

# History Programs Committee

July 20, 2023



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

---

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

Hotel Saint George  
113 E. El Paso Street  
Marfa, TX 79843  
July 20, 2023  
10:45 a.m.

*(or upon the adjournment of the 10:15 a.m. Finance & Govt. Relations Committee meeting, whichever occurs later)*

---

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

---

1. **Call to Order** – *Committee Chair White*
  - A. Committee member introductions
  - B. Establish quorum
  - C. Recognize and/or excuse absences
2. **Consider approval of the April 27, 2023 committee meeting minutes**
3. **Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations (item 6.2)**
4. **Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 6.3)**
5. **2023 Official Texas Historical Markers topics report and discussion (item 13.2)**
6. **Consider removal of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designations (item 13.3)**
7. **Consider approval of executive director's appointments to the State Board of Review (item 13.4)**
8. **History Programs Division update and committee discussion** —*Division Director Charles Sadnick*
9. **Adjournment**

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

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

---

**MINUTES**  
**HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE**  
Embassy Suites Austin Central  
Agave A-B  
5901 N. Interstate Highway  
Austin, TX 78723  
April 27, 2023  
12:00 p.m.

---

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

---

**1. Call to Order**

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) History Programs Committee meeting was called to order by Chairwoman Daisy White at 12:00 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**

Commissioner White welcomed everyone and called on commissioners to individually state their names and the cities in which they reside. Commissioners Renee Dutia (Dallas), Laurie Limbacher (Austin), Donna Bahorich (Houston), Daisy White (College Station), Monica Zarate Burdette (Rockport), and Tom Perini (Buffalo Gap) were in attendance.

**B. Establish quorum**

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

**C. Recognize and/or excuse absences**

Commissioner White called for the committee to recognize and/or excuse absences for Lilia Garcia from the April 2023 meeting and commissioners from the January 2023 meeting. Commissioner Bahorich moved, Commissioner Limbacher seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to recognize and/or excuse absences for the January 31, 2023 and April 27, 2023 meeting.

**2. Consider approval of the October 17, 2022 and January 31, 2023 committee meeting minutes**

Commissioner Bahorich moved, Commissioner Burdette seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the October 17, 2022 and January 31, 2023 History Programs Committee meeting minutes.

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

History Programs Division (HPD) Director Charles Sadnick brought forth eighteen cemeteries seeking certification as Historic Texas Cemeteries before the full commission on April 28, 2023.

Commissioner Bahorich moved, Commissioner Burdette seconded, and the committee 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 sixty-four marker inscriptions before the committee for approval. He thanked the commissioners for reviewing the texts and for the suggested revisions received.

Commissioner Bahorich moved, Commissioner Limbacher seconded, and the committee voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of sixty-four (64) Official Texas Historical Markers with delegation authority to the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, working with the Commission chair, to resolve minor textual issues arising after Commission approval.

**5. Consider removal of Recorded Texas Historical Landmark (RTHL) designation for the Old Lyford High School, Lyford, Willacy County (item 14.2)**

Sadnick provided background on a request to remove an RTHL designation. The Old Lyford High School was built in 1923-1924. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and received an RTHL in 1985. A request to remove the designation was received February 6, 2023; the school district plans on demolishing the building. Also submitted was a request to Division of Architecture who has responded by requiring a waiting period ending May 27, 2023. If the Commission approves the removal of the marker, the waiting period with DOA will immediately end.

Commissioner Bahorich questioned whether the commission has exhausted all options of finding interested parties who would use this building or taking over the property. Division of Architecture Director, Elizabeth Brummett, commented that the building is located on active school grounds and the school does not want to section this building off from the rest of the school. Commissioner Limbacher encouraged both Sadnick and Brummett to reach out to the Willacy County Historical Commission if they have yet to do so, and also speak with the school and make sure they are aware of preservation tax credits they can receive.

Commissioner Limbacher moved, Commissioner Brudette seconded, and the committee voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend denying request for removal of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation for Old Lyford High School Building, Lyford, Willacy County.

**6. Consider adoption of amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Section 21.13, related to Recorded Texas Historical Landmark (RTHL) removal procedures, without changes to the text published in the February 17, 2023 issue of the *Texas Register* (48 TexReg 787-789) (item 7.4)**

Sadnick brought forth a rule amendment for a marker removal rule, specifically altering language regarding RTHLs. This amendment will clarify that RTHLs will have a longer window of review and other language, and make corrections to grammatical errors and formatting. It was posted and did not receive any public comments.

Commissioner White moved, Commissioner Bahorich seconded, and the committee voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of adoption of amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.13, related to Recorded Texas Historical Landmark (RTHL) removal procedures, without changes to the text published in the February 17, 2023 issue of the *Texas Register* (48 TexReg 787-789).

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

Sadnick provided History Program Division updates. The Governor Award ceremony recognized Baylor Institute of Oral History as the winner at the Capitol building in an event attended by Governor Abbott, Chairman Nau, and THC Executive Director Mark Wolfe, among others. The historical marker application period is open until May 15. Many presentations, trainings and events occurred this quarter, such as Park Day, a webinar about the Painted Churches, and a series of in-person workshops with museums, TxDOT and the Bullock State History Museum. Cemetery workshops were held as part of the Harvey Grant program, which Commissioner Burdette attended. The Broken Spoke held its historical marker dedication. It was attended by dignitaries, THC staff and the public.

Commissioner Burdette asked about getting the word out on events and wonders about getting more communication for upcoming events. Commissioner Bahorich had discussed earlier that she would like to receive a weekly update which would include upcoming events.

## **8. Adjournment**

At 12:18 p.m., on the motion of Commissioner White and without objection, the committee meeting was adjourned.

## Quarterly Report

History Programs Division  
April–June 2023

### DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS

County Historical Commission Distinguished Service Awards, Park Day events at Palmito Ranch Battlefield, and collaborative tribal consultation workshops for museums were among this quarter’s highlights for the History Programs Division.

### COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION (CHC) OUTREACH

CHCs submitted 197 annual reports for 2022. Each was evaluated and relevant information was disseminated to THC staff. Based on the reports, CHC Outreach staff recommended 83 CHCs receive Distinguished Service Awards for their exceptional programs of work in 2022. Certificates were mailed to county judges in June. CHCs contributed a total of 294,634 volunteer hours statewide; the average CHC (16 appointees) contributed 1,618 volunteer hours and held five meetings. Prevalent preservation activities for CHCs included visiting and monitoring historical markers, cemeteries, and designated properties (RTHL, NR, SAL), and providing educational presentations to youth and the public. As of June, 177 appointee rosters were received for the 2023–24 term of service. From the information collected, it was determined that there are at least 50 first-time chairs this term. Efforts have been made to make contact with new chairs and provide training and orientation resources. Outreach staff also partnered with Leslie Wolfenden, Historic Resources Survey program coordinator, to offer a webinar on survey basics.

### HISTORICAL MARKERS

The processing of new markers has been prolific and successful. As of June 9, staff has submitted more foundry orders (180) and approved more final proofs (175) than in the same categories for all of 2022. For this year, 161 new applications were submitted and are being evaluated by marker program staff along with cemetery program staff and Division of Architecture project reviewers. With passage of SB 667, the THC will also produce 21 markers commemorating African American legislators of the 1870s. This summer, the

program is working with a Preservation Scholar (Lauren Huffmaster, Rice University) for 10 weeks and with an 8th grade social studies teacher (Brandon Wilson, Round Rock ISD) for a three-day externship.

### MILITARY HISTORY

Military Sites Program (MSP) Coordinator Stephen Cure coordinated the American Battlefield Trust’s Park Day 2023 event on April 15th at Palmito Ranch Battlefield NHL. It included a litter pick-up, historical marker restoration, and battlefield interpretive area tours. Cure also continued coordinating the placement of interpretive material at the battlefield with the Historic Sites Division (HSD), receiving support from its exhibits team to update panels at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) viewing platform; Cure also assisted in developing content for a second USFWS viewing platform. In coordination with Chairman Nau, the MSP has also reengaged efforts to place a Texas Civil War Monument at Glorieta Pass, New Mexico, and begun the process of placing a Texas Civil War Monument in Franklin, Tennessee, in recognition of the service and sacrifice of Texans who fought at the Battle of Franklin in 1864. Chairman Nau has pledged private support for placement of the latter monument. Cure additionally served as HPD’s representative to the 2023 Preservation Scholars Program selection committee. He will also be supervising one of the preservation scholars, Logan Dovalina, who will assist in preparing the THC’s Oral History Collection for digitization and archiving by the Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC). At the request of TSLAC staff, Cure served as a mentor for eight student exhibit projects that represented Texas at the National History Day contest in June. Lastly, Cure made Texas military history presentations to the Austin Genealogical Society (April 25) and the Bayside Historical Society (May 20).

### MUSEUM SERVICES

Museum Services continued working with TxDOT and the Bullock Museum on the “Consultation and Collaboration” workshop series. In April and May, staff

conducted the remaining four workshops in Longview, Abilene, El Paso, and Palo Duro Canyon State Park, attracting a total of 118 participants. Staff processed workshop evaluations and developed and publicized two companion webinars, “Collaboration Between Museums” and “Indigenous Partners and Tribal Collaboration, Sovereignty and Methodology: An Ndee (Apache) Perspective,” which completed the training series. They also participated in the pre-conference workshop held at a Texas Association of Museums conference and assisted the Heritage Tourism Program in the Museum on Main Street application review. Staff continued to respond to assistance requests, send news bulletins, and plan programming. In June, Museum Services’ email list reached 30,000 subscribers.

## **FEDERAL PROGRAMS**

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

National Register (NR) staff members Gregory Smith, Alyssa Gerszewski, and Bonnie Tipton processed 11 NR nominations for the May State Board of Review (SBR) meeting in Tyler. Approved nominations included the West Downtown Historic District in Austin and the Comanche Downtown Historic District. Staff members are processing nominations for the SBR meeting in September, including those for the Monkey House/Commissary at the San Antonio Zoo, the Houston Light Guard Armory, and Congregation Beth Jacob in Galveston, while Smith and Judy George-Garza began preparation for the meeting. The NPS approved nominations for the Fulwiler Building in Abilene and Dubois Hall on the campus of the University of the Incarnate Word in San Antonio. Smith evaluated 27 federal tax credit projects (Part 1 of the application) and 10 state tax credit projects (Part A of the application). NR program staff continued to process nominations for properties receiving Hurricane Harvey grants.

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

Throughout April, Justin Kockritz and staff from the Archeology Division and Division of Architecture continued to consult extensively with the Federal Aviation Administration and SpaceX, culminating in the SpaceX Starship orbital test flight on April 20th. The test resulted in major damage to the launchpad and created a large debris field near Boca Chica Beach. The THC is continuing to consult with the FAA to assess any damage to historic or archeological resources and to ensure that Port Isabel Lighthouse State Historic Site is not harmed. In April, Kockritz traveled to Galveston for a site visit to the Pelican Island Causeway, the only

remaining bridge of its type in the state, which is under study by TxDOT for future replacement. In May and June, Caitlin Brashear consulted with TxDOT and the City of Fort Worth regarding proposed work to the NR-listed Henderson Street Bridge (SH 199) over the Clear Fork of the Trinity River, which will result in the retention of the original railing while meeting the project’s needs. Charles Peveto met with DOA and local government staff about a proposed development with the potential to affect two NR-listed properties just south of downtown McKinney.

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

Survey Coordinator Leslie Wolfenden attended the Texas Map Society’s spring meeting to learn about early Texas Highway maps and African American sites in Houston; she conducted research at the Julia Ideson Library while there for the African American Travel Guide Survey Project. Wolfenden continued to work with volunteers to gather information on resources listed in historic African American travel guides and started mentoring Preservation Scholar Dfiza Tse for the project, focusing on Houston. Wolfenden gave a presentation on historic resources survey to CHC chairs in June. Work continues on correcting the Texas Historic Sites Atlas for neighborhood surveys.

## **CEMETERY PRESERVATION**

Carlyn Hammons finalized reporting of the Cemetery Program’s Harvey grant project. Staff continues the CHC Cemetery Framework, a series of CHC-oriented webinars that accompany virtual meet-and-greets. Hammons continues to process Historic Texas Cemetery applications and prepare the HTC Program for a new staff-member. Jenny McWilliams continues to work with CHCs to update their county-wide cemetery inventories and coordinate improvements for the five cemeteries listed in the Lana Hughes Nelson Fund for Cemetery Preservation. Educational funds set aside as part of the fund will be utilized this fall.

