

History Programs Committee

April 28, 2022



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

AGENDA
HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE

Alamo Complex
Alamo Hall
300 Alamo Plaza
San Antonio, TX 78205
April 28th, 2022
1:00 p.m.

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

1. Call to Order —*Committee Chair White*
 - A. Committee member introductions
 - B. Establish quorum
 - C. Recognize and/or excuse absences
2. Consider approval of the February 2, 2022 committee meeting minutes
3. Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations (item 6.2)
4. Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 6.3)
5. Consider approval of price changes for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 14.2)
6. Consider approval of filing authorization of an amendment to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Section 21.12, related to marker text requests, for first publication in the *Texas Register* (item 14.3)
7. History Programs Division update and committee discussion —*Division Director Charles Sadnick*
8. 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 Esther Brickley at (512) 463-5768 at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

**MINUTES
HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE**

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

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

1. Call to Order

The meeting of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) History Programs Committee was called to order by Chair Daisy White at 2:18 p.m. She announced the meeting had been posted to the Texas Register, was being held in conformance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551, and that notice had been properly posted with the Secretary of State's Office as required.

A. Committee member introductions

Chair White welcomed everyone and called on commissioners to individually state their names and the cities in which they reside. Members in attendance included Commissioners Donna Bahorich, Monica Burdette, Lilia Garcia, and Laurie Limbacher.

B. Establish quorum

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

C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

Commissioner Bahorich moved, Commissioner Burdette seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to excuse the absence of Commissioners Renee Dutia and Tom Perini.

2. Consider approval of the October 28, 2021 committee meeting minutes

Commissioner Bahorich moved, Commissioner Garcia seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the October 28, 2021 History Programs Committee meeting minutes.

3. Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations (item 8.2)

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

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

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

4. Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 8.3)

Sadnick brought twenty-six marker inscriptions before the committee for approval. Out of the twenty-six markers, two of the inscriptions are Historical Texas Cemetery (HTC) markers and one is for a replacement marker. He thanked the Commissioners for reviewing the texts and stated that staff would wait a few days for their suggested revisions before sending the marker inscriptions to the foundry for casting.

Commissioner Burdette moved, Commissioner Limbacher seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of twenty-six (26) 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. Report on 2021 Official Texas Historical Markers and Undertold Markers (item 16.2)

Sadnick brought fifteen recommendations to the committee for review for this year's undertold marker topics for discussion. The application cycle ran from November 1st through December 15th of last year and 64 applications from 45 different counties were received. An interdisciplinary review team of THC staff reviewed and scored the topics and met to come to a consensus as to which would be recommended.

Next, Sadnick brought one marker cancellation from the 2020 marker application period for 1921 Young County Jail. Though the building qualifies for a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, it does not have the owner's permission to be designated. It is eligible, however, for designation. No comments or objections were made by the Commissioners.

6. Consider approval of marker text requests

A. "Karankawa Campsite," Galveston County (item 16.3A)

Sadnick brought forward a marker review request for the Karankawa Campsite on the accuracy of the statement that mentions the tribe's "extinction." Staff worked with the Archeology Division to review this request and noted that the statement is inaccurate.

Chair White moved, Commissioner Limbacher seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the request for a new historical marker through the marker text request process for Karankawa Campsite, Galveston County, as evidence supports that the marker text includes a statement that is historically inaccurate.

B. "Cementerio San Antonio de Padua," Aransas County (item 16.3B)

Sadnick then brought forward a marker review request for the Cementerio San Antonio de Padua on the accuracy of the marker text. The request was unclear as to which text was inaccurate. Staff reached out to the Aransas County Historical Commission for more information, however, no response for clarity was given. Staff recommends reaching out to the requestor for more information.

Chair White moved, Commissioner Burdette seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend denying the request for a new historical marker through the marker text request process for Cementerio San Antonio de Padua, Aransas County, as evidence does not support that the marker text includes a statement that is historically inaccurate, and direct THC staff to contact applicant to clarify request and provide proper documentation.

7. History Programs Division update and committee discussion

Sadnick gave an update on the History Programs Division. Since the last quarterly meeting, Amy Hammons had previously moved to the Community Heritage Division in the Main Street program. Nano Calderon, who was working as the CHC Outreach Program Specialist, was promoted as the CHC Outreach Program Coordinator. Lynnette Cen, who was working as the Marker Program Specialist and Office Manager, was then moved to the CHC Outreach Program Specialist position.

At the January State Board of Review meeting, all nine nominations passed. These included the Bryan Federal Building and Post Office in Brazos County, St. Mark's Methodist Church in Houston, and the Central Marfa Historic District. The next State Board of Review meeting will be in San Antonio in May.

The State Historic Preservation Plan held an online THC Identity and Vision workshop to hear feedback from the public on the state's preservation needs. Sadnick thanked several commissioners who were able to attend the workshop. The Real Places Conference is also hosting a State Historic Preservation Plan workshop during the quarterly meeting. There was an in-person workshop planned to happen in Laredo last week, however due to COVID concerns in the city, it was postponed to March.

Finally, Sadnick reported that the THC mobile app should be completed by the end of spring. Staff are planning to create a fuller app by then, which may include additional resources such as museums, courthouses, historic sites and historical markers, Spanish language translation, trip planner and road-trip games. The THC mobile app will be travel focused but hopefully will include opportunities for education and preservation.

8. Adjournment

At 2:38 p.m., on the motion of the chair and without objection, the committee meeting was adjourned.

Quarterly Report

History Programs Division
January–March 2022

DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights for the History Programs Division (HPD) during this quarter included continued public meetings for the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan and staff changes, with Lynnette Cen transitioning from her position as marker historian and HPD office manager to CHC outreach and Tricia Norton taking her place, joining from the Texas Railroad Commission.

COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION (CHC) OUTREACH

As of March 21, 175 annual reports have been submitted by CHCs. The deadline for reporting has passed, but staff will accept late submissions until April 22. CHC Outreach Coordinator Nano Calderon led the pre-conference workshop “Making Meaning: An Introduction to Interpretation” at Real Places with Museum Services staff. Future interpretation workshops will be held in Belton, San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site (SHS), and Clifton. Calderon attended the statewide plan meetings in Nacogdoches and Laredo. Cen joined the CHC Outreach program on Jan. 15 and began processing annual reports, working on general correspondence, and continuing with some duties from her previous position while training her replacement.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

Marker staff continues to draft inscriptions for topics approved through the regular and undertold application periods. The 2022 regular application window opened on March 1 and will close on May 16. Staff is reviewing and evaluating new applications as they come in. In recent weeks, many emails and phone calls have been made to new CHC and marker chairs, answering questions about new applications and marker replacements and relocations. Staff coordinated several projects with the Division of Architecture regarding RTHL properties and Archeology Division regarding potential relocation of Centennial markers and development of a new undertold marker in Fort Bend County. Staff is also presenting a virtual event on May 12 through the Friends of the THC. Finally, staff

researched and calculated proposed price increases to sponsors for all marker types, pending a likely increase in production costs that will take effect later this year.

