

# History Programs Committee

October 26, 2023



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**AGENDA**  
**HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE**  
The National Museum of the Pacific War  
Admiral Nimitz Historic Ballroom  
340 E. Main Street  
Fredericksburg, TX 78624  
October 26, 2023  
11:00 a.m.

*(or upon the adjournment of the 9:30 a.m. Historic Sites Committee meeting, whichever occurs later)*

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

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- 1. Call to Order**
  - 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 7.4)**
- 4. Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 7.5)**
- 5. 2023 Official Texas Historical Markers topics report and discussion (item 14.2)**
- 6. Consider approval of work plan for 2025 Official Texas Historical Markers (item 14.3)**
- 7. Consider removal of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designations (item 14.4)**
- 8. Consider approval of executive director's appointments to the State Board of Review (item 14.5)**
- 9. History Programs Division update and committee discussion —*Division Director Charles Sadnick***
- 10. 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

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**MINUTES  
HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE**

Saint George Hall  
113 E. El Paso Street  
Marfa, TX 79843  
July 20, 2023  
11:10 a.m.

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

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**1. Call to Order**

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) History Programs Committee meeting was called to order by Chairwoman Daisy White at 11:10 a.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 Monica Zarate Burdette (Rockport), Laurie Limbacher (Austin), Daisy White (College Station), Tom Perini (Buffalo Gap), and Donna Bahorich (Houston) 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 and Renee Dutia from the July 2023 meeting. Commissioner Limbacher moved, Commissioner White seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to recognize and/or excuse absences for the July 20, 2023 meeting.

**2. Consider approval of the April 27, 2023 committee meeting minutes**

Commissioner White moved with no objections to accept the April 2023 minutes. There were no objections and the commission voted unanimously to approve the April 27, 2023 History Programs Committee meeting minutes.

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

History Programs Division (HPD) Director Charles Sadnick brought forth twenty-four cemeteries seeking certification as Historic Texas Cemeteries before the full commission on July 21, 2023.

Commissioner Bahorich moved, Commissioner Limbacher 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 6.3)**

Sadnick brought thirty-nine 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 thirty-nine (39) 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. 2023 Official Texas Historical Markers topics report and discussion (item 13.2)**

Sadnick reported that the marker program received 161 marker applications during this last round, which lasted from March 1<sup>st</sup> through May 15<sup>th</sup>. More counties submitted applications and there were more RTHL applications this round than last year. There were twelve (12) cancellations.

He also reported on centennial markers. There are about one thousand centennial markers and 250 more to commemorate the Civil War. These markers have been taken care of by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) despite them not being in our funding or authority. The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) has confirmed that the centennial markers are not our responsibility and fall under the responsibility of the Texas Facilities Commission (TFC). The THC, Governor's Office, and TFC have met to discuss the first steps, which will include entering into an inter-agency agreement by hiring a conservator to inspect each marker and recommend what will happen next. Our goal is to have all this done by 2036.

Chairman Nau asked Sadnick if those centennial markers included the markers for the African-American Reconstruction legislature markers approved by legislation from this past session. Sadnick said they did not. The THC is waiting on funding for these markers because the funding part of the legislation was not approved during session. Funding will be raised privately. The inscriptions are already in place since they were included as part of the approved legislation. The budget proposed was sufficient and would not come out of our budget. These markers will be aluminum like the other historical markers.

#### **6. Consider removal of Recorded Texas Historical Landmark (RTHL) designations (item 13.3)**

Sadnick introduced several requests for removals of Recorded Texas Historical Landmarks (RTHLs) brought forward by staff recommendations. Most of these recommendations are due to the buildings no longer standing or significant changes have been made to the exterior that no longer comply with the architectural integrity. There are eight recommendations for removal including: Johnson County Feeders Supply (Johnson), Mooreville Methodist Church (Falls), McGhee Elementary School (Harris), West Mansion (Harris), William Huddle House (Lamar), East Sweden Presbyterian Church (McCulloch), Family Home of George T. Briscoe (Medina), and Johnson-McCammon House (Navarro).

Commissioner Bahorich moved, Commissioner Limbacher seconded, and the committee voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approving request for removal of Recorded Texas Historical 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.

Commissioner Burdette asked if staff had notified the Johnson County Feeders Supply about this change. Elizabeth Brummett, Director of Division of Architecture, does not believe they have been notified. She explained that former staff member, Alex Toprac, had worked with the Johnson County Feeders Supply on the work that was to be done, and the owner of the building had agreed to the plans but then went ahead with the project with their own changes.

**7. Consider approval of Executive Director's appointments to the State Board of Review (item 13.4)**

Sadnick introduced reappointments of State Board of Review, which is an advisory committee that reviews National Register nominations. There are five reappointments: Kenna Lang Archer, Brantley Hightower, Brian Ingrassia, Jeffrey Lieber and Paula Lupkin.

Commissioner Bahorich moved, Commissioner Limbacher seconded, and the committee sent 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.

**8. History Programs Division update and committee discussion**

Sadnick provided History Program Division updates. HPD is in the final stages of the inter-agency contract with TxDOT. The final contract with Eagle Sign and Design is approaching and staff is working with Staff Services on either renewing our contract or putting out bids for a new foundry vendor for the new contract next year. The Historic Sites Atlas is being redesigned to help it become more user friendly. HPD is hiring a new program specialist for the Cemetery Preservation staff who will focus on African American cemeteries.

Commissioners commented on a photograph from clean-up efforts on Park Day, led by Military Sites program coordinator, Stephen Cure.

**9. Adjournment**

At 11:23 a.m., on the motion of Commissioner White and without objection, the committee meeting was adjourned.

## Quarterly Report

History Programs Division  
July–September 2023

### DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights for History Programs Division this quarter include the hiring of a new program specialist for the Cemetery Preservation program, conclusion of a series of workshops done in collaboration with TxDOT, and the September State Board of Review meeting.

### COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION (CHC) OUTREACH

County Historical Commission (CHC) Outreach staff reviewed its webpages and consolidated content in anticipation of the THC website switchover; the webpage layout, text, and photographs received updates. Additionally, staff updated planning guidance with the current Texas Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. Using annual reporting data, Nano Calderon and Jaclyn Zapata identified CHC preservation projects that exemplify best practices in historic preservation and drafted project summaries that were published on the THC website and CHC listserv; bulletins included projects from Pecos, Lubbock, Atascosa, and Travis counties. Outreach staff are assisting with the Real Places Conference program committee and worked with Certified Local Government (CLG) and Historic Resources Survey staff to submit a workshop proposal. Calderon and Zapata attended the August meeting of the Burleson CHC and provided orientation and training resources for appointees. Finally, together with Heritage Tourism staff, the team hosted a training webinar for CHCs on September 26.

### HISTORICAL MARKERS

Eagle Sign and Design continues to cast and ship markers at a pace to make the overall application and production process more efficient. A final one-year extension to the original contract with the foundry has been completed; it runs through September 2024. The marker program is coordinating details of a partnership with TxDOT to utilize its metal recycling contracts to dispose of damaged and obsolete aluminum markers. In July, Bob Brinkman assisted the Friends with a second Painted Churches webinar, while Alicia Costello

presented on the undertold marker program in Collin County. Upcoming marker dedications include those for the historically African American Wren Cemetery near Boerne (Oct. 28) and the home and workshop of Max Faget, the NASA engineer who designed the space shuttle in his workshop, in Dickinson (Nov. 4).

### MILITARY HISTORY

Program Coordinator Stephen Cure is working with SpaceX staff and stakeholders on the development of interpretive content to be provided under a 2022 programmatic agreement that will result in interpretation at six sites. He also continued the process of placing a Texas Civil War Monument in Franklin, Tennessee in recognition of the Texans who fought at the Battle of Franklin (1864). The content and location have been approved and the monument is now in production. In another interpretation effort, Cure worked with partners to update, reprint, and replace the eight interpretive panels the THC installed in 2011 to tell the story of the Crystal City (Family) Internment Camp. In addition, Cure, who serves as HPD's Preservation Scholars Program committee representative, supervised University of North Texas graduate student Logan Dovalina, who assisted in preparing the THC's Oral History Collection for digitization and archiving by TSLAC. Lastly, the World War I centennial book project has moved into the production process. The manuscript has been copyedited and is in the design phase. Texas A&M University Press, which is jointly funding the project with the Friends, asked permission to dedicate this book in honor of Ross Vick, Jr. (1935-2022), a longtime supporter of military history and husband of Frances Brannen Vick, a member of the Press' Advancement Board. Cure is honored by this request as he had the privilege of working with Ross and Frances Vick on past Texas history projects.

### MUSEUM SERVICES

In July and August, 667 individuals attended the "Practical Preservation: Applied Approaches to

Collections Care" webinar and 483 the "Interpretive Planning for Historic Sites" one, marking highs for the program. Staff also concluded work with the Bullock Museum on the TxDOT-funded Museums and Indigenous Tribes workshop series. In August, Program Coordinator Laura Casey served as a reviewer for a new National Endowment for the Humanities grant. She and Emily Hermans continued working with the Plains Trail Region executive director and the Texas Association of Museums to develop and distribute a survey to assess training needs in board governance, organizational vitality, and museum staffing in the region. Finally, staff commenced work on a new TxDOT-funded project, collaborating with the Archeology Division to hire a contractor who will, in conjunction with a Tribal Advisory Committee, develop an indigenous-led artifact care and exhibit development workbook.

## **FEDERAL PROGRAMS**

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

National Register (NR) staff members Gregory Smith, Alyssa Gerszewski, and Bonnie Tipton processed 16 NR nominations for the September State Board of Review (SBR) meeting in San Angelo, including those for the Charles Umlauf House and Studio in Austin and the Wimberley Downtown Square Historic District. They are preparing eight nominations for the upcoming online SBR meeting in November, including those for the Ritz Theater in Corpus Christi and the Congregation K'Nesseth Israel Synagogue in Baytown. The National Park Service approved nominations for the Deep Ellum Historic District in Dallas and the Klein Frankreich Rural Historic District near Fredericksburg. Smith and Judy George-Garza began preparation for the January SBR meeting in Galveston.

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

In June, Justin Kockritz traveled with Community Heritage Development Division staff to Mission, San Marcos, and Grapevine to present at CLG trainings, explaining how they can meaningfully participate in the Section 106 consultation process. In July, he successfully wrapped up the historic resources surveys of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio Counties, which were funded through a National Park Service grant. The surveys inventoried more than 6,700 properties and identified nearly 100 properties and six districts that are eligible for listing in the National Register. In August, Kockritz worked with TxDOT to finalize the Programmatic Agreement for the I-35 Capital Express project in Austin and the FY 2024-25 Interagency Cooperation

Contract between the THC and TxDOT. Caitlin Brashear attended multiple meetings related to major residential developments requiring U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits in Collin and Bexar counties. In July, Charles Peveto presented at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's annual training for funding applicants in Fort Worth about the Section 106 process and how to work with the THC.

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

In July, Survey Coordinator Leslie Wolfenden presented on the Route 66 and African American Travel Guide Survey projects to approximately 85 attendees at the Transportation Research Board's AME60 conference in Oklahoma City. She also participated in a panel discussion about African American Travel Guide sites in Austin for the 100-year anniversary of Hudspeth's Corner in East Austin; mentored Preservation Scholar Dfiza Tse for the 10-week summer internship, in which she researched and documented eight extant Green Book sites in Houston and created a poster of them (the poster and an interactive map are on the agency's website); and continued to work with volunteers to gather information on resources listed in historic African American travel guides. She presented on this project at Holocaust Museum Houston on September 7.

## **CEMETERY PRESERVATION**

In September, Kate Higgins was hired to assist with Historic Texas Cemetery (HTC) designations and focus on preservation of African American cemeteries. She begins on October 2. Jenny McWilliams and Carlyn Hammons continued work on a series of CHC-oriented webinars that accompany virtual meet-and-greets. Hammons processed HTC applications and presented at Preservation Texas' Northeast Regional Summit in Tyler. McWilliams continues to work with CHCs to update their cemetery inventories and coordinate improvements for the cemeteries listed in the Lana Hughes Nelson Fund. Finally, legal conservatorship of the Washington-on-the-Brazos Historic Cemetery has been initiated by members the Washington CHC.

