scope of the historical marker program or costs associated with its administration.

PUBLIC BENEFIT. Mr. Wolfe has also determined that for the first five-year period the amended rule is in effect, the public benefit will be the preservation of and education about state historic resources. The amendments will also provide greater clarity regarding the standards for Recorded Historical Texas Landmark (RTHL) designation.

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

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

GOVERNMENT GROWTH IMPACT STATEMENT. Because RTHL designation would take place only with landowner consent, during the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments: will not create or eliminate a government program; will not result in the addition or reduction of employees; will not require an increase or decrease in future legislative appropriations; will not lead to an increase or decrease in fees paid to a state agency; will not create a new regulation; will not repeal an existing regulation; and will not result in an increase or decrease in the number of individuals subject to the rule. During the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments will not positively or adversely affect the Texas economy.

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

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

STATUTORY AUTHORITY. These amendments are proposed under the authority of Texas Government Code §442.005(q), which provides the Commission with the authority to promulgate rules to reasonably affect the purposes of the Commission, and Texas Government Code §442.006(h), which requires the Commission to adopt rules for the historical marker program.

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

The Commission hereby certifies that the proposed amendments have been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency’s authority.
Chapter 13, Chapter 21, Subchapter B. OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER PROGRAM

13 TAC §21.3

§21.3 Definitions

When used in this chapter, the following words or terms have the following meanings unless the context indicates otherwise:

1. Marker. Markers are informational aluminum signs erected by or with the permission of the Texas Historical Commission.

2. Medallion. Medallions are markers displaying a symbol or statement used to identify a property designated by the Texas Historical Commission as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, as a State Antiquities Landmark or as a Historic Texas Cemetery, without additional text.

3. Monument. Monuments are objects or structures installed to commemorate or designate the importance of an event, person, or place, which may or may not be located at the sites they commemorate. Aluminum markers erected by the Texas Historical Commission are not included in this definition.

4. Plaque. Plaques are markers displaying only the name of a cemetery designated as a Historic Texas Cemetery and the date of its establishment.

5. Official Texas Historical Marker. Official Texas Historical Markers are those markers, medallions, monuments and plaques the Texas Historical Commission awards, approves or administers. They include centennial markers and monuments the State of Texas awarded in the 1930s; Civil War Centennial markers and monuments from the 1960s; and any markers, medallions, plaques and markers the commission's predecessor, the Texas State Historical Survey Committee, awarded beginning in 1953; and any markers, medallions, monuments and plaques installed by the Texas Historical Commission beginning in 1973.

6. Historical marker application. Historical marker application means a current version of the commission's Official Texas Historical Marker Application Form and all required supporting documentation as required in these rules, program guidelines, criteria and procedures adopted by the commission.
Consider approval of filing authorization of an amendment to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Section 21.7, related to historical marker applications, for first publication in the *Texas Register*

**Background:**
The proposed amendment to Section 21.7 clarifies the type of Official Texas Historical Marker that may be awarded to a Historic Texas Cemetery.

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

**Suggested motion:**
Move to approve the filing authorization of proposed amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.7, related to historical marker applications, for first publication in the *Texas Register*. 
Texas Administrative Code  
Title 13 Cultural Resources  
Part II Texas Historical Commission  
Chapter 21 History Programs  
Subchapter B Official Texas Historical Marker Program

**PREAMBLE**

The Texas Historical Commission (Commission) proposes amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.7, related to historical marker applications. The proposed amendment clarifies the type of Official Texas Historical Marker that may be awarded to a Historic Texas Cemetery.

**FISCAL NOTE.** Mark Wolfe, Executive Director, has determined that for the first five-year period the amended rules are in effect there will be no fiscal implications for state or local government as a result of enforcing or administering these rules. The amendment will not result in increased costs associated with the Historic Texas Cemetery program.

**PUBLIC BENEFIT.** Mr. Wolfe has also determined that for the first five-year period the amended rule is in effect, the public benefit will be the preservation of and education about state historic resources. The amendments will also provide greater clarity regarding which types of markers are available to accompany designated Texas Historic Cemeteries.

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

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

**GOVERNMENT GROWTH IMPACT STATEMENT.** Because the marker forms available for Texas Historic Cemeteries do not significantly alter the Commission’s marker program, during the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments: will not create or eliminate a government program; will not result in the addition or reduction of employees; will not require an increase or decrease in future legislative appropriations; will not lead to an increase or decrease in fees paid to a state agency; will not create a new regulation; will not repeal an existing regulation; and will not result in an increase or decrease in the number of individuals subject to the rule. During the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments will not positively or adversely affect the Texas economy.

