

# History Programs Committee

February 1, 2022



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**AGENDA**  
**HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE**

Hilton Austin  
Room 400/402  
500 E. 4<sup>th</sup> St.  
Austin, TX 78701  
February 1, 2022  
2:15 p.m.

*(or upon the adjournment of the 1:30 p.m. Communications committee meeting, whichever occurs later)*

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*This meeting of the THC History Programs Committee has been properly posted with the Secretary of State's Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.*

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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 28, 2021 committee meeting minutes
3. Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations (item 8.2)
4. Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 8.3)
5. Report on 2021 Official Texas Historical Markers and Undertold Markers (item 16.2)
6. Consider approval of marker text requests
  - A. “Karankawa Campsite,” Galveston County (item 16.3A)
  - B. “Cementerio San Antonio de Padua,” Aransas County (item 16.3B)
7. History Programs Division update and committee discussion —*Division Director Charles Sadnick*
8. Adjournment

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**MINUTES  
HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE**

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

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

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**1. Call to Order**

The meeting of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) History Programs Committee was called to order by Chair Daisy White at 1:14 p.m. She announced the meeting had been posted to the Texas Register, was being held in conformance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551, and that notice had been properly posted with the Secretary of State's Office as required.

**A. Committee member introductions**

Chair White welcomed everyone and called on commissioners to individually state their names and the cities in which they reside. Members in attendance included Commissioners Donna Bahorich, Earl Broussard, 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**

Chair White moved, Commissioner Limbacher seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to excuse the absence of Commissioner Lilia Garcia.

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

Chair White moved, Commissioner Limbacher seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the July 26, 2021 History Programs Committee meeting minutes.

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

History Programs Division (HPD) Director Charles Sadnick explained that Historic Texas Cemetery (HTC) designation helps cemeteries that are at least 50 years old by recording cemetery boundaries in county deed records, which alerts present and future owners of land adjacent to the cemetery of its existence. Sadnick

brought forth fourteen cemeteries and recommended that the committee send forward to the Commission to formally certify them as HTCs.

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

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

Sadnick brought fifty-one marker inscriptions before the committee for approval. Out of the fifty-one markers, nine of the inscriptions are for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) and ten are for Historical Texas Cemetery (HTC) markers. He thanked the Commissioners for reviewing the texts and stated that staff would wait a few days for their suggested revisions before sending the marker inscriptions to the foundry for casting. An additional inscription for Camino Real de San Saba in Kendall County, which had been approved in July but was missing from that packet, was included for the Commissioners' review.

Commissioner Broussard moved, Commissioner Bahorich seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of fifty-one (51) Official Texas Historical Markers with delegation authority to the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, working with the Commission chair, to resolve minor textual issues arising after Commission approval.

#### **5. 2021 Official Texas Historical Markers topics report and discussion (item 15.2)**

Sadnick brought an additional marker topic for Col. Isaac Thomas Pryor in Colorado County to be recommended for the 2021 Official Texas Historical Markers topics. The application was not forwarded by the CHC during the application cycle on time, though staff have reviewed the application and recommend the topic for a 2021 Official Texas Historical Marker. No comments or objections were made by the Commissioners.

#### **6. History Programs Division update and committee discussion**

Sadnick gave an update on the History Programs Division. The State Historic Preservation Plan is a ten-year plan for Texas that is developed in collaboration with stakeholders to present a pathway for Texans in preserving the state's historic and cultural resources. The agency contracted with the Lakota Group from Illinois to develop the plan and, since that time, numerous meetings both public and virtual have been planned. There will be eight on-site workshops where the group will receive feedback from the public on any preservation or disaster response issues which will help prepare the state's preservation plan. The Statewide Historic Preservation Plan website has been launched, which the group will share directly with the Commission at full quarterly meeting.

Finally, Sadnick reported on the THC mobile app. Funding has been secured thanks to the Friends of the THC and four Commissioners, including Commissioner Burdette, who are leading this project. The committee had their kick-off meeting and are now moving from planning into the production phase of the app. There have been multiple meetings each week to discuss what needs to be done. The plan is to have a model that can be tested among our constituents in March and eventually have the app launch in early spring 2022.

#### **7. Adjournment**

At 1:26 p.m., on the motion of the chair and without objection, the committee meeting was adjourned.

## Quarterly Report

History Programs Division  
October–December 2021

### DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights for the History Programs Division (HPD) during this quarter included the kick-off for Statewide Historic Preservation Plan public meetings—both online and in-person—and continued development of the agency’s new mobile app.

### COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION (CHC) OUTREACH

CHC Outreach staff facilitated a CHC chair virtual meeting on November 18, providing information about the statewide planning process, opportunities for training available at Real Places 2022, and fielding questions about THC policies and programs. In November, staff completed a survey of CHC activity during the pandemic as part of an update for chairs. To support THC programs, staff used the CHC listserv to direct appointees to training opportunities with the Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC), grant funding availability from the TPTF, and funding opportunities for Rural African American Heritage preservation projects by Preservation Texas. Nano Calderón’s submissions for a workshop session at Real Places 2022, “Making Meaning: An Introduction to Interpretation,” and “Stewardship and Storytelling in Mexican American Cemeteries and Communities,” were accepted. He is working with Museum Services to structure the workshop content. Amy Hammons left the program on November 15 upon accepting the Main Street program coordinator position, and Calderon was hired as coordinator in December.

### HISTORICAL MARKERS

Marker staff is drafting inscriptions for the 2021 round of topics and coordinating dozens of revised inscriptions and authorizations for markers, with the goal of having all 2021 topics approved by CHCs and sponsors before the 2022 round is underway. A team of marker and other THC staff that evaluated and scored 64 untold applications has made recommendations for 15 topics that will go forward. With the approval of the most recent final proofs sent from the foundry in

December, the THC has now coordinated 420 marker orders with Eagle Sign and Design in a little under two years, accounting for the backlog of 2019 and new orders of 2020–21. The foundry ran into supply chain delays in obtaining aluminum posts for the markers, but is now back on track in production. Marker staff and others from HPD and IT have verified, corrected, and completed thousands of Atlas entries for the launch of the THC’s mobile app.

### MILITARY HISTORY

Military Sites Program Coordinator, Stephen Cure, has continued to assist Historic Sites Division staff with image research, draft interpretive text, and review of engineering plans for the new Palmito Ranch Battlefield State Historic Site viewing platform. He also contributed to possible mitigation strategies related to the effects on the site from SpaceX’s ongoing and proposed operations nearby. The draft manuscript was completed and submitted to Texas A&M Press for the World War I-themed book the agency is developing to discuss Texas contributions to the war and the centennial commemoration. Cure is also working with National Park Service (NPS) staff at Vicksburg National Military Historical Park to facilitate needed repairs to the Texas monument there using private funds. He continued to assist Cemetery Preservation Program staff in the in researching and facilitating the proper marking and resolution for a World War I veteran’s grave whose government-issued headstone was found in Burleson. Cure served as moderator for the December 6, 2021, webinar on Pearl Harbor hosted by the Communications Division. He additionally began working with TSLAC staff on the complimentary digitization of items in the THC Oral History Collection. Cure was able to facilitate the inclusion of oral history content into the December 6 webinar and promote its use.

### MUSEUM SERVICES

In October, Museum Services hosted its final webinar for 2021. More than 320 individuals attended the

webinar, “Welcoming Young Children into Your Museum.” Additionally, 41 attendees participated in the final discussion group of the year, the most in the series. Anjali Zutshi and Katie Cukerbaum joined Museum Services Coordinator Laura Casey in leading a discussion on fundraising and development for museums. Staff continued to work with partners at the Texas Association of Museums to submit a grant proposal for 2022 workshops and with the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) and the Bullock Museum on planning workshops for FY 2023. Lastly, staff continued to update the museum database, answer requests for assistance, and send news bulletins to the Texas museum community.

## **FEDERAL PROGRAMS**

### **National Register of Historic Places**

National Register (NR) staff members Gregory Smith, Alyssa Gerszewski, and Bonnie Wilson processed nine NR nominations for review at the January State Board of Review meeting, which will be held concurrently online and in-person in Austin. Nominations on the agenda include those for Parque Zaragoza in Austin, Chapel for the Children at the Austin State School, and the Central Marfa Historic District. The NPS approved six nominations, including those for the Palestine New Town Historic District and the Segundo Barrio Historic District in El Paso. Smith evaluated 12 federal tax credit projects (Part 1 of the application), and 24 state tax credit projects (Part A of the application). In November, Smith co-hosted a workshop on preparing National Register amendments for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

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

In October, Justin Kockritz and Ashley Salie met in the field with project contractors to identify preliminary potential historic districts in Refugio County as part of HIM ESHPF grant to conduct historic resources surveys of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties. With staff from the THC Community Heritage Development Division and TxDOT, Kockritz participated in a virtual training for staff from approximately 15 Certified Local Governments about how they can participate in the Section 106 consultation process. Caitlin Brashear attended several meetings with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers related to the ongoing planning of the Dallas Floodway Southern Extension, which will require a project programmatic agreement. Charles Peveto attended meetings related to the proposed redevelopment of Rosewood Courts in

Austin. Salie consulted extensively with the General Land Office to identify potential historic districts in Houston that may be affected by ongoing Hurricane Harvey recovery projects. Peveto and Salie worked to develop a session for the upcoming Real Places conference. In November, Salie left HPD after accepting a permanent position with the Division of Architecture as the new South Texas Project Reviewer.

## **HISTORIC HIGHWAYS AND HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY**

Survey Coordinator Leslie Wolfenden continues to work with volunteers across the state to gather information on resources listed in historic African American travel guides (i.e., Green Books). She also made locational corrections to the Atlas map for the Neighborhood Survey icons and is creating a GIS application for survey data collection that can be used by consultants, communities, and volunteers. She participated in the Preserving the Historic Road International Online Session on November 9–10 and gave a presentation on TxDOT and the THC’s partnership of identifying, designating, interpreting, and marketing Texas’ historic highways and roads.

## **CEMETERY PRESERVATION**

Cemetery Program staff continues working with Terracon, the contractor selected to carry out an educational series on disaster preparedness supported by HIM ESHPF funds. The team has now held two public input meetings and two webinars, which were well attended and have received positive feedback. Carlyn Hammons continues to process a high number of Historic Texas Cemetery applications. Jenny McWilliams assisted CHCs and partners with county-wide cemetery inventories, scanned paper cemetery files, and worked with the Archeology Division on Notice of Unverified Cemeteries.