MILITARY HISTORY

Military Sites Program Coordinator Stephen Cure continued to assist Historic Sites Division staff with image research, interpretive text drafting, and review of engineering plans for a Palmito Ranch Battlefield SHS viewing platform. He also worked with the American Battlefield Trust, local partners, and SHS staff for planning of Park Day 2022 (April 9) at the SHS and other sites. The draft manuscript submitted to Texas A&M Press for the World War I-themed book is currently being peer reviewed. Cure continues to work with National Park Service (NPS) staff at Vicksburg National Military Historical Park to facilitate repairs to the Texas monument using private funds. He attended both the Real Places Conference and TSHA Annual Meeting, where he had an opportunity to promote the Preservation Scholars Program. Cure and representatives from the General Land Office (GLO), Texas Tech University, and the National Museum of the Pacific War proposed a military history session for the 2023 TSHA Annual Meeting, which was accepted. He was also invited to assist with a military history workshop series sponsored by the GLO for this July. Cure continued working on digitization of items in the THC Oral History Collection.

MUSEUM SERVICES

Museum Services continued its collaboration with Nano Calderon to develop the aforementioned Real Places workshop, and has since scheduled three additional workshops for April and May. In February, Anjali Zutshi and Katie Cukerbaum joined Laura Casey and Emily Hermans for an online discussion group attended by 25 participants. Planning continued for collaborative workshops with the Texas Association of Museums (TAM) and funded by the Summerlee Foundation, with a kick-off held at the TAM conference in March. Museum Services and project partners, the Texas

Department of Transportation (TxDOT) and the Bullock Texas State History Museum, held a kick-off meeting with the Tribal advisory committee that is guiding development of TxDOT-funded workshops. Museum Services will host in FY 2023. The first webinar of 2022 was on March 29 and featured Friends Trustee Rowena Houghton Dasch, who explained how art can create new avenues for visitor attendance and engagement at historic sites and museums.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

National Register of Historic Places

National Register (NR) staff members Gregory Smith, Alyssa Gerszewski, and Bonnie Wilson processed nine NR nominations for review at the January State Board of Review meeting. Approved nominations included those for the Chapel for the Children at the Austin State School, Parque Zaragoza (Austin), and the Central Marfa Historic District. The NPS approved 11 nominations, including those for the Gospel Lighthouse Church (Dallas), the Eldorado Ballroom (Houston), Stephen F. Austin School (Wharton), and two high school stadiums: Anderson Stadium (Austin) and Farrington Field (Fort Worth). Smith evaluated 13 federal tax credit projects and 15 state tax credit projects. Smith and Judy George-Garza finalized the schedule with the consultant team preparing nominations for properties receiving Hurricane Harvey grants.

Review of Projects under Section 106 and the State Antiquities Code

In February, Justin Kockritz and staff from the Community Heritage Development Division and TxDOT presented the “Understanding the Federal Review Process: CLGs and Beyond” workshop at Real Places, showing how local stakeholders can participate in the Section 106 consultation process. Kockritz joined staff from TxDOT for a site visit of historic properties that may be affected by the proposed I-35 reconstruction in Austin and met with the Federal Transit Administration and Capital Metro to discuss the results of the historic resources survey for the proposed Blue Line light rail project. Caitlin Brashear met with Fort Bliss and the City of El Paso regarding the city’s plan to lease a historic portion of the Beaumont General Hospital property. In February, she also traveled to Dallas for a site visit at the historic Veterans Affairs Medical Center in advance of proposed construction. Charles Peveto helped plan the “Grassroots Survey Efforts” session at Real Places, which was canceled due to weather; he is now arranging a future webinar as an

alternative. In March, Peveto also attended a meeting with the San Antonio Housing Authority and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development regarding early plans for the redevelopment of the Alazán Courts housing complex in West San Antonio.

HISTORIC HIGHWAYS AND HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

Survey Coordinator Leslie Wolfenden continued to work with volunteers to gather information on resources listed in historic African American travel guides (i.e., Green Books). She also made locational corrections to the Atlas map for the Neighborhood Survey icons, participated in the Real Places session “Historic Resources Surveys Made Easy,” and distributed annual reminder letters to state agencies in February to report any additions or changes to historic-age state-owned buildings.

CEMETERY PRESERVATION

Program Coordinator Jenny McWilliams worked with the Friends on establishment of the Hughes Nelson Endowment, a bequeathment focusing on five Hill and Henderson County cemeteries, and is currently partnering locally to assess the cemeteries’ needs. Staff also continues to manage Terracon’s development of an educational series on disaster preparedness supported by HIM-ESHPF funds; dates for the remaining four disaster training webinars and four virtual stakeholder meetings have been set and are posted on the website. Staff also made other website updates, as Carlyn Hammons posted CHC recommendations for cemetery inventories and prioritizing county-wide cemetery needs and McWilliams updated information on common inquiries. Hammons also continues to process Historic Texas Cemetery applications, and McWilliams continues to assist partners with cemetery inventories.

YOUTH EDUCATION

During this quarter, lead educator Linda Miller expanded the collection of digital education resources through the development of online content delivered through the THC’s e-learning platform. Collaborative planning began with other agency divisions for the development and production of hands-on learning activity resources available for distribution to school and community audiences. In addition, supplemental strands of general Texas history curriculum resources and student-oriented agency publications are under development as the HPD education program seeks to address the continuing evolution of current learning environments and resource delivery needs.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 6.2
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
April 28-29, 2022

Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations

Background:

During the period from 1/11/2022 to 4/4/2022, 26 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
Anderson	Palestine	Beth Israel Cemetery
Atascosa	Pleasanton (v)	Leal Cemetery
Bastrop	Cedar Creek	Alum Creek Deshay Cemetery
Bastrop	Cedar Creek	Mt. Olive Evergreen Cemetery
Coleman	Talpa	Talpa Cemetery
Collin	Farmersville (v)	Glass-Chapman Cemetery
Collin	Frisco	Smith Cemetery
Comanche	Gustine (v)	Board Church Cemetery
Fort Bend	Fulshear	Fulshear Cemetery
Fort Bend	Missouri City	Watts Cemetery
Grimes	Iola (v)	St. Louis Cemetery
Harris	Hufsmith	Bogs-Hufsmith Cemetery
Kerr	Kerrville	Gate of Heaven-Kerrville State Hospital Cemetery
Kerr	Kerrville (v)	Real Family Cemetery
Leon	Buffalo (v)	Taylor Cemetery
Lubbock	Lubbock	Peaceful Gardens Memorial Park
Montague	Gladys	Antioch Cemetery
Montague	Nocona (v)	Union Cemetery
Parker	Tin Top	Smith Valley Cemetery
Parker	Tin Top (v)	Little West Cemetery
Polk	Holly Grove	Holly Grove Cemetery
Rockwall	Rockwall	Rockwall Memorial Cemetery
Runnels	Winters	Fairview Cemetery
Travis	Austin	Longview Cemetery
Wharton	New Taiton	St. John Cemetery
Williamson	Bartlett (v)	Jackson Cemetery

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

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

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 6.3
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
April 28-29, 2022

Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers

Background:

From January 11, 2022 to April 4, 2022, THC historical marker staff drafted and finalized inscriptions for forty-six (46) interpretive markers, now ready for Commission approval.