## **YOUTH EDUCATION**

During this quarter, senior education specialist Linda Miller worked with multiple agency divisions to create learning resources for onsite and digital delivery. In collaboration with leadership from the Historic Sites Division and Friends of the THC, she drafted an initial proposal for potential program components as part of the agency’s education outreach strategic planning process. Miller continues to serve as the liaison for the TPTF Heritage Education grant program.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

---

**Item 6.2**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
July, 2023

### Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations

**Background:**

During the period from 4/01/2023 to 06/23/2023, 24 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	Madre Dolorosa Cemetery
Burleson	Caldwell (v)	Shiloh Baptist Church Cemetery
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Ragsdale Cemetery
Cooke	Callisburg	Akers Cemetery
Coryell	Gatesville (v)	Greenbriar Cemetery
Dallas	Balch Springs	Balch Springs Cemetery
Grayson	Tom Bean (v)	White Rock Cemetery
Henderson	Athens	Fisher Robinson Cemetery
Henderson	Eustace (v)	Goshen Cemetery
Hill	Malone (v)	Walling Cemetery
Houston	Crockett (v)	Old McCann Cemetery
Lubbock	Lubbock	Carlisle Cemetery
Montague	Nocona (v)	Liberty Chapel Cemetery
Montague	St. Jo (v)	Center Point Cemetery
Montgomery	The Woodlands	Mt. Zion Cemetery
Navarro	Eureka	Friendship Cemetery
Reeves	Toyahvale (v)	La Loma Cemetery
Shelby	Center (v)	White Rock Cemetery
Williamson	Georgetown	Citizens Memorial Garden Cemetery
Williamson	Georgetown	Morrow Family Cemetery
Williamson	Taylor (v)	Hargis-Moore Cemetery
Williamson	Granger (v)	Salyer Cemetery
Williamson	Weir (v)	Whitley-Yoes Cemetery
Williamson	Weir (v)	Whitley-Lunsford Cemetery

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

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



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

---

**Item 6.3**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
July 20-21, 2023

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

**Background:**

From April 26, 2023 to July 22, 2023, THC historical marker staff drafted and finalized inscriptions for thirty-nine (39) interpretive markers, now ready for Commission approval.

**Recommended interpretive plaques for approval (30)**

County	Job #	Topic
Atascosa	17AT03	Rancho del Atascoso
Austin	22AU01	National Cemetery
Bastrop	20BP01	Leah Moncure, P.E. 2250
Bastrop	22BP06	Hopewell Rosenwald School
Bexar	23BX01	Gustav Blersch House (RTHL) (Replacement)
Brazos	21BZ06	John N. Johnson
Cameron	17CF09	United States Colored Troops in the Rio Grande Valley
Collin	22COL07	Liberty Baptist Church (Replacement)
Collin	22COL02	Lair Cemetery
Comal	21CM05	Panteon Hidalgo (Hidalgo Cemetery)
Dallas	21DL10	Jane Elkins
Dallas	22DL02	Junior League of Dallas
Duval	22DV01	Santa Cruz Cemetery
Erath	22ER01	Chalk Mountain Masonic Lodge #894 A.F. & A.M.
Fayette	22FY02	The Morgan Family of Plum
Fayette	22FY04	Stevens Chapel UMC
Fayette	22FY01	P. Breymann Building (RTHL)
Fayette	22FY03	La Grange M-K-T ("Katy") Depot
Galveston	20GV05	Jessie McGuire Dent
Galveston	21GV04	Albertine Hall Yeager
Galveston	14GV07	Galveston Seawall
Gonzales	22GZ02	Terryville Community
Grimes	22GM03	St. Louis Cemetery
Hidalgo	21HG01	Hidalgo County's First Oil Well (Replacement)
Jefferson	21JF01	C. Homer and Edith Fuller Chambers Home (RTHL)
Kaufman	21KF02	Reeves Henry
Lubbock	22LU02	Peaceful Gardens Memorial Park
Lubbock	23LU02	Slaton Harvey House (RTHL) (Replacement)
McLennan	22ML02	Alpha Theater (RTHL)
Montague	21MU01	Nocona Cemetery
Nacogdoches	21NA01	Rancho El Salto
Navarro	22NV01	Merrit Drane

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

---

Nueces	21NU01	WWII Meeting of Presidents Camacho and Roosevelt
Rusk	22RK02	Laneville Cemetery
Shelby	21SY01	Providence Missionary Baptist Church
Tarrant	21TR02	Arlington Texas & Pacific Depot and Platform
Tarrant	20TR04	Boykin House (RTHL)
Victoria	22VT01	Zion Lutheran Church of Mission Valley
Wharton	22WH02	St. John Cemetery (HTC)

**Recommended motion (Committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of thirty-nine (39) Official Texas Historical Markers with delegation of authority to the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, working with the Commission chair, to resolve minor textual issues arising after Commission approval.

**Recommended motion (Commission):** Move to adopt approval of the final form and text of thirty-nine (39) 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 staff (AC) 12/15/2022, ed (BB) 5/30/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Atascosa County (Job #17AT03) Subject (Atlas 20148) UTM.  
Location: Poteet, FM 476 at FM 2504

### **RANCHO DEL ATASCOSO**

*Rancho del Atascoso* was the second working ranch established to serve five missions constructed near present-day San Antonio, namely *Misión San José y San Miguel de Aguayo*. This mission was erected in 1720 to Christianize and colonize the local Native Americans and as a safe refuge for those abandoning east Texas missions after French conflict. The first *rancho* for *Misión San José* was *Rancho San Miguel*, which operated until the 1750s. However, travel from the mission to *Rancho San Miguel* proved too inconvenient and too dangerous. The friars built *Rancho del Atascoso* to be closer to *Misión San José*. The *rancho* stretched north of present-day Poteet, and the southern boundary reached just north of the present town of Pleasanton. *Ranchos* were typically very large with loosely defined borders. In 1767 or 1768, Fray Gaspar José de Solís described the *rancho* having "10 droves of mares, 4 droves of mules, 30 harnesses, 1500 yoke of oxen, 5000 head of sheep and goats, and all necessary farming implement, such as plowshares, plows, hoes, axes, bars, etc." *Rancho del Atascoso* was abandoned between 1768-1777 in favor of its successor, *Rancho San Lucas*.

Daily, the *rancho* served as a laboratory where Native American converts would be instructed in the fundamentals of European-style agriculture and stock raising, tending to cows, horses, goats and sheep. Friars, soldiers and civilians also worked to sustain the *ranchos*. Private ranching models followed in the footsteps of these early efforts. When *Misión San José y San Miguel de Aguayo* became secularized in the 1790s, descendants of the native converts and early settlers stayed in the area for generations.

(2017)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 9/29/2022 ed 10.3.22  
18" x 28" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Austin County (Job #22AU01) Subject (Atlas 23595) UTM:  
Location:

### **NATIONAL CEMETERY**

This cemetery has been used as a burial ground since at least 1879, when the Lindemann and Siller families began with a series of unmarked and marked graves. Three Lindemann infants, without birth and death dates, are buried here. The oldest marked grave is for Karel Siller (1814-1879). The land was officially deeded to cemetery trustees in 1893. Further expansions occurred in 1922, 1933 and 1966. The cemetery has been known by several names over the years, including Lindemann Graveyard, Santa Anna Cemetery and National Cemetery. A large number of veterans are buried here. The site continues to be an active burial site for descendants of early settlers and loved ones of all backgrounds.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2010

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 10/21/2021, ed. SEM/BB 2/14/2022, ed 2/13/23, (CTS) 6/9/23

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post (UNDERTOLD)  
Bastrop County (Job #20BP01) Subject WM, EG (Atlas 23247) UTM:  
Location: Bastrop, 1601 Main Street

**LEAH MONCURE, P.E.**  
**(June 7, 1904 - January 17, 1972)**

As the Texas Highway Department's first female engineer, Leah Moncure, P.E., broke barriers at a time when the engineering field was dominated by men. Leah was born in Bastrop to Cassius Lee (C.L.) Moncure, a Bastrop County surveyor and a civil engineer, and Hattie Nuckols Moncure. The family moved into a house on main street in 1911. At an early age, Leah showed an interest in the surveying profession and became familiar with tools, materials and methods, often acting as a draftsman for her father. Early on, doctors predicted that Leah would not grow into adulthood as she was born with a congenital heart defect. However, Leah persevered. She graduated in 1925 from Baylor University with high honors and a double major in mathematics and education. As she looked for an engineering opportunity, she found her options limited. Moncure taught in Houston for a year before working for a consulting firm.

Realizing that she needed a degree in civil engineering to pursue the career of her dreams, Leah enrolled at the University of Texas at Austin (UT Austin), School of Engineering and graduated in 1937. On April 22, 1938, Leah Moncure became engineer no. 2250, the state's first woman to register as a professional engineer and the only licensed female for a number of years. Moncure also became the first female life member of the National Society of Professional Engineers. Moncure worked for the Texas Highway Department for 32 years, specializing in research, right-of-way, and road design in east Texas and Austin. Leah retired in 1964 and moved back to her childhood home on Main Street. In 1965, a scholarship for female engineering students at UT Austin was established in her name. Moncure died in 1972 and is buried in Bastrop's Fairview Cemetery.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/8/2022, ed (BB) 10/6/22, (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Bastrop County (Job #22BP06) Subject 23683 (Atlas) UTM:  
Location: Cedar Creek, 690 SH 21 West

### **HOPEWELL ROSENWALD SCHOOL**

After Emancipation, education was a key pathway to economic prosperity for African Americans. However, funds were often scarce, and advocates experienced significant disparities in public monies appropriated for black education. Booker T. Washington (1856-1915) inspired Julius Rosenwald (1862-1932), president of Sears, Roebuck and Co., to give financial assistance to build school facilities for African American students. From 1920 to 1932, the Rosenwald Foundation helped build 5,357 schools across the south, including more than 500 built in Texas.

Hopewell Rosenwald School was built on Bastrop County land that had belonged to Martin (1848-1912) and Sophia (1858-1935) McDonald, who were enslaved as children. In 1876, the couple purchased 83 acres of land and began a successful farm. They advocated land ownership and education, and by 1906, expanded their own farm to include 1,100 acres. In 1919, one-and-a-half acres and a monetary grant were deeded from the McDonald estate for a church and school to serve the Hopewell community. The school, completed in 1921, was paid for through public funds, money raised from the African American community, and a grant from the Rosenwald fund. Artelia McDonald Brown, daughter of Martin and Sophia, was the first teacher. Initially an elementary school, Hopewell was later reclassified as a one-year and then two-year high school. The frame school building features a gable roof with exposed rafter ends, wood siding and large multi-pane windows. Hopewell school continued to serve the community until the late 1950s, when reorganization and integration of public schools rendered Rosenwald schools obsolete. The school, central to the educational, cultural and social lives of the community, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2015.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM), 7/5/2012, rev (BB) 7/11/12, 8/14/12, rev (AC) 3/28/23,  
(CTS) 6/9/23

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Bexar County (Job #11BX01) Subject (Atlas 16997) UTM;

Location: San Antonio, 213 Washington Street

### **GUSTAV BLERSCH HOUSE**

This house is one of three standing antebellum structures in the King William Historic District. Gustav Blersch, a German immigrant, importer and retail dealer, built this two-story limestone home in 1860 with designer Gustave Freisleben and contractor John Hermann Kampmann. Blersch sold the property to banker James T. Thornton in 1871. The Thorntons enlarged the house, adding a two-story rear wing and bay window. From 1883 to 1905, the home was owned by numerous families. In 1905, it was purchased by William Clarkson. By the 1930s, a sleeping porch was added and the back porches enclosed. The home was sold to cousins Bill and Elsa Buss Watson in 1948. It remained in that family for many decades.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2011

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 1/12/2023, ed (BB) 4/12/23, (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Brazos County (Job #21BZ06) Subject (Atlas 23472) UTM:  
Location: 300 E. 26th St., Bryan, TX

### JOHN N. JOHNSON

Born in Montgomery County, Maryland, around 1853 to Stephen, a preacher, and Delia, a laundress, John N. Johnson was an early African American attorney and civil rights activist. When he was a child, his father was murdered. He and his mother then moved to Washington, D.C. After Johnson graduated from high school, he styled himself "Professor John N. Johnson" and began teaching. In 1876, Johnson married Virginian Cornelia Coe. Shortly after, their son, John, was born. The young family moved to Texas by 1879. Johnson continued teaching in Limestone, Robertson and Brazos counties. He began advocating on behalf of the black population. In 1879, Johnson briefly considered joining the "Exodusters," black citizens migrating to Kansas to escape race-based horrors of the post-Reconstruction era, but he ultimately stayed in Texas.