## **YOUTH EDUCATION**

Senior Education Specialist Linda Miller worked with multiple agency divisions to create learning resources for on-site and digital delivery. Development continued on the expansion of program components for the THC's education outreach strategic planning process. She also continued to serve as the liaison for the TPTF Heritage Education grant program.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Item 7.4  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
October, 2023

### Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations

**Background:**

During the period from 6/24/2023 to 09/25/2023, 25 Historic Texas Cemetery designations were completed by the staff. All have been recorded in county deed records as being so designated. Your approval is requested to officially certify these Historic Texas Cemeteries:

County	City	Cemetery
Angelina	Lufkin (v)	Aldredge Cemetery
Burleson	Cook's Point	Jones Cemetery
Burleson	Cooks Point	Brewer Hill Cemetery
Burleson	Rita	New Hope-Teals Prairie Cemetery
Burleson	Somerville	Sweet Home Cemetery
Burleson	Tunis	Old Bethlehem Cemetery
Cass	Hughes Springs (v)	Cheatham Cemetery
Comanche	Comanche (v)	Zion Hill Cemetery
Grimes	Plantersville (v)	Smith-Floyd Cemetery
Guadalupe	Seguin (v)	Jahns Cemetery
Hays	Buda	Allen-Good Cemetery
Jefferson	Beaumont	Magnolia Cemetery
Johnson	Alvarado (v)	Laramore Cemetery
La Salle	Cotulla	Cristo Rey Cemetery
Matagorda	Cedar Lane	King Van Estate Cemetery
Medina	Lytle	Lytle Masonic Cemetery
Morris	Omaha	Cherry Cemetery
Parker	Dicey	Dicey Cemetery
Parker	Weatherford (v)	Wampler Cemetery
Red River	Clarksville	Clarksville Cemetery
Shelby	Center (v)	Short Cemetery
Shelby	Timpson (v)	New Prospect Cemetery
Walker	Dodge (v)	Palmer Family Cemetery
Williamson	Hutto (v)	Monodale Cemetery
Williamson	Rice's Crossing	Rice's Crossing Cemetery

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



## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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

**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

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**Item 7.5**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
October 26-27, 2023

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

**Background:**

From July 23, 2023 to October 25, 2023, THC historical marker staff drafted and finalized inscriptions for fifty (50) interpretive markers, now ready for Commission approval.

**Recommended interpretive plaques for approval (50)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Job #</b>	<b>Topic</b>
Bastrop	22BP01	Alum Creek DeShay Cemetery
Bastrop	22BP02	Mount Olive Evergreen Cemetery
Bastrop	22BP03	Saul Wright Cemetery
Bastrop	22BP05	St. Mary's Colony Cemetery
Bexar	22BX07	Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. Building
Brown	22BR01	Greenleaf Fisk House
Brown	22BR02	George Edward Smith
Caldwell	22CW01	Martindale Motor Corporation Building
Cameron	21CF03	Ullman, Stern & Krause Grocery Warehouse Alamo Iron Works
Cass	23CS01	Trammel's Trace (Replacement)
Childress	22CI01	Childress Army Air Field
Collin	22COL03	Yates-Strickland House
Collin	22COL04	Bethany Cemetery
Crosby	21CB01	Silver Falls Pavilion
Dallas	21DL08	Junius Heights Land Rush of 1906
Dallas	22DL03	Salem Institutional Baptist Church
Dallas	22DL07	Robert Thomas Ashford
Ellis	22EL01	Sweatt Family Legacy
Freestone	23FT02	The 1919 Freestone County Courthouse (Replacement)
Galveston	10GV08	Rollover Fish Pass (Replacement)
Galveston	10GV13	Galveston Chamber of Commerce (Replacement)
Gonzalez	22GZ01	St. James Missionary Baptist Church
Grayson	21GS01	Sherman Riot of 1930
Gregg	21GG01	1919 Longview Race Riot
Gregg	22GG02	Utzman Farm House
Hardeman	22HX02	Shootout at the Quanah Depot
Hardeman	22HX03	Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway
Harris	21HR03	The Brick Yards of Cedar Bayou
Harris	22HR05	Charles W. Luckie School
Harris	22HR10	Harris County Poor Farm
Hays	22HY01	Max E. Schiwitz Homestead

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Hays	22HY02	Peal-Pleasant Valley Cemetery
Hays	22HY07	Bunton Branch Bridge (Replacement)
Hidalgo	20HG01	Minnie May Nickel Homestead
Hill	22HI02	Bragg Williams Lynching
Jim Hogg	21JH01	El Colegio Altamirano
Kaufman	22KF01	Founding of Terrell
Lubbock	23LU01	Idalou Cemetery (Replacement)
Lubbock	23LU07	Carlisle Cemetery (Replacement)
Montgomery	22MQ01	Chilton-Dean House
Nacogdoches	20NA01	Bridget Nancaro
Nacogdoches	22NA01	Robert Bruce Blake
Nueces	22NU05	Stanley Kostoryz (Replacement)
Tarrant	22TR05	Fort Worth Poetry Society
Travis	21TV01	Lydia Street Fire Station
Travis	21TV02	Evergreen Cemetery
Van Zandt	22VN01	1964 Canton Eagles Football Team
Washington	22WT02	Jaeger-Witte Cemetery
Wharton	21WH01	LULAC Councils in Wharton County
Wharton	22WH03	Roberts Family Cemetery

**Recommended motion (Committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of fifty (50) Official Texas Historical Markers with delegation of authority to the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, working with the Commission chair, to resolve minor textual issues arising after Commission approval.

**Recommended motion (Commission):** Move to adopt approval of the final form and text of fifty (50) 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), 9/29/2022, (ed) 5/23/23, rev 6/26/23  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Bastrop County (Job #22BP01) Subject (Atlas 23519) UTM:  
Location:

### **ALUM CREEK DeSHAY CEMETERY**

This cemetery was established in the early 1900s, possibly around 1912. The trustees, George William "Bill" Deshay (1869-1953), Sam Hemings, George Brooks and Elias Wilson, approached the Holder family about purchasing a parcel of land for a cemetery. The holders agreed, and the trustees secured a bank loan. The cemetery was established and named after nearby Alum Creek. This burial ground does not have affiliation with Alum Creek Cemetery located between Bastrop and Smithville. Family legend says that when the loan was due, the trustees were unable to fulfill their financial obligation, resulting in Bill DeShay having to pay the full loan amount. Possibly for that reason, the name of the burial ground was changed to Alum Creek DeShay Cemetery.

Of the 25 families buried here, the DeShays are perhaps the most well-represented. The matriarch of the DeShays is Matilda (d. 1915). She was brought to Texas from Louisiana by her enslaver and forced to work as a cook in her master's kitchen. She was a formidable and skilled woman who often received praise from her master's aristocratic friends. After Emancipation, she moved into a log cabin with her children: Ggilbert (Gip), Fannie, Laura, Alexander, Bill and Ben. They operated a family farm. Bill married Ruth White in 1896. He operated a cotton gin and built homes in Cedar Creek. The earliest markers are of Marshall Jackson (1850-1912) and William McCloud (1867-1914). The veterans buried here fought in various conflicts, including World Wars I and II, the Korean War and Vietnam. For over a century, ancestors found their final rest here, and the living generations have a tangible link to the past.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/6/2022, ed (BB) 12/14/22, (TEN) 8/24/23, (CTS) 9/21/23

27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post

Bastrop County (Job #22BP02) Subject (Atlas 23520) UTM;

Location: 107 Thorne Road, Cedar Creek, TX 78612

### **MOUNT OLIVE EVERGREEN CEMETERY**

After Emancipation, many freed Black families began purchasing land in the area, forming self-sufficient communities where they could thrive. It was this community that formed Mt. Olive Baptist Church in 1874 and had been the driving force behind the church's success. According to local historians, when Mt. Olive moved to its three-acre site in 1909, graves had already been on the land for decades. The spot had been known as "Rocky Mount Cemetery." At their new site, the community built a 1909 white frame church building. Church members began maintaining the cemetery, forming the Mt. Olive Cemetery Association to oversee the grounds.

The earliest markers are those of Amanda Holmes (1855-1877), Samuel Handy (1831-1884) and Gerry Jones (d. 1878, age 92). In 1975, the cemetery association voted to purchase additional land from the S.F. Thorne Estate. Additional Thorne land has been generously donated to the cemetery. Due to this transaction, the Thorne family has a large representation in the cemetery.

Among those interred at Mt. Olive Evergreen Cemetery are veterans of World Wars I and II, Korea and Vietnam. Branches represented are the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps. Many Mt. Olive Church members and leaders are buried at the cemetery. Other graves are of longtime educators and community activists. Most are descendants of early landowners in the area. Mt. Olive Evergreen Cemetery remains a source of pride and strength for generations of descendants.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 9/29/2022, 9/7/23, rev. (CTS) 9/15/23  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Bastrop County (Job #22BP03) Subject (Atlas 23521) UTM:  
Location: 373 McDonald Lane

### **SAUL WRIGHT CEMETERY**

This cemetery is the final resting place of many ancestors of Cedar Creek's oldest African American lineages. After Emancipation, African American families could now travel to make their living. Many found refuge in Texas freedom colonies, such as Cedar Creek Colony in Bastrop County. About one-quarter of African Americans were able to accumulate land, no small feat in the Texas system which prioritized white land ownership. One such black landowner was Cedar Creek resident Saul (or Sol) Wright and his wife, Mary. The Wrights donated the first two acres of land to become a burying ground for the freedmen living in Cedar Creek. The Wrights had traditionally been buried in Shiloh Cemetery in Bastrop; however, travel difficulties and other hardships necessitated a burial ground closer to home. The Wrights opened the cemetery to all neighboring families.

Saul maintained the cemetery until his death on July 2, 1931. Later, it has been cared for by his son, Dempsey Wright; Dempsey's daughter, Dorothy Wright Peterson; C.L. Jones, Jr.; members of the Aldridge and Alexander families; and finally, the Saul Wright Cemetery of Cedar Creek Committee. It is unknown when the first burial occurred; however, it is estimated that the site has been used for burials since the time of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Many of the earliest graves were unmarked and several gravestones are too difficult to read. The earliest legible gravestone is that of Annie Edmondson (d. 1919). Veterans buried at Saul Wright Cemetery include Alroy Breeding (1892-1971) who served in WWI, and Dock Alexander (1896-1972), John O. Alexander (1928-1988) and T.C. "Walter" Alexander (1923-1985) who served in WWII. The cemetery memorializes these courageous and industrious generations.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/31/2022, ed BB 5.23.23  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Bastrop County (Job #22BP05) Subject (Atlas 23653) UTM:  
Location: 281 St. Mary's Road, Dale, TX 78616

### **ST. MARY'S COLONY CEMETERY**

In 1873, a landowner named Mary Doyle, on her deathbed, willed 1,714 acres of her land along Cedar Creek to the freedmen who then were living or had lived on her farm. The list of freedmen included members of the Doyle, Overton, McArthur, Patton and Davidson families. Some families were natives to the area, and some families, such as the Overtons, had moved from elsewhere after Emancipation to engage in sharecropping and domestic work. The families became interconnected through marriage. The new residents established a freedmen's colony and named it St. Mary's in honor of Mary Doyle. Over time, the community's population grew to more than 300. A Rosenwald school and Baptist church were established. The community declined mid-century as residents moved to the city. Water infrastructure was not established in the area until 1979.

Today, the cemetery stands as the only reminder of this rural freedom colony. Among the earliest burials is George M. Curtis (1836-1892), a school teacher in Bastrop County. Known veterans entombed at the cemetery include the Reverend Daniel Webster Ates Jr. (1913-1974) Navy, WWII; Eugene Bryan Cavanaugh (1892-1939), quartermaster Corp, Army, WWI; PFC Luther Landren (1887-1941) Army, WWI; and PVT Johnnie Buel Patton (1894-1938) Army, WWI. The most recent burial is that of Andrew O. Wilson (1931-1975). There are approximately 140 marked graves and numerous unmarked graves present in the cemetery, which stands at just over one acre in size. The St. Mary's Colony Cemetery provides an opportunity to reflect on the hardships and triumphs of generations of residents.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 12/20/2022, ed (BB) 5/30/23, 7/19/23, (CTS) 9/15/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Bexar County (Job #22BX07) Subject (Atlas 23682) UTM: 14 000000E 000000N  
Location: 502 W. Mistletoe Ave.

### **SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO. BUILDING**

Announced as early as 1919, the Woodlawn Exchange of the Southwestern Telephone Company became operational at midnight on July 14, 1923. Serving growing residential areas of the city's north side, including the Alta Vista, Beacon Hill and Laurel Heights neighborhoods, its location within a mostly residential area made walking to work easy for employees in an era when most families were just purchasing their first automobiles. The facility was initially planned by the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Co., which in 1920 transferred the deed to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. The building's design included battery rooms and a cable vault, locker rooms, an operators' cafeteria and a grass tennis court on the adjacent grounds. Thirty-five operators were standing by to connect customers on the opening night.