Recommended interpretive plaques for approval (46)

County	Job #	Topic
Angelina	20AG01	Keltys United Methodist Church
Bandera	20BN01	River Oaks Courts (RTHL)
Bell	20BL01	Carpenter Cemetery (HTC)
Brazos	21BZ03	College Station Cemetery (HTC)
Brazos	21BZ01	Edge Community
Burleson	21BU01	Belltown Community
Calhoun	21CL03	Olivia Cemetery (REPLACEMENT)
Cameron	20CF01	Fernández-Champion-García-Warburton House (RTHL)
Cameron	20CF02	Jose Callandret School
Cherokee	21CE01	Jacksonville's Public Square
Colorado	21CD01	Alley Cemetery (HTC)
Comal	19CM05	Our Lady of Perpetual Help Cemetery (HTC)
Dallas	19DL08	Dr. Edgar Ewell Ward
Denton	20DN01	David Gregory Fox Jr.
Denton	21DN03	Roark-Griffith Pottery Site
Denton	21DN02	Wilson Cemetery (HTC)
El Paso	20EP03	Bowie High School
Fayette	19FY04	Fayette County Poor House and Farm
Galveston	21GV01	Sealy and Mary Hutchings Home (RTHL)
Gregg	19GG01	Robert A. McClain House (RTHL)
Guadalupe	21GU01	Schertz-Cibolo Cemetery (HTC)
Hall	20HL01	Hulver Cemetery (HTC)
Hays	20HY01	William B. Travis League
Karnes	21KA01	Czerner-Kowalik House (RTHL)
Kendall	21KE01	Wren Cemetery (HTC)
Kent	22KT01	Double Mountain Salt Works (REPLACEMENT – MRR)
Lamar	21LR03	First Federal Community Bank
Lampasas	20LM01	Straley Cemetery (HTC)
Marion	19MR03	1897 Howe Truss Train Trestle (RTHL)
Marion	21MR01	Pyland African American Cemetery (HTC)
Nacogdoches	21NA02	The Mansola Road of Nacogdoches
Panola	21PN01	Fair Play Baptist Church

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Red River	21RR01	Fairground Cemetery
Runnels	21RN01	First Baptist Church
Smith	22SM01	Smith County, C.S.A. (SUPPLEMENTAL PLATE – MRR)
Travis	21TV04	Broken Spoke
Travis	20TV03	The Children’s Haven Association
Travis	21TV03	Willie Wells Home (RTHL)
Travis	20TV04	Yellow Jacket Stadium
Trinity	21TN01	Site of Gibson Hotel
Upshur	21UR01	Concord Cemetery (HTC)
Upshur	18UR02	Henry “Ragtime Texas” Thomas
Upton	17UT02	Table Top Mountain (REPLACEMENT)
Wharton	20WH04	Newgulf Campo Santo (HTC)
Wharton	20WH02	Old Jerusalem Cemetery (HTC)
Wheeler	21WE03	Bill Mack

Recommended motion (Committee): Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of forty-six (46) 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 forty-six (46) 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 (BB) 4/24/2021, rev 9/7/21, 1/31/22, CS (3/15/22)
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Angelina County (Job #20AG01) Subject (Atlas 22722) UTM:
Location: Lufkin, 1867 Old Mill Rd.

KELTYS UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Charles Kelty purchased an existing sawmill in 1866 which supplied local demand for building material, but was not particularly profitable. In 1888, Joseph H. Kurth joined with business partners Simon W. Henderson and Sam and Eli Weiner to buy the mill, which by 1891 was renamed Angelina County Lumber Company and became one of the most successful operations in the region. The sawmill town of Keltys included company housing, a commissary, schools and churches.

In 1890, the Sunday school class established by Hattie Kurth, located in the Keltys school across the railroad tracks and north of the Kurth home, became the Lufkin Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Rev. V.A. Godbey arrived in Dec. 1890 as the first minister.

In 1902, Joseph and Hattie Kurth conveyed 1 1/2 acres of land to church trustees for their own building. The Kurths also donated materials and paid for construction of a parsonage. The church was known for a time as Kurth's Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church. Fire destroyed the sanctuary in 1940, and the Angelina County Lumber Company financed a new church building, which is still in use.

Through the years, the ministry of the church has grown to reach out to the community and beyond. In 1923, a women's missionary society (later United Methodist Women) organized. The congregation has been especially involved in youth programs at the church and through local schools. Many members serve on community boards and organizations. The sawmill closed in 1965 and many buildings were later razed. From what was once a large-scale industrial operation, Keltys United Methodist Church remains as an ongoing link to the community's heritage.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 3/10/2021, rev 10/1/21, 1/28/22
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Bandera County (Job #20BN01) Subject IN, AU (Atlas 22835) UTM:
Location: Medina, 14349 TX-16

RIVER OAKS COURTS

Medina businessman Brown H. Stokes (1897-1940) constructed a wood frame house in 1930 as his family homestead. By 1940, Stokes added ten rental cabins to the 11-acre riverfront property, several of which served as housing for teachers at the Medina School. Built by local mason Bruce Hough LESturgeon (1909-2009), the cabins at Stokes Tourist Courts were designed as studio apartments with fieldstone cladding and red rock accents. In the 1940s, new owners changed the name to River Oaks Courts and erected a four-plex structure. River Oaks Courts operated as a motel and long-term rental property for decades, contributing to the tourist industry and heritage of Medina.

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 11/5/2020, ed (BB) 4/12/21, rev 8/10/21, 2/4/22, ed CS (3/15/22)

27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post

Bell County (Job #20BL01) Subject GY (Atlas 22811) UTM:

Location: Temple, Charter Oak Drive

CARPENTER CEMETERY

In 1852, Rev. John Madison Carpenter (1810-1898) and his wife, Elizabeth (Horn) Carpenter (1808-1892), relocated from Allen County, Kentucky, to Texas. They settled briefly in Bastrop County and moved to Bell County a year later. Records list John's occupation as farmer, but he was also an ordained deacon in the Methodist church who impacted the area for years as a circuit riding preacher, traveling on horseback or wagon to reach remote worshippers. Later, Carpenter held services at the nearby Rock Church. In 1874, Rev. Carpenter donated one acre of land to a trust for cemetery purposes. Trustees designated for the cemetery were church members and neighbors from the surrounding community. Many farmers and citizens in the area are buried here. There are 39 known burials in the cemetery, but family members recall significantly more tombstones in the past. For a time, the land was used as a cattle pasture and it is likely some headstones were damaged and are no longer visible.

John and Elizabeth Carpenter are buried near one corner of the cemetery boundaries. Their plot is enclosed by a decorative iron fence. Other burials include the Freeman Family: John Taylor Freeman (1824-1896), his wife, Nancy Herron Dickson Freeman (1825-1883), and their sons Benjamin, John H. and Thomas Freeman. The Freeman Family came to Texas from Georgia and settled near the cemetery on land that became Freeman Heights neighborhood. Also buried here is Union soldier Christopher Columbus Roller (1822-1896). The Rev. John Carpenter wrote in his autobiography: "Our purpose is to live so, as that when we die—to leave those that survive us, the richest legacy that is possible for anyone to leave; that is—a good name, a good example, coupled with good advice."

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 10/13/2021, ed. SEM/BB 2/14/22, rev 3/29/22 (CS) 4/1/22

27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post

Brazos County (Job #21BZ03) Subject GY (Atlas 23318) UTM;

Location: College Station, 2530 Texas Avenue

COLLEGE STATION CEMETERY

In 1946, more than 30 acres were purchased from a local farmer to establish a municipal cemetery for the city of College Station. The property surrounded two previously established cemeteries: Shiloh Cemetery (also known as Rector Chapel Cemetery) and Salem Cemetery (also known as Washington Chapel Cemetery). In 1975, the cemetery was decreased in size to create a nature preserve, later named the Anderson Arboretum.