## **YOUTH EDUCATION**

During this quarter, lead educator Linda Miller collaborated with the IMLS Cares Act grant team, led by the Historic Sites division and the Friends of the THC, to continue content development and planned focus group testing for phase two of THC’s virtual learning platform, as well as the additional population of web-based resources for educators. Supplemental strands of general Texas history curriculum resources and student-oriented agency publications continue under development as education institutions and public audiences adjust to changing learning environments and resource delivery needs.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Item 8.2  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
February 1-2, 2022

### Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations

**Background:**

During the period from 10/06/2021 to 01/10/2022, 15 Historic Texas Cemetery designations were completed by the staff. All have been recorded in county deed records as being so designated. Your approval is requested to officially certify these Historic Texas Cemeteries:

County	City	Cemetery
Atascosa	Poteet (v)	Willborn Cemetery
Bosque	Meridian (v)	Spring Creek Cemetery
Collin	Anna	Lair Cemetery
Comal	New Braunfels	Panteon Hidalgo
Duval	Concepcion (v)	Santa Cruz Cemetery
Fannin	Dodd City (v)	Shilo Cemetery
Fannin	Leonard	Leonard Cemetery
Harris	Baytown	Hill of Rest Cemetery
Jasper	Magnolia Springs	James Lee Cemetery
Montague	Bowie	Briar Creek Cemetery
Montague	Sunset (v)	Pleasant Hill Cemetery
Polk	Onalaska	Wright Cemetery
Polk	Onalaska	Magnolia Cemetery
Rusk	Laneville	Laneville Cemetery
Wharton	Burr	Roberts Cemetery

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

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

**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

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**Item 8.3**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
February 1-2, 2022

**Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers**

**Background:**

From September 30, 2021 to January 10, 2022, THC historical marker staff drafted and finalized inscriptions for twenty-six (26) interpretive markers, now ready for Commission approval.

**Recommended interpretive plaques for approval (26)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Job #</b>	<b>Topic</b>
Atascosa	21AT02	Rutledge Cemetery (HTC)
Brazos	17BZ02	Millican Massacre
Burleson	20BU01	Dabney Hill Freedom Colony
Comal	20CM01	Julius Bremer Family and Rebecca Creek School
Cooke	20CO02	Lt. Col. Thadd Blanton
Dallas	20DL05	1910 Lynching of Allen Brooks
Fort Bend	21FB02	Pleasant Hill Cemetery
Harris	20HR04	City of Pelly
Harris	20HR05	James D. Burrus Elementary School
Harris	20HR06	Houston Arboretum & Nature Center
Henderson	20HE01	Mt. Olive C.M.E. Church
Johnson	21JN01	Oakland Cemetery
Lamar	20LR02	First Coca-Cola Served in Texas
Limestone	20LT02	Washington High School
Parker	20PR02	Hill Family in Springtown
Polk	20PK01	Site of Old Address Inn (REPLACEMENT)
Sabine	19SB02	McMahan Chapel Cemetery
Smith	20SM01	Mason Cemetery (HTC)
Stephens	20SE01	Sam Bass and Gang in Stephens County
Upton	17UT01	King Mountain (Replacement)
Wharton	20WH01	First Presbyterian Church of El Campo
Wilson	20WN03	Ella Ware, M.D.
Wise	20WS01	Capture of Willie and Bud Ball
Wise	20WS02	Glass Manufacturing in Wise County
Wood	19WD02	Big Sandy Creek Bridge
Zapata	10ZP01	Falcon International Reservoir

**Recommended motion (Committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of twenty-six (26) 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.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**Recommended motion (Commission):** Move to adopt approval of the final form and text of twenty-six (26) Official Texas Historical Markers with delegation of authority to the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, working with the Commission chair, to resolve minor textual issues arising after Commission approval.

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 10/15/2021

10" Historic Texas Cemetery Medallion and 12" x 6" name and date plaque with post  
Atascosa County (Job #21AT02) Subject (Atlas23444) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N  
Location: 1735 Rutledge Rd, Poteet

**Rutledge Cemetery**

Established 1856

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2020

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 2/11/2019, 10/21/2021, ed (BB) 11/1/21, 11/19/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post (UNDERTOLD)  
Brazos County (Job #17BZ02) Subject AA, ML, RP, RL (Atlas 20150) UTM:  
Location: Bryan, ??? Should go where the rock pile is located – if known

### **MILLICAN MASSACRE**

Following emancipation, federal union soldiers arrived in Millican, along with the Freedmen's Bureau, to assist in the transition to reconstruction. At the same time, the Ku Klux Klan first appeared in Millican, parading through black neighborhoods and threatening violence. In response, many of the freedmen armed themselves. Under the leadership of Reverend George Edwin Brooks, a former enslaved person and the African American community's pastor, the community organized the freedmen's militia unit to protect their families and homes, growing to more than 100 members within weeks.

On July 15, 1868, a rumor spread that freedman Miles Brown was lynched on the farm of Andrew Holliday. The freedmen's militia unit assembled under Harry Thomas to find Brown. News of this action reached Millican, and Mayor G. A. Wheat and Deputy Sheriff Patillo formed a posse and headed to the Holliday Farm. The two groups met at a bend in the road and shots rang out. Harry Thomas and two other black men were killed instantly and others wounded.

With tensions high, the mayor issued a call for able-bodied men in the county to set up a blockade, which drew in hundreds from nearby towns. Due to false reports of armed black men and fear within the white community, violence and murder ensued. The body of Rev. Brooks was found on July 25, and he was buried near Brooks Chapel A.M.E. Church. Newspapers reported that as many as 70 African Americans were killed during this two-month period in Millican, but accounts varied, and the full number may never be known. Despite the danger and uncertainty, many families remained in the Brazos Valley, while others fled to safer conditions. The events affected the area for years to come, in what is considered the worst incident of racial violence in Texas during Reconstruction.

(2017)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 8/10/2020, ed (BB) 4/16/21, rev 9/17/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Burleson County (Job #20BU01) Subject CY, AA (Atlas 22836) UTM.  
Location: Snook, FM 60 & FM 2155 (TxDOT ROW)

### **DABNEY HILL FREEDOM COLONY**

Following Emancipation in 1865, formerly enslaved African Americans established independent communities known as Freedom Colonies or Freedmen's Towns. Between 1865 and 1920, more than 500 of these settlements were established in Texas. These safe havens were successful attempts at autonomy and self-reliance. They provided economic security for their families and descendants through land ownership.

By 1870, Daniel Dabney, Sr. (1815-1889), a former Burleson County slave born in Virginia, purchased 60 acres on a hill near present-day Snook. Dabney purchased additional acreage for his family, who went on to help build and establish Dabney Hill Missionary Baptist Church and Ethiopian Star Lodge No. 308 on the site. The church and lodge became anchors of the community, assisting with economic, social and political security and support.

In 1874, Dabney Hill Colored School was organized under the leadership of Daniel Dabney, Sr., David Napper, Sr., and John Munson, Sr. The community built and donated the facilities and equipment. The school later merged with other freedom colony schools to form Tom Willie Jones High School during segregation. In the 1880s, Czech immigrants established the community of Sebesta near Dabney Hill. The two settlements eventually coalesced into the community of Snook when a post office opened by that name in 1895. Rare for the times, African American citizens from Dabney Hill served as postmaster, including Robert E. Hoskins, son of Washington Hoskins, and John A. Dabney, grandson of the town founder. Many descendants of these founders went on to become educators, politicians and leaders in the community. Although a small, rural settlement, the Dabney Hill Freedom Colony represents a significant and inspiring story of self-sufficiency and liberty.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 12/2/2020, ed (BB) 4/30/21, rev 9/7/21, 11/22/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Comal County (Job #20CM01) Subject ED (Atlas 22730) UTM:  
Location: Spring Branch, 973 Mystic Shores Blvd.

**JULIUS BREMER FAMILY  
AND REBECCA CREEK SCHOOL**

Julius August Hermann Bremer (1848-1894) was an early settler on land that is now part of the Mystic Shores neighborhood. He was born in Comal County to German immigrants who, in 1845, were among the *Adelsverein's* first founders of New Braunfels. In 1867, at age 19, Julius claimed his land grant of 160 acres near Cranes Mill. The following year, he married German immigrant Emma Amalie Foerster (1850-1923). Between 1869 and 1892, they had nine children; eight survived. The family built a two-story stone house, located at this site. They raised livestock, farmed and provided butcher and dairy services. The Bremers expanded their land holdings to 1,069 acres. Five family members were buried in a family cemetery near this site.

In 1882, Julius deeded 5.4 acres of land west of his home for a school and served as a school trustee. The one-room Rebecca Creek School, built of wood, opened that same year. Students walked or rode horses or mules from both sides of the Guadalupe River to attend first through eighth grades. Albert Wunderlich (1853-1889) served as the first teacher from 1882 to 1888, living in the log teacherage. His maternal grandfather, Joachim Pantermuehl, founded the Rebecca Creek settlement in 1854.

After nearly 60 years in operation, the school closed in 1941. In 2002, the Comal Independent School District honored the 1882 school's contributions and heritage by naming a new Rebecca Creek Elementary School nearby.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 3/2/2021, ed (BB) 4/18/21  
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Cooke County (Job #20CO02) Subject WW (Atlas 22814) UTM:  
Location: Gainesville, 710 Fair Avenue, Fairview Cemetery (at gravesite)

**LT. COL. THADD H. BLANTON**

**(February 25, 1919 – September 27, 1961)**

Born at Windthorst and raised in Gainesville, Thadd Blanton attended Southwest Texas State Teachers College before enlisting in the U.S. Army Air Corps in Dec. 1940. He volunteered for the Doolittle Raid, the secret mission which was the first WWII attack on the Japanese mainland. In April 1942, aboard *Fickle Finger of Fate* with crew #12, co-pilot Blanton and the B-25 crew successfully completed their bombing mission at Yokohama. The crew were forced to bail out in China before making their way back. Lt. Col. Blanton retired from the Air Force in 1960 with numerous decorations. He was buried with military honors and survived by a wife and two children.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 10/23/2020, ed (BB) 4/30/21, rev 9/22/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Dallas County (Job #20DL05) Subject CE, AA, CX, SR (Atlas 22824) UTM:  
Location: Dallas, 100 S. Houston Street @ Old Red Museum

### **1910 LYNCHING OF ALLEN BROOKS**

After reconstruction, white southerners began adopting laws and codes, known as Jim Crow laws or black codes, that affected everyday life for African Americans. One instrument of enforcement was the threat of violence as well as actual violence, including lynching. Although more often associated with rural areas, lynchings did occur in towns and cities. In Dallas County between 1853 and 1920, five white males and six African American males were lynched by mobs. The lynching of Allen Brooks on March 3, 1910, was an example of strategic Jim Crow violence.