Wishing to advance his advocacy, Johnson originally planned to become a journalist, but abandoned that plan in favor of studying the law. After being twice denied by the District Court of Bryan, Johnson was admitted to practice law in Oct. 1882. There were about 12 practicing black lawyers in Texas at the time. In February the next year, he was the first African American admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Texas. He sought to use his legal prowess to fight racial injustices. In August 1883, Johnson filed six lawsuits in Brazos County against the Houston & Texas Central Railway for charging African Americans full price tickets while relegating them to sub-par accommodations. Johnson ultimately lost these lawsuits. At the same time, Johnson served as defense counsel in the case *Perry Cavitt v. State of Texas*. Johnson remained politically active, sometimes serving as Chairman of the Brazos County Republican Convention. Johnson returned to Washington, D.C. around 1891 and worked as a pension office clerk until his death on March 13, 1906. The *Washington Bee* remembered Johnson as "a great advocate of justice and right."

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS



Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 12/12/2022, ed (BB) 2/28/23, (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Cameron County (Job #17CF09) Subject (Atlas 20151) UTM:  
Location: SH 4 (Boca Chica Boulevard), Palmito Ranch Battlefield

**UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS  
IN THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY**

After General Order No. 143 created Union regiments exclusively for African American troops in 1863, the 62nd, 87th and 91st infantry regiments of the United States Colored Troops (USCT) arrived in the Rio Grande Valley by the fall of that same year. The first soldiers arrived as part of the strategic Union blockade of Brazos Santiago. For a year, Union forces monitored the confederate occupation of forts and trade along the border. During the Battle of Palmito Ranch on May 12-13, 1865, Union forces consisted of roughly 250 troops of the 62nd USCT, 50 from the 2nd Texas Cav. (US), and later, 200 from the 34th Indiana infantry.

After the Confederacy surrendered, the USCT was instrumental in the post-war stabilization of the Rio Grande Valley. In late May 1865, 16,000 USCT troops arrived with orders to guard the river and secure the area, operating from Fort Brown at Brownsville, Ringgold Barracks at Rio Grande City, Fort McIntosh at Laredo and Fort Duncan at Eagle Pass. Troops stationed at Brazos Santiago and White's Ranch, including the 62nd, 87th, 91st and 25th corps, built a railroad between the two points. Various USCT regiments stationed at Fort Brown, including the 19th and 114th, built a pontoon bridge across the Rio Grande and invaded Matamoros. USCT occupied the area until July 1867, when the 117th left Ringgold Barracks. Before and after their deployment, members of the 62nd raised money to found Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri.

With the last USCT troops mustered out, many outstanding service members, such as George Owens, reenlisted in the new African American regiments formed in 1866: the 9th and 10th cavalry and the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st infantry, redesignated the 24th and 25th in 1869. These regiments would later be known as the Buffalo soldiers. Buffalo soldiers would return to Texas to fight in the Indian Wars of the 1870s and 1880s.

(2017)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (TEN), 11/23/22, ed (BB) 2/17/23  
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Collin County (Job #22COL07) Subject (Atlas) UTM:  
Location: 5701 W. Park Blvd, Plano

### **LIBERTY BAPTIST CHURCH**

Settlers met for worship in Henry Cook's remote log cabin known as "Lonesome House." Liberty Baptist Church was formed on Feb. 16, 1850. Elder Eli Witt served until 1856 as the first pastor. In a few years the congregation built a log meetinghouse on this land which belonged to J.F. Purcell. In 1885 a new white frame structure was erected. The following year Purcell deeded this one-acre tract to the fellowship. This brick structure was erected in 1976. Liberty Baptist Church is the oldest Baptist congregation in continuous service in Collin County.

(1979)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), (BB) ed 2/24/23, 4/12/23, (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post, ed 2/24/23, 4/12/23 Collin County (Job  
#22COL02) Subject (Atlas 23603) UTM:  
Location: Anna, 1114 Ferguson Pkwy

### **LAIR CEMETERY**

In the 1850s, North Texas attracted settlers from border states like Kentucky with the promise of inexpensive land for farming and stock raising. One such man was Dr. William Dixon Lair (1814-1887), a pioneer physician, former Kentucky state legislator, and devout Baptist lay preacher and regional leader in the denomination. In 1857, he briefly settled in Grayson County. After the death of his second wife in 1858, he and his eight children moved to Collin County. In 1860, he married his third wife, Sallie Jane McWhorter (1836-1909), and he established a farm in the area that would become Anna. Dr. Lair traveled by horseback to see patients in northern Collin County, southern Grayson County and western Fannin County. He was also a senator in the Texas legislature, first in 1863 and again from 1879-1883.

In 1863, Dr. Lair purchased land in two adjoining surveys from his new wife's distant cousin, J.C. Portman, who had purchased it from Christopher Riffe, Portman's brother-in-law, in 1859. Although no graves are mentioned on the deeds, a small graveyard started in 1855 with the death of a young child, John C. Riffe. By the time Dr. Lair purchased the property, there were four graves, including his daughter who died a few months earlier. Burials of members of the Lair and Riffe families and their descendants continued with 26 having been buried by 1910. Today, there are 39 known graves, including four known veterans' graves: three Confederate soldiers and one Union soldier. The last person to be buried in Lair Cemetery was William Brown (1906-1968). Some monuments and gravestones have suffered damage in recent years, but restoration work has been undertaken. Today, Lair Cemetery serves as a reminder of early settlers and the lives and history they witnessed.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (JJR), 3/22/2022, ed (BB) 9/26/22, 2/13/23, 4/12/23, ed (CTS) 6/21/23

27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post

Comal County (Job #21CM05) Subject GY, RC, MC (Atlas 23473) UTM:

Location: New Braunfels, 310 S. Peace Avenue

### **PANTEÓN HIDALGO (HIDALGO CEMETERY)**

Comal County developed as a population center during the 1890s. The arrival of the railroad and the growth of the agricultural and mining industries provided job opportunities for those leaving the economic and political instability of Mexico. Many migrants to the area settled in New Braunfels. Over time, a need for a cemetery developed. In 1920, a local organization, *Asociación Mutualista de Beneficencia* (Hidalgo Mexican Cemetery Association), established a burial ground for its members. Modeled after similar groups in Mexico, monthly membership fees along with extra dues paid whenever a member died covered for burial costs and provided financial support for the family of the deceased.

The cemetery, originally recognized as San Juan Bautista in the late 1800s, began on three lots of land, with additional lots purchased in 1920, 1935 and 1951. The layout features an informal design, reminiscent of cemeteries in Mexican villages. Many of the grave markers are homemade with hand-carved inscriptions, rustic artwork and Catholic-inspired designs. There are dedicated sections for children and unmarked graves. Known burials took place between the late 1800s to the 1950s. Notable burials include many veterans along with community activists Francisco Estevez (1861-1959), cofounder of the cemetery, and Professor Gregorio José María Cardona (1876-1920), who successfully petitioned for a Mexican school. Panteón Hidalgo Cemetery represents the history and culture of New Braunfels' Mexican working-class community, including many migrants in search of new opportunities who brought their traditions and identities to the community. The cemetery also represents the Mexican American community's impact on the cultural, economic and industrial growth of New Braunfels.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (TEN) 11/2/22, ed (BB) 3/6/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Dallas County (Job #21DL10) Subject AA, WN (Atlas 23474) UTM:  
Location: Dallas, 263 Commerce St.

### **JANE ELKINS**

Jane Elkins is significant to Dallas County and statewide history. Born into slavery around 1800, she was the first documented enslaved person purchased in Dallas County, which was created by the Texas Legislature in 1846. On March 17, 1844, Edward Welborn transferred ownership of Jane to John Young for \$400. Around 44 years old, she was described as being "sound in body and mind, and a slave for life." Young then sold Jane to Smith E. Elkins and his wife America. After her husband died, the widow Elkins leased Jane out to Andrew Wisdom, a widower with young children. Jane worked as their caretaker. Wisdom was found bludgeoned to death in 1853. Contemporary accounts are meager, but a *Galveston Daily News* article published on August 28, 1880, reported that Jane had accused a "prominent citizen of the county" of committing the crime. Despite Jane being the one to alert authorities, she quickly became the sole and primary suspect.

In the case of *State of Texas vs. Jane (a slave), case #188*, Jane was indicted on May 10, 1853, convicted and tried by an all-white, male jury on May 16 and sentenced to murder in the first degree on May 17. Jane had no representation during her trial, no witnesses were called and no formal investigation took place. She was hanged just ten days later outside the Dallas courthouse, on May 27, 1853. Records indicate her body was buried in a shallow grave near the courthouse but later exhumed and used for medical research.

Many details of Jane Elkins' life remain unknown. But her place in history is secured as the first recorded enslaved person purchased in Dallas County and as the first woman to be legally hanged in the State of Texas.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 11/23/2022, ed. (CTS) 6/9/23  
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Dallas County (Job #22DL02) Subject (Atlas 23554) UTM:  
Location: Dallas, 8003 Inwood Drive

### **JUNIOR LEAGUE OF DALLAS**

In 1922, a group of ten civic-minded women formed the Dallas chapter of the Association of Junior Leagues. Eva O'Neill was voted the chapter's first president. Early charitable efforts focused on women and children. In response to economic challenges in the 1930s, the league concentrated efforts to assist the unemployed. During World War II, league members spearheaded war-related efforts in addition to regular service. In the 1950s, the league expanded its focus to include special education and juvenile mental health. For the past century, the league has partnered with local organizations and generously given volunteer hours, scholarships, grants and trained countless women for civic and charitable leadership in the Dallas area.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/21/22, ed (BB) 10/6/22, rev 11/30/22. 2/22/23, 3/3/23, 4/12/23, (CTS) 6/9/23

27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post

Duval County (Job #22DV01) Subject (Atlas 23538) UTM.

Location:

### **SANTA CRUZ CEMETERY**

The settlement of the Santa Cruz community dates back to 1859 when Jose Maria Martinez (1822-1885) and his wife, Julia Gonzalez (1816-1903), left Guardado de Arriba, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and settled on the north bank of Los Olmos creek. They named their ranch Santa Cruz. The couple brought their six children, Esteban, Genovevo, Jose Maria, Maximo, Victoriana, Agustina and her husband Agapito Saenz and daughter Benita. Their daughter Victoriana married Saturnino Vera in the nearby village of Concepcion. Also accompanying them was Julia's brother, Benito Gonzalez, and his wife, Viviana Elizondo. The Martinez, Gonzalez, Saenz, and Vera families would amass over 29,000 acres, raising 12,000 head of sheep, 1,000 head of cattle, and 988 horses and mules. In the late 1800s, Agapito and Agustina Saenz took over the Santa Cruz Ranch. Their daughter, Benita (1855-1876), is the first burial in Santa Cruz Cemetery. Jose Maria, Julia, and all but one of their children are buried in the Santa Cruz Cemetery. Victoriana is buried in the nearby Vera Cemetery.