Before the new cemetery opened, the first burial was for a two-month-old baby, Linda Frances Varvel, on May 1, 1946. Shortly thereafter, on June 15, 1946, Luke Patranella (1899-1946), a well-loved resident and owner of Luke's Grocery, was buried here. Other burials include five of the six original city council members, all of whom were Texas A&M faculty members; four presidents of the university; highly decorated World War II hero, General James Earl Rudder (1910-1970); 24-year mayor of College Station, Ernest K. Langford (1891-1981); and local surveyor, Joseph A. "Joe" Orr (1900-1971).

Other notable burials are Texas A&M athletic department staff and National Square & Round Dance Hall of Famer, Manning F. Smith (1912-1992), Congressional Medal of Honor recipient Dr. Eli Whiteley (1913-1986) and Gussie Wilborn (1905-1997), a humanitarian and descendant of early African American pioneers who won the "Outstanding Woman of Brazos County" award in 1985.

Tombstones reflect a variety of fraternal associations, including Woodmen of the World, Eastern Star, and Masons, and represent many different cultures with languages such as Chinese, Spanish, Czech, and Arabic. Lined with trees and maintained by the city and loved ones, this historic cemetery is a testament to the rich heritage of the community.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2020

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (CB) 9/8/2021, ed (SEM/BB) 1/21/22, rev 3/30/22 (CS) 4/1/22
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Brazos County (Job #21BZ01) Subject CY (Atlas 23268) UTM;
Location: Kurten, 7250 Edge Cutoff Road (Hearne address)

EDGE COMMUNITY

In its earliest days, the Edge Community was a rural neighborhood comprised of pioneer settlers of English, Irish, German, Czech, African, or African American descent. Among these settlers were the three Edge Brothers. Warren Lee Edge (1846-1916) was the first of the brothers to settle in the area. In 1866, he and his wife, Jane H. (Cloud), moved from Georgia to Brazos County and purchased land to farm and raise a family. William H. H. Edge (1838-1891) moved with his wife, Sarah (Mchaley), and family in 1876, and in 1879, Dr. John Simpson Edge (1852-1920), and his wife, Ella Jean (Hudson), settled here. Dr. J.S. Edge was a pioneer doctor who served the region on horseback or buggy and is credited with officially establishing and naming the town when he founded a post office in 1894.

By 1898, the town of Edge had three stores, a blacksmith shop, two gins, a sawmill and four churches. It was surrounded by farmland, and most families in the area were farmers with large gardens to feed themselves and barter for goods. Many of the black residents of Edge were brought to the area as enslaved people who then became tenant farmers or bought land from former owners.

Schools in the area included Liberty School, Concord School and Edge High School, which was built in 1912 and burned in 1940. As Edge grew, it absorbed smaller communities such as Concord and Liberty, and, in 1946, the school merged with the nearby Kurten School. The Kurten School closed by the late 1960s, and children were bused into Bryan. The post office, which was located inside the general store, closed in 1957 and by the 1970s, the once booming farm town became a quiet rural community.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (ABL), 6/24/2021, ed (BB) 1/5/22, rev 2/25/22, ed (CS) 3/15/22
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Burleson County (Job #21BU01) Subject AA, AG (Atlas 23355) UTM: 14 709939E 3369128N

Location: Deanville, FM 696, E side 400 feet SE of CR 347

BELLTOWN COMMUNITY

During Reconstruction, emancipated African Americans established rural settlements where they would be free to live, work and worship. Edmond Bell and his wife, Vina, and the families of their children, Simon, Henry, John, William M., Harriet and Edmond Jr., moved here starting in 1867, followed by other families along Yegua Creek and its tributaries. Most families were farmers, and the community shared a sorghum molasses mill on the land of William E. Bell, a son of Simon and Ellen. Community institutions included Sulphur Springs School (1888-1960s), churches (St. Paul A.M.E., Providence Baptist, and Church of Christ), a grocery store, and cemeteries. Community celebrations, gatherings and other activities have become the cherished heritage of descendants of the early settlers.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 5/20/2021
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post REPLACEMENT
Calhoun County (Job #21CL03) Subject (Atlas 3856) UTM;
Location: Olivia, SH 172 & County Road 317 on County Road 317

OLIVIA CEMETERY

In 1892, the Reverend Carl J. E. Haterius of Galesburg, Illinois, acquired land at this site with the intention of establishing a community for Swedish settlers. He named the settlement for his wife, Olivia. When the townsite was laid out in 1893, land was set aside for this burial ground in association with the Swedish Lutheran Eden Church. The earliest marked grave is that of Christina B. Cavallin, who died in 1897. Swedes and non-Swedes together contributed to the early development of Olivia, and the community cemetery serves as a reminder of their contributions.

TEXAS SESQUICENTENNIAL 1836-1986
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Cameron County (Job #20CF01) Subject BH, CF, BN (Atlas 22780) UTM;
Location: Brownsville, 135 E. Adams Street

**FERNÁNDEZ-CHAMPION-
GARCÍA-WARBURTON HOUSE**

This one-story, cross-gabled craftsman bungalow was built in 1925 by one of two Brownsville businessmen: John G. Fernández (1876-1939), or his cousin and sometime business associate, John G. Champion (1862-1943). Fernández purchased the lot in 1924 and sold it to Champion in Dec. 1925. In 1945, Estrella Buitureira (1882-1964) and Ricardo García (1880-1968) bought the property. The house was then purchased by Joseph O.E. Warburton (1910-1996) and Barbara (Taylor) Warburton (1915-1996). Joseph was a local lawyer and Barbara was a professor at Texas Southmost College who established the Gorgas Science Society. They lived in the house from 1951 to 1996.

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 9/11/2020, ed (BB) 4/20/21, rev 10/25/21, 1/26/22, ed (CS) 3/15/22

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Cameron County (Job #20CF02) Subject ED, AA (Atlas 22784) UTM.

Location: San Benito, 305 N. Doherty

JOE CALLANDRET SCHOOL

In 1909, the San Benito Independent School District formed and, in 1921, established the San Benito Colored School at Commerce and Doherty streets by the railroad tracks. The school opened with African American students taught by certified African American teachers. In 1933, a hurricane severely damaged the school and the one-room schoolhouse was reconstructed with limited resources. Over the years, attendance increased, as did the need for a new facility.

On November 15, 1949, Fannie (Sayon) Callandret (1887-1978) donated land from her estate to the San Benito ISD for the purpose of building a new school for African American students. Fannie and her husband, Jean Marie (Joe) Callandret (1883-1931), both of Louisiana Creole heritage, moved to San Benito from Louisiana in 1908. As a real estate broker, Callandret owned many properties and businesses in the San Benito area in addition to farming. Fannie and Joe had six children who helped the family with their various enterprises. At one point, Callandret subdivided a tract as the Callandret subdivision, but his vision of an African American neighborhood close to a school never materialized. However, Fannie knew his wishes and donated the land for a new school.