In 1936, the building was sold to Tobin Aerial Surveys. After training as a combat pilot in World War I, San Antonio native Edgar G. Tobin transferred his skills to creating some of the first aerial photographs for commercial purposes, including oil leases, land maps and property ownership maps. The company grew, operating a fleet of planes from Stinson Field in San Antonio. From their headquarters here, the company coordinated aerial mapping of large portions of the United States during World War II. In 1955, the building was sold to the United Cerebral Palsy Association (UCP). At this time, a hydraulic piston elevator was installed. UCP advocated for those afflicted with cerebral palsy and their families. UCP sold the building in 1963, and it was converted to residential use.

The reinforced concrete building with multitoned red and brown brick has two stories and a basement. Its simplified Colonial Revival Style design includes stone cornice and entrance details, and double-hung and transom windows.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS



Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 11/2/2022, ed (BB) 11/16/22, 1/20/23, 7/13/23  
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Brown County (Job #22BR01) Subject (Atlas 23522) UTM:  
Location: 418 Milton Ave, Brownwood, TX 76801

### **GREENLEAF FISK HOUSE**

Battle of San Jacinto veteran Greenleaf Fisk (1807-1888) immigrated to Texas in 1834 from Milton, Kentucky. He and his wife, Mary Hawkins, moved to Brown County in 1860. Fisk served in numerous county positions including judge, clerk, treasurer and justice of the peace. He also taught in early Brown County schools. Later, he gave land to form the city of Brownwood. Built between 1878 and 1888, his home features beautiful rough sandstone. The quoins, window lintels and sills and door surrounds display the notable craftsmanship with which this house was built. The porch was added later. Other than a short time, the house has passed in and out of the extended Fisk family in the ensuing years.

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 11/4/2022, ed. 4/24/23, 6/15/23, (CTS) 9/15/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Brown County (Job #22BR02) Subject (Atlas 23650) UTM:  
Location: 1004 Cordell, Brownwood, TX 76528

### **GEORGE EDWARD SMITH**

Born into slavery sometime between 1845-1852 in Stafford County, Virginia, George Edward Smith enlisted in the Army's 9th Cavalry in 1869. The Ninth Cavalry, along with other units of African American soldiers, is popularly known as the "Buffalo Soldiers". Smith came to Texas when his unit was dispatched to Fort Davis. While at Fort Davis, the Ninth Cavalry's main concern was protecting travelers and the mail. There, the soldiers contended with the formidable Comanche and Apache peoples. He mustered out in 1874 and returned to Virginia, where he reenlisted in 1879. He was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry and stationed at Fort Concho in Tom Green County. While there, Smith became active in the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, ordained as a deacon in 1883. After being discharged in 1881, Smith stayed in San Angelo. There, he began his first foray into public service.

In 1885, the AME Church chose Smith to establish a church in Brownwood. Upon arrival in Brownwood, he noticed there was no African American school, and thus started one. He served as teacher and principal. In 1888, he organized and led Lee Chapel AME Church. The Reverend Smith held services under a brush arbor at his home. That same year, he married Virginia Love (1875-1962). The couple would have fourteen children. He resigned as teacher and principal of the school in 1890. Six years later, the school would hire Rufus Hardin, after whom the school is now named.

Smith died in 1913. Because of his work to improve housing in the African American community, in 1951 the city housing authority named its newest public housing units "George Smith Apartments." A Brownwood pioneer during his lifetime, the Reverend George Edward Smith contributed significantly to both the spheres of education and religion.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 11/1/2022, ed (BB) 11/16/22, 3/15/23, (CTS) 9/15/23  
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Caldwell County (Job #22CW01) Subject (Atlas 23565) UTM:  
Location: Martindale, 416 Main St.

**MARTINDALE MOTOR CORPORATION  
BUILDING**

This two-story commercial block structure was built in 1924 by the Martindale Motor Corporation as a new hupmobile automobile sales and dealership building. The second floor contained offices for the Martindale Telephone Company, living quarters for switchboard operators, public offices, a club room and the Masonic Lodge No. 1206. A post office operated in the northwest corner of the first floor from 1937 to 1975. The motor company lost profitability due in part to the Great Depression and closed in 1938. The building was later used as a Humble Oil gas station and apartments. The architecture is an example of a two-story load-bearing masonry structure with modest details and finishes.

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (ABL\_BB), 8/6/2021, ed (BB) 2/1/22, 3/15/23, (CTS) 9/14/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker WITHOUT post, mount to MASONRY  
Cameron County (Job #21CF03) Subject (Atlas 23393) UTM:  
Location: Brownsville, 730 McNair Family Dr.

**ULLMANN, STERN & KRAUSSE GROCERY WAREHOUSE  
ALAMO IRON WORKS**

Arrival of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway in 1904 brought economic growth to the lower Rio Grande Valley. In Brownsville, lots between the rail line and Fronton Street (later McNair Family Drive) became sites for commercial and industrial uses. In 1912, the firm of Ullmann, Stern & Krausse, "importers of coffee and fancy groceries," built a warehouse with loading bays at this site close to the railroad spur. In 1924, San Antonio-based Alamo Iron Works bought the property for their warehouse and showroom in Brownsville. The Iron Works added a two-story free standing brick storage building in 1925 and connected it to the earlier warehouse by an addition completed in 1940. McNair Clothing Manufacturing Company, a principal manufacturer and supplier of military uniforms to the U.S. Government during the Korean and Vietnam Wars, purchased the property in 1961 for their main offices.

The building is architecturally significant among the historic warehouses and industrial buildings found in several adjoining blocks. It has characteristics of historic commercial buildings near the Texas-Mexico border such as handmade bricks, a flat roof and parapet walls. Among the distinctive elements of the 1912 section are decorative friezes with corbeled brick, brick dentils and pendant-like brick ornamentation typical of the arts and crafts movement. The later additions are more functional, with no ornamentation and large window openings with concrete sills. The building remains an excellent and intact example of both early 20th century border vernacular design and construction of utilitarian buildings.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (TEN), 4/11/2023, ed (BB) 6/22/23

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Cass County (Job #23CS01) Subject RD, AC, CY, EX (Atlas) UTM: 15 351344E 3675063N

Location: Dalton, SH 77W, just east of int. w/CR 2729

### **TRAMMEL'S TRACE**

Many prominent Texas pioneers traveled past this site as they entered Texas via the historic route known as Trammel's Trace, which crosses this field. Near here, Trammel's Trace joined the Spanish or Mexican Trace connecting early settlements on the Red River with El Camino Real near Nacogdoches.

In 1813, horse trader and smuggler Nicholas Trammell established the road which bears his name, widening it for wagon use in 1824. By beginning at Fulton, Arkansas, on the great bend of the Red River, Trammell extended the great southwest immigration road from St. Louis, Missouri, into Texas. The trace entered Texas north of Texarkana (Bowie Co.) and crossed the Sulphur River into Cass County at Epperson's Ferry. It headed past this point and joined the pre-existing Spanish Trace (1 mi. southwest). Trammell then improved the Spanish Trace southward to Nacogdoches. Trammell likely reused some trails that were worn down by centuries of travel by game animals, Native Americans and the Spanish.

By the 1850s, other roads from the distant communities of Monterey, Daingerfield, Boston, Naples and Clarksville also converged on the junction, and a community developed near this hub of early roads. The site would become known as Old Unionville when residents moved the town north after the Civil War. Although the community no longer exists, archeological research has located the former settlement and documented the convergence of early roads at the site. Today, few vestiges of Trammel's Trace remain, but continued use of this section into the 20th century as a county road preserved this portion of the important immigration route.

(2008)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/6/2022, ed (BB) 8/21/23  
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Childress County (Job #22CI01) Subject (Atlas 23525) UTM:  
Location: Childress, 15716 FM 164

### **CHILDRESS ARMY AIR FIELD**

During WWII, U.S. Army air forces initiated a bombardier and navigation school on about 2,400 acres west of Childress. By Oct. 1942 the field was active. Col. John W. White commanded Army Airfields (AAF) at Childress and Midland during the war. The first cadets arrived in Feb. 1943 to train for 18 weeks. "skip-bombing" practice at Lake Childress often drew large crowds. Practice targets were also located across several nearby counties. Childress AAF hosted six other fields for the first "All-American Precision Bombing Olympics" in May 1943. More than a tenth of all bombardiers (4,791) trained here. The war dept. also placed a prisoner of war camp at Childress AAF. After the field closed in Dec. 1945, the city received the land for a municipal airport and other public uses.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post ed. BB?(CTS) 9/19/2023  
Collin County (Job #22COL03) Subject (Atlas 23667) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N  
Location: Celina, 504 West Main Street

### **YATES-STRICKLAND HOUSE**

In 1902, the growing town of Celina attracted the attention of Carl (1879-1959) and Claudine (Lipscomb) Yates (1882-1958). Carl owned the Yates Dry Goods Company, which was headquartered in Grapevine. The family moved to Celina and opened a dry goods store; it prospered for several years, and the family built this prairie style house at the corner of West Main and South Arizona. Together with their three living children, James Swayne (1905-1971), Marie Estill (1909-1990) and Ann Jo (1912-1989), they moved into their new home in late 1912. Carl Yates was an astute businessman and, in 1916, was offered a lucrative position with Ely and Walker Dry Goods Company in Fort Worth.

Joseph Milton Strickland (1852-1927) purchased the house from the Yates family in 1917. The home remained in his family for the next 65 years. After his death, his wife Julia (1874-1969) remained in the home. Their son Roy (1903-1981) and his wife Dorothy (1904-1986) lived with Julia. Roy built a tailor shop and dry-cleaning plant at the lot's southeast corner. The business was in operation for many years. After Roy's death, the family sold the property. The new owners spent three years restoring the property to its original appearance and condition.

The house itself faces West Main, with the east façade facing South Arizona. It possesses a distinctive wraparound porch with five square columns on the front and two on the side of the house. The hipped roof features an extended dormer which allows natural light into the attic. The original frames and double-hung windows are intact. The property originally included separate servants' quarters which have since been demolished. The house remains a prominent historic residence in the community.

**RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2022**

**MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS**

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 10/6/2022, ed (BB) 10/31/22, rev 1/20/23, 3/3/23, 4/8/23, 6/15/23  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Collin County (Job #22COL04) Subject (Atlas 23668) UTM:  
Location: Plano, 1313 Custer Road

## **BETHANY CEMETERY**

Nestled between Russell and Spring Creeks, the community of Bethany emerged when a group of families from Kentucky settled on the rich grazing land in 1852. They had heard about the prosperity of the area from relatives who had already made the arduous journey to Texas. Among these families were R.W. (1832-1898) and his wife Elizabeth "Lizzie" (Mathews) Carpenter. After the Civil War, another Kentuckian, William Nelson Bush (1833-1907), settled a couple of miles to the east. The settlers practiced their faith in various locations until a church building could be built. In July 1877, Bush bought four acres of land for the sanctuary and cemetery and sold it in September to R.W. Carpenter and E.F. Elkin, who were elders of the community's Christian church. The community selected the name "Bethany" for the church, which was the genesis of the community's name.

In addition to raising seven sons, Lizzie and R.W. Carpenter also welcomed three orphans into their home: Matthew, Alvin and Richard Clark. Matthew's infant son, Walter Clark, died in January 1877 and is the first to be interred at Bethany Cemetery. The next was the Carpenters' only daughter, Mary Katie (1877-1878). The headstones of several of the children, including Mary Katie's, feature a sleeping lamb. In total, there are 22 Carpenter, nine Clark and 11 Mathews family members buried at Bethany Cemetery. This extended family group accounts for 42 of the more than 125 marked burials. The other graves represent the rest of the community's families. The cemetery features a section of African American burials with only four marked graves. Bethany Cemetery is the last reminder of this early community. Though their lives were difficult, these settlers left a rich history.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2002

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS



Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 8/30/2022, ed (BB) 5/19/23, (CTS) 9/21/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Crosby County (Job #21CB01) Subject (Atlas 23403) UTM:  
Location: Crosbyton, US 82

### **SILVER FALLS PAVILION**

The Silver Falls area has long been a travel highlight. Judging from the number of centuries-old artifacts found in the area, it appears Native Americans knew its value as a watering hole for plentiful game. Around the turn of the 20th century, the first Anglo settlers to the area, Henry Clay "Hank" Smith and his family, likely organized day-outings to Silver Falls with their neighbors. In 1917, Mineral Wells entrepreneur Sidney Webb saw an opportunity. He purchased 7,659.89 acres of land then known as the Two-Buckle Ranch from local land agent Julian M. Bassett for the purposes of building a recreation center on the White River near Silver Falls.