In the early twentieth century, the name was changed to Santa Cruz Community Cemetery. However, the cemetery continued to be owned by the Saenz family. The cemetery is still active, mostly for descendants of Agapito and Agustina Saenz. However, several other surnames are present on headstones. At least three war veterans have their final resting place at Santa Cruz. The cemetery features four *bóvedas*, or above ground crypts. They are for: Agustina Saenz (1839-1913), Agapito Saenz (1833-1916), Anastacio Saenz Vela (1892-1926) and Daniel Saenz, who died at age nine. The Santa Cruz Cemetery, still owned by the Oscar Saenz family, provides a final resting place for these established and intrepid landowners and their descendants.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 9/22/2022, ed (BB) 10/27/22, 4/24/23  
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Erath County (Job #22ER01) Subject (Atlas 23579) UTM.  
Location:

**CHALK MOUNTAIN MASONIC**

**LODGE #894 A.F. & A.M.**

Fourteen charter members organized Chalk Mountain Masonic Lodge on Dec. 8, 1904. Joe Dotson was elected the first worshipful master. Lodge member J.H. Underwood built a two-story frame building by 1908 with a first floor grocery store and second story lodge assembly space. Meetings occurred on Saturdays on or after a full moon. The store closed in the 1930s but the lodge continued to meet on the upper floor until 1989. Stacy Bright donated a new one-acre site about 1/4 mile away. At the new location, the lodge built a concrete block first floor, then moved the original historic second floor on May 6, 1989. The lodge continues with a dedicated band of masons in service to the area.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS



Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/6/2022, ed (BB) 9/21/22, rev 10/26/22, (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Fayette County (Job #22FY02) Subject (Atlas 23536) UTM:  
Location: 247 Plum Main Street, Plum, TX 78952

### **THE MORGAN FAMILY OF PLUM**

In 1883, the widowed Martha Jane Taylor Morgan (1832-1884) set out from Tennessee to settle in Fayette County. She was accompanied by her four children: Lafayette T. Morgan (1856-1927), Cornelia F. Morgan Worrell (1858-1895), William Artie Morgan (1860-1928) and John Lafayette Morgan Jr (1862-1946). William Morgan was hired as an operator for the Farmers' Alliance cotton gin that once stood on this site. In 1887, the Taylor, Bastrop & Houston Railway extended its line through the area, prompting development for new posts of potential economic growth. In 1889, the three Morgan brothers purchased the cotton gin from the farmers' alliance and moved it three blocks closer to the railroad, where it operated until the 1970s. With this site now empty, William Morgan and his wife Delta (Meyer) built their house here. The same year, Lafayette Morgan, along with John H. Killough and J.H. Drisdale, purchased 20.6 acres of land for 600 dollars and platted the town of Plum, named after nearby Plum Grove Baptist Church.

The Morgan brothers continued to expand, and between 1900-1926, they owned a successful 2500-acre farm, two cotton gins, a saloon and a mercantile. In 1924, the original Morgan house was relocated to the back of the property, and William and Delta built a large house that hosted many community gatherings. In the 1950s and 60s, the Morgan family continued their tradition of religious activity, serving as trustees and core members of the local Baptist church. The Morgan family's dedication to the small town of Plum contributed to the growth and prosperity of this community for generations.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 8/10/2022, ed (BB) 12/12/22  
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Fayette County (Job #22FY04) Subject (Atlas 23680) UTM:  
Location: 309 Wolters Ave, Schulenburg, TX

### **STEVENS CHAPEL UMC**

Meeting together for over a century, Stevens Chapel UMC is one of the oldest African American churches in Schulenburg. In 1893, during a time of segregation, the African American community created a place to worship on Eilers Street named Stephen Methodist Church. The Reverend Bank Stephen was the first pastor. The church moved to Wolters Avenue and was rebuilt in 1939 under the leadership of the Reverend T.H. Bryant. After a merger in 1968, the church became known as Stevens Chapel United Methodist Church. The front-gabled frame building features a modified rectangular floor plan with subsequent rear additions. The church, which is no longer segregated, continues to foster good relationships with the community in the surrounding area.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2022  
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/26/2022, ed. (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Fayette County (Job #22FY01) Subject (Atlas 23513) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N  
Location: 523 North Main Street, Schulenburg, TX

### **P. BREYMANN BUILDING**

This stone and brick commercial building was constructed in 1883 by pharmacist Paul Alexander Breymann (1846-1898). After immigrating to the United States from Germany in 1872, Breymann worked for pharmaceutical companies in Baltimore and Houston before moving to Schulenburg and opening his own pharmacy and drug store business. In 1876, he married Anna Carlson (1856-1937). The Breymann building's materials proved wise ten years after construction when, in 1893, a massive fire destroyed many buildings along Main Street due to their predominately wooden construction. The fire brigade was dispatched and used their modern hand pump to fight the fire, but in the end, it was the Breymann building that halted the flames from spreading to the eastern portion of downtown. The stone still carries char marks from the fire.

Upon Breymann's death in 1898, the business passed to his son, also named Paul Alexander Breymann. In these years, the establishment also became the School Book Depository and a place to purchase cut glass, china and jewelry. After his death in 1935, the third generation of the Breymann family, Paul Anthony, operated the pharmacy until his untimely death in 1949. For the next ten years, the pharmacy was operated by Paul Anthony's widow, Rena (Heiss) Breymann (1907-2002). In 1959, she sold the building to Justin V. Bartos, ending 86 years of operation as a pharmacy and drug store.

Current ownership undertook renovations to the building, while making careful note to preserve the extensive history. The P. Breymann building has occupied Schulenburg's Main Street District for nearly 150 years, a historic vestige of this town center.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/30/2022, ed (BB) 10/24/22, rev 4/24/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Fayette County (Job #22FY03) Subject (Atlas 23569) UTM:  
Location:

### **LA GRANGE M-K-T ("KATY") DEPOT**

In the mid to late nineteenth century, the town of La Grange wanted a rail line for increased commerce and prestige. The first railroad, a Southern Pacific tap line, arrived in 1880. However, demand for railroads continued to grow. Not to be outdone, the Taylor, Bastrop & Houston Railway, a subsidiary of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad ("M-K-T" or "Katy,") built a line from the north that reached La Grange on August 17, 1887. The new line was widely celebrated since it connected farmers with northern markets. The M-K-T passenger depot was concurrently built to serve riders. However, on March 19, 1897, the M-K-K depot suffered a devastating fire which destroyed the building. It was rebuilt in November of the same year and has stood in the same location since.

The building has a distinctive green and yellow exterior, while the interior consists of an office with ticket windows, operator's desk, telegraph and semaphore controls and two waiting rooms, a remnant of Jim Crow laws. Attached to the depot was an elevated freight area situated on a pier and beam foundation, measuring about 22 by 18 feet.

In 1911, a notable train carried former President Theodore Roosevelt, who stopped and spoke for five minutes to a large crowd of citizens. However, rail could not compete with the rise of the automobile. Service slowed midcentury. The Southern Pacific line abandoned its track between Glidden and La Grange, leaving only the Katy operating here. The Katy ended passenger service to La Grange in 1957, and in 1967, ended passenger service nationwide. M-K-T was absorbed into the Union Pacific Railroad in 1988, and freight trains continue to utilize the tracks. The company closed its office in the depot in 1983. Since then, the city of La Grange has restored the depot as a museum to celebrate their transportation history.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (ABL) 6/9/2021, ed (AC) 4.25.23, (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Galveston County (Job #20GV05) Subject WN, AA (Atlas 23251) UTM:  
Location: Galveston, 2222 28<sup>th</sup> Street

### **JESSIE MAY McGUIRE DENT**

Born in Galveston on March 24, 1892 to Robert and Alberta (Mabson) McGuire, Jessie May McGuire Dent was an important Galveston Civil Rights figure. In 1909, she graduated as valedictorian from Central High School. While a student at Howard University, she became one of the 22 founding members of Delta Sigma Theta sorority in 1913. Delta Sigma Theta would become one of the most important black sororities in America. After graduating from Howard, McGuire Dent returned to Central High School as girls' dean and Latin teacher. She married Thomas Dent in 1924, and they had one child, Thomas Henry Dent, Jr. McGuire Dent was an active member of the Galveston community, belonging to Avenue L Missionary Baptist Church, the Red Cross, NAACP, Galveston's Community Chest, the Colored Independent Voters League and the Colored Teachers State Association of Texas. In 1941, she established what is now the Galveston Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta.

McGuire Dent is most known for the 1943 case *Jessie McGuire Dent, et al vs. The Board of Trustees of the Public Free Schools of the City of Galveston, Texas, et al*. The case was the second to demand equal pay for African American teachers, deans, secretaries and principals filed by the NAACP in Texas. The court ruled that the Galveston School District must pay African Americans equally, regardless of whether the employee was educated in segregated schools. McGuire Dent died March 12, 1948, and is buried in Lakeview Cemetery. In honor of her contributions to the sorority, education and community, the Galveston Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta named their scholarship for Galveston County High School graduates after her. In 1999, Galveston named its recreation center, on the site of her family home, in honor of McGuire Dent for her contributions to the city and equality for African Americans.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (TEN) 6/27/2022, ed. (AC) 4/25/23, (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Galveston County (Job #21GV04) Subject AA, WN, OR (Atlas 23478) UTM:  
Location: Galveston, 1111 32<sup>nd</sup> St

### **ALBERTINE HALL YEAGER**

Born in 1897 in Palestine, Texas, Albertine "Mama" (Hall) Yeager was a beloved African American philanthropist who devoted her life to helping Galveston's children. Albertine moved to the island in 1917. That same year, she married Charles Yeager, and together they founded the Yeager Children's Home at 1111 32nd Street. The home kept children of war widows while they worked and then opened to homeless children. By the 1930s, the children's home functioned as a nursery and kindergarten and had over 60 regulars, but often had up to 108 children a day as it did not turn away children needing help. Yeager accepted children regardless of race or religion, which garnered support across racial and religious lines. By the 1950s, Yeager Children's Home began to attract more supporters and held a diverse and prominent board with members such as Dr. Henry Jameson, T.D. Armstrong, Randall Sterling and Dorthea Lewis Wynn. Support also came from the Harris and Eliza Kempner Fund and Milton "Steamboat" Fleming, a veteran and entrepreneur. When Albertine died in 1969, the organization had helped over 1,000 children.

In order to honor her contribution to the community, a tree and plaque were dedicated in 1975 by the American Legion Post 614 "on behalf of our gold star mothers" which sits behind the Yeager Youth Cultural Center. In 1988 the Yeager Children's Home merged with the Galveston Children's Home, the Lasker Home and the YWCA of Galveston to become The Children's Center, Inc (TCCI) to provide childcare, foster care and shelter for Galveston youth. The Yeager Children's Home became the Yeager Youth Crisis Center which focused on helping homeless and runaway youth. The TCCI continues the legacy that "Mama" Yeager had begun over a hundred years ago helping children in need.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 1/17/2023  
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Galveston County (Job #14GV07) Subject (Atlas 17971) UTM.  
Location: NW Intersection of 6th and Market St

## **GALVESTON SEAWALL**

### **6TH STREET SECTION**

After the catastrophic destruction and loss of life caused by the legendary 1900 hurricane, Galveston City officials authorized creation of a seawall to protect from future storms. The project was completed in stages. The original 12-foot-high seawall, finished in 1904, ran east along the gulf starting at 39th Street and curved north along 6th Street, ending at Strand Street, following the general path of destruction of the 1900 hurricane. Later, the 6th Street section was buried as further eastward sections of the island were raised to protect new eastern developments. In 2012, an excavation project revealed a portion of the original section of the seawall on what was then the UTMB campus.

(2014)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/21/2022, rev. (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Gonzales County (Job #22GZ02) Subject (Atlas) UTM:  
Location:

### **TERRYVILLE COMMUNITY**

Around the time of Emancipation, African Americans made up 30% of the total population in Gonzales County. Legend says the plantation owners came together to give five acres of land for a community of their newly freed slaves. Part of these five acres included the old slavery-era "burying ground," where slaves who had died were buried, generally in unmarked graves. The slaves named their new community Terryville, in honor of Milam Terry, the only free black person in Gonzales County before the Civil War. Upon these five acres, the black citizens grew Terryville into a thriving self-contained community during the Reconstruction Era. The only historic feature of Terryville that remains is the cemetery, its marked and unmarked graves a testament to the generations of work and sacrifice made by the black community of Gonzales County.