In 1951, after a petition was submitted by the African American community, the school district announced that the new school would be named in honor of Joe Callandret. In 1952, a concrete block building was built on the donated Callandret land and opened to the community. At a community open house, guests donated library books, landscaping plants and playground equipment for the new facility. The school district integrated in 1960-61 after many students transferred to Harlingen CISD. The school was then used for training and special education for students of San Benito ISD.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 3/23/2022
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Cherokee County (Job #21CE01) Subject (Atlas 23343) UTM;
Location: Jacksonville, E. Larissa St., Hazel Tilton Park

JACKSONVILLE'S PUBLIC SQUARE

Jackson Smith, a Republic of Texas soldier and scout who first explored the Gum Creek area in 1838, returned in 1847 and built a house and blacksmith shop where F.C. Hardgraves, James G. Earle, David Templeton and others had started a community. Smith became the first postmaster of Gum Creek in 1848. Two years later, the name changed to Jacksonville. Smith platted a town which eventually grew to dozens of stores and houses plus churches, schools and a hotel. In 1871, the International Railroad Company surveyed their new line a mile to the northeast of Jacksonville. Sarah Fry sold the railroad 75 acres providing that a depot would be located on the tract at Fry's Summit. Most residents and businesses in what became Old Jacksonville bought lots and moved to the new townsite.

The International Railroad Company platted a new townsite, donating lots for churches and schools, and donating Block 153, bounded by Bolton, Main, Rusk and Larissa Streets, to the citizens of Jacksonville as a public square. In 1883, tracks were built diagonally across the square for the narrow-gauge Kansas & Gulf Shortline Railroad. The alignment, later part of the cotton belt system, is still seen in a depression running through the park after the rails were removed. Over many years, several park improvements became part of the square's cultural landscape. Early enhancements included tree planting in the 1880s, and a frame bandstand and city water tower completed in the 1900s. A WWI Doughboy statue dedicated in 1928 and later memorials recall the sacrifices of local veterans. New Deal projects from the 1930s included a stone bandstand, demolished in the 1960s to make room for a fire station; and a public library, which later became the Vanishing Texana Museum. Later dedicated as Hazel Tilton Park, Jacksonville's public square continues to be a focal point for gatherings, celebrations and special events.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (GMG), 6/25/21, ed. SEM/BB 2/14/2022, ed (CS) 3/15/22
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Colorado County (Job #21CD01) Subject GY (Atlas 23335) UTM:
Location: Alleyton, Tower Rd.

ALLEY CEMETERY

The Alley Cemetery, also known as the Glaiser Cemetery and Alley Family Cemetery, is the final resting place for some of the first Anglo settlers of Texas. The cemetery was not officially established until November 2, 1881, when the land was deeded by Nicola and Elizabeth Glaiser; however, earlier burials exist.

The Alley Cemetery was named for Rawson Alley (1793–1833), the surveyor for Stephen F. Austin's original expedition in 1821, surveying much of the land around the Colorado River. His family, including brothers Abraham (Abram) and Thomas, came to Texas in 1822 with the 'Old Three Hundred' settlers. Rawson died of illness during a flood on the Colorado River in 1833 and was buried here. Abraham (Abram) Alley (1803-1862), Texas Revolution veteran, is buried next to his wife, Nancy (Millar) Alley (1817-1893).

Generations of Alleys were buried at the Alley Cemetery, including Shelly Lee Alley (1894-1964), WWI veteran, famed bandleader, and founder of the "Alley Cats," a country blues band. Shelly was inducted into the Western Swing Hall of Fame in 1994.

While named for the Alley Family, the first burials at the cemetery were those of Dr. John Millar (1787-1831) and his youngest children, William and Julia Millar. The Millars settled on the west bank of the Colorado River in 1831 and, shortly after, several succumbed to smallpox that same year and were buried at the cemetery.

Under these oak trees are the graves of generations of Texans, some predating the Texas Revolution. The Alley Cemetery remains as a testament to the people who helped shape the history and heritage of Colorado County since its settlement.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post ed (CS) 4/1/22
Comal County (Job #19CM05) Subject GY, RC, MC (Atlas 22698) UTM;
Location: New Braunfels, Peace Ave. @ Basel St.

OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP CEMETERY

This historic cemetery was established by Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church to meet the needs of the growing Mexican American New Braunfels population that increased in the late 1880s through the 1900s. In 1926, the church organized and, in 1931, the parish purchased land adjacent to Hidalgo Cemetery. The burial ground was enlarged and fenced in 1961.

The majority of burials are from the 1930s to the 1970s; however, the oldest headstone is from 1891, as the land was used for burials prior to the establishment of the cemetery. Many servicemen are buried here, along with business owners, farmers, grocers, housewives and laborers. Other burials include Francisca Chapa Sanchez (1872-1951), a well-known midwife in the area, Ruben Chapa (1924-2018), the first Hispanic quarterback at New Braunfels High School, and Gregorio Coronado (1920-1978), the first Hispanic attorney in New Braunfels.

Tombstones are written in Spanish and English and are made from a variety of materials, including concrete, fieldstone, limestone and wood. Mosaic tiles, ceramic photographs and grave decorations, such as conch shells and marbles pressed into concrete, are present and reflect old and new Hispanic traditions and strong Catholic faith. Frequently, miniature shrines decorate the graves with mementos representing the deceased.

The settlement of Mexican Americans in New Braunfels had a significant impact on the industrialization and economy of the area, as well as on art, music, culture and sports. Our Lady of Perpetual Help Cemetery is a reflection of the migration, history and lasting culture of the New Braunfels Mexican American community.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2018

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (LH) 7/1/2020, ed (BB) 11/30/20, rev 3/25/21, 1/31/22, (CS) 4/5/22

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Dallas County (Job #19DL08) Subject MD, AA (Atlas 22700) UTM:

Location: Dallas, 3605 Malcolm X Blvd.

DR. EDGAR EWELL WARD

Active in many fields throughout his life, Dr. Edgar Ewell Ward was a doctor, a company president, a church trustee and more. He was born in Dallas on October 16, 1892 to Jacob and Betty (Norsingle) Ward. He showed great promise academically when he graduated from Booker T. Washington High School with high distinctions in 1911. Graduating from Meharry Medical College in Nashville four years later, Dr. Ward began his medical practice in El Paso in 1915. He returned to Dallas in 1920, becoming a medical director and board member of Excelsior Life Insurance Company in 1933. He was president of the company ten years later.

It was around this time that Dr. Ward began to donate much of his time to civic duties. He worked diligently to assist the Dallas African American community, and was given the title of Dallas' Most Outstanding Citizen in 1946 and Most Outstanding Negro Leader in Texas in 1947. During this time, Dr. Ward became the director of the Texas branch of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). He also became president of the Dallas Black Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of the New Hope Baptist Church and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha, the first African American Intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity in the U.S. He and his wife, Pauline, opened their home at 3605 Oakland Ave. (at this location) to many special guests and visiting African Americans in the days of segregated accommodations.

Dr. Edgar Ward died in Dallas on September 27, 1950. His funeral at New Hope Baptist Church drew a large crowd of leaders and friends from throughout the nation. In his life, Dr. Ward contributed much to his community. His legacy of excellence and dedication improved the lives of many and led the way for future leaders.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post ed (CS) 4/1/22
Denton County (Job #20DN01) Subject DC, SM, BU (Atlas 22723) UTM;
Location: The Colony, 4930 S. Colony Blvd.