In 1923, Webb built one of the earliest dams in the area, and created a boating, swimming, fishing, and recreation center. The pavilion and surrounding area included four sections: a skating rink, dance hall, a swimming hole with three diving boards with a slide, and a golf course. As a result, thousands of area residents flocked to the site for picnicking, camping, swimming, skating, and dancing. The pavilion hosted numerous regional meetings for organizations such as the Boys and Girls Club, Secretaries of Chambers of Commerce of the Lower South Plains District and home demonstration agents. When Texas State Highway 62/82 was paved in 1931, it made the area more accessible to patrons. The State Highway Department first developed a public park in the area in the 1930s. The pavilion and skating rink are remembered to have been destroyed by fire circa 1940. The café and swimming pier also burned. For the years it stood, the Silver Falls Pavilion provided local residents and travelers with opportunities for culture and recreation.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 11/17/2022, ed (BB) 12/19/22  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Dallas County (Job #21DL08) Subject (Atlas 23348) UTM:  
Location: 1621 Abrams Rd, Dallas, TX

### **JUNIUS HEIGHTS LAND RUSH OF 1906**

When the Dallas streetcar's Elm Street Line was expanded beyond the existing city limits in 1906, developers flocked to create new housing in former cotton fields now easily accessible by public transportation. One of these new developments was the neighborhood of Junius Heights. Development firm Hann and Kendall invited would-be homebuyers to take the new streetcar out to see the properties with the promise their fares would be refunded.

On Sunday, September 2, 1906, the streetcars arrived for the first time into Junius Heights. Buyers toured the neighborhood and perused the sites; however, since it was Sunday, no sales were allowed. Buyers leisured until well into the night. At exactly midnight, a starting pistol fired, and buyers rushed to grab a card from the lot of their choice and bring that card to one of eight salesmen to claim their lot. By 12:45 a.m., nearly every lot was sold. By Wednesday, every lot was claimed. Most lots cost \$250-\$350, with some reaching \$500. Ten dollars cash down payment was required, with \$5 per month for lots under \$350; \$20 cash and \$10 per month was required for larger lots. Interest was six percent.

Residents constructed homes in a number of styles, including a large number of Craftsman houses, Prairie, Folk Victorian, Tudor, Colonial Revival, eclectic, neoclassical, Queen Anne, Spanish eclectic and more. One hundred years after the land rush, the city of Dallas created the Junius Heights Historic District, which was the largest landmark district in Texas at that time. The Junius Heights district encompasses ten different developments platted between 1903-1915.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 11/9/2022, ed BB 5.23.23, 7/20/23, CTS (9/15/23)  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Dallas County (Job #22DL03) Subject (Atlas 23662) UTM:  
Location:

### **SALEM INSTITUTIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH**

James Solomon Sims, a missionary from Melissa, founded the church when he began services in the home of Mary Janie Moore in 1888. In 1891, the Reverends I. Toliver and Allen R. Griggs organized the church and named it Salem Baptist Church. The church's first pastor, the Rev. C.N Pryor, was called two years later. A simple frame building was constructed. Due to church growth, the church was rebuilt in 1911, 1917, 1922 and 1932. In 1947, the church relocated to 710 Bourbon Street. In 1959, the Rev. Luther Butler Nelson led Salem to organize and sponsor the Mayo Kindergarten School in West Dallas. City expansion projects led the Texas Highway Department to purchase Salem's property on Bourbon St, and the church relocated to Eugene and Crozier, a farming community of freedmen originally known as The Prairie, but later known as Queen City. Around this time, the church was renamed to Salem Institutional Baptist Church. The building, designed by architect Thomas Knowles, was dedicated in June 1963.

Salem got right to work in its new location. The church offered financial assistance to lessen the burden of educational and medical expenses for many in the community. Salem served as host to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and organized a Civil Rights parade. Before the Rev. Nelson died in 1968, he worked to save an early neighborhood cemetery, which was then renamed after him in 1971. The 1970s saw Salem host the 38th annual Baptist Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Congress. In the following decades, Salem continued to reach out to the community through food ministries, education and advocacy. In 1988, Salem received special recognition from city and state officials in celebration of its 118th anniversary.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (JMZ) 3/17/2023, ed (BB) 8/29/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Dallas County (Job #22DL07) Subject (Atlas) UTM:  
Location: Dallas, N. Central Expy, NW of Swiss Ave. (coordinates 32.784988, -96.791091)

### **ROBERT THOMAS ASHFORD**

Born in Grimes County on January 2, 1883, Robert Thomas Ashford was a prominent businessman. He helped establish the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce and promoted, managed, and advocated for African American musicians.

Ashford moved to Dallas in 1910. In 1918, he opened a shoeshine parlor located at 408 N. Central Avenue. In the 1920s, there was a rise in national popularity of music sung by African American artists advertised to African American audiences. Ashford seized upon this business opportunity, and in 1922, he began selling the latest records from northern recording companies. He would transition the shoeshine parlor into the Black Swan Music Shop, Dallas' first African American-owned record store. Ashford also served as a Paramount Talent scout for the region, bringing to the attention of recording companies many African American musicians, including Blind Lemon Jefferson and Lillian Glinn. Ashford helped Jefferson secure a recording contract with Paramount Records and Glinn with Columbia Records. In 1932, Ashford closed his record store. He left Dallas in 1936.

Although no longer active in the music industry, Ashford's life after Dallas was significant in its own right. He lived briefly in Oklahoma and Illinois, where he managed a grocery store, before settling in California. Ashford became a teacher and minister within the Nation of Islam and was associated with Temple 26. He was a colleague of Malcolm X and was recognized by the names R.T.X. and Aaron Ali. Ashford passed away on June 24, 1976, in San Francisco, California. Ashford's contributions to Texas music place him as a seminal figure in Deep Ellum's history as a music and arts district and in Texas' influence in North American popular music.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/19/2022, ed (BB) 5/26/23, rev 8/1/23, CTS (9/15/23)  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Ellis County (Job #22EL01) Subject (Atlas 23618) UTM:  
Location: Waxahachie, 400 Blk E. Dr. MLK

### **SWEATT FAMILY LEGACY**

After Emancipation, freedmen Richard (c. 1848-1926) and Sylvia (Gibbons) Sweatt (d. 1928) settled in Waxahachie. Despite difficult circumstances, they became landowners and sent their son, James (1869-1954), to Prairie View Normal Institute. James moved to Beaumont and then Houston, where he became a postal worker who inspired social activism and education in his six children. James was a charter member of the Houston NAACP and trustee of Houston's Colored Carnegie Library. Heman (1912-1982), his fourth child, graduated from Wiley College with a degree in biology but returned to Houston to become a mail carrier like his father. Also like his father, Heman became involved in the NAACP. This work inspired him to return to school to study law.

On Feb 26, 1946, Heman Sweatt and an NAACP delegation submitted an application for the University of Texas (UT) Law School in Austin. He met the requirements for entry but was denied admittance because he was black. Thus began the landmark *Sweatt v. Painter* Supreme Court lawsuit. Thurgood Marshall, who would become the first black man appointed to the very same court in 1967, was among Sweatt's representation in the case. The court ruled in Sweatt's favor in 1950, arguing that UT could never provide "separate but equal" education opportunities to its black citizens. This case paved the way for the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision in 1954. Sweatt enrolled in the UT law school, but the case had taken a toll on his health and personal life. He left, instead earning a master's degree from Atlanta University and later working with the National Urban League. Many buildings, including the Travis County Courthouse and UT Little campus, are now named after him. Additionally, UT Law School established both a scholarship and symposium in his honor. This landmark ruling would not have been possible without the perseverance, hard work and activism of his ancestors.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 8/1/2023, rev (CTS) 9/21/23  
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque WITHOUT post, mount to BRICK  
Freestone County (Job # ) Subject (Atlas) UTM  
Location: Fairfield, 302 E. Main St.

### **1881 FREESTONE COUNTY JAIL**

This building, which served as the third county jail, was built in 1881 on the site of the 1857 jail. Physical and archival evidence suggests that this two-story jail and its associated water well were built with brick from locally fired clay, recycled from the earlier jail. Exterior walls are 18 inches thick. The original design incorporated two prison cells and housing for the jailer. From 1914-66, the building housed a multi-family residence. Area citizens bought the property in 1966 to house a county historical museum. From 2012-21, the jail was restored to its 1880s appearance.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 1967

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM), 3/20/2013, rev (9/20/23)  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Galveston County (Job #10GV08) Subject (Atlas ) UTM:  
Location: TxDOT install

### **ROLLOVER FISH PASS**

A strait approximately 200 feet wide, 5 feet deep and more than 1,600 feet long across Bolivar Peninsula was opened in 1955 by the Texas Game and Fish Commission as part of its continuing program to perpetuate and improve the state's fish and wildlife resources.

The commission's purposes in constructing this pass were to introduce into East Bay sufficient quantities of sea water to increase bay water salinity, and to provide additional opportunity for travel of marine fish to and from spawning and feeding areas in the bay.

Lower salinity in East Bay was caused by the discharge of several fresh water streams into the area on the mainland side of the peninsula. This excessive fresh water not only limited the existence of marine fish but also restricted the growth of submerged vegetation, which provides nursery areas and forms the basis of the food cycle for marine life.

Creation of Rollover Fish Pass has greatly improved salt water fishing conditions for the thousands of sportsmen who flock to east bay throughout the year. Known as Rollover long before the Texas Game and Fish Commission constructed the pass, this site has a history steeped in legend dating back to the days of the Spaniards and continuing through the American prohibition period.

According to legend, it was first called Rollover because certain early ship captains, preferring to avoid contact with the customs station at Galveston, would roll barrels of imported merchandise from the gulf side of Bolivar Peninsula over to East Bay. From there the barrels were transferred to the mainland without further formality. The same rolling procedure—in reverse—also is said to have been used for selected items of export.

(1963)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 3/8/2023, ed (BB) 8/29/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Galveston County (Job #10GV13) Subject (Atlas) UTM:  
Location: Galveston, 2106 Seawall Blvd.

### **GALVESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

One of the oldest business associations in Texas, the Galveston Chamber of Commerce has supported business on the island for over one hundred years. A small group of Galveston's original civic leaders informally organized a chamber of commerce in spring 1838, during the years of the Republic of Texas. The organization was formally chartered for the first time February 3, 1845. Among early members were citizens who had, or soon would have, statewide fame: John K. Allen (founder of Houston), Gail Borden (dairy king), Michel B. Menard (signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence), Samuel May Williams (colonizing contractor) and Thomas F. McKinney (versatile businessman).

The Chamber of Commerce assisted the City of Galveston in establishing a local government and helped city officials to sell lots for homes and businesses. They aided in organizing Galveston County and instituting mail connections with nearby Brazoria and Harris Counties. Waterborne Commerce—Basis of Island's Economy—was promoted by the group, which also aided growth and prosperity by encouraging settlers to work and reside here. In no small part because of their efforts, Galveston grew quickly to one of Texas's most important cities.

Subsequent reorganizations occurred in the nineteenth century after brief periods of inactivity. Over the years this voluntary organization of business leaders has played a role in development of the port, the University of Texas Medical Branch, tourist industry, causeways, maritime academy, and Galveston Community College. Other significant contributions include the establishment of an early public library. The organization continues to foster the advance of the city's industry and commerce.

(1970, 2010)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS



Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/11/2022, ed (BB) 11/16/22, rev 12/15/22, 4/19/23  
7/12/23, CTS (9/15/2023)

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Gonzales County (Job #22GZ01) Subject (Atlas 23547) UTM:

Location: Gonzales, 7231 FM 532

### **ST. JAMES MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH**

Founded in 1867 on Brasco Lake in nearby Dilworth, Gonzales County, St. James Missionary Baptist Church was a staple of the early Peach Creek Community. Under the leadership of the Reverend Boyd James (1826-1916), the congregation of local formerly enslaved people worshipped under a brush arbor structure until 1879 when they began meeting at a newly-built school. In 1892, St. James bought land of their own. A church was built and rebuilt in 1962. The land has been used for church and community events such as Juneteenth celebrations. For more than 150 years, St. James has been a place of hope, enriching the community through veterans services, youth groups and spiritual guidance.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (JJR) 6/12/2022, ed. (BB) 9/6/23, (CTS) 9/21/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Grayson County (Job 21GS01) Subject RA, MC (Atlas 23479) UTM:  
Location: Sherman, 100 W. Houston Street

### **SHERMAN RIOT OF 1930**

The Sherman Riot of 1930 was one of a number of major incidents of racial violence that occurred in the United States at the onset of the Great Depression. On May 3, 1930, George Hughes (b. 1889), a black farm laborer, was accused of assaulting a white woman during a wage dispute. For the May 9 trial, local officials suspected they would need help keeping the increasingly agitated crowd under control and appealed to Governor Dan Moody, who sent the Texas National Guard and Texas Rangers.