As recorded in major newspapers, court records and personal testimonies, Allen Brooks was a 60-year-old African American domestic laborer accused of assaulting a girl in the home of his long-time employer. Local law enforcement attempted to keep the time and location of the pretrial hearings secret, but a local newspaper published the information and a mob subsequently convened at the county courthouse. Measures were taken to secure the building, but the crowd which had gathered shoved past and into the building and pulled Brooks to the second-floor window. The mob placed a rope around his neck and threw him from the window. They then dragged Brooks a half a mile down Main Street where he was finally hung from a telephone pole near the prominent Elks Arch at Main and Akard Streets. Following this horrific event, witnessed by an estimated 5,000 people, many citizens called for a state special grand jury to investigate the lynching, but no court convened and no one was held accountable. Although no other lynchings were documented in the city of Dallas after 1910, other forms of racial discrimination and oppression persisted.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 8/25/2021, rev (BB) 12/29/21  
18" x 28" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post REPLACEMENT  
Fort Bend County (Job #21FB02) Subject GY, AA, CH, BP (Atlas 13146) UTM:  
Location:

### **PLEASANT HILL CEMETERY**

In 1910, J.G. Mayes conveyed two acres of land from the Mason Briscoe Estate to the Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist Church, a historically African American congregation, at this site. Around 1930, community residents and church members began using the land behind the sanctuary as a cemetery. The first marked grave is that of Will Brown (1875-1933); however, there is evidence of unmarked graves that may indicate earlier burials. The cemetery features many handmade concrete grave markers often grouped by family, and is the final resting place for veterans, and community and church members.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2002  
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 10/28/2020, ed (BB) 4/21/21, rev 9/3/21, 12/29/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Harris County (Job #20HR04) Subject CY (Atlas 22763) UTM:

Location: Baytown, 900 South Main Street

### **CITY OF PELLY**

Oil was discovered on Tabbs Bay in 1905 and the town of Goose Creek grew among the oil derricks to include about fifty buildings with another 100 tents for oil field workers. After a series of well blowouts, gas releases and fires in 1916, many workers and their families moved just north of the oil field onto land owned by the heirs of David Wiggins. In 1916, the new town of Goose Creek was established north of the Wiggins land. The original settlement on Tabbs Bay became known as Old Town and the Wiggins heirs' land became known as Middle Town.

New Town incorporated as the city of Goose Creek in January 1919. Out of fear that Middle Town would be annexed by Goose Creek, a group of residents, led by Fred Pelly, presented a petition to Harris County Commissioners Court to incorporate the land south of Goose Creek as the city of Pelly. An election was held and the city of Pelly incorporated on December 29, 1919.

Fred Pelly was the first mayor of the city, serving two terms and later a partial third term. From an estimated 7,500 people in 1924, the transient population of Pelly fell with declining oil production; however, the city continued to thrive with permanent homes, schools, churches, a business district, and several civic organizations.

Despite several consolidation attempts over the years, the cities of Goose Creek and Pelly and unincorporated Baytown remained separate until Pelly annexed Baytown in 1945. On March 7, 1947, voters in Goose Creek and Pelly approved Pelly's annexation of Goose Creek, making Pelly the second largest city in Harris County. On January 24, 1948, a new city charter was adopted with the name Baytown chosen by voters. The Pelly City Hall continued in use for many years as the Baytown City Hall.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 4/24/2021, rev 9/24/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Harris County (Job #20HR05) Subject (Atlas 22772) UTM:  
Location: Houston, 701 E. 33<sup>rd</sup> St.

### **JAMES D. BURRUS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

African American families began buying land and building homes in the Independence Heights Community in 1908. During the formative years before incorporation, community leaders and pastors established Independence Heights School in a local church to serve students. A 1911 petition to Harris County Commissioners Court resulted in a two-room house being moved from Sunset Heights to E. 39th Street as the official city school. The first teacher, Oliphant Lockwood Hubbard, later served as principal and the mayor of Independence Heights. His wife, Ella Hubbard, was also a teacher and principal at the school. From its early years, the school hosted political and community meetings and served as an important cultural center. Olen Pullum (O.P.) DeWalt was a later principal who became a notable Civil Rights leader in Houston.

O.P. DeWalt and C.F. Richardson were on the Colored Citizens Committee which in 1923 addressed the Houston school board about inequalities, proposing bond allocation for a new school. It was completed on E. 33rd St. in 1928. Principal Percy H. Holden proposed naming the school for notable educator James Dallas Burrus (1846-1928), who was born into slavery, graduated from Fisk University and Dartmouth College, and was professor of mathematics at Fisk for 47 years. In its first year, James D. Burrus Elementary School served 185 students with five teachers. By the 1930s, enrollment reached more than 600 students with 13 teachers. The school became a junior high for many years. Through the process of desegregating Houston schools, the addition of new middle schools and rezoning returned the Burrus campus to an elementary school. One of the city's oldest schools continues a proud legacy of progressive education and deep roots in the community.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 4/24/2021, rev 10/25/21  
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Harris County (Job #20HR06) Subject (Atlas 22788) UTM:  
Location: Houston, 4501 Woodway Dr.

### **HOUSTON ARBORETUM & NATURE CENTER**

Following efforts spanning the 1920s-1950s to set aside an arboretum from Memorial Park, science educator Robert A. Vines and philanthropist Susan Clayton McAshan worked together to secure permanency during the environmental awakening of the 1960s. Arrangements were made for the Houston Botanical Society to operate the site, exchanging earlier plans of manicured grounds for conservation of the native ecosystem. In 1967, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall participated in a groundbreaking ceremony for the Aline McAshan Botanical Hall for Children. Today, this urban nature sanctuary educates people of all ages about the natural environment.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 4/24/2021, rev 10/1/21, 10/5/21 (LAC)  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Henderson County (Job #20HE01) Subject (Atlas 22768) UTM:  
Location: Athens, CR 3918

### **MT. OLIVE C.M.E. CHURCH**

After the Civil War, emancipated African Americans began to form their own settlements and communities. They were often anchored by a church, which served not only the spiritual needs of the families, but as a social, educational and cultural gathering place as well. One such settlement formed at Sandflat about five miles northwest of Athens.

In 1896, a congregation of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church (later Christian Methodist Episcopal Church) formed at Sandflat as Mt. Olive C.M.E. Church. The congregation organized under the direction of a Rev. Goodacre with ten charter members, couples Henry and Jenny Givens, Ed and Sylla Corbin, George W. and Nancy Nobles, James M. and Mary Sheppard, and Thad and Eliza Bethel. Records from the late 1800s and early 1900s show that members were active in their communities as teachers and trustees at area schools, including Grub and Eureka. Through support of local institutions, successful agriculture and land ownership, these families made a stable community for future generations.

In 1911, Ed and Sylla Corbin sold one acre of their land in the James A. Naudain Survey to Mt. Olive C.M.E. Church trustees George W. Nobles and James M. Sheppard. The congregation met in a building near the Sandflat Cemetery for many years before building the second church house after 1926. Rev. G.W. Griffin served as the longest-tenured pastor. Behind the church, a pond was sometimes used for baptisms. The congregation typically had services Sunday mornings and evenings with singing and preaching. They were also active in revivals and outreach. The campus grew with an expanded sanctuary, dining hall, Sunday School classrooms and a pastor's study. Though the historic buildings no longer stand, the impact of Mt. Olive's faith and fellowship continues to be seen today in the area and beyond.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 11/2/2021, rev. 12/7/21  
10" Historic Texas Cemetery Medallion and 12" x 6" name and date plaque with post  
Johnson County (Job #21JN01) Subject (Atlas23442) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N  
Location: FM 916 west of CR 409 1.5 miles southwest of Grandview

**Oakland Cemetery**

Established c. 1866

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2007

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC) 1/28/2021, ed (BB) 4/30/21, rev 9/1/21, 12/29/21

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Lamar County (Job #20LR02) Subject (Atlas 22728) UTM:

Location: Paris, 11-17 South Plaza

### **FIRST COCA-COLA SERVED IN TEXAS**

In 1887, a gallon of Coca-Cola syrup was shipped to Paris from Atlanta, Georgia, by M.P. Alexander, president of the Pemberton Chemical Co., forerunner to the Coca-Cola Co. Coupons introducing the new beverage and offering a free drink were also provided with the syrup to send to customers. The drink was first served in Texas at Frank Ledger's Soda Fountain. His confectionery store was located in the Bywaters Building on the south side of the Paris Public Square. Ledger's shop started small, selling apples to passersby, but soon took up a third of the building it shared with Bywaters & Cook Grocery Store. Alexander later moved to Paris where, he and his sons operated a bookstore for many years.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 10/9/2020, ed (BB) 4/20/21, rev 10/1/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Limestone County (Job #20LT02) Subject ED, AA (Atlas 22856) UTM:  
Location: Groesbeck, 701 S. Ellis St. (at Washington High School)

### WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

The first known school for Groesbeck's African American community was established about two miles southeast of town in 1882 when land was deeded to the county to be used as a school. When the school district formed in 1890, a new school was built. A building constructed on S. Leon Street in 1900 in an area known as "The Flat" was used until the early 1920s. In 1922, Groesbeck ISD constructed a brick school building with five classrooms. Located on North Grayson Street, the Blackshear School was funded through the Rosenwald Foundation as well as a school bond passed by residents and donations from the community.

In 1932, Nelson Washington (1887-1972) became principal of the Blackshear School, and under his leadership the school expanded its courses, faculty, campus and enrollment. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, the school district began to improve conditions at the school, but in 1955, they decided to build a new school. It was named in honor of Principal Washington and was dedicated in 1957. The school building included nine classrooms, science lab, vocational shop and more. Long-time teacher and coach, Elwood Enge (1914-1992), became principal in 1959. In 1965, a new four-wing addition was completed along with a gymnasium that was partially funded by the school booster club. Following integration of the school district in 1969, Washington High School was used as a junior high until 1989, when it became Enge-Washington Intermediate School. A new intermediate school was completed in 2011 and much of the 1950s structure was demolished in 2018. The school is remembered as a vital part of the African American community in Groesbeck, both educationally and socially.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (LH\_BB) 4/29/2021, rev 9/9/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Parker County (Job #20PR02) Subject (Atlas 22842) UTM:  
Location: Springtown, S. Main St. at Roberson Ave.

### HILL FAMILY IN SPRINGTOWN

The Allen C. Hill family moved to 160 acres about a mile southwest of Springtown in 1855 as early settlers of the community. Hill (1814-1863) was a farmer and stock raiser with wife LaDusky "Dusky" (1826-1873) and eight children. Although Allen produced a steady income, he was often in conflict with his neighbors and was reputed to be ill-tempered. He was killed in an 1863 gunfight at a Springtown saloon.

Left to raise her children alone, Dusky Hill struggled to provide for her family. After the Civil War, much of the region was marked by lawlessness and hostility. The Hill home became a haven for criminals where reportedly the women were heavily armed and dangerous. Soon a theme of violence and revenge for their father's death permeated the family. The oldest son, Jack Hill, died in an 1870 gunfight at age nineteen. Daughter Nancy Hill was known for horse stealing and was an alleged accomplice to murder at Tom Tarkington's Dry Goods Store. Citizens formed a posse, hanging Nancy and shooting another outlaw.