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

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

STATUTORY AUTHORITY. These amendments are proposed under the authority of Texas Government Code §442.005(q), which provides the Commission with the authority to promulgate rules to reasonably affect the purposes of the Commission, and Texas Government Code §442.006(h), which requires the Commission to adopt rules for the historical marker program.

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

The Commission hereby certifies that the proposed amendments have been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency’s authority.
§21.7 Application Requirements

(a) Any individual, group or county historical commission may apply to the commission for an Official Texas Historical Marker. The application shall include:

1. a completed current Official Texas Historical Marker application form;

2. supporting documentation as provided in program guidelines, criteria and procedures adopted by the commission;

3. an application fee in the amount of $100.

(b) Historic Texas Cemetery markers. A marker, medallion or plaque may be awarded to a cemetery only if the commission has designated the cemetery as an Historic Texas Cemetery. See §22.6 of this title for information concerning Historic Texas Cemetery designation. Historic Texas Cemetery name and date plaque applications are accepted year-round. The marker must be located either at or immediately adjacent to the designated cemetery.

(c) The following procedures shall be observed for the marker application process. Potential sponsors should check the commission web site at www.thc.texas.gov for current information on the Official Texas Historical Marker Program.

1. The sponsor must contact the county historical commission (CHC) to obtain a marker application form, to review basic program requirements and to discuss the county's review process and procedures, which differ from county to county. The commission does not mandate a specific review process at the county level, so the sponsor will need to work closely with the CHC to be sure all local concerns and procedures are addressed properly. The CHCs cannot send the application forward until they can certify that the history and the application have been adequately reviewed. Applications for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) for sites located on private land must include written owner consent of the landowner.

2. CHC reviews the marker application for accuracy and significance, and either approves the application or works with the sponsor to develop additional information as necessary.

3. CHC-approved applications are forwarded to the History Programs Division of the commission. Once the application is received by the commission, additional notifications and correspondence will be between the CHC contact and the commission staff contact only, unless otherwise noted.

4. Commission staff makes a preliminary assessment to determine if the topic is eligible for review and if all required elements are included. The commission will notify the applicant through the CHC once the application has been received.

5. A $100 application fee is due within ten days upon notification of receipt.

6. Additional information may be requested via email. Failure to provide all requested
materials as instructed will result in cancellation of the application.

(7) Commission staff and commissioners review applications and determine:

(A) eligibility for approval;

(B) size and type of marker for each topic; and

(C) priorities for work schedule on the approved applications.

(8) CHC and sponsor will be notified via email of approval and provided a payment form for the casting of the marker.

(9) The payment must be received in commission offices within 45 days or the application will be cancelled.

(10) Commission staff will write the marker inscription. One review copy will be provided via email to the CHC contact only for local distribution as needed. Inscriptio review is for accuracy of content only; the commission determines the content, wording, punctuation, phrasing, etc.

(A) Upon approval of the inscription, the CHC contact provides additional copies as necessary for committee, commission, or sponsor review and conveys a single response to the commission.

(B) Upon receipt of emailed approval by the CHC, the commission proceeds with the order.

(C) If changes recommended by the CHC are approved by the commission, staff will send a revised copy for content review. Because inscriptions are for content only, only two reviews should be necessary to complete this step of the process. Additional requests for revisions are subject to approval by the commission, which will be the sole determiner of warranted requests for changes. Excessive requests for change, or delays in response, may, in the determination of the commission, result in cancellation of the order.

(D) Only the authorized CHC contact - chair or marker chair - can make the final approval of inscriptions at the county level. Final approval will be construed by the commission to mean concurrence by any interested parties, including the sponsor.

(11) After final approval, the order is sent to marker supplier for manufacturing. Subject to the terms of the commission vendor contract, only authorized commission staff may contact the manufacturer relative to any aspect of Official Texas Historical Markers, including those in process or previously approved.

(12) Commission staff reviews galley proofs of markers. With commission approval, manufacturing process proceeds. Manufacturer inspects, crates and ships completed markers and notifies commission, which in turn notifies CHC contact.

(13) With shipment notice, planning can begin on marker dedication ceremony, as needed, in conjunction with CHC, sponsors and other interested parties.
(14) Information on planning and conducting marker ceremonies is provided by the commission through its web site.

(15) Once the planning is complete, the CHC posts the information to the commission web site calendar.

(16) Commission staff enters marker information into the Texas Historic Sites Atlas at website atlas.thc.texas.gov, an online inventory of marker information and inscriptions.