DAVID GREGORY FOX JR.
(August 17, 1923 – December 25, 2003)

Born in Casper, Wyoming, David G. Fox Jr. graduated from Highland Park High School and then attended Texas A&M University for a year and a half before serving as a navy pilot in World War II. After the war, Fox continued his education at Southern Methodist University, but left to start a career as a salesman for a fabric company.

In 1947, Fox's father organized the Fox and Jacobs Construction Company with brothers Ike and Joe Jacobs, but sadly passed away in 1949. David Fox Jr. had no experience in the home building industry, but agreed to become partners with the Jacobs brothers. In the 1950s, the company committed to putting customers and employees first and also continued their education, studying new innovations in the industry. Their home designs were described as having a "California look with a Texas practicality," with a target market of middle-class young buyers.

In 1973, Fox and Jacobs were looking for new markets, which led them to the undeveloped area north of Carrollton. Gradually, they were able to purchase more than 3,000 acres and, in 1974, an estimated 2,500 people visited the new homes at the unveiling of "The Colony." The first families moved in that October, and Fox and Jacobs continued to help the new community secure basic services. They built, equipped and donated the fire station and added traffic lights, retail centers and parkland.

Fox was honored in 1983 as the founder of The Colony, and was named 1984 Dallasite of the year. After his retirement, he served as Dallas county judge and chaired many civic, philanthropic and political organizations. He is remembered as a leading figure in the home building industry of Texas.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 1/24/2022
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Denton County (Job #21DN03) Subject (Atlas 23316) UTM;
Location: Cross Roads, 600 Historic Lane

ROARK-GRIFFITH POTTERY SITE

Stoneware production was a vital activity of the 19th century. A typical layout included clay pits, firing kilns and workshops. James M. Roark (1837-1901), a master potter from Missouri, apprenticed at John Cranston's nearby kiln before partnering with J.A. Smith in 1871 to start a pottery works near Big Elm Creek. In 1884, Roark sold the business to M.B. Griffith (1834-1924) and his son, J.F. Griffith (1857-1937). Central to the works was a beehive-style brick kiln measuring 12 feet across. The pottery specialized in utilitarian pieces such as pitchers, bowls, preserve jars, crocks, pots and churns. The business closed around 1900. In 1982, the site was one of five Denton County kilns listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 12/14/2021 ed (CS) 3/15/22
18" x 28" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Denton County (Job #21DN02) Subject (Atlas 23299) UTM;
Location: Aubrey, 12883 Grubbs Rd.

WILSON CEMETERY

Jeremiah H. Wilson, his wife, Elizabeth (Wilhite) and their three sons moved from Missouri to Texas in 1845, first settling in Collin County. Elizabeth's untimely death in 1853 left Jeremiah to rear seven children. Later marrying Melinda Flowers, he moved his family to Denton County by 1867. Eldest son McKenzie J. Wilson and his wife, Lydia (Tutt) lived on an adjoining parcel. In 1892, McKenzie and Lydia designated two acres of their land as a cemetery, with L.N. Clark, W.L. Lanford and B.F. Hayden as trustees. The first burial was Mildred M. Wilson, Jeremiah and Melinda's infant daughter. The deed dedicated a portion of the cemetery as public free burial grounds for military veterans. Wilson Cemetery is the final resting place for seven generations of the Wilson family along with other relatives and neighbors.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (LH) 8/7/2020, ed (BB) 4/30/21, rev 11/15/21, ed (CS) 3/15/22
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

El Paso County (Job #20EP03) Subject ED, EB, MC (Atlas 22848) UTM;

Location: El Paso, 900 S. Cotton Street

BOWIE HIGH SCHOOL

Bowie High School is one of the oldest operating high schools in El Paso. Originally located in the Segundo Barrio neighborhood of South El Paso, the school would go on to primarily serve Mexican American students. Built in 1922 and named Bowie Grammar School, the campus became Bowie High School in 1927 to relieve overcrowding at El Paso High School. Principal Robert C. Jackson oversaw 695 students during Bowie's first academic school year. In 1931, 1,059 students enrolled at Bowie High School. In 1939, a new school building was constructed adjacent to the original 1922 building. The two buildings created the Bowie Junior and Senior High School campus that spanned 25 acres with more than 1,200 students.

In 1949, Bowie High School won the first-ever class 2A high school baseball championship in Texas. In September 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson (1908-1973) met with Mexican president Adolfo López Mateos (1910-1969) on the Bowie campus to sign the Chamizal Treaty that would resolve a border dispute along the Rio Grande. The school was soon relocated to the west side of Cordova Island due to the newly resolved national boundary. In spite of the relocation, Bowie High School continued to grow with 1,515 students attending the 1973 school year. When a new Bowie High School campus was developed, school trustees agreed to rename the existing school after Ambrosio Guillen, a Bowie alum who received the Medal of Honor for his actions during the Korean War. In 1989, the 1922 building was razed and replaced by the new administrative and resource center for Guillen Middle School. While the name and location of Bowie High School has changed, its mission of educating and empowering students continues.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post ed (CS) 4/1/22
Fayette County (Job #19FY04) Subject PF (Atlas 22585) UTM.
Location: LaGrange, 841 S. Reynolds Street

FAYETTE COUNTY POOR HOUSE AND FARM

The history of poor houses and farms dates back to English relief laws enacted in 1594 and expanded in 1601. This tradition of government-enacted charity continued in the American colonies and states. In 1840, two years after Fayette County was established, county commissioners appropriated funds to build a log building to be used as a poor house. However, in 1844, appropriations were cancelled and the county paid individuals directly to care for indigent residents. After the Civil War, the Texas Constitution directed counties to establish poor houses to care for the indigent and poor. It took until November 1877 for local plans to establish a poor house. The earliest description is of a one-story, eight-room house with garret, located two miles east of La Grange on Cedar Creek.

On May 24, 1888, the county purchased 24 acres from the Fayette County Stock and Fair Association. The new poor house and farm included a superintendent's house, with additions of a building for African American residents, storage buildings and wells. Within the property, 1.18 acres were set aside for a cemetery for indigent residents, called the Paupers Cemetery or the Poor Farm Cemetery. Though the earliest headstone dates to 1900, there are likely earlier burials among the numerous unmarked graves. The cemetery is still in use for persons who pass away in the county with no other means of burial.

The Fayette County Poor Farm was ordered closed in January 1959. Though the buildings are gone, the site continues to be a reminder of early attempts to care for the indigent population of the area.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (JJR), 11/22/2021, rev 3/7/22, ed (CS) 3/15/22

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Galveston County (Job #21GV01) Subject BH, QA (Atlas 23265) UTM: 14 000000E 000000N

Location: Galveston, 2805 Avenue O

SEALY AND MARY HUTCHINGS HOUSE

Galveston developed as the "Wall Street of the South" during the latter half of the 19th century. John Henry Hutchings became one of the most successful businessmen through a banking and commissions firm he co-owned. In 1896, Hutchings gave five lots of land south of the family estate to his son, Sealy H. Hutchings (1869-1936). A successful businessman himself, Sealy and his wife, Mary (Moody) (1870-1943), began building their home that same year.