Crimes perpetrated by or attributed to the Hill family continued to provoke vigilante justice among some of the townspeople. A mob hanged sisters Martha and Kate after they robbed and killed a stagecoach driver. The Hill house was set on fire in August 1873, and after fleeing the house, Dusky and daughters Adeline and Eliza were pursued and shot by an angry mob. Dusky and her children were buried at Springtown Cemetery. Two children survived: Allen Hill Jr. and Belle, who were placed in the home of Rev. Pleasant Tackett before a family took them in. Historical research, often many years after these events, has attempted to document and explain this violent period in local history.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (LAC), 11/4/2020, 1/7/2021

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Polk County (Job #20PK01) Subject (Atlas) UTM:

Location: Livingston, 101 West Mill St.

### **SITE OF OLD ANDRESS INN**

Built about 1848 by James Andress from South Carolina, the Andress Inn was the center of civic, social and business affairs in early Polk County. The inn contained a restaurant, saloon, grocery store, post office, and a stage station with a livery stable nearby. Among noted guests was general Sam Houston.

(1967, 2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 7/29/2019  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Sabine County (Job #19SB02) Subject (Atlas) UTM:  
Location: San Augustine, 2240 McMahan Chapel Rd

### **McMAHAN CHAPEL CEMETERY**

The earliest burials in McMahan Chapel Cemetery are believed to date from the late 1820s or early 1830s, soon after pioneers settled in the area. It is one of the oldest cemeteries in Sabine County. The associated McMahan Chapel Church dates from 1833 and is the oldest organized Protestant congregation in Texas. Rev. James P. Stevenson organized the church at the home of Col. Samuel McMahan as a "religious society" in Sep. 1833, as Mexico did not allow denominations other than Catholicism at the time. Rev. Littleton Fowler led the church when the first building was completed in 1839. At his request, he was buried beneath the pulpit when he died in 1846.

There are more than 300 marked graves in the cemetery. Many unknown graves have stones, petrified wood or other objects marking their location. The oldest identified grave is for Rev. Daniel Poe (1809-1844). He is one of at least seven pastors of McMahan Chapel buried here. Samuel McMahan, for whom the church and cemetery are named, is also interred here. The church and cemetery were part of a 10 acre deed given by W.J. and Phenaty Sneed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1883. The cemetery today measures just under three acres and includes a historic spring associated with the site.

The McMahan Chapel Cemetery Association organized in 1965 and continues to hold regular meetings to conduct business and maintenance. The cemetery is a source of pride for descendants and a chronicle of settlement and life in the area.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2018

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 11/19/2020, ed (BB) 4/13/21, rev 9/1/21  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Smith County (Job #20SM01) Subject GY (Atlas 22725) UTM.  
Location: Arp, 21820 CR 252

## MASON CEMETERY

This historic burial ground was established in 1855 and was first known as the Mason Graveyard, part of the rural community known as Canton (later called Omen and then Arp). Two of the early pioneers were Andrew Mason (1807-1862) and Phillip Wesley Horton (1829-1914), who both settled in the Canton area in the late 1840s.

Andrew's son, Owen Mason (1840-1884), married Nancy Williams (1835-1919) in 1857. Nancy's father, John Williams (1811-1855), was the first adult buried in Mason Cemetery. According to family lore, Nancy would often offer the burial ground for people who passed away while traveling through the area, although no headstones mark such interments. Many Mason descendants, family and friends are buried here.

Phillip Horton, son of Jefferson Horton (1803-1884), settled near the Mason family in 1849. He married Andrew Mason's daughter, Nancy (1833-1902), in 1850. Their daughter, Malissa Ann Horton (1854-1855), was the first documented burial of a child at the cemetery. Phillip was a member of Canton Lodge #98, a Civil War Veteran and a Royal Arch Mason. Many Horton descendants and family members are buried here.

Other notable burials include county commissioner Hugh Anderson (1912-1980), five-time county surveyor Moses Pace (1828-1913) and Texas Ranger Robert M. "Red" Arnold (1915-1979). Many veterans dating from the Civil War are buried at Mason Cemetery, signifying the importance of pride and community. Similarly, there are several tombstones reflecting associations with the Woodmen of the World, Masons and Order of the Eastern Star. As early as 1896, cemetery trustees contracted with Andrew J. Mason to maintain the grounds and preserve the heritage of early area settlers, farmers, business owners, educators and citizens.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 3/17/2021,ed (BB) 4/30/21, rev 9/10/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Stephens County (Job #20SE01) Subject CR (Atlas 22714) UTM:  
Location: Caddo, 4.7 miles north on FM 717 from US 180, pull off along west side of FM 717

### **SAM BASS AND GANG IN STEPHENS COUNTY**

In 1878, the hills of eastern Stephens County became the setting for confrontations between lawmen, citizens and members of a gang led by outlaw Sam Bass (1851-1878). With Texas Rangers on their trail, the gang took refuge near the town of Caddo, resupplying from local stores and relying on family members and friends to protect their identities.

The gang's former leader, Joel Collins, was killed in Kansas in 1877 as they fled a successful robbery, and Sam Bass took over leadership, utilizing Collins' sister, Annie Collins Taylor, to hide out and restock. Annie and her husband, Perry King Taylor, owned the P.K. Taylor Store in Caddo, the location of verified sightings of the Sam Bass Gang. Sightings of Bass gang members in southeastern Stephens County were frequent in May of 1878, as documented by local attorney William C. Veale (1833-1899). Sheriff Berry B. Meaders (1833-1895) of Breckenridge was informed of the gang being in the area and quickly organized a posse. At the same time, local citizens formed their own groups to bring the gang to justice. One such group was captured by the Sam Bass Gang and taken to the P.K. Taylor Store as hostages. They were treated to alcohol and stories of the gang's crimes and wealth. With the sheriff's posse in close pursuit, they retreated, split up and continued to elude law enforcement.

The gang's brief foray into Stephens County did not give them the long-term sanctuary they were seeking and the gang was forced to reverse course. In July 1878, the Bass Gang was spotted planning a bank robbery in Round Rock. Sam Bass was shot and captured, and died on July 21, 1878, ending the gang's criminal career.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 8/24/2021

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post (REPLACEMENT)

Upton County (Job #17UT01) Subject (Atlas 2948) UTM;

Location:

### **KING MOUNTAIN**

Located in southwestern Upton County, King Mountain was likely named for Guy King, a rancher who drilled the first water well on top of the mountain around 1900. Elevation of King Mountain is over 3,000 feet and is part of an uplift in the Southern Permian Basin, sprawling eleven and a half miles to the south with a width of eight and a half miles. King Mountain Field was one of the top-producing oil fields in the county. The mountain is composed of limestone and dolomite substrate, surfaced generally by shallow, stony soils. Many Native American relics have been found along the rim rock.

(1968, 2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 3/8/2021, ed (BB) 4/27/21, rev 9/7/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Wharton County (Job #20WH01) Subject CH, PR (Atlas 22742) UTM.  
Location: El Campo, 312 Depot Street

### **FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EL CAMPO**

Between 1875 and 1900, the Brazos Presbytery sent evangelists to organize new congregations. Although Presbyterians in the area began meeting for worship as early as the 1880s, the First Presbyterian Church of El Campo was officially founded in July 1898 by Rev. E.C. Boaz. From 1898 to 1905, Presbyterians held services at the Baptist Church and Methodist Episcopal Church. With a membership of 35 families, a church was built in 1905 at Farenthold and W. Jackson Streets. By 1920, a temporary shed was added to the back of the church to serve Sunday School classes. In the 1930s, the congregation opened its doors to provide a meeting location for the Church of Christ and, in the 1940s, for the Czech Moravian Brethren Church.

In the 1940s, the congregation grew to more than 200 members, and a larger sanctuary and classroom space were needed. A groundbreaking ceremony was held in January 1951 and the inaugural worship service was held in August at their new facility on Depot Street. Additional educational and recreational facilities opened in 1958 and included twelve classrooms and a half-court gymnasium. A family life center, completed in 2011, included offices, a fellowship hall and choir room. Church membership rosters throughout the years include at least 80 public school educators and administrators, as well as politicians, civil servants, business owners and veterans. Established as a continuous ministry in 1972, Presbyterian Preschool has taught more than 2,300 children. Having served El Campo and other communities through fundraisers, food and clothing drives, disaster assistance, and missionary and educational ministries, First Presbyterian Church continues its legacy of faith and outreach.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 10/6/2020, ed (BB) 4/13/21, rev 8/10/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Wilson County (Job #20WN03) Subject MD, WM (Atlas 22739) UTM.  
Location: Stockdale, 507 West Main St. (at Stockdale Museum)

**ELLA WARE, M.D.**  
**(1870 – 1958)**

At the beginning of the 20th century, access to quality medical care with an educated physician was rare in rural areas. Modernized healthcare came to Stockdale when fellow citizen Ella Ware earned her medical degree and returned to fill a need in the community. Ella Green Ware was born in Riddleville (now Gillette), but soon relocated to Stockdale where the family settled on a farm. Twenty-five-year-old Ware began medical school at the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston in 1895. She graduated in 1899 as the second female graduate from the medical department and the first under the school's four-year program. As one of the top students, Ware was asked to stay on as a professor. She declined, opting to return to Stockdale to serve her community. Her postgraduate work was completed at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital in 1901.

Dr. Ware opened an office on Stockdale's Main Street, but a large portion of her practice involved traveling across rugged rural terrain with a horse and buggy and later in one of the first automobiles in town. She opened a sanitarium in 1909 for surgical cases and served as a local surgeon for the railroad for 45 years. In her career, Dr. Ware delivered more than 6,000 babies and parents often named children in her honor. She also stayed current on medical advancements and science, and was active in several medical societies, holding numerous offices. Dr. Ware also served as a member of the Stockdale Baptist Church and rooted her work in her faith. Dr. Ware practiced medicine for 50 years until the age of 79. She is buried at Stockdale City Cemetery and is remembered as a respected and innovative doctor who affected thousands of lives throughout the generations.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 9/2/2020, ed (BB) 4/17/21, rev 9/17/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Wise County (Job #20WS01) Subject NA, PI (Atlas 22764) UTM:  
Location: Alvord, County Road 2475

### **CAPTURE OF WILLIE AND BUD BALL**

In the mid-1800s, proximity to Indian reservations made Wise County a flashpoint of confrontation between Native American tribes and Anglo American settlers. On September 20, 1865, eight-year-old cousins James (Bud) Ball and William (Willie) Ball set off on a two-mile walk to a neighbor's house to borrow a hand saw. On the journey home, as Bud and Willie stopped to play in a creek they were overtaken and captured by a band of Comanche and Kiowa Indians. Three days later, the bands split up with the Comanche taking Willie and the Kiowa taking Bud.