(d) Application content.

(1) Each marker application must address the criteria specified in §21.9 of this chapter in sufficient detail to allow the commission to judge the merit of the application.

(2) Documentation. Each marker application must contain sufficient documentation to verify the assertions about the above criteria. If the claims in the application cannot be verified through documentation, the application will be rejected.

(e) Limitation of markers awarded.

(1) The commission will set a numerical limit on the number of markers that will be approved annually.

(2) No markers in excess of the limit may be approved except by vote of the commission to amend the limit.
Consider approval of filing authorization of an amendment to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Section 21.12, related to marker text requests, for first publication in the *Texas Register*

**Background:**
The proposed amendments to Section 21.12 clarify the rules by using more appropriate terminology and moves decision-making regarding marker text requests from staff to Texas Historical Commission commissioners.

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

**Suggested motion:**
Move to approve the filing authorization of proposed amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.12, related to marker text requests, for first publication in the *Texas Register.*
The Texas Historical Commission (Commission) proposes amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.12, related to marker text requests. The proposed amendments clarify the rules by using more appropriate terminology and moves decision-making regarding marker text requests from staff to Texas Historical Commission commissioners.

FISCAL NOTE. Mark Wolfe, Executive Director, has determined that for the first five-year period the amended rules are in effect there will be no fiscal implications for state or local government as a result of enforcing or administering these rules.

PUBLIC BENEFIT. Mr. Wolfe has also determined that for the first five-year period the amended rule is in effect, the public benefit will be the preservation of and education about state historic resources. The amendments will also provide greater clarity regarding the standards for RTHL designation.

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

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

GOVERNMENT GROWTH IMPACT STATEMENT. Because the proposed amendments only concern responsibilities of reviewing marker text, during the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments: will not create or eliminate a government program; will not result in the addition or reduction of employees; will not require an increase or decrease in future legislative appropriations; will not lead to an increase or decrease in fees paid to a state agency; will not create a new regulation; will not repeal an existing regulation; and will not result in an increase or decrease in the number of individuals subject to the rule. During the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments will not positively or adversely affect the Texas economy.

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

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

STATUTORY AUTHORITY. These amendments are proposed under the authority of Texas Government Code §442.005(q), which provides the Commission with the authority to promulgate rules to reasonably affect the purposes of the Commission, and Texas Government Code §442.006(h), which requires the Commission to adopt rules for the historical marker program.

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

The Commission hereby certifies that the proposed amendments have been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency’s authority.
§21.12 Marker Text Requests

(a) A request for a review of the text of any Official Texas Historical Marker (OTHM) that is the property of the State of Texas and which falls under the jurisdiction of the Texas Historical Commission (“Commission”) may be submitted to dispute the factual accuracy of the OTHM based on verifiable, historical evidence that the marker:

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

(b) A request for review of OTHM text shall be submitted on a form provided by the Commission for that purpose, accompanied by no more than 10 single-sided pages of supplemental material printed in a font size no smaller than 11.

(c) OTHM review requests shall be submitted to the Commission at 1511 Colorado St., Austin, TX 78701; by mail to P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711; or by email to thc@thc.texas.gov. The Commission will send a copy of the request and supporting materials to the County Historical Commission (CHC) for the county in which the OTHM is located, return receipt requested. In the absence of a formally-established CHC, a copy will be submitted to the county judge, return receipt requested.

(d) The CHC or county judge shall have 10 days from the date of receipt of the request to submit a response to the Commission if they wish to do so. The CHC or county judge’s response shall consist of not more than 10 single-sided pages of material printed in a font size no smaller than 11 and shall be signed by the chair of the CHC or by the county judge.

(e) Within 20 days of receiving the CHC or county judge’s response to the request, or within 30 days of receiving the request itself if there is no CHC or county judge response, the staff at the Commission shall review the information submitted and respond to the requestor and to the CHC or county judge with the staff recommendation in writing, return receipt requested.

(f) During the period previously referred to in Section (e), Commission staff may choose to refer the request to a panel of professional historians for a recommendation.

(g) The panel will consist of three professional historians: 1) the State Historian appointed by the Governor pursuant to Texas Government Code Section 3104.051; 2) the historian appointed by the Governor to serve on the Commission pursuant to Texas Government Code Section 442.002; and 3) a professional historian selected by these two historians from the faculty of a public college or university upon receiving the request. If no professional historian has been appointed by the Governor to serve on the Commission, the Governor’s appointed chair of the Commission or the chair’s designee will serve on the panel in place of that individual. In reaching its decision,
the panel will review the same information reviewed by the [marker] staff, as well as any additional information provided by [marker] staff, which shall be no more than 10 single-sided pages of supplemental material printed in a font size no smaller than 11. The panel shall be chaired by the State Historian who shall determine whether the panel will meet in person or deliberate through electronic or other means.