Records of Terryville are scarce, but existing documentation suggests a community in which these formerly enslaved people built a life for themselves and set their families up for prosperity and success. By 1876, a Terryville school served elementary students. Terryville's school joined a district which had the distinction as being the only one in the county to include only black schools. Other community institutions included a Baptist church and general store. Its citizens contributed to the economy and commerce of Gonzales County. The town of Terryville eventually faded, except for the cemetery. For the decades it existed, Terryville was a place where Texans, free from bondage, flourished.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS



Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/21/2022, rev. 2/22/2023, 4/19/2023, (CTS) 6/21/23  
18" x 28" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Grimes County (Job #22GM03) Subject (Atlas 23670) UTM:  
Location: Iola, CR 103

### **ST. LOUIS CEMETERY**

This African American cemetery has been known under many names, including Maccedar, Howard and Iola Cemetery. The name St. Louis is due to affiliation with St. Louis Baptist Church in Iola, which operated from the 1890s-1980s. The oldest recorded burial is that of Jerry McKeiver (1811-1895). Veterans of World War I, World War II and Vietnam are buried at St. Louis. Notable burials include local civil rights icons, such as Birdie "Doll" Lofton and Emmitt Leon Mitchell; religious leaders, such as Johnnie Gilbert and Emmitt James; and those who made significant community impacts: Finner Mitchell, a farmer, and James Gibbs, one of the largest black landowners in Iola. St. Louis is a testament to the history witnessed by these ancestors.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM\_AC) 6/21/2021, ed 12/21/22, 2/17/23, (CTS) 6/21/23  
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post (REPLACEMENT)  
Hidalgo County (Job #21HG01) Subject (Atlas 2470) UTM;  
Location: La Joya, US 83 Relief Route, about 1.7 miles west (TxDOT ROW)

### **HIDALGO COUNTY'S FIRST OIL WELL**

Hidalgo County's long relationship with the oil and gas industry began near this site when the John M. Lawrence No. 1 oil well was brought on September 18, 1934 by veteran driller Otto C. Woods (1882-1956), working on behalf of Heep Oil of Houston. Drilling commenced March 13, 1935 and reached a depth of 2753 feet. An audience of more than 250 spectators watched as the oil began shooting up thirty feet, according to local newspapers. The well flowed 1,000 or more barrels a day. At first, the oil formed a lake beside the well. Drilling was completed March 25, 1935, and the well was plugged July 5, 1940. By the end of the century, Hidalgo County produced 20 million barrels of oil.

(1968, 2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 12/5/2022, ed (BB) 3/6/23, rev 4/18/23, (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Jefferson County (Job #21JF01) Subject (Atlas 23298) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N  
Location: 2240 Calder Ave, Beaumont, TX

### **C. HOMER AND EDITH FULLER CHAMBERS HOME**

This home connects two major early Beaumont industries: lumber and oil. William Hardee Turner (1869-1933) and his wife, Florence (Stovall) Turner (1877-1936), built the house in 1907. It is highly likely that the pine lumber used came from the local Turner & Nabers Company, of which Hardee Turner was the principal owner. In 1914, the Turners sold their home to Charles Homer Chambers (1878-1952) and Edith (Fuller) Chambers (1877-1964). Their family included two daughters, Jennie Ruth (1902-1989) and Florence (1912-2004). Born in Luling, Homer found early success in the hardware business and came to Beaumont to participate in the oil boom. From 1930-1934, he served on the Beaumont city council. In 1935, he and business partner C.D. Edwards founded the Chambers and Edwards Oil Company. Ruth received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Randolph-Macon Women's College in 1923; Florence graduated in 1933 with a Bachelor of Arts from Southwestern University. After contributing to the war effort, the sisters enjoyed hobbies such as gardening and genealogy, becoming active in the Daughters of the American Revolution. The sisters never married, and Florence resided in the Chambers home until 2002. Before Florence passed, she established the C. Homer and Edith Fuller Chambers Foundation.

In 1924, extensive remodeling took place in neoclassical style. This included a two-story addition with a sun parlor on the first floor and a sleeping porch on the second. On the front façade, four large Doric columns were added. The roof was extended and a triangular pediment was added. On the second floor, a bathroom was added above the butler's pantry. Most of the interiors received an upgrade at this time and thereafter were never modernized. The sisters never brought air conditioning or a television into the home. Today, the home is a historical snapshot of 1920s Beaumont.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 12/27/2022, ed (BB) 5/19/23 rev 6/15/23, (CTS) 6/21/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Kaufman County (Job #21KF02) Subject (Atlas 23482) UTM:  
Location: Forney, 210 E. Broad St.

### **REEVES HENRY**

Born in Gregg County in 1859 to farmers and laborers William and Mariah Henry, Reeves Henry was a prominent local African American businessman in Kaufman County. In 1880, he married Carrie Echols (b. 1864). The couple would have nine children: Felix, Josephine, Arthur Lee, Maria, Ada, Devonia, Dave, Daisy and Zaing. The Henrys moved from Gregg County to Kaufman County sometime in the 1890s. Henry had received machinist training and sometimes repaired locomotives. In Kaufman County, he established a blacksmith shop. He also repaired automobiles, wagons, carriages and accessories. Many times, this meant "making do" or crafting repairs out of items deemed to be junk. Forney native Hubert Feagin remembered Reeves Henry as a mechanical "genius" due to his ingenuity, inventiveness and problem-solving skills. In 1907 and 1921, Henry filed patents for cotton chopping machines.

Success continued as Henry earned a reputation for excellence in both his mechanical skill and customer service. Even though the rise of Jim Crow laws made life difficult for African Americans, Henry seemed to be well respected by all. Henry opened a new shop at the corner of Center Street and Pacific Street sometime before 1914m and business boomed. About that time, he built a home four blocks to the southeast at Broad and Pine. The Henry home was the first black-owned house in Forney to have a telephone. He was possibly the wealthiest black man in Forney at that time. In 1925, the Henry Blacksmith Shop was demolished to make way for construction of the B.A. Badgett Gin. Henry died on November 4, 1930, and was buried in Prairie View Cemetery. His grave is unmarked. Reeves Henry's ingenuity and skill during a time when Forney was adopting the new conveniences that would shape twentieth century life makes him an important early citizen worthy to be remembered.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/20/2022, rev. (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Lubbock County (Job #22LU02) Subject (Atlas 23588) UTM:  
Location: Woodrow, 15602 Loop 493

### **PEACEFUL GARDENS MEMORIAL PARK**

In 1963, George Assiter (1920-2006) purchased ten acres to develop as a cemetery with individually named gardens (sections A-F). Peaceful Gardens has grown to over 23 acres and nearly 13,000 interments. Since the beginning, the cemetery emphasized a park-like atmosphere, evident in the landscaping of trees, flowers and shrubs. Additionally, the cemetery's grave markers were all flat, with no upright monuments. The first burials were Patsy Mojica (1933-1963) and her daughter Tammy (1962-1963), who were involved in a tragic car accident. The cemetery has been expanded to the west several times. The chapel, built in 1970, includes an underground mausoleum, one of the first of its kind in the area.

The cemetery hosts a number of distinctive features. Section L offers lots that accommodate those who practice Islamic burial rituals. Several artistic decorations are present throughout. In 1967, the cemetery opened a pet cemetery, which is the final resting place of more than 1,700 dogs, cats, birds, snakes and one pony.

Burials include veterans of every major U.S. Conflict since World War I. Many grave markers have iconography that denote membership in a fraternal order. The masonic garden is denoted with a granite altar statue, but mason burials appear throughout the cemetery, along with Shriners and eastern star members. Well-known persons buried here include noted restaurateur and music patron, Christopher B. "Stubb" Stubblefield (1931-1995), and professional baseball player, Donnie Moore (1954-1989).

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 3/16/2023, ed (BB) 4/11/23, (CTS) 6/21/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Lubbock County (Job #23LU02) Subject (Atlas) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N  
Location: 400 Railroad Ave, Slaton

### **SLATON HARVEY HOUSE**

The city of Slaton has historic ties to the railroad. For decades, this site was ranchland until the Santa Fe Railroad sought a location for a division point to service trains. The Santa Fe bought the land in April 1911, naming the townsite for rancher and banker O.L. Slaton. Passenger and freight service became central to the economy, and the company built a passenger depot and Harvey House the following year. Scottish immigrant Fred Harvey created the Harvey House Chain in 1876, partnering with the Santa Fe Railway, which built the restaurants and provided space on their trains for food and supplies. Harvey provided the equipment, management and hospitality staff, including hostesses known as Harvey Girls.

The Slaton Harvey House served efficient but elegant meals to 42 passengers at a time around a horseshoe-shaped counter on the first floor, which also housed the kitchen, bakery, gift shop and manager's office. The manager and his family and the Harvey Girls roomed on the second floor. The Slaton Harvey House, a commercial and social center, operated for thirty years, briefly reopening to serve troops during World War II. The building remained a passenger depot until 1969; the railroad later converted it into a freight depot and operations center before vacating the property in the 1980s. Slaton citizens coordinated the preservation and restoration of their landmark building.

The two-story mission revival Slaton Harvey House features one-foot-thick concrete walls, an arcaded trackside pavilion with stepped parapet, overhanging eaves with brackets, divided light windows and a flat upper story parapet decorated with the Santa Fe Railway company symbol.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2007

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/7/2022, rev. 5/23/2023

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

McLennan County (Job #22ML02) Subject (Atlas 23590) UTM: 14 000000E 000000N

Location: 221 Clifton Street, Waco, TX 76704

### **ALPHA THEATER**

Waco began showing motion pictures at the turn of the century, but more than forty years later, Waco's black movie-going population still experienced racial discrimination, segregation and discomfort when attempting to see a film. If they were allowed in white cinemas at all, they often had to sit in segregated balconies or rent an auditorium. While serving in World War II, three Waco servicemen, Heyward Weaver Jr (1921-2005), Edward D. Bonner Jr (1919-1986) and George L. Pryor (1918-1963), shared these frustrations and drew up plans for a movie theater that catered to black audiences in Waco. They purchased two lots at 221 Clifton Street in east Waco for \$1800 in 1946. Because of systemic racism in the finance industry, they had trouble securing a loan, but with a combination of investments and loans, were able to successfully construct the Alpha Theater. The 500-seat facility opened in 1947. It was built in the streamline moderne style and features a top-curved theater façade, glass bricks and a marquee canopy.

The Alpha quickly became the centerpiece of black cinema in Waco. It was the first black-owned and operated cinema in Waco, and the second, along with the Gem Theater, to serve the city's growing African American population. Films included those with casts featuring promising young black actors and actresses, such as *Imitation of Life* (1959), *To Kill a Mockingbird* (1962) and *Lilies of the Field* (1963). More than a place to view the latest films, cartoons or newsreels, it was a place for black residents to socially interact.

The Alpha Theater closed in 1970 after 23 years in business. Alterations during a later business venture resulted in removal of many interior features including the seats and movie screen. Efforts have been taken in recent years to restore the building's arts history.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 12/29/2022, rev. 6/15/2023, (CTS) 6/21/23  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Montague County (Job #21MU01) Subject (Atlas 23315) UTM;  
Location: Nocona, 1605 W. Pine St., Nocona Cemetery

### **NOCONA CEMETERY**

The state legislature created and organized Montague County in 1857-58. Among the early Anglo settlers in this area were William Broaddus (1828-1895) and David Crockett Jordan (1842-1902), who moved 15,000 cattle here and established a ranch in the early 1870s. In 1887, Jordan convinced the Gainesville, Henrietta and Western Railway to build their line across his land. He donated land for a townsite, initially named Jordanville and later changed to honor Comanche Chief Peta Nocona. The new community flourished, inducing Herman J. Justin (1859-1918) to move his boot factory here from Spanish Fort for the shipping facilities. A post office, newspaper and bank were all soon established, and the city incorporated in 1891.

The earliest account of a burial on Jordan's land was for Virginia Bush (1854-1881). In 1892, Jordan deeded about four acres to Mayor Walter S. Thurston (1850-1909) for a public burial ground. Later land acquisitions have increased the cemetery to about 42 acres of gently sloping land. Burials here include many of the Jordan and Broaddus families and other early settlers; several of the Justin family, including Enid Justin (1894-1990), Herman's daughter who founded the Nocona Boot Co. in 1925 when two of Herman's sons moved the Justin Boot Co. to Fort Worth; Roberts Storey (1905-1980), founder of Nocona Leather Goods Co.; and dozens of veterans from conflicts from the Civil War to the present. Other notable burials include champion rodeo performer Ruth Roach Salmon (1896-1986); all-American football player and state representative Jack Crain (1920-1994); and victims of tragedies, including five who died in a 1905 tornado. As the final resting place for thousands of citizens of the community, Nocona Cemetery continues to be a precious chronicle and a sacred place.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS



Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/22/2022, ed (BB) 10/24/22, (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Nacogdoches County (Job #21NA01) Subject (Atlas 23349) UTM:  
Location:

### **RANCHO EL SALTO**

Developed in the 1750s or 1760s, *Rancho El Salto* was a successful extension of the Spanish *Misión Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de los Nacogdoches* which opened in 1716. Located about five or six miles from Nacogdoches, the *Rancho* derived its name from the nearby El Salto Creek, which flowed first into the Moral then into the Angelina River. Although the *Misión Guadalupe* had limited success in its goal of converting Native Americans to Christianity, the outlying *Misión Rancho* was prosperous. Operated by a priest, two young workers, and two soldiers and their families, *El Salto* by all accounts was a vast, highly active and thriving *Rancho*, with cattle, horses, mules and crops. *El Salto* helped to provide for the *Misión*. During the forced Spanish withdrawal from Los Adaes to San Antonio in 1773, nine workers stayed at *El Salto* and continued the operation of the *Rancho*.