On October 24, 1865, Bud Ball was recovered and delivered to the Kaw Indian Agency near Council Grove, Kansas (about 300 miles north of Wise County). Willie Ball was located with the Nocona band of Comanche after spending the winter of 1865-66 on the plains with the tribe. He was recovered around mid-March and arrived at the Kaw Indian Agency on June 6, 1866. One year after their capture, they were both returned home.

In October 1868, Willie and his brother-in-law, John Bailey, were working in a cornfield near the Ball Ranch when a large band of Kiowa appeared, led by Tan-Guadal (Red Cap or Red Feather). They attempted to recapture Willie once again. John Bailey, armed with a revolver, charged Tan-Guadal. Both men fired simultaneously and both fell dead, Tan-Guadal with a bullet and John with an arrow. Willie escaped and the Kiowa retreated. John Bailey was one of the first burials in what would become the Ball Knob Cemetery. Tan-Guadal, a noted Kiowa warrior, was also buried nearby.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 4/6/2021, ed (BB) 4/30/21, rev 9/17/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Wise County (Job #20WS02) Subject MG, MC (Atlas 22801) UTM.  
Location: Decatur, 205 N. Newark Street

### **GLASS MANUFACTURING IN WISE COUNTY**

Herman Rosenzweig (1901-1965) was born in Austria and raised by affluent Jewish parents in Vienna. His father owned a manufacturing company which made hand-carved furniture, while Herman studied the chemistry of glassmaking. Rosenzweig married Alice Fischer and they started a glass factory. When the Nazis invaded Austria in 1938, Herman and Alice left Austria and fled to Greece, where Herman worked in glassmaking and helped fellow Jews escape Nazi Germany during World War II. Their Austrian glass company was confiscated by the Nazi regime (his widow later received reparations from Czechoslovakia). The couple immigrated to the U.S. in 1943 and lived in New York, where Herman traveled the globe for work. Sadly, Alice passed away in New York in 1946. Two years later, Herman married Bertha Heiden (1905-2001) and they lived in Montreal, Canada, and Mexico City, Mexico. Herman continued his career in glass manufacturing, and while working in Azcapotzalco, Mexico, he discovered talented and dedicated glassblowers.

Looking for a place to start a new glass factory in Texas, the Rosenzweigs moved to Athens (Henderson Co.) and were invited by 1957 to Decatur, where local merchants invested in their business. They employed skilled Mexican artisans in their new factory named TexGlass. The company went on to contract with top American and Parisian department stores offering hand-blown glass of the finest quality. Herman died at age 63 and was buried in the Jewish section of the Greenwood Memorial Park in Fort Worth. Bertha continued to operate TexGlass for four years after his death while working to acclimate their Hispanic workers and families into U.S. society. She sold the company to Decatur Glass Works, which operated until 1979. Today the TexGlass brand is appreciated for its appearance and as a reflection of an ancient and traditional art.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (TMT) 12/3/2019, ed (BB) 4/19/21, rev 5/25/21, 9/7/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Wood County (Job #19WD02) *Subject BR, LB (Atlas 22421) UTM:*  
Location: Mineola, 1860 CR 2724

### **BIG SANDY CREEK BRIDGE**

After Wood County organized in 1850, communities quickly developed as settlers were attracted to the area by abundant timber, water sources and fertile soil. The county seat was established at Quitman, and post offices established before the Civil War included Big Dollar, Holly Spring, Lake Fork, Parryville (later Perryville), Prospect Hill (later Webster), Sand Spring, Springville and Winnsborough (later Winnsboro). Timber provided materials for homes and infrastructure, and a sawmill was one of the most important early businesses. As many as eight sawmills were in operation in the community of Pine Mills in the eastern part of the county. Early transportation was largely on narrow roads with wooden bridges, which were weighed down by heavy carts and susceptible to flooding and constant repair.

As automobiles surpassed horse and oxen-drawn vehicles, county commissioners started replacing wooden bridges with sturdier metal bridges featuring strong wooden decking. A pony truss bridge built in 1932 was initially used for the purpose of crossing Big Sandy Creek between the communities of Pine Mills and Little Hope. The sixty-foot span was constructed in 1932, and one source credits the design to McLaughlin Bridge Builders. Pony truss bridges were a common vehicle bridge type of the 20th century. In 1952, with the southward extension of Farm to Market Road 312, the Texas Highway Department built a new bridge to cross Big Sandy Creek and the 1932 bridge was moved to FM 2869. After being utilized for vehicles on County Road 3689, the bridge was put in storage until its final move when it was installed at the Mineola Nature Preserve as part of a pedestrian walking trail along the 1870s International & Great Northern Railroad bed.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(Note: cast marker inscriptions will be in all caps)  
Texas Historical Commission staff (TT), 6/10/2014, ed (BB) 9/27/19, rev 3/23/21, 9/2/21  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Zapata County (Job #10ZP01) Subject (Atlas) UTM:  
Location: Zapata, County Road, Falcon Lake County Park and Boat Ramp

### **FALCÓN INTERNATIONAL RESERVOIR**

On October 19, 1953, Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower of the United States and Adolfo Ruiz Cortines of Mexico dedicated Falcón (Falcon) Dam and Falcon International Reservoir. The dam impounded a lake about 28 miles long and up to 11 miles wide along the Rio Grande, or *Río Bravo del Norte*, the international boundary between the Republic of Mexico and the United States of America. The men stood together to celebrate the unprecedented collaboration between two nations to provide irrigation, power, flood control and recreational areas for their citizens. Construction on the dam concluded in 1954.

The engineering feat was the culmination of plans ordered by U.S. President Calvin Coolidge in 1924 after he instructed the U.S. Congress to appoint representatives to explore mutual international uses of the Rio Grande. A 1944 treaty provided for the two governments to jointly construct, operate and maintain dams for conservation, storage and regulation of waters. In order to complete the project, the United States government moved numerous residents and inundated the historic communities of Zapata, Ramireño, Uribeño, Lopeño, and Falcón in the United States, as well as Guerrero, Tamaulipas, in Mexico. New communities carrying the historic names were established in Zapata County along U.S. 83.

In August 1953, heavy rainfall flooded the lake and filled the reservoir. Some families had already moved, and those remaining were forced to evacuate. Families moved from the riverbanks inland and to other communities. Today, Falcon Dam and International Reservoir continue to function as they were designed to do in the midst of a changed cultural landscape.

(2010)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Item 16.2  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
February 1-2, 2022

## Report on 2021 Official Texas Historical Markers and Undertold Markers

### **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 2021 applications received.

In October-November 2021, a statewide request was sent through THC emails and listservs, and a total of **64** candidates were received from **45** 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):**

#### **Bexar Co.                      The Pajalate Language**

Pajalate is the only surviving language of indigenous Coahuiltecan people in Bexar County and south Texas. The 1760 bilingual manual of mission sacraments was printed in Spanish and Pajalate, and also included observations of Coahuiltecan culture.

**Marker location:** San Antonio, Padre Park, 6030 Padre Dr.

**Submitted by:** Virginia Rutledge, Old River Heritage Group

#### **Brazos Co.                      John N. Johnson**

(1853-1906). An attorney, medical doctor, educator and newspaper editor, Johnson gained his law license in 1883 and became the first African American to argue before the Texas Supreme Court. Later living in Washington, D.C., he advocated for civil rights and jury reform.

**Marker location:** Bryan, Brazos County Courthouse entrance plaza, 300 E. 26<sup>th</sup> St.

**Submitted by:** Randy Haynes, Historic Preservation Officer, City of Bryan

#### **Comal Co.                      Panteon Hidalgo (Hidalgo Cemetery) (HTC)**

This Catholic cemetery was established in the 1920s to meet the needs of the city’s growing Mexican American community. It was affiliated with the organization Asociación Mutualista de Beneficencia. The adjacent Our Lady of Perpetual Help Cemetery received an undertold marker in 2018.

**Marker location:** New Braunfels, 301 S. Peace Ave.

**Submitted by:** Comal CHC

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### **Dallas Co. Jane Elkins**

(c. 1800-1853) Convicted of murder in 1853, Jane Elkins was an enslaved African American who became the first woman to be legally hanged in Texas. Previously submitted as undertold application 2020.

**Marker location:** Dallas, 263 Commerce St.

**Submitted by:** Remembering Black Dallas

### **El Paso Co. Anita Lee Blair**

(1916-2010) Blinded in a car accident at age 19, Anita Lee Blair became the first woman to represent El Paso in the Texas Legislature and the first visually impaired member of the House. She was an advocate for teachers, woman, and the State School for the Deaf during her term of office.

**Marker location:** El Paso, Austin High School, 3500 Memphis Ave.

**Submitted by:** Woody Bare, El Paso CHC

### **Fannin Co. Flat Prairie**

Emancipated African Americans established a Freedmens' settlement known as Flat Prairie along Sulphur Creek in the 1870s. The site of the community, anchored by a two-room school, is now under the waters of Lake Ralph Hall.

**Marker location:** near Bonham, FM 2990

**Submitted by:** Malinda Allison, Fannin CHC

### **Fort Bend Co. Bullhead Convict Labor Camp Cemetery (HTC)**

Also known as Sugar Land 95 Cemetery, this burial ground was actively used from 1879-1909 for primarily African American convict laborers in the state penitentiary system. Remains of 95 burials were discovered during construction of a new school campus in Feb. 2018 and reinterred in Nov. 2019.

**Marker location:** Sugar Land, 12300 University Blvd.

**Submitted by:** Fort Bend ISD and Fort Bend CHC

### **Galveston Co. Albertine Hall Yeager**

(1897-1969) Albertine Yeager, a leader in the city's African American community, founded the Yeager Children's Home in 1917, initially providing services to children of war widows while they worked their shifts, and later to homeless children. The Yeager Home merged with other facilities as The Children's Center, Inc. in 1988.

**Marker location:** Galveston, 1111 32<sup>nd</sup> St.

**Submitted by:** The Children's Center, Inc.

### **Grayson Co. Sherman Riot of 1930**

A large mob burned the Grayson County Courthouse to the ground in 1930 seeking George Hughes, an African American man accused of assault. The mob went on to lynch his remains and burn several properties in the city's African American business district, resulting in martial law for two weeks.

**Marker location:** Sherman, Grayson County Courthouse, 100 W. Houston St.

**Submitted by:** Grayson County Judge William Magers and author Melissa Thiel

### **Hays Co. Vaqueros, Ranch Hands and Stock Raisers**

Pedro Veracruz (Veracruz) (1825-1895) and his family were influential in the agricultural development and settlement of Hays County in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This marker will focus on the Veracruz Burial Ground and the Blanco Community and its Hispanic heritage.

**Marker location:** Kyle, 2305 Old Stagecoach Road

**Submitted by:** Gina Rogers, Council for the Indigenous and Tejano Community

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### **Jim Hogg Co.            El Colegio Altamirano**

Operating from 1897-1958, El Colegio Altamirano was a school for Mexican American students in Hebbronville. Called “La Escuelita” (Little School) by its students, subjects include art, music and culture as well as core classes.