Architect George B. Stowe established his architectural firm in Galveston during the 1890s. Born and educated on the island, he began working on a Queen Anne-style home with classical revival detailing for the Hutchings. The house plan featured an asymmetrical, rectangular block plan with a wooden frame. The exterior features semi-circular, octagonal and rectangular bays. A projecting pedimented portico connects the wraparound covered porches, creating an L-shape design along the north and east façade. A porte-cochere with tripled Tuscan columns holding up an above-ground porch sits along the west facade.

The aftermath of the great storm of 1900 led to the raising of the house from three to six feet on brick piers. In the 1920s, newly installed glass enclosed the second-story porch. Other additions later in the decade included an elevator and third-story attic space.

The Sealy and Mary Hutchings house was owned by the immediate family until 1943, and their descendants continued ownership for more than 50 years. The home represents the historical significance of the family during Galveston's commercial growth. It is also an excellent example of the popular Queen Anne style of the period and the work of a prominent Galvestonian architect.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 11/10/2021, ed (BB) 3/21/22
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Gregg County (Job #19GG01) Subject BH, CR (Atlas 22595) UTM;
Location: Longview, 409 E. Magrill St.

ROBERT A. McLAIN HOUSE

Embracing the national popularity of baseball, Longview formed an amateur team in April 1883, eventually named the Longview Cannibals. Robert A. McLain (1870-1941), a pitcher and outfielder from Georgia, helped elevate the team to semi-professional status. Later, McLain served Longview as a civic leader and business owner. In 1920, McLain and his second wife, Inez Orr, purchased this lot and house. In 1925 and again in 1937, they remodeled the 1-1/2 story craftsman style home. The single room on the upper story is reminiscent of the airplane bungalow style. The house remained in the McLain family until 1983.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2019
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (ABL), 7/29/2021, ed (BB) 2/1/22, (CS) 3/15/22
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Guadalupe County (Job #21GU01) Subject GN, GY, MC (Atlas) UTM;
Location: Schertz, Bubbling Springs Road

SCHERTZ-CIBOLO CEMETERY

Brothers Ferdinand Michael and Jacob August Dietz arrived in Texas during an immigration wave from Germany in the 1840s and bought 500 acres of the Genobeva Malpaz Survey in Guadalupe County for their farmstead. Another immigration wave, this time from Mexico, occurred in the late 1800s. Several families, including the Arizpe, del Toro and Bermea families, came to work on the Dietz farm. Many families had moved together from the village of Rosales (now Villa Union) in Coahuila. According to oral tradition, a cemetery was established when one of the farmworkers died and there was no place for her to be properly buried. Around the oak trees where the workers rested for lunch, Ferdinand marked off one acre of his farm for a burial ground. The cemetery on the north side of Cibolo Creek was first officially referenced in a 1908 deed.

The cemetery faces east, and the northeast section was originally set aside for infant burials. Many older markers appear hand-made or hand-etched; some include tile inlay or seashell decorations. English and Spanish inscriptions are present. The oldest marker is for Tomas Arizpe, who died in 1925, but there is evidence of earlier burials. In 1973, Ferdinand's grandson, Ottomar "Pat" Dietz, deeded the cemetery to the Schertz-Cibolo Cemetery Association, and the group purchased two adjacent acres in 1982. While a flood in 1998 swept away most of the original wooden markers, volunteers were able to replace many of the tombstones. Descendants of those buried in the cemetery have gone on to pursue varied careers and opportunities, but they have remained connected to their ancestors and this site through their efforts to maintain the burial ground. The Schertz-Cibolo Cemetery serves as a reminder of the Hispanic farmworkers who helped Guadalupe County to grow and prosper.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 11/23/2020, ed (BB) 4/28/21
18" x 28" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Hall County (Job #20HL01) Subject GY (Atlas 22729) UTM;
Location: Estelline, CR 24

HULVER CEMETERY

The family of Charles Lee "C.L." Sloan (1865-1932) and Ella Wright (Bell) Sloan (1869-1959) settled here in 1889. The Sloans and other members of the community, known as Hulver or Mt. Nebo, organized a Methodist church in 1891 with a sanctuary built on the Sloan property. Because Estelline was several miles away, people in the community began to bury their loved ones near the Hulver church. Many early burials were infants and children due to common diseases of the time. A number of Sloan family members originally buried in the Estelline Cemetery were reinterred here in the 1980s. Those buried in Hulver Cemetery include farmers, educators, veterans and business owners who shaped development of the region.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2016

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 12/9/2020, ed (BB) 4/21/21, rev 9/17/21, 2/9/22, 2/25/22, ed (CS) 3/15/22

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Hays County (Job #20HY01) Subject LG, LD, TI (Atlas 22750) UTM.

Location: Driftwood, 13551 RR 150

WILLIAM B. TRAVIS LEAGUE

In 1835, 26-year-old attorney William Barret "Buck" Travis (1809-1836) finalized application for his one and only Mexican land grant of more than 4,000 acres (one league of land). Attracted to available and affordable land, Travis left behind his pregnant wife and son in Alabama, and moved to Texas in 1831. As a lieutenant colonel in the Texas army, Travis was heavily involved in the beginnings of the Texas Revolution, perishing at the Alamo. Between April 1835 and his death in March 1836, William B. Travis had little time to develop his land. That was left to his two young children, Charles Edward (1829-1860) and Susan Isabella (1831-1868).

Charles Travis recognized the economic potential of the cypress trees on the property for making shingles and decided to divide the league between himself and his sister. In 1853, Charles bought Susan's upper half and then sold his lower half in 1854 to Englishman John Charles Johnson (1821-1864) for a selling price of 200,000 shingles. Johnson then sold some of his land to his brothers-in-law, John M. Butler and Mathias Speed. Charles sold the upper half to Morgan C. Hamilton in 1854.

As the land was subdivided, more settlers moved to the Onion Creek area. Several landowners left to fight in the Civil War, including John Johnson, Mathias Speed, Elijah Rawls and his son, Richard Rawls. After the war, some returned, while others sold their holdings. Tennessee-born John Jacks (1837-1882) moved to a home overlooking Onion Creek in the late 1870s. Jacks was involved in the unsuccessful 1881 request to move the Hays County seat to a more central location on open land in the Travis League. A number of settlers of William B. Travis' League went on to develop the area and contribute to its settlement, establishing businesses, schools and cemeteries.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 10/14/2021, rev 1/27/22, (BB) 3/29/22 (CS) 4/5/22
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Karnes County (Job #21KA01) Subject BH, PH (Atlas 23338) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N
Location: Panna Maria, FM 81

CZERNER-KOWALIK HOUSE

Recognized as the earliest Polish settlement in America, Panna Maria was established in 1854. Three waves of immigration from Upper Silesia (present-day Poland) to here populated the community, and settlers quickly constructed homes, the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary Catholic Church (1855) and St. Joseph School (1868).

Built in the 1860s and overlooking the San Antonio River Valley, this house was constructed by Albert Czerner (1826-1919) and his wife Renata (Ibrom) Czerner (1828-1906). Albert and Renata emigrated in 1855 with their two young children, Johana and Hedwig. The Czerner family increased with seven additional children born in Panna Maria between 1857 and 1871. Like many families in the community, the Czerner family farmed the land and raised livestock. Thomas Kowalik (1851-1938) immigrated to Texas in 1856 and married Hedwig Czerner (1853-1888) in 1875. They purchased the house and land. Sadly, Hedwig died giving birth to their fourth child. Thomas never remarried, raised his four children in the house and continued living here until his death.