In 1806, *El Salto* hosted a Spanish military post that supported the successful peace efforts held to avoid war between Spain and America. These discussions led to the creation of a neutral ground and gave the two parties time to agree to the defined border outlined in the Adams-Onís Treaty. However, military action between Spain and Mexico and the incoming American settlers, plus other factors, caused instability in the area. The site of the ranch was lost. *Rancho El Salto* had no written deed or right of possession until Capt. D. Juan Cortes granted a league of land to the secular church as noted in the 1809 census. Even then the *Rancho's* boundaries remained unclear except for marks on trees. In 1831, Governor Juan Antonio Saucedo granted the land believed to be the bulk of *El Salto* to Juan Isidro Acosta who had been living there since 1821. Although the exact boundaries have been lost to history, the story of *Rancho El Salto* gives modern audiences a chance to reflect on the history of the mission system and Spanish beginnings in Texas.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Navarro County (Job #22NV01) Subject (Atlas 23646) UTM:

Location:

**MERRIT DRANE  
(1837-1895)**

Born in Shelby County, Kentucky to Stephen and Birthia (Ford) Drane, Merrit Drane exemplified leadership in early Navarro County. His father was a wealthy farmer and stock raiser. Merrit's education consisted of homeschooling and learning how to manage his father's agricultural pursuits. In 1858, he decided to set out for Texas. In his own words, "the fire of youth...inspired us to seek the unseen and untried." In 1860, he married Malvina Todd Neal (1842-1896). The couple settled on 640 acres which his father later gave him, near Corsicana. Unable to fight in the Confederate Army due to disability, Drane helped conduct the business dealings of the wives whose husbands were at war. After the war, he focused on farming and stock raising, finding great success and teaching many of his neighbors farming techniques in the Blackland soil.

In 1874, his family moved to Corsicana. From then to his death in 1895, Drane was a prominent business and civic leader in Corsicana and Navarro County. At first, he sold agricultural implements and machinery. He shared his business expertise to grow the commercial enterprises of the city. Later, he served on the school committee when the first three public schools were opened in 1882. The next year, Senator Roger Q. Mills named a new U.S. post office 'Drane' in honor of his many contributions to the county. Drane also played an active role in establishing the State Orphan Asylum (later changed to State Orphan Home) in Corsicana. His attentive eye to its development and condition, once opened in 1889m helped to make the home efficient and prosperous. Merrit Drane's dedication to economic prospects, education and the community led to the growth of the area, benefitting both the county and the state of Texas.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 1/9/2023, (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Nueces County (Job #21NU01) Subject (Atlas 23272) UTM.  
Location: Corpus Christi, 6300 Ocean Drive

**WWII MEETING OF PRESIDENTS  
CAMACHO AND ROOSEVELT**

Upon his inauguration in 1933, U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt pledged a "Good Neighbor" policy toward Latin American nations based on mutual cooperation and respect. This proved valuable during World War II when several of these countries, including Mexico, joined the U.S. to declare war against the Axis Powers. Mexico and the U.S. enjoyed a good relationship during the war, highlighted by thousands of Mexican nationals serving in the U.S. Armed Forces and creation of the Bracero program, which brought laborers from Mexico to perform agricultural work in the U.S.

In April 1943, President Roosevelt took a 16-day train trip to inspect twelve military installations and four war production plants. The highlight was a reciprocal visit with Mexico's President Manuel Ávila Camacho, the first face-to-face meeting between leaders of the adjoining countries in 34 years. They met in Monterrey on April 20 with a contingent including First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico George Messersmith and State Department officials. Thousands of cheering residents welcomed the American delegation, and events included a seven-course banquet and review of troops. The following day the train crossed the border at Laredo and continued to Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, where cadets from Mexico were among those receiving flight training. The group was escorted to the administration building (later CNATRA headquarters) and lunch at the cadet mess hall. Eleanor Roosevelt met with waves and President Camacho greeted cadets from Mexico and their ground crews. The culmination of the visit was dozens of planes in a flyover and dive-bombing exhibition. Ambassador Messersmith described the exchange as "the beginning of a new era in the relationship between the two countries."

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 11/23/2022, ed (BB) 3/6/23, (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Rusk County (Job #22RK02) Subject (Atlas) UTM:  
Location:

### **LANEVILLE CEMETERY**

The cemetery began as a burying ground for relatives of the Gallaway family. In 1852, Dr. Amos P. Gallaway (1816-1871); his wife, Mary Hart (Pruitt) Gallaway (1830-1896); and his father-in-law, John Pruitt (1803-1894), came to Texas from Alabama. Two years later, Amos and Mary's one-year-old daughter, Mary Frances, died and was buried on the property. As more relatives passed away, they were interred in the same area. In 1906, A.H. Gallaway (1850-1911) deeded an unspecified 1.25 acres for the establishment of a cemetery. In 1944, descendant's widower A.A. Meador deeded 2.25 acres "now under a fence and being used as a cemetery," along with a quarter-acre parking lot and a road to make the location publicly accessible. In 1947, Samuel "Erwin" Johnson established the cemetery board and the burial ground's name became "Laneville Cemetery." In 1984, the cemetery board purchased an additional two acres for expansion.

More than 900 individuals are laid to rest here, representing several generations of Laneville history. Most interred here performed the agricultural work that sustained early Laneville, including farmers, ranchers, sharecroppers and cotton gin workers. Teachers, mail carriers, religious leaders and business owners are also represented. Some graves, possibly marked by a wooden cross, cedar or crepe myrtle, can no longer be identified. Laneville is the final resting place of many generations of veterans, including those who served during the Civil War, World War I, World War II, Korean War and Vietnam War. The graves provide a rich history of Laneville, spanning from the earliest Anglo settlements to the present day. The cemetery is still in use, mostly for descendants of those early families.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 11/28/2022, (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Shelby County (Job #21SY01) Subject (Atlas 23284) UTM:  
Location: Center, CR 1265

### **PROVIDENCE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH**

In the years following the Civil War, residents of this rural area realized the need to organize a church to feed their spiritual lives. The Reverend James Carroll Koonce (1815-1889) established a church in 1884 and served as the first preacher. The church held services on the first Sunday of the month, providing the weather was good for members to travel by foot, wagon, or horseback to the clapboard building. In 1891, John Hatton Sr. and his wife, A.R. Hatton, deeded two acres of land to H. H. Wall and A. F. Hughes, trustees of Providence Baptist Church. The first church building was erected around 1891. The original church name was usually styled "the Baptist Church of Christ at Providence." "Missionary" was added in 1905 and "of Christ" was dropped in 1955, making the church's name, Providence Missionary Baptist Church.

In 1943, the church voted to begin meeting twice a month. In 1957, a new church building was erected. The next year, the name Providence Missionary Baptist Church was formalized. By 1969, the church was meeting every Sunday. In October 1972, Wednesday night bible study was added to the services. Once a newer sanctuary was built, the 1957 structure was remodeled into a fellowship hall. The church later added classroom space. As with many rural settings, the church provided a center point for the community. Calendar events have included yearly fall festivals with games and hayrides, Christmas program and card exchange, and vacation bible school. An enduring tradition is a fifth Sunday service led by the church's youth. For more than a century, Providence Missionary Baptist Church has provided religious instruction and fellowship to the people of this tight-knit rural community.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 11/15/2022, ed (BB) 12/13/22  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Tarrant County (Job #21TR02) Subject (Atlas 23342) UTM:  
Location: Arlington, 300 W. Front St.

### **ARLINGTON TEXAS & PACIFIC DEPOT AND PLATFORM**

The new community of Arlington was founded around the Texas and Pacific (T&P) Railway line in 1875. The town grew quickly as residents of Johnson Station and other nearby settlements moved to take advantage of the economic boom. The first train arrived in Arlington on July 19, 1876. The station quickly became a social hub, as residents leisured near the depot to discover who or what arrived via the rail. By 1901, six trains stopped daily. Residents complained of the first depot's inadequacy, so when the old depot caught fire in 1902, T&P vowed a better facility. The new depot was highly praised by residents and visitors when it opened in 1904. Expansions were added shortly after. By 1917, the depot included a lobby, segregated waiting rooms and indoor restrooms, a bag room, a record room, and a freight room with an elevated plank platform. An iconic central tower housed office space. *The Arlington Journal* dubbed the depot's east platform "the coolest loafing place in town."

The train depot became the center of a city-wide act of benevolence in the years following World War II. In 1951, the Arlington community became aware of the plight of Königshofen, a West German town overwhelmed with East German refugees. Largely led by Ms. Velma Howell, Arlington residents pitched in to send aid supplies to the struggling town. Residents and community officials gathered at the depot to see the supplies sent on their way. In total, four shipments of supplies would be sent between 1952 and 1954, establishing a long-term bond between the two cities. The T&P depot was rebuilt in 1956. T&P discontinued passenger service in 1969 and demolished the depot the same year. Only the platform remained. Focused solely on freight, T&P moved offices to 401 N. Watson Rd., near the General Motors plant, ending decades as a social and civic center of downtown Arlington.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 3/22/2021, ed (BB) 4/23/21  
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque **WITHOUT post, attach to masonry**  
Tarrant County (Job #20TR04) Subject BH, BN, WM (Atlas 22852) UTM  
Location: Fort Worth, 1709 South Adams

### **BOYKIN HOUSE**

Born in Quitman, Clota (Terrell) Boykin (1884-1970) was a leader in the women's suffrage movement at local and state levels. She was the first president of the Fort Worth Suffrage Association and one of the first female delegates elected to the Texas Democratic Convention. Clota served as field marshal in the Red Cross' WWI victory campaign, was involved in many organizations and helped create the Fort Worth Free Baby Hospital. She and her husband, Stanley Boykin (1881-1941), bought this early 1900s front gabled bungalow with full-length porch in 1911. It remained in the family until 1950.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2020

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/29/2022, ed (BB) 12/14/22, rev 6/6/23, (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Victoria County (Job #22VT01) Subject (Atlas 23503) UTM:  
Location: Victoria, 12183 FM 236

### **ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH OF MISSION VALLEY**

Mission Valley has long been a site of religious activity. Its town name indicates it was one of the locations of a Spanish mission attempting to colonize and Christianize the Native Americans in the area. As the Spanish moved out and Anglo and German settlers moved in, Mission Valley was a typical town with a rail depot, blacksmith, post office, school, cotton gin and entertainment halls. Early churches held services in homes and schools. Under the leadership of Pastor John M. Bergner (1884-1943), the Lutherans of Mission Valley sought to have a church of their own. Records from the Gisler and Schaefer store, which helped track the financials and attendance in the early years, indicate the first financial entry for a Lutheran church was in 1911. On August 1, 1915, the church officially organized. Early services were conducted in German, reflecting the heritage of many members. In 1918, the local council of defense forced the church to have services in English. In 1924, a small wooden church was built on land donated by John L. Gisler, and the first confirmation class in English took place a year later.

In 1938, the church installed Pastor Kramer as its first full-time clergyman. Throughout the 1930s-1950s, the church was active both in social and building programs, adding a parsonage, kitchen, parish hall and assembly hall. In 1968, a new church sanctuary was built. Renovations to each building have continued and a new fellowship hall was constructed to replace the demolished parish hall. For the past century, the Zion Lutheran Church of Mission Valley has continued strong in its service and witness to the surrounding area. Today, the congregation remains a dynamic force at the center of this community.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS



Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 1/6/2023, ed (BB) 5/30/23, (CTS) 6/9/23  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Wharton County (Job #22WH02) Subject (Atlas 23534) UTM:  
Location: El Campo, New Taiton community, 1843 CR 469

### **ST. JOHN CEMETERY**

The cemetery for St. John's parish provides the final resting place of many of the area's early Czech settlers. During the second half of the nineteenth century, Taiton and its sister city, New Taiton, were settled by mostly Czech immigrants in search of good farmland. They built a small rural community. In their new land, they brought their Czech heritage and Roman Catholic faith. The settlers attended existing Roman Catholic parishes in other communities, but transportation proved difficult and was weather-permitting. In 1911, the Diocese of San Antonio purchased five and three-fourths acres from Jan and Apolena Holub out of the I&GN Railroad Co. Survey #2. Additional acreage has since been added. On this land, the Diocese of San Antonio built St. John's Catholic Church and established the cemetery. Earlier burials may have been relocated to the site.