**Marker location:** Hebbronville, 511 E. Santa Clara

**Submitted by:** Idalia Davila, Jim Hogg CHC

### **Kaufman Co.            Reeves Henry**

(1859-1930) This African American blacksmith, machinist (on the Texas & Pacific Railroad) and inventor (of a cotton chopper) is credited as the man who repaired Edward H.R. Green’s automobile in 1899, subject of a historical marker placed in Forney in 1990.

**Marker location:** Forney, 210 E. Broad St.

**Submitted by:** Kendall Nobles, Spellman Museum of Forney History

### **Robertson Co.            Calvert Colored High School (RTHL)**

Built through the Rosenwald Fund to educate African American students, this 1929-30 brick building was one of the largest built through the Rosenwald program, housing twelve teachers for grades 1-11 (12<sup>th</sup> grade was added later). The facility continued to serve as a school until 2010.

**Marker location:** Calvert, 801 W. Texas Ave.

**Submitted by:** Dr. Myeshia Babers, Texas A&M University



### **Travis Co.            The Manhattan Club**

Housed in a back room of the Manhattan Restaurant and Deli, the Manhattan Club has been documented as Austin’s first gay bar, beginning in 1957 and closing with the restaurant in 1969.

**Marker location:** Austin, 911 Congress Ave.

**Submitted by:** Railey Tassin and Amber Leigh Hullum

### **Wharton Co.            LULAC Council No. 170**

Wharton County councils of LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens) were instrumental in civil rights advances including the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court case *Hernandez v. Texas* (subject of a 2010 untold marker) and the “Little School of the 400” educational program (2008 untold).

**Marker location:** Louise, 107 N. Market St.

**Submitted by:** Pat Blair, Wharton CHC, and property owner Jose Cardenas III

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### Other applications received (49):

County	Topic	Comments
Baylor	Augusta Hasslock Kemp	
Blanco	Girl Scout Camp Blanco	
Brazoria	American Baptist Southern District Association	
Brown	George E. Smith	
Brown	Tylene Wilson	
Burleson	Clay Station Freedom Colony	
Burleson	St. Matthew Baptist Church	
Caldwell	Texas Founding Historic Figures	
Cameron	Baxter Building (RTHL)	
Comal	La Marcha	
Coryell	Carver School	
Dallas	Fields Cemetery (HTC)	
Ellis	Sweatt Family	
Ellis	William Hobart Stafford	
Falls	Booker T. Washington Schools	
Fayette	Louisiana Brown (Lou Faison)	Also submitted 2020
Fort Bend	Old Imperial Prison Farm Cemetery (HTC)	Already marker 2015 – will work with sponsor and CHC on potential corrections
Gillespie	African American Burials in Der Stadt Friedhof Cemetery	
Guadalupe	Jakes Colony	
Guadalupe	Magnolia Hotel	
Hall	Bankhead Highway through Turkey	
Harris	KLVL 1480 AM	Already pending undertold marker (2018)
Harrison	The Porter-Barrymore Shooting	Also submitted 2019, 2020
Hays	Old First Baptist Church	Already marker for congregation 2014
Kendall	Early Polo Games at Balcones Ranch	
Limestone	Echols School	
Limestone	St. Paul Normal and Industrial Institute	Recommended as alternate topic
Mills	The Westerman Flood Irrigation System	
Nacogdoches	Robert Bruce Blake	
Navarro	G.W. Jackson	
Orange	Jett Cemetery (HTC)	

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Potter	Dr. James Odis Wyatt	
Potter	Matthew Hooks	
Red River	Freedom for a Slave	
Tarrant	La Corte	
Tarrant	Panther Hall	Also submitted 2020
Taylor	Nike Hercules Site DY-50	
Travis	Eastwoods Park	
Walker	Pleasant Grove United Methodist Church (RTHL)	Also submitted 2021 as regular application
Wichita	Abby Cooper	
Wichita	Catherine Young Clack	Also submitted 2020
Wichita	Frank and Irina Pal	
Wichita	Frank Chisum	
Wichita	George Barringer	
Wichita	Minnie Adickes	
Wichita	Viola Hamlin	
Wichita	Walter Dearing Cline	Also submitted 2018, 2019, 2020
Wood	Addie E. McFarland Elementary and High School	Also submitted 2018, 2019
Young	Lincoln School (RTHL)	



## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### **Background:**

Under the provisions of the historical marker program, an annual list of applications is presented to THC Commissioners. The THC received 143 marker applications from 70 counties from March 1 to May 15, 2020 for the 2020 round. Staff proceeded with 121 applications and cancelled 22 applications for the 2020 round. Staff was contacted in Nov. 2021 about one application listed below.

### **Summary:**

Staff will be cancelling 1 application for an Official Texas Historical Marker from the 2020 round.

### **Interpretive plaques to be cancelled (1)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Job#</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Young	20YN01	1921 Young County Jail	Three-story concrete and brick county jail, designed by C.H. Leinbach	Owner permission was not given with application



**Consider approval of marker text request for Karankawa Campsite, Galveston County**

**Background:**

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

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

In October 2021, the Texas Historical Commission received an application for review of a marker text for “Karankawa Campsite” in Galveston County, which was placed in 1966. The claim in question refers to a reference to the Karankawa tribe being extinct. See following pages for background.

**Motion 1 (Committee):** Move that the Committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the request for a new historical marker through the marker text request process for Karankawa Campsite, Galveston County, as evidence supports that the marker text includes a statement that is not historically accurate.

**Motion 1 (Commission):** Move to approve request for a new historical marker through the marker text request process for Karankawa Campsite, Galveston County, as evidence supports that the marker text includes a statement that is not historically accurate.

**Motion 2: (Committee):** Move that the Committee send forward to the Commission and recommend denying the request for a new historical marker through the marker text request process for Karankawa Campsite, Galveston County, as evidence does not support that the marker text includes a statement that is not historically accurate.

**Motion 2: (Commission):** Move to deny request for a new historical marker through the marker text request process for Karankawa Campsite, Galveston County, as evidence does not support that the marker text includes a statement that is not historically accurate.



1966 marker. The second sentence begins “Now extinct...”

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Dec. 16, 2021 email from Julie Baker, Galveston CHC marker chair:

Hello Bob. I have reviewed the language on the two markers in question and tried to confirm facts related to the existence of the Karankawa Indians of Texas. From reading the information request, the statement was that the markers: *"...claim they (Karankawa) are extinct. This information is incorrect, harmful, and perpetuates the silencing and miseducation about indigenous peoples."*

The exact wording "extinct" was not utilized on the Galveston County markers. I believe the offending statement on the first "Karankawa Indian" marker is that the Karankawa suffered "annihilation....and disappeared". The second marker titled "Karankawa Camp" states that the Karankawa had "virtually disappeared" from Texas. Although the wording is similar, it does not have the same meaning as extinct. Disappeared indicates it is not known what happened to the Indians - of course we know they fled and hid to survive. There are descendants of Karankawa indians alive today, however, the markers correctly state that as a group they disappeared.

I do not believe the markers are technically incorrect nor do they *"...silence or provide miseducation about indigenous peoples"*. If we were casting new markers today, I'm not sure how they could have been re-worded. The word "virtually" indicates that not every single Karankawa person was killed - just that the tribe as a group no longer existed. If the tribe were recognized by the BIA or had a pending application, that might be worth noting on a new marker. As it stands, I would not recommend rewriting the markers.

Please provide feedback as I am open to discussion if you or others feel I have missed the essence of what is needed here or if I have failed to uncover some facts. I did reach out to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to see if there was a pending application that was not listed on the website but they have not returned my call as of this writing.

Thank you,

Julie Baker  
Galveston County Historical Commission Marker Chair  
469-744-5303

During my review, I utilized the following sources:

### **BIA - Bureau of Indian Affairs**

The BIA currently recognizes 574 Indian Tribal entities. The Federal Government does not recognize the Karankawa Indians as a tribe. Additionally, I could not find any pending application documents on the BIA website to indicate an application has been made or is under consideration to add the Karankawa.

### **TSHA - Texas State Handbook**

**"KARANKAWA INDIANS.**The Karankawa Indians are an American Indian cultural group whose traditional homelands are located along Texas's Gulf Coast from Galveston Bay southwestwardly to Corpus Christi Bay.

"...in 1858 a Texan force, led by [Juan Nepomuceno Cortina](#), attacked that small band of Karankawas. Following that defeat, the coastal Texas tribe was considered extinct, but surviving Karankawas across the Gulf Coast retained and passed down aspects of their culture generation after generation. In the twenty-first century, the Karankawa Kadla (mixed Karankawas) formed to gather and organize individuals who identified as being partially Karankawa. The Karankawa Kadla has since revitalized the Karankawan language, worked with local authorities to protect burial sites,

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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and developed education programs that combat traditional Anglo education. After centuries of strife, Karankawas remain on their homelands as a persistent people."

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**REQUEST FOR A REVIEW OF MARKER TEXT**

**Marker Title:** Details for Karankawa Campsite    **County:** Galveston

**Marker Number (if known):** 7502                      **Marker Year:** 1966

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

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

**Street address of marker site, if applicable:** Bob Smith Rd. And Jolly Roger, Jamaica Beach

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

**Requestor** (may be individual or organization): **The Karankawa Kadla**

**Contact person** (if applicable): **Alex Vela**

**Mailing address:** 2000 Burton Drive Apt. 117              **City, State, Zip:** Austin, Tx, 78741

**Phone:** 512-221-4883              **Email address** (required): **Alex.d.vela@gmail.com**

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](mailto:thc@thc.texas.gov).

Please include the following:

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

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

Revised March 2019

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Texas Historical Commission  
P.O. Box 12276  
Austin, TX 78711-2276  
512.463.6100  
fax 512.475.4872  
[thc@thc.texas.gov](mailto:thc@thc.texas.gov)



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*real places telling real stories*

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[www.thc.texas.gov](http://www.thc.texas.gov)



**Consider approval of marker text request for Cementerio San Antonio de Padua,  
Aransas County**

**Background:**

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

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

In December 2021, the Texas Historical Commission received an application for review of a marker text for San Antonio de Padua in Aransas County, which was placed in 1998. The claim in question refers to a reference to the size of the cemetery. See following pages for background.

**Motion 1 (Committee):** Move that the Committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the request for a new historical marker through the marker text request process for Cementerio San Antonio de Padua, Aransas County, as evidence supports that the marker text includes a statement that is not historically accurate.

**Motion 1 (Commission):** Move to approve request for a new historical marker through the marker text request process for Cementerio San Antonio de Padua, Aransas County, as evidence supports that the marker text includes a statement that is not historically accurate.

**Motion 2 (Committee):** Move that the Committee send forward to the Commission and recommend denying the request for a new historical marker through the marker text request process for Cementerio San Antonio de Padua, Aransas County, as evidence does not support that the marker text includes a statement that is not historically accurate.