The morning of the trial, Hughes was transported to the Grayson County Courthouse. An estimated five thousand person crowd called for Hughes to be given to them, and the courthouse was set alight by the mob. Hughes was hidden in a two-story documents vault where he subsequently suffocated as the courthouse burned down. The mob blocked fire department efforts to extinguish the flames.

Hours later, the mob dynamited open the still-standing vault and threw Hughes' lifeless body out of a window where it was dragged to the city's black business district, hanged from a tree and burned. The mob set fire to black-owned businesses on Mulberry Street including the office of William J. Durham, a civil rights attorney.

Gov. Moody declared martial law the next day, lasting until May 24. Sixty-six Grayson County citizens were taken into custody with 14 indicted for crimes. Three were considered for trial, and one was convicted for arson of the courthouse and incitement of a riot. No one was charged with lynching or murder. Hughes was buried in an unmarked grave at the Grayson County Poor Farm.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (TEN) 5/20/2022, (ed) 4/26/23, rev 6/26/23, CTS (9/15/23)  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Gregg County (Job #21GG01) Subject AA, CX, SR (Atlas 23371) UTM:  
Location: Longview, 202 N. Sixth St

### **1919 LONGVIEW RACE RIOT**

The events during the summer of 1919, referred to as "Red Summer," consisted of over 25 "anti-black riots" across the U.S. In segregated Longview, Texas, African Americans formed their own institutions which included a chapter of the Booker T. Washington Black Businessmen League. Two of the leaders were Samuel L. Jones, a teacher and agent for black newspapers, and Dr. Calvin P. Davis, a physician. Violence in Longview began after the lynching of Lemuel Walters who was arrested after accused of making "indecent" advances toward a white woman. Walters was pulled from jail by an angry mob and killed on June 17, 1919. On July 5, an anonymous article in *The Chicago Defender* quoted the woman as saying she would have married Walters. The article also accused Sheriff D.S. Meredith of allowing the mob to take and kill Walters. Five days later, the woman's brothers found Jones and beat him, thinking he was behind the article. Jones and Davis were advised to leave town, but 25 men from the league offered to defend them.

On July 11, 1919, at 1 a.m., a white mob formed and went to Jones' house. When the mob tried to enter the house, the defenders opened fire. None of the African Americans were wounded but several in the mob were. Angered that they were fired upon, the mob rallied more men and marched towards Jones' house again. Finding it empty, they burned down nearby black-owned businesses and homes. Gov. William P. Hobby declared martial law on July 13 and sent National Guard troops to diffuse the situation. Both Davis and Jones managed to escape. The events in Longview highlight African American resistance and organization to defend themselves against racism. Geographical segregation and systemic issues that led to the 1919 riots continue to be part of its legacy.

(2021)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 9/30/2022, ed (BB) 11/4/22, rev 11/30/22  
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Gregg County (Job #22GG02) Subject (Atlas 23610) UTM;  
Location: Longview, 602 W. South St

### **UTZMAN FARM HOUSE**

This 1938 house in the American minimal traditional style is one of the few extant homes of this type in Gregg County. It was built by Marvin (1894-1977) and Lois (1899-1985) Utzman. Marvin was the first registered dairyman in Texas. In 1949, he became the Gregg County milk inspector. The home contains classic hallmarks of the minimal traditional style, such as small porches and asymmetrical design with the front door set off center. The arts-and-crafts style exterior doors and all interior trim are original to the house. The home has never included air conditioning or a fireplace. The distinctive Utzman house was saved from demolition and lovingly restored for future generations to admire.

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/28/2022, ed (BB) 11/8/22, 12/15/22  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Hardeman County (Job #22HX02) Subject (Atlas 23648) UTM:  
Location: Quanah, 102 S. Main St.

### **SHOOTOUT AT THE QUANAH DEPOT**

An infamous gunfight between law enforcement officers occurred on December 9, 1893. Bad blood had been boiling between the two for months. At a sheriffs' convention in Houston, Childress County Sheriff Jonathan Pearce Matthews (1837-1893) had disrespected then-Governor James Hogg. A witness, Texas Ranger Captain William Jesse "Bill" McDonald (1852-1918), verbally reprimanded Matthews. Matthews took great offense to this and began making comments to others that one day he would kill McDonald. Later, Matthews' resentment grew over an instance in which Texas Ranger Bob McClure, an associate of McDonald, refused to turn over a prisoner to Matthews and instead escorted the prisoner to a different county where he could face stronger charges. With McDonald's usual men out of town on the prisoner escort, Matthews and three men rode the train from Childress to Quanah, where McDonald headquartered. Their purpose was clear: they were going to kill the ranger.

McDonald, never one to back down from a fight, was at the depot when Matthews and his gang arrived. He met them south of the train platform, halfway between the depot and the opera house. McDonald called out Matthews for making threats. Matthews responded, "No. I didn't say that, but I'll tell you what I did say," and then a hail of bullets erupted from both sides. Who shot first is a mystery. In a matter of minutes, the whole affair ended, with Matthews being shot three times and McDonald twice. Matthews ultimately succumbed to his wounds on December 30, leaving behind a wife and one-year-old child. Men of both parties were arrested and tried, but none were convicted. Ranger McDonald lived on to become one of the "four great captains" of the Texas Rangers, dying in 1918 from natural causes.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/29/22, ed. (BB) 10/24/22, 12/9/22 (CTS) 9/21/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Hardeman County (Job #22HX03) Subject (Atlas 23648) UTM:  
Location: 102 Mercer St, Quanah

### **QUANAH, ACME & PACIFIC RAILWAY**

Originally chartered as the Acme, Red River and Northern Railway, the Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway (QA&P) served the Quanah area in the early twentieth century. The railway was created in 1902, but the name was changed in 1909 when Quanah was chosen as its headquarters. In 1910, the company built a headquarters building at 105 Mercer Street that encompassed offices and a depot. The railway was the vision of Sam Lazarus of St. Louis, Missouri, president of the Acme Cement & Plaster Company in Acme, TX. He wished to connect larger existing rail lines spanning eastern destinations such as St. Louis, Kansas City and Memphis to Los Angeles for service via a long bridge line through west Texas, from the Red River to El Paso. Additionally, the railway would move his own products to these markets. However, the "Pacific" goal never materialized, and the railway's complete service ran from Quanah in the east to Floydada (Floyd Co.) in the west, about 117 total miles. Still, the railway successfully hauled passengers, goods, and mail for many decades. In 1911, the Frisco Railway purchased an ownership share in the QA&P, although Lazarus remained as president.

The town of Quanah saw an immediate boost thanks to the presence of a new railway. Its population doubled, and property values increased fifty percent. However, the 1920s and 1930s brought hardship to the company. In 1926, Sam Lazarus died. The Depression and the Dust Bowl devastated the area served by the QA&P. The railway continued for several decades as a Frisco subsidiary until being merged with new owner Burlington Northern Railway in 1981. The lines west of Acme were ultimately abandoned soon thereafter. Nevertheless, the Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway remains a major part of the story of the commerce and development of Quanah.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 11/8/2022, ed (BB) 11/14/22, 1/25/23, 3/2/23, 7/12/23, 9/11/23, CTS (9/15/23)  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Harris County (Job #21HR03) Subject (Atlas 23300) UTM:  
Location: 200 Roseland Dr., Baytown

### **THE BRICK YARDS ON CEDAR BAYOU**

As the city of Galveston grew and experienced devastating losses due to fire, builders increasingly turned to brick as a fire-resistant material. In 1850, Galveston businessmen began purchasing land around the bay and establishing brick yards. To make the brick, clay was dug and mixed by the use of steam-powered pug mills. It was then pressed into molds and the "green" bricks were dumped out to dry. The bricks were then stacked to form a kiln and fired. Kiln size differed by brick quantities ordered, but a typical kiln might be constructed of 300,000 bricks and fired with 150 cords of pine wood. The kiln's temperature was slowly increased over several days and maintained for four days once full temperature was reached. The kiln was then dismantled and the new bricks were taken by steamboat to Galveston. After the Cedar Bayou Channel was dredged in 1875, brick makers began using schooners pulled by mules along the "Cedar Bayou Tow Path". After the 1875 hurricane destroyed the other brick yards on the bay, only those on Cedar Bayou remained in operation.

Cedar Bayou proved the perfect location for brickmaking because of its naturally abundant clay, proximity to pine forests, and isolation from storm surge. Early brickmakers included James Casey, Thomas Wright, Rosamond Milam & Bro and J.P. Davie. In the late 1880s, up to twelve million bricks a year were delivered from Cedar Bayou into Galveston, where about 90% of Galveston's historic 19th century buildings were constructed using Cedar Bayou brick. By 1916, brick making ground to a halt as the area became focused on oil production. In 1927, Texas Brick and Tile Company resurrected the tradition and the plant continued business under a few ownerships, but the era of brickmaking along Cedar Bayou came to an end when John Kilgore's Cedar Bayou Brick Company closed in 1958.

(2021)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 10/31/2022, ed (BB) 1/17/23, 4/28/23, 7/31/23, (CTS) 9/21/23

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Harris County (Job #22HR05) Subject (Atlas 23562) UTM:

Location: Houston, 1004 Palmer Street

### **CHARLES W. LUCKIE SCHOOL**

Charles W. Luckie was born into slavery on August 3, 1861. He studied at Atlanta University, graduating in 1883. Luckie then moved to Texas and was hired as the principal of Huntsville's first school to offer primary, normal and collegiate classes for black students. In 1888, he accepted a position at Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College (now Prairie View A&M University). During his 20 years with the college, he served in many positions, including professor of English, Latin and history, as well as bookkeeper, treasurer and vice principal. He also taught during the summers at various locations around the state. In 1893, he married Ida Bell Evans (1865-1919). Luckie died January 1, 1909 at age 47.

A new six-room wood frame elementary school for black students in Houston's Third Ward was built at a cost of \$5,700 and opened on April 5, 1909. The district's black principals met and unanimously proposed that it be named after Professor Luckie. On May 11, the school board agreed, thus Charles W. Luckie school became the first Houston school to be named for a Black Texas educator. Just two weeks later, Prairie View College named a new building containing classrooms and student residences as Luckie Hall.

A two-room annex was added to the Luckie School in 1911. The main building burned in February 1918 and was replaced in September 1919 with a two-story eight-room brick building at a cost of \$16,751. The staff included John Logan Blount, renowned Houston architect; Julius N. Dodson, the school's first principal; Jeremiah Johns, the school's last principal; Mabel Fairchild, teacher; and Pauline Patten, the mother of Thelma Patten Law, the first Black woman in Houston to practice medicine. A fire next to the school in June 1944 caused its closure. It has since been used as a Houston ISD administration building and a commercial property.

(2022)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 11/4/2022, ed (BB) 1.17.23, 4/18/23, 7/20/23, 9/13/23,  
(CTS) 9/21/23

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Harris County (Job #22HR10) Subject (Atlas 23619) UTM:

Location: West University Place, 3622 Tangley Road

### **HARRIS COUNTY POOR FARM**

To provide for indigent citizens, Harris County established a "poor-house, work farm, and hospital" in 1882 on 37.4 acres, two blocks north of Glenwood Cemetery. The site had been a private hospital run by Drs. Stuart, Larendon and Boyles, plus a 33.4-acre farm formerly owned by Dr. Boyles.

Needing modern facilities and more space, in 1894 the county built the "Harris County Poor Farm" on 200 acres, four miles southwest of the Houston city limits. Drainage ditches were dug along three sides: near Edloe St. on the east, about 115 feet west of Auden Rd. on the west, and about 400 feet north of Bellaire Blvd. on the south. The fifteen acres north of Richmond Rd. (now Bissonnet) included the superintendent's cottage, segregated housing for the residents, a dairy and barn, and a state-of-the-art water system. Some residents worked on the farm, which was largely self-sustaining. A 1915 report listed chickens, ducks, geese, pigs and cows, and crops of corn, cantaloupe and watermelon. Today, the poor farm ditch near Edloe street is the only visible evidence of this complex.