Hundreds of people have been buried in the cemetery, the vast majority Czech and German immigrants that made up this early community and their descendants. Headstones feature both the English and Czech language. Veterans graves include those who served in the Spanish American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Gulf War, Afghanistan and Iraq. The cemetery is still active and cared for by the St. John's community, including during All Souls Day on November 2, in which the departed are remembered and prayed for by the congregation. Many descendants of these early settlers still remain in the area.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

---

### Item 13.2

Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
July 20-21, 2023

### 2023 Official Texas Historical Markers topics report and discussion

#### **Background:**

Under the provisions of the historical marker program, an annual list of applications is presented to THC Commissioners. The THC received **161** marker applications from 84 counties from March 1 to May 15, 2023 for the 2023 cycle. The Commission is required to establish a limit for the number of markers awarded annually, to apply guidelines and criteria for ranking marker applications, and to give priority to high-ranking applications. The maximum number of markers for 2023 is 170 new applications as adopted by the Commission in July 2022. Thematic priorities adopted for 2023 applications are: Community Planning and Development; Education; and Military. Marker topics within these themes received additional points when scored. Staff has evaluated each application and makes the following recommendations. For each submission, the attached table includes the county, job number, marker topic, description, and any comments or concerns.

#### **Summary:**

Staff will be proceeding with **149** interpretive markers and cancellation of **12** applications for Official Texas Historical Markers in calendar year 2023.

**Interpretive markers to be approved (150)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Job#</b>	<b>Topic submitted</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Aransas	23AS01	L.M. Bracht House (RTHL)	1900 Queen Anne	
Aransas	23AS02	Simon Michael Gallery	Local gallery and studio of Simon Michael, itinerant art teacher	
Atascosa	23AT01	Edward Brown	Spanish-American War soldier	
Bastrop	23BP01	Cunningham Cemetery	1840 family-turned-community cemetery	
Bell	23BL01	Comanche Hunting Grounds Battle	1839 battle	
Bexar	23BX04	Friedrich Refrigeration Company	Early 1900s business	
Bexar	23BX02	General Jonathan M. Wainwright	Highest-ranking POW during WWII	
Bexar	23BX05	Keyhole Club	1944 nightclub that defied segregation	
Bexar	23BX03	The Lewis Limited School	Early 1900s girls' private school	Recommend small
Brazos	23BZ02	John Moore School	1942-1962 African American school	
Brazos	23BZ01	Union Hill Community	1800s community	
Brewster	23BS01	First United Methodist Church	1889 Methodist Church	
Brown	23BR01	May Cemetery (HTC)	1884 community cemetery	
Burleson	23BU02	Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church	1860s African American church	
Burleson	23BU01	St. Matthew Missionary Baptist Church	1870s or 1880s African American church	
Burnet	23BT01	Buchanan Dam	WPA project	
Calhoun	23CL01	Clark Station	Early railroad station	
Cameron	23CF01	Hanson House (RTHL)	1870s home	
Cameron	23CF02	McDavitt Building (RTHL)	1927 commercial building	
Cameron	23CF04	Vuittonet- St. Joseph's Pharmacy Building (RTHL)	1910s commercial building	

Chambers	23CH01	Texas Rice Festival	1970-present festival	
Cherokee	23CE02	New Hope Baptist Church	1867 church	
Cherokee	23CE01	Taylor and Lucy Dirden Farm	1880s African American farm; family retains ownership	
Collin	23COL03	Glass- Chapman Cemetery (HTC)	1854 community cemetery	
Collin	23COL01	Sugar Hill	Early Collin Co community	
Collin	23COL02	Gussie Nell Davis	Early dance team founder	
Collin	23COL04	E.A. and Lydia Housewright Home (RTHL)	1901 home	
Collin	23COL05	Price House (RTHL)	1907 home	
Comal	23CM01	Benedict Kaderli Family	Early European immigrant to the area	
Comal	23CM02	Kindermaskenball	1856-present children's parade and celebration	
Comal	23CM03	Mission Hill	Strategic natural feature and early town development site	
Comanche	23CJ01	Laura Valenta	Early 1900s businesswoman and single mother	
Cooke	23CO01	Akers Cemetery (HTC)	1869 family cemetery	
Cooke	23CO02	Cooke County Poor Farm	1880-1915 poor farm	
Dallas	23DL06	Bromberg-Patterson House (RTHL)	1940 home by architect O'Neil Ford	
Dallas	23DL04	Dr. Walter R. McMillan	Early African American doctor and founder of McMillan Sanitarium	
Dallas	23DL01	Martin and Charlotte Weiss	Early Oak Cliff philanthropic couple, founders of Dallas Sanitarium	
Dallas	23DL07	Oakland Cemetery (HTC)	1891 cemetery with many prominent Dallas leaders	
Dallas	23DL03	Railroad in Garland		Originally submitted as "Pullman Car #582"
Dallas	23DL05	The M Streets	1923 development	

Denton	23DN02	Gibson-Grant Home (RTHL)		Originally submitted as "Gibson-Grant Log Cabin"
Denton	23DN03	Champion - Macedonia Cemetery (HTC)	1885 African American cemetery	
DeWitt	23DW01	Professor Eugene Daule	Early 1900s African American principal	
Eastland	23EA02	Ranger National Guard Armory	1928 Armory with a 1934 burglary by the Barrow gang	
Eastland	23EA01	Texas 11th Court of Appeals	1925 court of appeals in a small community	
El Paso	23EP02	Cameron O. Coffin (1845-1934)	Early El Paso merchant, known for Coffin Soda	Originally submitted as "The Coffin House and Settlement of Duranguito"
Ellis	23EL02	Ennis Bluebonnet Trails	Popular heritage tourism site	
Ellis	23EL01	Sand Lake	Late 1800s town	Originally submitted as "History of Sand Lake"
Freestone	23FT03	Rocky Mount Cemetery (HTC)	1800s freedom colony cemetery	
Freestone	23FT02	Freestone County Courthouse (RTHL)	1919 Classical Revival 4-story W.R. Kaufman-designed courthouse	
Gillespie	23GL01	Julius and Sophie Splittgerber	Early Fredericksburg settler	Originally submitted as Splittgerber House RTHL
Goliad	23GD01	Minnehulla Baptist Church	c. 1870 African American church	
Gonzales	23GZ01	Mt. Eden Community	Freedom colony	
Gonzales	23GZ02	Ralph Bunche High School	1879-1964 African American School (name is from 1955)	
Gonzales	23GZ03	The J. H. Boothe House (RTHL)	1913 house built by prominent Gonzales family	

Gregg	23GG01	Noyes Home (RTHL)	1939 home built by professional and civic leader A.P. Noyes	
Grimes	23GM02	Camp Family Cemetery (HTC)	1852 cemetery with mausoleum	
Grimes	23GM01	First National Bank of Anderson	1907-1979 business site	
Guadalupe	23GU01	Staples African-American Freedmen Colony Association Cemetery (HTC)	1895 freedom colony cemetery	
Hall	23HL01	The Bankhead Highway Through Turkey	1921 highway	
Harris	23HR02	Schools at Cedar Bayou	1850-1954 schools	
Harris	23HR03	Boynton Chapel Methodist Church (RTHL)	1958 church by John S. Chase	
Harris	23HR04	Goodman House (RTHL)	1902 house within the Westmoreland district	
Harrison	23HS01	Noonday Holiness Camp (RTHL)	1900 church camp complex	
Hill	23HI01	St. Peter's Lutheran Church	1906 Lutheran church	
Hill	23HI02	Walling Cemetery (HTC)	1894 German cemetery	
Houston	23HO01	Lake Creek Cemetery (HTC)	1900 African American cemetery	
Hutchinson	23HC01	The Aluminum Dome (RTHL)	1957 geodesic dome	Submitted as a subject marker, coordinating with sponsor
Jasper	23JP01	First Kirbyville School	1895-1967 school site	
Jefferson	23JF01	George O'Brien Millard	Early Beaumont landowner and school board president	
Jefferson	23JF02	The Temple to the Brave (RTHL)	World War I monument	Submitted as a subject marker, coordinating with sponsor

Karnes	23KA01	Gillett- Lone Star Community Cemetery (HTC)	1886 cemetery	
Kendall	23KE01	Early Boerne Region	Connects Cibolo Creek and the San Saba trail to Boerne and European settlers	
Kendall	23KE02	Early Kendall County Jails	1862-1880s jails after Kendall County's founding	
Kendall	23KE03	Rev. Andrew Jackson Potter	Methodist circuit rider from 1865-1895	
Lamar	23LR03	Red Hill Cemetery (HTC)	1874 community cemetery	
Lamar	23LR02	Gibraltar Hotel (RTHL)	1914 hotel	
Lamar	23LR01	Plaza Theatre (RTHL)	1926 movie house	
Lavaca	23LC02	Ehlers Cigar Factory	1894-1945 cigar business	Recommend small
Lavaca	23LC01	Palace Saloon & Cafe	c. 1892-1977 business (now reopened)	
Lee	23LE01	Antioch Missionary Baptist Church	1877 African American church	
Llano	23LL01	The Wilson-Schrank House (RTHL)	1912 home	
Lubbock	23LU04	Cora Vance and Vance Hatchery	Early Lubbock businesswoman	
Lubbock	23LU05	Lubbock Auto Auction	1947-present business	Recommend small
Lubbock	23LU06	Triumph Missionary Baptist Church	1920s African American church	
Madison	23MA01	Albert Vernal Lee School	1915-1963 African American school, named in 1960 after longtime educator	
Mason	23MS01	Early Hilda Community	The first 50 years (1860s-1910s) schools, churches and businesses	Originally submitted as "Hilda Community"
Matagorda	23MG02	Jones - Jackson Cemetery (HTC)	1879 family cemetery	
Matagorda	23MG04	Markham	Early rice fishing village	

Matagorda	23MG03	Markham United Methodist Church	1903 church congregation	
McLennan	23ML02	Dean Highland Station of the Texas Electric Railway	c. 1920 railway stop	Originally submitted as "Dean Highland Neighborhood Trolley Stop"
McLennan	23ML03	M. Denton Stanford Lodge No. 594	1884 Masonic lodge	
Medina	23ME01	Castroville Field	1939 WWII auxiliary airfield	
Midland	23MD01	Mabel Holt	1905-1972 landowner and rancher	
Milam	23MM01	St. John's United Methodist Church	1882 church	
Montague	23MU02	Pleasant Hill Cemetery (HTC)	1882 community cemetery	
Montague	23MU01	Sunset Cemetery (HTC)	1894 cemetery	
Montgomery	23MQ01	Conroe Community Cemetery (HTC)	1892 African American cemetery	
Navarro	23NV01	White Church Cemetery (HTC)	1870 cemetery	
Newton	23NW01	Hughes Cemetery (HTC)	1875 family cemetery	
Nolan	23NL01	Davis House (RTHL)	1916-17 house with 1940 giraffe rock façade	
Nueces	23NU05	Anna Moore Schwein	Early Nueces County school principal	
Nueces	23NU01	Nueces County Junior Livestock Show	Livestock show since 1936	
Nueces	23NU03	Skirmish at Corpus Christi Pass	December 7, 1862 sea battle	
Nueces	23NU02	Tito Rivera	1843-1894 Mexican captured by Comanche, later lived in Corpus Christi and became city Councilman	
Nueces	23NU04	Todd-Budd House (RTHL)	1909 home	



Orange	23OR03	First Baptist Church West Orange	1902 church	
Orange	23OR02	Stephens Family		Recommend small; Originally submitted as "Stephens Home"
Orange	23OR01	Prairie View Teacherage (RTHL)	1930 teacherage	
Parker	23PR01	Comte Paul de Bresson Stable (RTHL)	c. 1889 French-style stable	
Polk	23PK01	Bold Springs Cemetery (HTC)	1882 cemetery	
Robertson	23RT01	Shiloh Cemetery (HTC)	1849 community cemetery	
Rusk	23RK01	Mt. Zion Baptist Church	c. 1870 African American church	
Rusk	23RK02	Concord Rosenwald School (RTHL)	1924 Rosenwald School	
San Patricio	23SP01	N. R. Smith Building (RTHL)	1922 commercial building	
San Saba	23SS01	The American Legion - Wiley B. Murray Post No. 27	1919 American Legion post	
Scurry	23SC01	The Ritz Theatre (RTHL)	1950 movie theater	Originally submitted as subject marker, coordinating with sponsor
Shelby	23SY01	Mt. Herman Cemetery (HTC)	1944 cemetery	
Shelby	23SY02	White Rock Cemetery (HTC)	1887 cemetery	
Smith	23SM01	Siloam Missionary Baptist Church	150+ year old African American church	
Tarrant	23TR03	Dr. Vada Felder	Civil rights leader	
Tarrant	23TR01	Fort Worth Flood of 1949		Originally submitted as "Fort Worth