**Motion 2 (Commission):** Move to deny request for a new historical marker through the marker text request process for Cementerio San Antonio de Padua, Aransas County, as evidence does not support that the marker text includes a statement that is not historically accurate.

**Motion 3 (Committee):** Move that the Committee send forward to the Commission and recommend denying the request for a new historical marker through the marker text request process for Cementerio San Antonio de Padua, Aransas County, as evidence does not support that the marker text includes a statement that is not historically accurate, and direct THC staff to contact applicant to clarify request and provide proper documentation.

**Motion 3 (Commission):** Move to deny request for a new historical marker through the marker text request process for Cementerio San Antonio de Padua, Aransas County, as evidence does not support that the marker text includes a statement that is not historically accurate, and direct THC staff to contact applicant to clarify request and provide proper documentation.



1998 marker

**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

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No response received from Aransas CHC.

Following pages are application and materials received for marker review request.

Note; for Decades of asked Aransas County to correct the FRAUD marker, Finally, Reduced to writing, ~~January 19, 2019~~ September 19, 2019

**Request for Historical Marker Correction**

I pray to please find Dignified people elsewhere to correct **EXHIBITS** our marker, the Aransas group, I have lost confidence with them

1. Texas Historical commission file No. 22113 San Antonio De Padua cemetery, Filed them *M.S.M.*

RECEIVED  
JULY 14 1998  
DEC 13 2021  
Texas Historical Commission

2. Aransas County Appraisal district Id: R35367 recorded plat Latino Americano Cemetery

3. Latino Americano-Recorded Plat volume 1 Page 20, map at Aransas County court house.

4. September 29, 1993 Plat for Degussa Corp. R52760 - 6 trustees

5. Aransas County Appraisal District for Tax Exemption January 31, 1995. R52760 Mariana Soto-Mota for San Antonio Cemetery. Non Profit Corporation.

6. Wednesday January 31, 1996 Letter to the Aransas Pass Progress; Graves identified by volunteers president, Mariana Soto-Mota at Latino Americano Cemetery (San Antonio)

7. January 27, 1948-Saint Mary's Catholic Church recorded book of Burials at "San Antonio Cemetery" - 73 Year old Luis De La Rosa- Resting Place not found.

8. Where is San Antonio Cemetery? -Cruz Azul 1<sup>st</sup> recorded in San Patricio County, then recorded in Aransas County January 21, 1964 (North East corner, outside Latino Americano Cemetery Aransas County Plat)

9. Latino Americano Cemetery -2<sup>nd</sup> recorded Plat (South East corner of Aransas County Plat for 8 and 9 above, refer to # 3 Plot 1906)

Finally Corrected marker for Latino Americano based on my research and observations:  
1998 Inception 2010 correction

Latino Americano Cemetery

Historical Mystical Legendary Segregated Cemetery

-See corrected-

For; Friends of Historical San Antonio Cemetery Corporation

Mariana Soto-Mota  
Registered Director-Agent

## NOTE

4 additional Historical Cemeteries located in the North East corner outside Latino Americano Cemetery:

- Cruz Azul-Recorded: 1937 San Patricio County
- Re-recorded January 21, 1964 Aransas County, Latino Americano cemetery,  
Location South East corner of Latino Americano Cemetery 1906 Plat
  - January 7, 1945 - 5 Trustees
  - June 21, 1947 - 3 Trustees
- July 13, 1946 Latino Americano Cemetery - 1 Trustees Conn Brown - reconvened  
1964 to 1 Trustees Lenore Aldape Hernandez

Historical Markers Respectfully requested for all the historical cemeteries as above stated.

Thank you,

Mariana Soto-Mota      EIN- 01-0952239  
Registered Director – Agent  
For Friends of Historical San Antonio Cemetery Corporation

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

RECEIVED

REQUEST FOR A REVIEW OF MARKER TEXT

DEC 18 2021

Marker Title: *San Antonio Cemetery De Pauda* County: *Aransas*

HISTORY PROGRAMS DIVISION

Marker Number (if known): *11686* Marker Year: *1998*

Reason for marker correction (please give brief reason for correction) *total in accurate*

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

Street address of marker site, if applicable: *2140 HWY 35 N. Aransas County TX, Cemetery Road - END*

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

Requestor (may be individual or organization): *Past President San Antonio Cemetery Friends of Historical San Antonio Cemetery Corporation*

Contact person (if applicable): *Mariana Soto-Mota Director/Agent EIN 01-095223 non-profit*

Mailing address: *PO, Box 1584 Aransas Pass, Texas 78335*

Phone: *(361) 229-9166* Email address (required):

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](mailto:thc@thc.texas.gov).

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

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

Revised March 2019

Texas Historical Commission  
P.O. Box 12276  
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# Cementerio San Antonio de Padua

## MARKER LOCATION:

0.9 mi. N. of Aransas Pass on Bus. 35



**Marker Text:** According to local lore, George Lewis (1859-1895) donated one-half acre of land at this site to the Hispanic citizens of the area for use as a cemetery, provided that he be buried in the center of the land. Handmade stones indicate burials dating from the 19th century; the first recorded deed was signed in 1933. Years of wind and rain have rendered many stones illegible. A number of children who died in an influenza epidemic in 1940 and many veterans of U.S. and international conflicts are interred here. A statue of San Antonio holding a child, crafted in Mexico, was brought across the border by the local priest for placement in an open chapel on the cemetery grounds. It is revered by the families of those interred here. (1998) /

SUPPORTING ARANSAS COUNTY AND ITS OUTSTANDING HISTORY ...



*The Daughters of the Republic of Texas*

134 W. ...

*Stenson-Simpson Chapter*

ROCKPORT-FULTON, TEXAS



# Historical Marker Correction

Requested

12-08-21

## Exhibits

- 1.) <sup>1859</sup> 18~~75~~ Tally Settlement  
1906 Cemetery Plot
- 2.) 1994 Mariana Soto-mota elected Cemetery President
- 3.) 1994 Tabulation of Graves  
Shows No deed on 1/2 acre

## Examples;

- 4.) ~~4.1) & 5.)~~ 1937 1. News Paper request for info on unmarked graves
- 5.) 2. Plat of Sections A, B, C, D. Enumeration of marked graves, to include Symbols, Funeral home markers, bent and illegible in all of Section D.
- 6.) } Sections  
7.) } A row 1  
8.) } B " " "  
9.) } C isle 10  
10.) } D ybarra grave  
10.) } denotes names & sections

Friends of Historical (San Antonio Gen  
Marrana Soto <sup>Special</sup> Note  
Director / Agent

# Historical marker correction ~~text~~ Request

12-08-21

Marker: Latino Americano Cemetery

This Ancient Earlier Indian  
burrial grounds;

Were part of the 18<sup>59</sup> Elizabeth  
Tally divorce settlement,

The 1906 Latino Americano  
Cemetery Plat, by the "Powers"  
of Aransas County, Same Tally settlement.

Platted in 1994, by Elected Cemetery  
President, Mariana Soto-Mota, in  
order to recieve the Texas Historical  
5P marker, per Aransas County  
Historical Society.

By mid 1940s, if not earlier,  
Latino Americano Cemetery was  
18 full to capacity, on 1/2 acre.

~~Sections A, B, C, D~~ Mariana  
Soto-Mota  
~~Section Bears Burial at Home~~

# Historical Marker Correction Request

Marker <sup>text</sup> Latino Americano Cemetery  
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 12-08-21  
ABC Sections contain:

332 named, marked graves

110 marked, No name

28 Known burials / where? unknown

470 possible, more

etc; end 1994 - Jan. 31, 1995

27

## Section D

Mr. Ybarra, ~~died~~ ~~and~~ buried in  
mid 1940's, Cemetery was full

Grave marked By:

2-1/2" x 2' galvanized pipe

Location: South Side, by entrance

Proof it was Full, recorded cemeteries  
1937-1945 and so on.

33

The "Deeds" Speak "Volumes"

51  
18  
27  
33  
129

Mariana Soto  
-Mota





SANTO ANTONIO CEMETERY ASSOCIATION  
SACA

1044 So. Commercial St  
Aransas Pass, TX 78336

Sunday  
April 10, 1994

MEMBERSHIP

(512) 758-2194

7 OK NAME ADDRESS PHONE

Officers

- OK President MARIANA MOTA 758-2194
- OK Vice President IRENE Rogers 758-1328
- OK Treasurer Elenor (NONE) Hernandez 758-2387
- OK Secretary HELEN Cortez 758-7104
- OK Parliamentarian ABLE Villarreal 758-5158
- OK Chaplain Novita Jimenez 758-3524
- Sergeant-at-Arms Bobby Ybarra 776-0465

Directors: Joe Naranyo, Roland Cortez, Simon Rangel

Joe 8-8552 Manuel Lopez Buss 8-8175 Home 8-2525

LULAC Council #630

OFFICERS

- President Roland Cortez
- Vice President Bonita Schulz Flores
- Treasurer Mariana MOTA 758-2194
- Secretary Michael Menough
- Parliamentarian Joe Naranyo
- Chaplain David Sanchez
- Sergeant-at-Arms IRMA Sanchez

OK Manuel Lopez  
P.O. #  
Aransas Pass, TX 78336

Simon Rangel  
P.O. 603  
8 Refe 1305



4 of 10



**SANTO ANTONIO CEMETERY** gravesites are marked with crosses that are broken or markers that are not legible.

## Santo Antonio Cemetery Association seeking information on gravesites

Santo Antonio Cemetery Association is attempting to locate three gravesites at the cemetery located off Highway 35 North.

Monuments have been purchased for the gravesites of Rosendo Rodriguez, who died in September 1993, and his parents Ignacia and Melecio Rodriguez. Help is needed in locating the gravesites so the monuments may be placed in the correct location.

The association is in the process of trying to identify all the gravesites so the cemetery may be plotted. Some graves are marked with crosses but have no names, others have metal markers but the inscriptions are not legible, still others are not marked at all.

Anyone with information

any other gravesites, may call association president Mariana Mota, 758-2194.

## Help needed to locate gravesites

Santo Antonio Cemetery Association is asking help in identifying unmarked graves at the cemetery located off Highway 35 north of Aransas Pass.

The association is in the process of plotting the cemetery and needs to locate or identify unmarked graves.

Mrs. Juanita Garcia Perez of Ingleside is seeking help in locating the grave of her brother Jesus Garcia, buried Nov. 8, 1942. His marker, built by Vicente "Bill" Longoria was destroyed by hurricanes in the 1970s.

The marker was located along the fence, in line with the grave of Antonio Davila, Sr.