In August 1904, commissioners court selected a ten-acre tract of the poor farm for the county's New Paupers Cemetery. The first person buried in it was Gadson Gamble, a very aged black resident of the poor farm. When nearby residential development made the poor farm's land too valuable to ignore, a new "Harris County Home" and county cemetery were built on 100 acres near Oates Road, opening in March 1922. The old poor farm property was sold late in 1923 and all remains in the Paupers Cemetery were moved to the new cemetery. During the Great Depression, federal aid programs replaced many state and county initiatives, ultimately leading to permanent closure of the county home in 1958. However, the 1922-2014 county cemetery remains at Oates Road.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 9/30/2022, ed. AC 9/8/23, (CTS) 9/19/2023  
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Hays County (Job #22HY01) Subject (Atlas 23504) UTM:  
Location: Uhland, 4037 Cotton Gin Rd.

**MAX AND ANNA SCHIWITZ HOMESTEAD**

This 1933 vernacular-style home was the brainchild of Uhland natives Max (1892-1981) and Anna (Seeliger) (1898-1993) Schiwitz. Max Schiwitz was a notable mercantile owner and philanthropist. His wife Anna designed all three bedrooms to face south with a covered porch and three windows each to provide cross ventilation, a necessity in the days before air conditioning. She also selected the stones for the door arch and fireplace. The original cedar posts hold the home's pier and beam foundation. The Max and Anna Schiwitz House is a reminder of old Uhland and the community of Blackland Prairie farmers which the family served.

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/13/2022, rev (BB) 5/2/23, 6/26/23, (CTS) 9/15/23  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Hays County (Job #22HY02) Subject (Atlas 23550) UTM:  
Location: Wimberley, G.W. Haschke Ln.

### **PEAL-PLEASANT VALLEY CEMETERY**

Twenty-three known graves lie within the fence of the present 1.7-acre Peal-Pleasant Valley Cemetery. The burials, along with the foundations of the Pleasant Valley Baptist Church and Valley Ford School, are the only remnants of an early Hays County community. Settlement began with John Bennett Peal (1834-1888), a North Carolina native who arrived in Texas before 1855. In 1858, Peal married Mary Webb and in 1872, the Peals settled in Hays County, where they purchased 1,920 acres from T.N. Waul. Built on a hill, the Peal house would be known as Missionary Ridge because of the family's strong Baptist faith. The Peals helped to establish Pleasant Valley Baptist Church in 1875. The church building also housed the Valley Ford School when it was created two years later. In 1883, Peal donated five acres of land for a one-room schoolhouse.

The community remained rural, serving the local needs of the few area families. The school became the center of activity for this section of the Blanco Valley. Children attending the school came from the Burchett, Edwards, George, Haster, Pape, Peal, Sachtleben, Schubert and Shook families. These families, many from different backgrounds, forged bonds through lifelong friendships, partnerships and marriages. Several of these names are represented through the graves at Peal-Pleasant Valley Cemetery. The earliest grave is that of Martha A.E. George (1849-1881). The cemetery has been known variously as Valley Ford, Pleasant Valley and Burchett/Peal. This rural cemetery provides a final resting place for several pioneering families who forged a life for themselves and their descendants in Texas.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM, AC), 3/13/2013, 1/18/2023, ed (BB) 2/17/23, (CTS) 9/19/23

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Hays County (Job #12HY03/22HY07) Subject BR (Atlas) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N

Location: Kyle, County Road 210, Dry Hole Road

### **BUNTON BRANCH BRIDGE**

Bridge No. 44, now known as the Bunton Branch Bridge, is located just north of Kyle on a north-south section of road that parallels Interstate 35 and is a remnant of the 1915 Austin-San Antonio Post Road. The bridge crosses Bunton Branch, an intermittent tributary of Plum Creek that runs in a southeast direction across Hays and Caldwell Counties. The creek has its headwaters east of Mountain City in Hays County and was named after the family of a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, Col. John W. Bunton.

The 42-foot-long concrete structure was built in 1915 by J.N. George & Sons as part of the first federal aid highway projects in Texas. The bridge is composed of a single closed-spandrel arch forty feet in length supported by reinforced concrete abutments. The bridge's deck, measuring 20 feet in width, is composed of concrete and carries one-lane traffic over an 18-foot-wide roadway. Out of thirty-five bridges built within a distance spanning 78 miles, the Bunton Branch Bridge is the only known reinforced concrete arch bridge as part of this project.

The improvements made to the Austin-San Antonio Road (later State Highway 2) and the construction of bridges like this one resulted in a wave of travel and tourism for Central Texas. By the 1920s, State Highway 2 was one of the heaviest traveled roads in the state. In the 1930s, the state highway department changed the alignment of the highway, abandoning the section of old post road over Bunton Branch Bridge. Today, this historic bridge is one of the few tangible links to this historic highway in Hays County.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2012

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 4/18/2021, ed 3/29/22, rev 5/20/22, 7/15/22, 6/1/23, (CTS) 9/14/23

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Hidalgo County (Job #20HG01) Subject (Atlas 22816) UTM: 14 000000E 000000N

Location: Weslaco, 906 W. Sixth Street

### **MINNIE MAY NICKEL HOMESTEAD**

The exact date of construction of this house is unknown. Local records suggest it may have been built as part of a 20-acre tract circa 1909, predating Weslaco as the neighboring towns of Mercedes and Donna were developing. In April 1913, the American Rio Grande Land and Irrigation Company surveyed and platted the west tract subdivision in this area. The W.E. Stewart Land Company developed the townsite of Weslaco in 1919. At that time, this house was outside the city limits.

Benjamin Franklin Yoakum sought to encourage farming in the Rio Grande Valley and promoted development of the Weslaco townsite to families in the midwestern United States. Ohio native Minnie May Nickel bought the property in October 1919. In subsequent records she is listed as one of the area's few female farmers as a head of household. The property changed hands several times in the following years and was home to many of Weslaco's founding or early families. These have included E.G. and Fannie Kennedy, architect and realtor Harry L. Stebbins, educators Floyd and Alice McConnell, and Charles and Ella Woolf.

The two-story home exhibits an American foursquare floor plan with Spanish Revival styling, including stucco walls, arched entries and terraced roofs. Under the ownership of Ewing and Lena C. Clark in the 1920s, the house was modified to include a bedroom and porte-cochere over the brick driveway and other additions. Other historic resources of the property include a single-room carriage house built of similar construction to the main house.

**RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2020**

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 11/28/2022, ed BB 5.26.23, (CTS) 9/21/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Hill County (Job #22HI02) Subject (Atlas 23585) UTM:  
Location: Hillsboro, SW corner of Elm and Covington on Courthouse Square

### **BRAGG WILLIAMS LYNCHING**

On January 20, 1919, a violent mob burned an African American man named Bragg Williams to death on a stake. The members of the mob who carried out this extrajudicial execution were never punished. Dec. 2, 1918, Annie Wells and her four-year-old son Curtis were beaten to death, their bodies moved into the front room, and the home set on fire. A local newspaper reported that Bragg Williams, who worked for the Wells family, had recently had altercations with Annie. City Marshall J.W. Martin arrested Williams later the same day. Because a lynch mob was already forming at the county jail, Martin transported Williams to the home of attorney W.C. Wear, and then to Dallas. On Jan. 13, Gov. William P. Hobby received a message from district judge Horton Porter requesting the Texas Rangers to protect Williams, as the local sheriff had indicated he would not harm citizens to prevent a lynching. Hobby sent the Texas Rangers to escort Williams from Dallas to Hillsboro and provide security detail for the duration of the trial.

On Jan. 16, Williams was escorted back to Hillsboro and the trial began. The next day, Williams was convicted and sentenced. On the morning of Jan. 20, he was scheduled to hang, but his lawyers immediately filed an appeal. Just before noon, a mob assembled at the Hill County jail, battered the jail door down and seized Williams from his cell. They tied Williams to a concrete "safety first" pole at the corner of Elm and Covington. Oil and a match was applied to a pile of hay, wood and coal, and Williams died in minutes. Williams' body was left for hours as the community went about everyday business. Photographs were taken as souvenirs. On Jan. 21, both Hobby and the NAACP denounced the lynching and requested the perpetrators be punished. Hill County attempts to hold those who murdered Bragg Williams accountable failed; however, anti-lynching laws gained crucial support in the aftermath.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 11/21/22, ed. (BB) 12/15/22, 2/22/23, 4/24/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Jim Hogg County (Job #21JH01) Subject (Atlas 23481) UTM:  
Location: Hebbronville, 511 E. Santa Clara

### ***EL COLEGIO ALTAMIRANO***

To address the lack of educational opportunities available in south Texas, such as the absence of public schools in many rural areas and the cultural barriers found in existing schools, Mexican communities banded together to form *escuelitas*, ethnically Mexican schools that provided a robust education, instilled cultural and linguistic pride, and imparted bilingual and bicultural ethos in their students. The tuition-based schools maintained strong ties to the local community. In 1897, members of the Hebbronville ethnically Mexican community, including Ascencion Martínez, Tomás Barrera, Dionisio and Severo Peña, Francisco Barrera Guerra and Jose Ángel Garza, pooled resources to create a Hebbronville *escuelita*. Don Rosendo Barrera Guerra, from Mier, Tamaulipas, Mexico, became the first headmaster and teacher. Before his death in 1907, Barrera Guerra established the school's celebrated rigorous intellectualism and named the school *El Colegio Altamirano*. Invoking the legacy of Ignacio Altamirano (1834-1893), an indigenous Mexican novelist, pedagogical theorist and Mexican supreme court justice.

Teachers included Don Lauro Díaz, Adelina and Ernestina Carmona, Angela Ramirez, Augustina Dávila and Emilia Davila. In 1929, several women, including teacher Augustina Dávila, founded *Sociedad Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez*, a fundraising society to benefit the school. Student life consisted of plays, musical performances and academic events. *El Colegio* alumni were often praised for academic excellence above their peers from other schools. *Escuelitas* sharply declined after World War II due to programs such as head start and other public-school investments focusing on English acquisition. *El Colegio Altamirano* closed in 1958. The building, maintained by *Sociedad Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez* and, later, the Franciscan fathers of Hebbronville, continued to be utilized for social, community and educational functions for several decades.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 10/6/2022, ed (BB) 10/11/22, rev 10/18/22, (CTS) 9/19/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Kaufman County (Job #22KF01) Subject (Atlas 23497) UTM:  
Location: Terrell, 108 S. Adelaide St

### **FOUNDING OF TERRELL**

A number of early landowners in Kaufman County contributed to the progress of the railroad and the development of the City of Terrell. Two central figures are John G. Moore (1826-1880) and Charles C. Nash (1833-1878), both originally from Tennessee. When the Texas and Pacific Railway announced its intentions to build a line through northern Kaufman County in 1873, these two residents planned together to create a new town along the railway, providing a depot stop and economic opportunities for the county. Nash gave Moore a stash of money from his safe, and Moore purchased 320 acres of the J. W. Cude survey. Two weeks later, Moore deeded half the purchase to Nash.

Together, they laid out the new townsite. It was named for another Kaufman County landowner, Robert Adams Terrell (1820-1881). By August 1873, the train was fully running through Terrell and on to Dallas. The master plan for the city's gridwork was aided by A.R. Alcott, a civil engineer with the Texas and Pacific Railway, and George W. Carter, one of Terrell's first mayors. Settlers flocked to the new "depot town." Soon a post office opened, with Jasper Johnson as the first postmaster. The city was incorporated in 1875. By the mid-1880s, Terrell boasted a population of 3,000 and served as a shipping point for cattle, cotton, timber and wheat.

The legacy of these early landowners can be seen in many of Terrell's street names. The city features both Moore and Nash Avenues, as well as streets named for R.A. Terrell's daughters: Frances, Catherine and Adelaide. Terrell remains a testament to these enterprising settlers.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS



Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 3/2/2023, ed (BB) 8/1/23, rev 9/14/23  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Lubbock County (Job #23LU01) Subject (Atlas 23801) UTM:  
Location: US Hwy 62 and SH 114, Lubbock, TX

### **IDALOU CEMETERY**

John William Turner, Jr. and his wife, Mary Alice, deeded two acres of their farm as a burial ground in 1920. At this time, the Idalou Cemetery Association was formed. The first interment was for the Turner's infant nephew, Weldon Fred Turner, whose grave is indicated by a homemade marker. In May 1921, C.J. and Mary Hallmark buried their infant son C.J., and 13-year-old Mable Gladis Andrews was interred in July. In 1928, the Turners and Selma Graves donated more land to the burial ground. Over the next decades, the association accepted additional land donations, which increased the cemetery to its present size of eight acres. In the early twenty-first century, a non-denominational memorial chapel named after Madison Sowder (1927-2007), longtime trustee, was added.