				Flood of 1949 and the Montgomery Ward Building”
Tarrant	23TR04	B. D. Kennedy House (RTHL)	1910 home	
Taylor	23TA03	Hendrick Medical Center	Medical care business since 1924	
Taylor	23TA01	New Light Missionary Baptist Church	1923 African American church	
Throckmorton	23TH01	First Christian Church	c. 1890 church congregation	Originally submitted as RTHL
Travis	23TV06	Father Joe Znotas	Priest and workers’ rights advocate	
Travis	23TV02	Green and White Grocery	1936 grocery store	Originally submitted as “History of Green and White Grocery”
Travis	23TV04	Luther Hall (RTHL)	1940 Sunday School annex to Gethsemane; History Program Division offices	
Travis	23TV03	East Austin German Grocery (RTHL)	1937 store on East Cesar Chavez	
Travis	23TV01	Felts-Moss House (RTHL)	1938 home in Old Enfield neighborhood	
Travis	23TV07	Richard A. Overton	1906-2018 African American man noted for being the oldest WWII veteran and the oldest man in the U.S.	Age waiver submitted for death less than ten years ago
Travis	23TV05	Round Mountain School (RTHL)	1929 Leander school	
Trinity	23TN01	Baldwin Chapel Baptist Church	1883 African American church	
Trinity	23TN02	Trinity Volunteer Fire Department	1914 organization	
Upshur	23UR01	The Bruce School	c. 1902 African American School	
Van Zandt	23VN01	Texas Short Line Railroad - Grand	c. 1900 railroad	

		Saline to Hoyt and Alba		
Washington	23WT01	Old Dippel House (RTHL)	1913 home of Henry Dippel, prominent citizen	
Webb	23WB01	La India Packing Company	1924 spice packing company	
Wharton	23WH01	Early Wharton County Jails		Originally submitted as "1854 Wharton Jail"
Wharton	23WH02	Railroad in Louise		Originally submitted as "Louise Depot"
Wheeler	23WE01	E. L. Woodley	Shamrock's first mayor	
Wichita	23WC01	Spudder Park	1941 home to Spudders and Black Spudders	
Wichita	23WC03	Burkburnett Junior High School	1923 school	
Wichita	23WC02	George "Tex" Barringer	Racecar driver	
Williamson	23WM04	Welfare Worker's Club	1935 African American Women's Organization	Originally submitted as "Dickey-Givens Community Center"
Wilson	23WN01	Rancho de Pataguilla	c. 1740 rancho for Mision San Juan Capistrano	
Wood	23WD03	Andrew Jackson "Jack" Rhodes	Country music promoter and songwriter from the 1940s and 1960s	
Wood	23WD02	Lloyd Common School No. 17	c. 1880 school, 1945 building still standing	

**Interpretive markers to be cancelled (12)**

County	Job#	Topic submitted	Description	Comments
Cameron	23CF03	Espiritu Santo Land Grant		Historical significance lacking
Dallas	23DL02	Stevie Ray Vaughan		Weak significance to placement
Denton	23DN04	Sartin Hotel		No application fee

DeWitt	23DW02	Rathbone House (RTHL)		No application fee
Freestone	23FT01	James Rogers (Sonny) Sessions, Jr.		Narrative too short
Harris	23HR05	Smith v. Allwright: Dismantling of the White Voter Primary		No property owner permission
Harris	23HR01	Weingarten House (RTHL)		No CHC approval
Harrison	23HS02	The Porter-Barrymore Shooting		Historical significance lacking
Marion	23MR01	Alley's Grand Square		No app fee
McLennan	23ML01	St. Paul Lutheran Church		No app fee
Tarrant	23TR02	Carl Mosig Home	Material covered in other markers; subject app for a home that no longer exists	Historical Significance lacking
Williamson	23WM03	Caswell House (RTHL)		Cancelled 2005

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

---

**Item 13.3**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
July 20-21, 2023

### Consider removal of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designations

#### **Background**

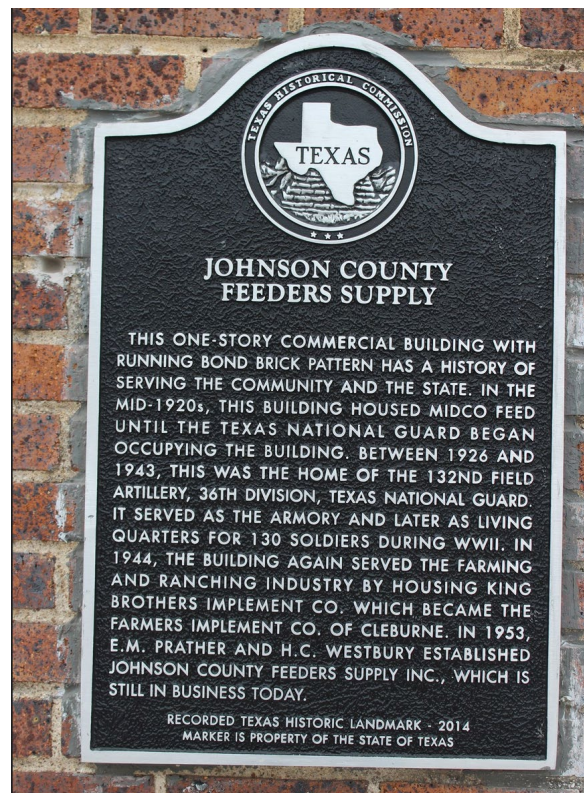
Texas Administrative Code Rule 21.13, Removal of Markers and Monuments, was recently updated to clarify procedures for removal requests, including the ability of THC staff to propose removal of an RTHL marker if a property no longer meets the criteria for designation established in TAC Rule 21.6. Recommendations for RTHL removal may be presented to the Commission as a regular quarterly meeting item as necessary.

Below is a list of eight (8) properties recommended for removal of RTHL designation, followed by additional information and recommended motions.

<b>County</b>	<b>Property</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>RTHL year</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Falls	Mooreville Methodist Church	206 FM 2643	Mooreville	1992	Destroyed by fire Feb. 2019
Harris	McGhee Elementary School	1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Channelview	1979	Razed Nov. 2021 after coordination with THC
Harris	West Mansion	3301 Nasa Road 1	Webster	1993	Razed Nov. 2019 without THC notification
Johnson	Johnson County Feeders Supply	302 S. Caddo St.	Cleburne	2014	Inappropriate alterations Aug. 2022 without THC notification (see additional notes)
Lamar	William Huddle House	FM 2820	Hopewell	1968	Destroyed by tornado Nov. 2022
McCulloch	East Sweden Presbyterian Church	CR 414	Rochelle	1989	Destroyed by fire Mar. 2022
Medina	Family Home of George T. Briscoe	402 W. Hondo St.	Devine	1977	Housed moved to Bexar County Oct. 2017 after coordination with THC
Navarro	Johnson-McCammon House	420 W. 6 <sup>th</sup> Ave.	Corsicana	1993	Razed May 2023 after coordination with THC

Johnson County Feeders Supply, 302 S. Caddo St. in Cleburne (Johnson Co.), was built in the 1920s and designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) in 2014. From 1926 to 1943 it was used by a local National Guard unit, and afterwards returned to its original use of an agricultural supply store for many decades. The property was under ownership of the Prather family from 1953 to 2022. The new owners coordinated permission from the THC to proceed with renovations in May-June 2022. Soon after, the Johnson CHC provided information to the THC that exterior work went beyond what was discussed and agreed to. Significant and inappropriate alterations included changes in door and window opening dimensions on the primary facade, use of new materials including metal framed windows where historic wood windows were intact, and demolition of a historic-age rear addition associated with the National Guard unit before and during World War II.

Based on significant alterations to the exterior, DOA and HPD staff recommend removal of RTHL designation.



Johnson County Feeders Supply historical marker



Johnson County Feeders Supply 1954



Johnson County Feeders Supply Nov. 2020



Johnson County Feeders Supply Aug. 2022

**Recommended motion (committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approving request for removal of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation for Mooreville Methodist Church, Falls County; McGhee Elementary School, Harris County; West Mansion, Harris County; Johnson County Feeders Supply, Johnson County; William Huddle House, Lamar County; East Sweden Presbyterian Church, McCulloch County; Family Home of George T. Briscoe, Medina County; and Johnson-McCammon House, Navarro County.

**Recommended motion (commission):** Move to approve request for removal of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation for Mooreville Methodist Church, Falls County; McGhee Elementary School, Harris County; West Mansion, Harris County; Johnson County Feeders Supply, Johnson County; William Huddle House, Lamar County; East Sweden Presbyterian Church, McCulloch County; Family Home of George T. Briscoe, Medina County; and Johnson-McCammon House, Navarro County.



# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

---

**Item 13.4**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
July 20-21, 2023

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

### **Background:**

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

According to rules established by the Texas Historical Commission, State Board of Review members in Texas serve two-year terms, with a maximum of three consecutive terms. Five current terms will expire at the end of September 2023. All five board members are eligible for reappointment and have expressed a willingness to serve. THC executive director Mark Wolfe (the State Historic Preservation Officer) recommends that the following five individuals be reappointed to the board be made:

### **Reappointment Recommendations**

Kenna Lang Archer, historian member  
San Angelo, Texas

Brantley Hightower, architect member  
San Antonio, Texas

Brian Ingrassia, historian member  
Amarillo, Texas

Jeffrey Lieber, citizen member  
Austin, Texas

Paula Lupkin, architectural historian member  
Dallas, Texas

**Recommended motion (Committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the State Historic Preservation Officer's recommendations to reappoint Kenna Lang Archer, Brantley Hightower, Brian Ingrassia, Jeffrey Lieber and Paula Lupkin to the State Board of Review.

**Recommended motion (Commission):** Move to approve the State Historic Preservation Officer's recommendations to reappoint Kenna Lang Archer, Brantley Hightower, Brian Ingrassia, Jeffrey Lieber and Paula Lupkin to the State Board of Review.

# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

---

**Item 13.4**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
July 20-21, 2023

## State Board of Review Members

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

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

### **Nesta Anderson**

Archaeologist member, Austin

State Board of Review member since October 2020

*Dr. Anderson is an archaeologist and Co-Owner of Legacy Cultural Resources*

### **Kenna Lang Archer**

Historian member, San Angelo

State Board of Review member since October 2021

*Dr. Lang Archer is an Assistant Professor of History, Angelo State University*

### **Fernando Brave**

Architect member, Houston

State Board of Review member since October 2022

*Mr. Brave is an architect and owner of Brave Architecture*

### **Sehila Mota Casper**

Citizen member, Bastrop

State Board of Review member since October 2018

*Ms. Mota Casper is the Executive Director of Latinos in Heritage Conservation*

### **David Danenfelzer**

Citizen member, Austin

State Board of Review member since October 2022

*Mr. Danenfelzer is the Senior Director with the Texas State Affordable Housing Corporation in Austin*

### **Tara Dudley**

Architectural historian member, Kyle

State Board of Review member since October 2020

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

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

---

### **Brantley Hightower**

Architect member, San Antonio

State Board of Review member since October 2021

*Mr. Hightower is an architect and founding partner of HiWorks Architects*

### **Brian Ingrassia**

Historian member, Amarillo

State Board of Review member since October 2021

*Dr. Ingrassia an Associate Professor of History, West Texas A&M University*

### **Jeffrey Lieber**

Citizen member, Austin

State Board of Review member since October 2021

*Dr. Lieber is an Associate Professor of Art History, Texas State University*

### **Paula Lupkin**

Architectural historian member, Dallas

State Board of Review member since October 2021

*Dr. Lupkin is an Associate Professor of Art History, University of North Texas*

### **Eric Schroeder**

Archaeologist member, Cedar Creek

State Board of Review member since October 2020

*Dr. Schroeder is a Cultural Resource Project Manager with United States Air Force in San Antonio*