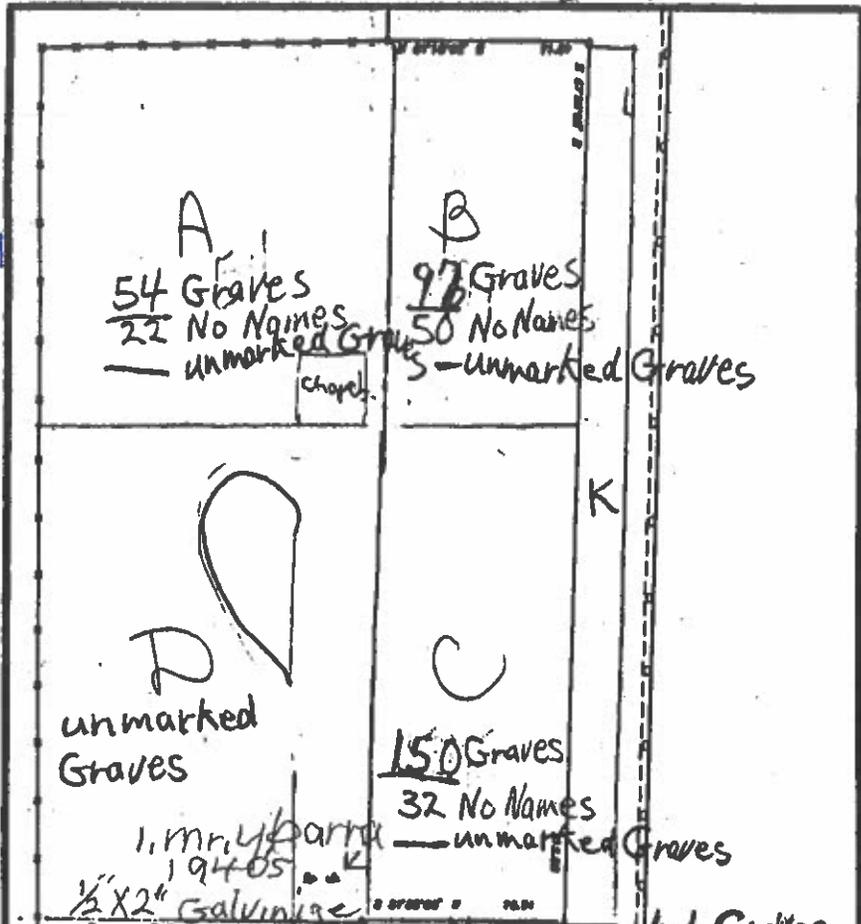
Anyone knowing the location of the gravesite may contact Mrs. Perez, 776-7197, or Mariana Mota, 758-2194, cemetery association president.

A.P. Progress June 1994

1994

Plat A

54 Graves  
 22 No Names  
 — unmarked Graves  
 76



Marked Grave →

Marked Grave ↙

Plat B

97 Graves  
 50 No Names  
 — unmarked Graves  
 147

Plat C

148 Graves  
 32 No Names  
 — unmarked Grave  
 182

Plat D.  
unmarked Graves

290

291  
25  
/

Block #1  
Isle #1

Section - A.

129.5 <sup>0.4</sup> / 6 of 10

Saturday December 9, 1995

Completed on Dec

David & Eva

To Center of Marker

1#2 - GONZALES 31.75 : 15.25 Offset L=20°

3#4 Gonzales Librado & Elida "Lillie"  
42.1 : 16.4

5. Trinidad A.J. Martinez

75.75 : 16.75

metal marker

slanted 30°

slanted 30°

slanted 30°

Angle 30°

6. Thomas A. Jauragui (12-21-1903 / 1-29-95)

79.5 : 17.75

7. Florentino "Chico" G.

97.5 : 17.00

8 & 9 Guadalupe & Lucas Rodriguez

105.5 : 16.5

10. Semana Zamarripa

110.5 : 12.75

11. Maximino Zamarripa (5-29-1901 - 8-31-77) <sup>76 yrs</sup> 3 mo - 2 da

114.75 : 10.25

12. Cross - No Name

120.01 : 10.25

13. Cross - No Name

128.5 : 13.2

7 Hours Workers at SAC - Saturday 9 am - 4 PM - Dec. 9, 1995

1 Mariana Soto Mota

2 Philip Jimenez

3 Esquivel

4 Calvin

5-6 Nonie y Gilbert Hernandez

Will work again Next Saturday Dec 16, 1995

Isles - 8 <sup>marked</sup> Graves 50 - 20 No Name or Not legible

Philip found his Grandmother's Grave today

On the Ground By: Mariana Soto-Mota  
Counting

On the Ground Counting  
Mariana Soto-Mota

Centered Section B

Grave #

Isle 8

1. Concrete Cross (Broken) No Name  
132.4:83

2. Concrete Cross No Name

5-5-1895 157.7:80. 12-12-1892 - 10-24-'73

3/4

Devila, Antonio C. y Guadalupe P

164.5:77.2

3. Concrete Cross No Name  
175.1:76.3

4. Wooden Cross No Name  
189.5:77.7

5. Wooden Cross No Name  
191.8:77.1

6. Concrete Maria Esperanza Areola  
193.9:76.3 D. 7 May 1944 23 yrs  
↓ no 19 do

7. Wooden Stubs No Name  
196.7:75.6

Isle 9

8. Concrete Cross No Name  
142.5:91.3

9. Stab Wooden with stone No Name  
176.5:88.

10. Handmade Marker w Cross Concrete "Rosa" but not legible  
187.7:86

Modern 11. Enriqueta V. Herrera Modern Marker 6-15-05  
1-24-'81  
193.5:84.3

12. Concrete Cross Plastic Cruffl Compass Missing No Name  
197.8:85.2

On the ground counting  
Mariana Soto-Mota

- Concrete Slab  
Funeral Home Marker
- Section C Side 10
1. ~~Janaie Zuniga~~ 2-8-39-4-13-73  
135.5 : 239.0
  2. Maria Juadalupe Torres 9-17-22  
140.8 : 236.4
  3. Homer Reyes 10-28-71 - 7-18-72  
144.5 : 237.5
  4. Manuel Franco no dates  
150.0 : 237.8
  5. Rotted Wooden Cross w/ <sup>concrete slab funeral</sup> 12-17-27 <sup>funeral marker 64 yrs, 10 mo</sup>  
Willie De Eugene Dufon  
156.1 : 237.7
  6. Felipe G. Galvan 7-12-1908 - 9-15-71  
163.4 : 236.4
  7. Funeral Home Marker not legible  
187.7 : 237.3
  8. Matias Mireles 2-23-58- 12-16-69  
Section C Side 11 197.2 : 236.6
  9. ~~Chapita / Toribio Rodriguez~~  
1909 - 1987 . 1906 - 1975  
134.0 : 247.0
  10. Ramon De Leon CPL US Army W.W.II 4-2-16-5-10-25  
144.8 : 247.2
  11. Funeral Home Marker not legible  
148.9 : 248.5
  12. Tebeforo y Enriqueta Torres  
2-20-20-3-8-75 . 7-13-21 155.6 : 248.5
  13. Angelita Garcibazo 11-20-74  
160.5 : 246.9
  14. ~~Angelita Garcibazo 11-20-74~~
  15. 8. Wooden Cross No Name  
170.8 : 246.3 5 mo - 2 days short to mo. + 4 days  
my G. parents 2 days + 1 mo  
73 yrs + 1/2 97 1/2 yrs
  16. 9 + 10. Carolina Fuentes 7-1-1900-2-3-74 Antonio Fuentes 6-14-1891  
179.4 : 246.6 179.4 : 246.6 4-13-89

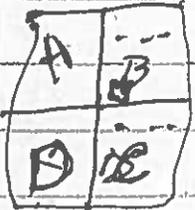
Cousin  
Minnie + Mariana S. Mota

1 PM

wed 12-26-95

SW. ~~1140~~ (Dagussa) Site Section D.

9 of 10  
Page



Unknown - Not Marked

marked Grave →

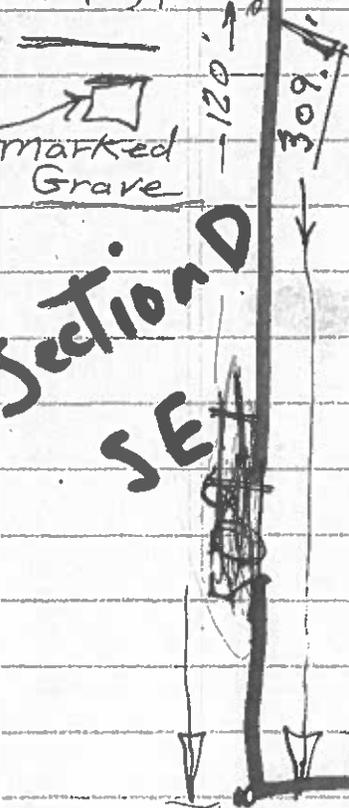
outside perimeter of latina cemetery

309.1

Sec D

151  
marked Grave

Section D  
SE



1-Marked grave  
 Last Known grave cemetery full  
 1940s - Mr. ybarra  
 Marker 2 1/2" x 2" Galvanized pipe  
 FENCE 299.5' Long

90'

## Santo Antonio Cemetery

## Recorded Deaths

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Section	Aisle	Grave #
1. CMA	176.6 : 150.1	C.	2.	3.
2. Aguayo, Virginia	92.30 : 29.50	A.	2.	3.
3. Aguilera, Mana A.	143.58 : 58.00	B.	5.	2.
4. Aguirre, Isaac	199.0 : 247.9	C.	11.	13.
5. Alaniz, Moses Casarez 63 yrs	195.00 : 11.00	C.	13.	6. 12-13-
6. Aldape, Pauline	195.00 : 11.00	B.	2.	9.
7. Aldape, Domingo	" "	B.	2.	10.
8. Aldape, Maria	" "	B.	2.	11.
9. Ancira, Rebeca	202.00 : 112.5	B.	12.	14.
10. Ancira, Oralia	186.5 : 69.3	B.	7.	6.
11. Andrade, Camelo	169.1 : 273.9	C.	13.	8.
12. Arellano, Hipolito	104.4 : 72.8	A.	5.	5.
13. Arzola, Gregoria M.	162. : 120.2	B.	12.	5.
14. Arzola, J.D.	176.2 : 9.5	B.	2.	8.
15. Arzola, Maria Esperanza	193.9 : 76.3	B.	8.	8.
16. Arzola, Rodrigia	157.0 : 121	B.	12.	4.
17. Arzola, Luis Sr.	153.5 : 120.8	B.	12.	3.
1. Barros, Robert III		E.	3.	2.
2. Benevidez, Jose	165.6 : 142.0	C.	1.	6.
3. Benevidez, Julia E.	110.25 : 58.4	A.	4.	6.
4. Benavidez, Marcus	193.9 : 247.9	C.	11.	12.
5. Benevidez, Susie L.	193.9 : 247.9	C.	11.	11.
6. Brown, Albert "Johnny"	174.2 : 295.0	C.	15.	8.
7. Brown, Manuela	177.3 : 213.7	C.	8.	8.

Mariana Soto-Mota