Early leaders who served on the cemetery association include E.T. Daniell, W.M. Weaver and H.W. Lasater. Throughout its history, the cemetery has always been a public entity, owned and operated by the community, with volunteers and families attending workdays to help maintain the site.

Today, the cemetery's features include curbed plots and numerous upright shoulder stones typical of 20th century grave marker designs, and the open prairie landscape highlights native plantings. Idalou is the final resting place of veterans of all branches of the U.S. Military who served in peacetime and in all conflicts since World War I. Descendants from all over the United States are buried in the numerous traditional family plots located here. The cemetery is a link to the many generations who have contributed to the history of Idalou.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2002

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (TEN), 6/1/2023, rev. (CTS) 9/19/23  
18" x 28" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Lubbock County (Job #23LU07) Subject (Atlas) UTM:  
Location: Replacement

### **CARLISLE CEMETERY**

The pioneer Carlisle Community was named for W. Augustus "Uncle Gus" Carlisle (1849- 1920), who settled here with his wife Lizzie (Spikes) (d. 1914) in 1890. A cattleman and a prominent landowner, Carlisle made significant contributions to the development of the area, including a donation of land for a school. In 1918, he set aside this part of his property for use as a public cemetery. It was first used for the burial of George W. Woods (b. 1879), a victim of the 1920 influenza epidemic. Other graves include those of pioneer area settlers and early leaders of Carlisle. Improvements by the Carlisle Cemetery Heritage association included white crosses on graves with no markers.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2023

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 9/30/2022, rev (CTS) 9/19/2023  
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Montgomery County (Job #22MQ01) Subject (Atlas) UTM:  
Location: 709 College Street, Montgomery TX 77356

### **CHILTON-DEAN HOUSE**

John E. Shelton, a local homebuilder in Montgomery, built the original two-bedroom house between 1851 and 1853. In 1854, he sold it to the Reverend Thomas Chilton (1798-1854), former U.S. Representative, pastor of First Baptist Church of Montgomery and close friend of David Crockett. The Chilton family sold the house in 1872. Dr. F.A. Young bought the property in 1891 and used the front room as his medical office, using a door since sealed off. Dr. Young sold the house to David (1855-1921) and Minnie (1861-1931) Dean in 1894. The Deans added the white picket fence. Not having any children of their own, their nephew, Morris Steger, inherited the home. The Chilton-Dean house is a remnant of old Montgomery.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK - 1963  
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (ABL) 6/9/2021, rev 11/14/22  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Nacogdoches County (Job #20NA01) Subject AA, WN (Atlas 22705) UTM;  
Location: Nacogdoches, 101 W. Main Street

### **BRIDGET NANCARO**

Bridget Nancaro was born around 1783 as a mulatto slave, a person born to one African American and one white parent. Her first record in Spanish Louisiana is a Natchitoches Catholic baptism dated August 3, 1800, indicating her as a godparent. When France reclaimed Louisiana in 1802, she then lived in Colonial France until the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory in 1803. On April 18, 1807, John Nancarrow and a man named Linton purchased Bridget from Edward Murphy. At some point, Nancarrow obtained full ownership of Bridget, and between 1810 and 1813, he and Bridget relocated to Nacogdoches in Spanish Texas. On August 7, 1813, eleven days before the Battle of the Medina, which was part of the Mexican War for Independence, Nancarrow freed Bridget. She may have been the last known slave to be legally freed in Spanish Texas by an owner.

As a free African American, Bridget was able to exercise the same rights as all freed people. She owned various pieces of property and was involved in multiple trade and sale transactions; had a cattle brand in her name; testified as a witness in at least two different court cases; and filed lawsuits in the Republic of Texas. Living in Nacogdoches when she did, Bridget also was witness to many historical events, including the Fredonia Rebellion in 1826, the Battle of Nacogdoches in 1832, the Texas Revolution in 1836, the Cordova Rebellion in 1838 and the Statehood of Texas in 1846. A final document of Bridget's life indicates that she was buried in the Catholic section of the Oak Grove Cemetery in Nacogdoches on March 18, 1857. She lived most of her life as a free woman. Bridget's unique life as a slave and a free woman helps tell the story of Texas from Spanish and French colonialism until it joined the Union on February 16, 1846. This marker is located at her original homesite.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/27/2022, ed (BB) 10/19/22, rev 12/13/22, (CTS) 9/19/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Nacogdoches County (Job #22NA01) Subject (Atlas 23582) UTM:  
Location: Nacogdoches, 101 W. Main St.

### **ROBERT BRUCE BLAKE JR.**

Born in Moscow (Polk Co.), Texas, to Robert Bruce Blake Sr. and Sarah Elizabeth (Pratt) Blake, Robert Bruce Blake Jr. (1877-1955) was an important historian, translator and compiler of early Spanish, Mexican and Republic of Texas documents and archives in east Texas. Robert Jr. married Belle Patten in 1921, and the couple moved to Nacogdoches where Robert took a position as court reporter and county clerk. At the courthouse, he was exposed to the rich history of the old documents in the archives. He was inspired to painstakingly translate and type these old documents. During the approach of the Texas Centennial in 1936, the State of Texas authorized publication of numerous historical materials and tasked Blake with writing a booklet on Nacogdoches. Additionally, he was selected to determine the locations for granite markers honoring three Spanish missions, a presidio and other historic sites.

Several took notice of Blake's work, and in 1942, Blake and his family moved to Austin where he continued his research at the Texas State Archives and the Barker Texas History Center Archives, where he was most likely assisted by Winnie Allen and her team. The cumulation of his research, 93 volumes of 300-400 pages each, is known as the Robert Bruce Blake Collection. In total, the collection is about 35,000 pages in length. Among the collection are documents relating to the Nacogdoches County clerk (1792-1837), the entire minutes of Nacogdoches town council (1828-1835), correspondence of Governors Salcedo and Martinez, applications for land grants, muster rolls for the Texas Revolution, boundary disputes and much more. Robert Blake's contribution to early Texas history has proven invaluable to the generations of historians who benefit from his monumental work.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM, AC), 11/6/2013, 1/5/2023, ed (BB) 2/17/23, 3/20/23, 4/28/2023, (CTS) 9/19/23

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Nueces County (Job #13NU05, 22NU05) Subject (Atlas) UTM:

Location: Corpus Christi, 3602 Panama St. (Kostoryz Elementary)

### **STANLEY L. KOSTORYZ**

The Bohemian Colony Lands, a vision of Stanley L. Kostoryz, changed the landscape of the coastal bend and drew Czech immigrants from central Texas and Nebraska to south Texas. Stanislav L. Kostohryz was born in 1866 in Jemnice, Strakonice district, Austro-Hungarian Empire. In 1886, he immigrated through New York. Kostoryz lived in Chicago and then moved to Nebraska where he earned his teaching degree at Western Normal College. In 1896, he married Alice Ruzicka. In addition to his teaching abilities, Kostoryz was also a journalist, publisher and land developer. In 1902, he traveled to south Texas looking for land investments and established the Bohemian Colony Lands two miles southwest of Corpus Christi.

Over the next two years, Kostoryz purchased over 7,783 acres that he subdivided into 80-acre farm tracts for purchase. Utilizing his journalistic prowess, he placed advertisements for the bohemian colony lands in Czech language newspapers throughout Texas and the Midwest. In 1906, Kostoryz moved his family to Nueces County and continued to sell acreage to Czech pioneers. In 1907, the Kostoryz Common School District No. 26 was established, and in 1909, a one-room schoolhouse was erected. He departed the U.S. In 1921 for Czechoslovakia to pursue a new business interest, and although he renewed his U.S. passport with plans to return, those plans never materialized. Kostoryz died in 1942 and is buried in Písek (Modern Czech Republic.) By the time he left Nueces County, the Bohemian Colony Lands community boasted a school, church and several mutual aid societies. His vision and determination turned approximately 10,000 acres of brush into a productive Czech agricultural community.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (TEN) 12/23/22, ed BB 5.26.23, (CTS) 9/19/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Tarrant County (Job #22TR05) Subject (Atlas) UTM:  
Location: Fort Worth, 32.7549, -97.33035

### **FORT WORTH POETRY SOCIETY**

The Fort Worth Poetry Society is one of the oldest continuous literary organizations in Texas and helped transform the city to what it is today. Fort Worth was an important transit point for the cattle drives throughout Texas and had a rough reputation. Wanting to present a different picture, community members came together on May 10, 1910 at the parish house of the St. Andrews Episcopal Church and established the "Rhymers and Composers Club." Meetings were held at the church, in members' homes, the Fort Worth Library and the Tarrant County Courthouse. Original organizers of the club included Dr. Edward Henry Eckel, the rector of St. Andrews, and published poetry "chapbooks." D.S. Landis was a teacher and later a meteorologist for the National Weather Service. Maude Chandler Modlin was a poet with two published "poetry brochures." Jeannie Pendleton Hall was also a well published poet. Samuel Losh was a musician and composer and taught at Texas Christian University. Gatha Wood Taylor, the first president of the club, published several poems and even a chapbook of children's poetry in Japan while on a world tour.

In 1922, the name of the organization was changed to the Fort Worth Poetry Society. Members met once a month from October to May and were required to bring two poems to share. The purpose, according to the constitution and by-laws, was "to serve as a medium of association for poets and as a clearing house through which poetry members may pass before being offered to a larger audience." For over a hundred years, the Fort Worth Poetry Society has produced many poets from all walks of life and continues to transform the cultural nature of the city.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/7/2022, ed (BB) 4/19/23, rev 6/15/23, (CTS) 9/15/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Travis County (Job #21TV01) Subject (Atlas 23310) UTM:  
Location: 1005 Lydia Street, Austin, TX

### **LYDIA STREET FIRE STATION**

After its establishment in 1839, the burgeoning city of Austin battled fires regularly, prompting officials to establish volunteer fire stations around the city. In 1886, they placed East Austin Hose Company No. 4 on Lydia Street near 11th Street in a two-story brick building. Paid firemen replaced the volunteer units in 1916, and in 1947, the Texas legislature authorized firefighters to be classified as government employees. After a public vote the following year, Austin's firefighters achieved civil servant status. This vote laid the foundation for the hiring of Austin's first black firemen. In 1952, Willie Ray Davis, Nathaniel H. Kindred and Roy D. Greene were hired to serve the Lydia Street Station. Greene resigned after some years on the force, but Davis and Kindred enjoyed long careers with the Austin Fire Department. Kindred gave his life in the line of duty. Davis rose to the rank of Captain, the first African American to do so. Many more of the first African American civil servants started at this station.

The men at Lydia Street Station continued to experience racism from their coworkers, with one receiving formal punishment for refusing to obey an order to transfer to Station #4. Additionally, the area around Lydia Street Station faced unemployment and lack of investment in public infrastructure. In 1969, the Lydia Street Station was retired when a new station was built about two miles east on Webberville Road. The Lydia Street Station was demolished in the 1970s, and the site remained an empty lot until 1982, when the city sold the land to a nonprofit developer. To honor the legacy of the men who served here, the City of Austin opened the Pass the Torch Academy in 2002, which focused on recruiting African American and other minority populations to the Austin Fire Department. The station's legacy of bravery and service contributed to the growth and prosperity of the city.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS



Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 9/2/2022 ed (BB) 10/3/22, 4/22/23, (CTS) 9/15/23  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Travis County (Job #21TV02) Subject (Atlas 23311) UTM:  
Location: 3304 E. 12th St, Austin, TX

### **EVERGREEN CEMETERY**

The City of Austin reached capacity for African Americans' burial spaces in the segregated section of the city cemetery around the turn of the 20th century, leaving black Austinites with no municipal space to bury their deceased. Recognizing this need in 1925, the city purchased a 15-acre tract from D.V. Pickle for Evergreen Cemetery. In 1926, the first section of the cemetery was platted and lots became available for purchase. In 1928, the City of Austin adopted its first city plan which codified the Jim Crow-era "separate but equal" policy of racial segregation. The city only offered municipal services and schools to African Americans in east Austin. It is likely that the establishment of Evergreen Cemetery was an early part of that effort.