(h) The panel shall develop a written recommendation supported by at least two of its members. The written recommendation of the panel will be delivered to the Commission [marker] staff no later than 30 days following the panel’s receipt of the background materials as provided above. If the panel is unable to develop such a recommendation, the panel chair shall so report in writing to the Commission’s [marker] staff within the same 30-day period. Commission [marker] staff will consider the panel’s report and send their final recommendation to the requestor and to the CHC or county judge within 15 days after receiving the panel’s report, return receipt requested.

(i) If the requestor, or the County Historical Commission or county judge are not satisfied with the [marker] staff recommendation, they may choose to file an objection with the Commission’s History Programs Committee (“Committee”). Such objections must be postmarked no later than 5 days following receipt of the staff recommendation. If no such objection is filed, the [marker] staff or panel recommendation with accompanying marker text revisions will be placed on the next consent agenda of the Texas Historical Commission for approval.

(j) Review of objections filed with the Committee shall be based on copies of the same information as was initially provided to the panel of historians under section (g) above. If the matter was not submitted to the panel of historians, the objection shall be based on the material previously submitted by the requestor or requestors and CHC or county judge to the marker staff under sections (b) and (d) above, and on any additional information provided by marker staff, which shall be no more than 10 single-sided pages of supplemental material printed in a font size no smaller than 11.

(k) The Committee shall include the objection on the agenda of its next scheduled meeting, assuming said meeting happens at least 20 days after the objection is received by the Commission. If the 20-day deadline is not met, the objection shall be on the agenda of the following meeting of the Committee.

(l) The Committee may choose to take public testimony on the objection, or not. If public testimony is invited, such testimony may be limited by the Committee chair to a period of time allocated per speaker, per side (pro and con) or both.

(m) The decision of the Committee, along with any recommendation from staff and/or the panel, shall be placed on the consent agenda of the full Commission for approval.

(n) If a request or objection is approved by the Commission, [marker] staff will determine if the existing marker requires replacement or if it can be corrected through the installation of a supplemental marker. The cost of such correction shall be paid by the Commission, subject to the availability of funds for that purpose.

(o) With all approved requests or objections, Commission [THC marker] staff will write the replacement text. Markers will be produced by the contracted foundry and production will be subject to the foundry’s schedule.

(p) The Commission will not accept subsequent requests or objections that are substantively
similar to a request or objection that is already going through or has already gone through this request process. A decision not to accept a request or objection under this section may be made by the Executive Director.

(q) A request for review may only be filed against a single marker, and no individual or organization may file more than one request for review per calendar year.

The Commission hereby certifies that the section as proposed has been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency’s authority.
Item 7
Consider approval of filing authorization of new rule, section 21.13 to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, related to removal of historical markers and monuments, for first publication in the *Texas Register*.

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

This new rule was first submitted for proposal at the Texas Historical Commission’s October 2020 Quarterly Meeting, where it was approved by the Commission for publication in the *Texas Register*. To address substantial changes as result of comments received during its initial publication, the rule is being resubmitted for proposal with several changes to the first listing, providing a structured process for CHC review of removal requests; giving notice to CHCs and requesting individuals, CHCs, or organizations of the Commission’s decision regarding removal requests; and requiring owner consent for removal from the landowner for sites not located on state land, as opposed to only private land.

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

**Suggested motion:**
Move to approve filing authorization of new rule, Section 21.13 of the TAC, Title 13, Part 2, Subchapter B, Section 21.13, related to removal of historical markers and monuments, for first publication in the *Texas Register*.
The Texas Historical Commission (Commission) proposes new § 21.13, concerning historical marker and monument removal. A version of proposed new § 21.13 was initially published in the November 13, 2020 Texas Register, but based on comments received the Commission is republishing this revised proposal to give the public another opportunity to provide comments on the proposed new rule. Accordingly, the Commission hereby withdraws the November 13, 2020 version of new § 21.13 and replaces it with the proposed version below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT GROWTH IMPACT STATEMENT. THC staff prepared a Government Growth Impact Statement assessment for this proposed rulemaking, as specific in Texas Government Code, § 2006.0221. During the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments: will not create or eliminate a government program; will not result in the addition or reduction of employees; will not require an increase or decrease in future legislative appropriations;
TAKINGS IMPACT ASSESSMENT. THC has determined that no private real property interests are affected by this proposal and the proposal does not restrict or limit an owner’s right to his or her property that would otherwise exist in the absence of government action and, therefore, does not constitute a taking under Texas Government Code, § 2007.043.