In 1955, Evergreen Cemetery expanded by 16 acres through the purchase of property owned by the Stiles family. The Stiles tract included a portion of the former Highland Park Cemetery, a 60-acre burial ground established in 1891 by Dr. Edmund Stiles. The only existing Highland Park Cemetery burial records are from 1891-1893 and indicate over half of the 163 burials were African Americans. However, by 1907, Dr. Stiles had moved to Houston, and the cemetery ceased operations by 1925.

Those interred in Evergreen Cemetery include many respected members of the original segregated neighborhoods of east Austin. Some notable graves found here are those of Civil Rights activists Juanita Craft and Willie Mae Kirk, religious leader Maud A.B. Fuller, sports figure Dick "Night Train" Lane, and prestigious educator John Q.T. King. Although this cemetery was established during a painful time of racial segregation, it stands as a significant chronicle of the east Austin community and for all of Austin.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 3/2/2023, ed (BB) 9/14/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Van Zandt County (Job #22VN01) Subject (Atlas 23511) UTM:  
Location: 1110 State Hwy 243, Canton, TX

### **1964 CANTON EAGLES FOOTBALL TEAM**

Throughout their ten games of the 1964 regular season, the Eagles football team from Conference 2A Canton High School went undefeated and unscored upon. At the time, Canton was a small town of approximately 1,000 people. Many students who attended Canton High School worked on family farms and had limited time for sports. Previous years gave little indication of the pending accomplishment, with season records of 7-3 (1961), 4-6 (1962) and 6-4 (1963). One key to success for this group of twenty-seven players was the team's close-knit bond, playing together since the school's first organized sixth grade football team and continuing to practice for long hours. The 1964 season schedule consisted of ten regular season shutouts: Seagoville (13-0), Edgewood (32-0), Commerce (26-0), Wills Point (13-0), Lindale (46-0), Mineola (48-0), Van (28-0), Grand Saline (26-0), Chappell Hill (38-0) and Kaufman (22-0). The Eagles were rewarded for their exceptional season with a number ten ranking through the Harris Rating System.

After the regular season and an undisputed district 15-2A title, Canton entered the first round of playoffs, where they won in Commerce against Cooper 7-6, the defense yielding the first points of the season. The team's winning streak ended when, in the second round at Longview, they lost to the undefeated and eighth-ranked Atlanta Rabbits by a score of 6-0. Team members went on to excel in many professions, including lawyer, elected official, pilot, business owner, judge and musician. About half the team eventually returned to Canton or the surrounding area to raise their families. Several reunions have been held over the years by the remaining players forever bonded by their season of excellence.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/6/2022, 11/8/22  
18" x 28" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Washington County (Job #22WT02) Subject (Atlas 23695) UTM:  
Location: Burton, 5810 Jaeger Rd

### **JAEGER-WITTE CEMETERY**

A well-preserved example of a family cemetery founded by German immigrants to Texas, the Jaeger-Witte Cemetery begins with two related families, the Hagedorns and the Wittes, settling in Washington County in the 1850s. There were already two graves when Carl Hagedorn died in 1865. The land around the cemetery was given to his daughter Adele. Her son, Paul, inherited the land and sold it to Henry Jaeger Sr. and his wife Alvine. At that time, the cemetery was expanded to a quarter acre. The Jaegers made a section for family graves and the name was changed to Jaeger-Witte Cemetery, since the Hagedorns had married into the Witte family. The cemetery is still in use by the Jaeger family.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2019  
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 8/29/2022, ed BB 5/23/23, (CTS) 9/21/23  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Wharton County (Job #21WH01) Subject (Atlas 23485) UTM:  
Location: 107 N. Market Street, Louise, TX

### **LULAC COUNCILS IN WHARTON COUNTY**

In 1936, community leaders began organizing to fight deeply engrained anti-Hispanic racism present in Wharton County. That year, Wharton established its first council, Number 69, of the League of United Latin American Citizens, or LULAC. A women's LULAC council was chartered in 1951. LULAC councils allowed the Latin American population to assert their citizenship while also advocating for changes to overt discriminatory policies. Through generous funding, Wharton County LULAC councils would prove pivotal to the success of the U.S. Supreme Court case *Hernandez v. The State of Texas* (1954), a pivotal Mexican-American civil rights decision. Wharton LULAC was also an early participant in the "Little School of the 400." This program, spearheaded by LULAC national president Felix Tijerina, sought to combat segregated schooling under the guise of language difficulties. Through the program, students were taught 400 essential words in English to succeed in early elementary grades.

The town of Louise stood out within Wharton County. Czech immigrants living in the community were sympathetic to the plight of Spanish-speakers. In Louise, schools, churches, and businesses were not segregated like other towns in Wharton County. Louise resident Conrado Cardenas was a prominent LULAC leader, becoming district governor in 1956. Cardenas' district participated in a test of the Little School of the 400 program, proving its value. Leaders used this data to secure state funding for initiatives including bilingual education, ESL programs, migrant programs, and the HeadStart project.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 11/7/2022, rev (BB) 4/25/23, 7/13/23, (CTS) 9/19/23  
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post  
Wharton County (Job #22WH03) Subject (Atlas 23638) UTM:  
Location: Burr, CR 125

### **ROBERTS FAMILY CEMETERY**

Nestled in a grove of mature oak and pecan trees, this serene rural cemetery is home to generations of descendants of Emanuel (Manuel) (1861-1941) and Hannah (Williams) Roberts (b. 1861). Emanuel was an early African American landowner in the area, having previously resided in the Kendleton community of Fort Bend County in the late 1800s, and amassing 207 acres of land from 1893 to 1925 in Wharton County primarily used for farming. In 1925, his six sons, Willie (1881-1968), Maner (1887-1950), Weldon (1889-1969), George (1893-1973), Tommy (1895-1950) and Charlie (1897-1980), were deeded parcels of the estate. The land upon which the cemetery is located was deeded to Tommy Roberts. When Tommy died in December 1950 after falling from a pecan tree on his property, he was buried here and the land was officially established as the Roberts Family Cemetery. There are many unmarked graves in the cemetery, some of which have been identified since the cemetery was designated.

The burial ground is typical of a rural family cemetery from this time, and is the final resting place for several who died at an early age. Burials include veterans of several of America's major conflicts: Sgt. Aaron Dan Amie (1932-2012) US Army, Korea; Pfc Willie Lee Fisher Jr (1950-1993) US Army, Vietnam; Cpl. Claudie Lowery (1931-1971) US Marines, Korea; Pvt. George Roberts (1893-1973) US Army, World War I; Tommy Roberts (1895-1950) World War I.

The cemetery continues to be active as more generations of the Roberts family are laid to rest with their ancestors. Research also continues into the names and identities of the persons buried within. The Roberts family maintains care of the cemetery.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

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**Item 14.2**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
October 25-27, 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 have evaluated each application and make the following recommendations. This list was sent to Commissioners in July.

Staff have not received marker fee payments and will move forward with canceling the following marker applications.

**Summary:**

Staff will be proceeding with the cancellation of **3** applications for Official Texas Historical Markers in calendar year 2023.

**Interpretive plaques to be canceled (3)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Job #</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comments</b>
McLennan	23ML02	Dean Highland Station of the Texas Electric Railway	c. 1920 railway stop	Marker Fee not paid by 9/15 deadline
Orange	23OR01	Prairie View Teacherage (RTHL)	1930 teacherage	Marker Fee not paid by 9/15 deadline
Tarrant	23TR03	Dr. Vada Felder	Civil rights leader	Marker Fee not paid by 9/15 deadline

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**Item 14.3**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
October 26-27, 2023

### Consider Approval of Work Plan for 2025 Official Texas Historical Markers

**Recommendations for 2025:** For new historical markers to be considered for calendar year 2025, staff recommends application period dates of **March 1 – May 15, 2025**. This will allow sufficient time to evaluate applications before the July 2025 quarterly meeting. Staff recommends the following thematic priorities for 2025: **Arts; Hispanic Topics; and Community Planning and Development**. Topics addressing these themes will receive additional points when new applications are scored. Staff recommends approving and processing no more than **170** new applications and no more than **15** markers produced through the Undertold marker program. The total of no more than **185** historical markers in calendar year 2025 shall proceed by the following work plan schedule:

INTERNAL THC DATES		EXTERNAL CHC/SPONSOR DATES	
Jan. 2025	Marker applications posted to website	Mar. 1 – May 15, 2025	Application period for new markers (due May 15 at 2 pm CDT)
		May 15, 2025	\$100 fee benefiting Undertold markers (postmarked due date)
Mar. 1 – May 31, 2025	Staff processes and scores all applications		
		May 17-31, 2025	Public comment period for new topics (posted on website)
		May 29, 2025	Final day to submit missing or deficient components
May 2025	RTHL Meeting with DOA staff and scoring meeting with DDs, Admin staff		
Jul. 2025	Commissioners review 2025 marker topics at quarterly meeting		
By Aug. 4, 2025	Staff sends out payment vouchers to recommended topics	By Sep. 18, 2025	Marker fee due for all marker applications (postmarked due date)
Oct. 2025	Commissioners select application dates, priority themes and number of markers to be processed for 2026		
Oct. 2025 – Feb. 2025	Staff schedules workshops and webinars (as resources allow) on marker applications and other topics		
		Oct. 1 – Nov. 15, 2025	Application period for Undertold markers

**Recommended motion (Committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of staff recommendations for qualified Official Texas Historical Marker applications and adoption of a work plan to complete no more than 185 new historical markers in calendar year 2025.

**Recommended motion (Commission):** Move to approve staff recommendations for qualified Official Texas Historical Marker applications and adoption of a work plan to complete no more than 185 new historical markers in calendar year 2025.

**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

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**Item 14.4**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
October 26-27, 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 ten (10) properties recommended for removal of RTHL designation by staff, followed by recommended motions.

<b>County</b>	<b>Property</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Year built</b>	<b>RTHL year</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Bell	Lampasas River Bridge	Toll Bridge Rd.	Belton	1889	1990	Bridge collapsed Feb. 2006
Bowie	Dalby Springs Methodist Church	CR 4507	De Kalb	1888	1966	Razed Dec. 2021 after THC coordination
Gregg	Brown-Birdsong House	104 W. Whaley St.	Longview	1879	1965	Moved 2011 within Gregg Co., moved 2020 outside county
Hamilton	J.J. "Jack" Durham House	801 E. Ross St.	Hamilton	1884	1976	Razed Jan. 2006 following fire
Harris	Anderson House	3925 Del Monte	Houston	1941	2001	Razed Jan. 2015
Jones	First United Methodist Church of Anson	832 Commercial Ave.	Anson	1908	1982	Destroyed by fire May 2023
Orange	Woodmen of the World Lodge Building	110 S. Border St.	Orange	1915	1993	Razed 2010 following damage from Hurricane Ike
Taylor	Lytle Gap Potosi Methodist Church	Potosi Rd.	Abilene	1906	1980	Destroyed by fire Sep. 2015
Titus	The Lide House	422 E. Third	Mount Pleasant	1895	1971	Destroyed by fire Dec. 2008
Van Zandt	T.Z. Woodhouse Residence	904 Canton Ave.	Wills Point	1872	1965	Razed Aug. 2013



**Motion Option 1 (Committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approving request for removal of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation for the ten (10) properties listed in the table included with this item.

**Motion Option 2 (Committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend denying request for removal of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation for the ten (10) properties listed in the table included with this item.

**Motion Option 1 (Commission):** Move to approve request for removal of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation for the ten (10) properties listed in the table included with this item.

**Motion Option 2 (Commission):** Move to deny request for removal of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation for the ten (10) properties listed in the table included with this item.

# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**Item 14.5**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
October 26-27, 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. One current term will expire at the end of September 2023. One new appointment must be made for the architect member position. THC Executive Director Mark Wolfe (the State Historic Preservation Officer) recommends that the following one new appointment be made:

### **New Appointment Recommendation**

Teresa Barker, architect member  
Laredo, Texas

**Recommended motion (Committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the State Historic Preservation Officer's recommendation to appoint Teresa Barker to the State Board of Review.

**Recommended motion (Commission):** Move to approve the State Historic Preservation Officer's recommendation to appoint Teresa Barker to the State Board of Review.

# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**Item 14.5**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Quarterly Meeting  
October 26-27, 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*

### **Teresa Barker**

Architect member, Laredo

State Board of Review member since October 2023 (pending approval)

*Ms. Barker is an architect and Project Manager with Able City*

### **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*

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### **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*

### **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*