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

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

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

The Commission hereby certifies that the section as proposed has been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency’s authority.
§21.13 Removal of Markers and Monuments

(a) Any individual, group, or county historical commission (CHC) may request removal of an Official Texas Historical Marker (“marker”), as defined in §21.3 of this title, or a monument (“monument”) within the Commission’s jurisdiction, as defined in §26.3 of this title.

(b) With the exception of monuments that are State Antiquities Landmarks or included within the boundaries of State Antiquities Landmarks, which shall follow procedures as described in §191.097 and 191.098 of title 9 of the Natural Resources Code as well as applicable rules adopted thereunder, requests for removal of a historical marker or monument shall include:

(1) The name and contact information for the requesting individual, group, or CHC;

(2) The name and location of the marker or monument for which removal is requested;

(3) Justification for removal of the marker or monument;

(4) Narrative history and photographs of the marker or monument;

(5) Written owner consent for removal from the landowner for sites not located on state land;

(6) A plan explaining how the marker or monument will be removed in such a way as to protect its condition and be delivered to a location approved by THC;

(c) Marker and monument removal requests shall be submitted to the Commission at 1511 Colorado St., Austin, TX 78701; by mail to P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711; or by email to thc@thc.texas.gov. The Commission will send a copy of the request and supporting materials to the County Historical Commission (CHC) for the county in which the
(d) The CHC or county judge shall have 30 days from the date of receipt of the request to submit a response to the Commission if they wish to do so. The CHC or county judge's response shall consist of not more than 10 single-sided pages of material printed in a font size no smaller than 11 and shall be signed by the chair of the CHC or by the county judge.

(e) The Commission’s History Programs Committee (“Committee”) shall consider requests for removal of markers and monuments that are not State Antiquities Landmarks or located within the boundaries of a State Antiquities Landmarks, including those also governed by §17.2 of this title and §442.008(a) of title 4 of the Government Code.

(f) The Committee shall include the request on the agenda of its next scheduled meeting, assuming said meeting happens at least 20 days after the request is received by the Commission or expiration of the 30-day review period. If the 20-day deadline is not met, the request shall be on the agenda of the following meeting of the Committee.

(g) The Committee may choose to take public testimony on the request. If public testimony is invited, such testimony may be limited by the Committee chair to a period of time allocated per speaker.

(h) Upon consideration of a removal request, the Committee shall make a recommendation to the Commission on whether to approve or deny the removal request. The recommendation of the Committee shall be placed on the agenda of the full Commission meeting immediately following the Committee meeting for approval or denial.

(i) The Commission shall notify the requesting individual, group, or CHC, and CHC for the county in which the marker or monument is located of the Commission’s decision.

(j) If the request is approved by the Commission, the person who submitted the removal request must arrange for removal of the marker or monument in such a way as to protect its condition, and deliver it to a location approved by THC at the requestor’s expense.
Item 8
Consider approval of price changes for 1936 Centennial marker replacement parts

**Background:**
The prices which the Texas Historical Commission has charged sponsors to produce Official Texas Historical Markers have gone up periodically (see attached table for price increases from FY 2002 to FY 2019). The cost to produce replacement bronze pieces for 1936 Centennial markers has risen significantly. New prices are proposed for FY 2021 to cover the cost of production.

**Suggested motion:**
Move to approve price changes for 1936 Centennial marker replacement parts as recorded in the attached table.
# Official Texas Historical Marker Prices FY 2002 – 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker Type</th>
<th>2002-06</th>
<th>2007-08</th>
<th>2009-12</th>
<th>2013-2014</th>
<th>2015-19</th>
<th>proposed 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contract price</td>
<td>Sponsor price</td>
<td>Contract price</td>
<td>Sponsor price</td>
<td>Contract price</td>
<td>Sponsor price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936 18” bronze seal</td>
<td>59.00</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>62.10</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>279.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936 24” x 18” bronze plaque</td>
<td>648.00</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>725.00</td>
<td>850.00</td>
<td>987.00</td>
<td>1000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936 4 ⅜” bronze star</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>81.98</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>139.00</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936 9” bronze wreath</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>103.00</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>180.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936 bronze star &amp; wreath</td>
<td>158.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>184.98</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>319.00</td>
<td>350.00</td>
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