The Czerner-Kowalik house displays characteristics typical of rural Upper Silesian homes. The house is a simple, rectangular plan with thick masonry walls covered with white plaster and a steeply pitched gable roof and large porch, designed to provide shelter from seasonal weather changes. The house was designed with three rooms on the first floor, with the largest enclosed with heavy stone walls. The west wall features two back-to-back fireplaces that face the east and west rooms, and a loft lies under the gable roof with an opening on the east wall above the window. This historic house stands as a reminder of the rich Polish culture and heritage of Texas.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 10/7/2021, ed. SEM/BB 2/14/22, rev 3/7/22, ed (CS) 3/15/22

27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post

Kendall County (Job #21KE01) Subject GY, AA (Atlas 23274) UTM;

Location: Boerne, 50 Spring Creek Road

WREN CEMETERY

Named for former enslaved African American Alex Wren (1838-1924) and his family, this cemetery is the final resting place for members of the Wren Colony, a freedom colony near Boerne. Alex Wren, his parents and siblings were brought to Texas in the 1850s as slaves of Methodist Parson Daniel Rawls. After Emancipation, Alex Wren married Charlotte Manning (1848-1940). Sometime after 1867, they moved here onto a 160-acre parcel and began farming and ranching. Several other African American families obtained land adjoining the Wren property, forming a community known as the Wren Colony, or Streetville, after early resident, Richard Street (1843-1892).

As was typical of rural communities and of the segregated south, the African Americans of the Wren Colony buried family and friends at the family cemetery, on the Wren property. In 1924, after Alex's death, Charlotte sold their land except for the two-acre cemetery which she deeded to the Boerne Colored Cemetery Association as a burial place for the community.

The earliest marked burial is that of Peter Wren (1865-1899), Alex and Charlotte's firstborn child. However, there are handmade tombstones and footstones that may predate 1899. Grave markers range from elaborate polished granite to simple hand-carved stones, and some burials are only marked with an oval ring of limestone rocks. Three veterans are buried here, including John Warren (1847-1917), an African American soldier who fought with the Texas Cavalry during the Civil War. The Wren Cemetery and colony are a testament to the African Americans' determination for freedom, commitment to family and legacy through the generations.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2018

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(note: actual marker inscription will be in all caps)
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Kent County (Job #22KT01) Subject (Atlas) UTM;
Location: Jayton, 101 N. Main St., Kent County Courthouse grounds

Double Mountain Salt Works
(on Brazos River)

On Indian-controlled land 125 miles beyond Fort Belknap and outer settlements. Northernmost business in Confederate Texas. Established at great risk, to obtain salt, scarce during Civil War and vitally needed to cure meat, season food, cure hides for leather, and feed work horses, army draft mules and cavalry horses. Texas Legislature appropriated funds for the explorations on the Brazos by a civil engineer. Double Mountain spring water proved to be 98% salt, a nearby lake 45%. Reduction of brine was under control of Texas Military Board. Troops guarded the work.

(1965)

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 12/20/2021, ed (BB) 2/28/22, (CS) 3/15/22
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Lamar County (Job #21LR03) Subject BK (Atlas 23287) UTM;
Location: Paris, 630 Clarksville St. (next to wall logo)

FIRST FEDERAL COMMUNITY BANK

On April 27, 1922, a group of 15 Paris businessmen joined together to form a state-chartered financial institution, the Paris Building and Loan Association. Its goal was to lend money to its members for building, improving and paying debts on homesteads. At a board meeting in May, the loan association approved its first loan to the Paris High School music teacher for construction of a new home. Two days later, the association began public operations in the First National Bank building. In 1925, it relocated to a ground-floor office on South Main Street. By this time, they financed more than 100 homes.

With the onset of the Great Depression, Congress took steps to help save the building and loan industry with the Home Owners' Loan Act and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. In 1934, the association converted to the First Federal Savings and Loan of Paris, the first of its kind in the city. During World War II, First Federal began participating in the national war bond sales campaign and, after the war, committed to helping American servicemen through G.I. Bill of Rights home loans.

In 1963, First Federal made plans to construct a new office building on Clarksville Street, moving to their new building in 1966. The 1970s and 1980s were a productive time for the savings and loan, opening new branches in West Paris, Clarksville and Mount Pleasant. In 1997, they celebrated their 75th anniversary and established the First Federal Community Foundation, a source for contributions to worthwhile community projects. A year later, they changed their name to First Federal Community Bank, continuing to assist the community with economic development.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 12/4/2020, ed (BB) 4/21/21, ed (CS) 3/15/22
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Lampasas County (Job #20LM01) Subject GY (Atlas 22736) UTM;
Location: Adamsville, CR 3790

STRALEY CEMETERY

In 1856, Joseph Leland Straley (1820-1921), his wife, Sarah Rebecca (Clark) Straley (1830-1912), and their three children traveled by covered wagon to the Adamsville area, where they settled near the Lampasas River. Joseph cut walnut trees from their land to build a house and the family quickly became part of the community. The Straleys donated land for the first school in the area, known as the Straley School, which doubled as the first organized Baptist congregation, Shiloh Baptist Church, now known as Adamsville Baptist Church. Sarah Straley served as the community's doctor, traveling by horseback to patients, day and night. Some of her home remedies were passed down through the generations.

When the Straleys settled on this land, a few earlier graves already existed. As the community grew, the Straleys allowed friends and family members to continue burials on their property. In 1875, Straley Cemetery was officially established and grew to encompass more than 500 known gravesites, although some unmarked burials exist. Many Straley family members are buried here, including Joseph and Sarah. Headstone materials vary from concrete, fieldstone, granite and limestone and, according to a descendant, many were buried in homemade coffins. Most of the burials represent the agricultural community of Adamsville and the area's farmers and ranchers, many from the mid to late nineteenth century. Over the years, family members of the deceased met annually to care for the graves and improve the grounds. In 1952, the Straley Cemetery Association formed to maintain the property, preserving the culture and heritage of the area.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2017

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (TMT), 12/3/2019, ed (BB) 4/12/21 ed (CS) 3/15/22
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Marion County (Job #19MR03) *Subject BR, RR (Atlas 22541) UTM:*
Location: Jefferson, 100 S. Polk Street

1897 HOWE TRUSS TRAIN TRESTLE

In the mid-1800s, Jefferson was regarded as the steamboat entry port into Texas. When the Army Corps of Engineers cleared the Red River Raft, the water level near Jefferson fell and steamboats could no longer reach the town year-round. In 1873, Jefferson was first connected to the national rail network through the Texas and Pacific Railway.

In the 1890s, the Sherman, Shreveport and Southern Railway built tracks east from Jefferson to the Texas-Louisiana state line. This railway was later acquired by the Missouri-Kansas-Texas system. The first bridge over Big Cypress Bayou was a wooden trestle. In 1907, an iron bridge, built in 1897 by the Phoenix Bridge Company of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, was installed here, allowing for commercial and private trains to cross high above the water. American architect and bridge builder William Howe (1803-1852) patented the "Howe truss bridge" in 1840. A truss bridge is a load-bearing structure of connected elements usually forming triangular units. Howe's bridge is composed of diagonal structural beams that slope towards the center in compression with the vertical web members in tension. They are representative of common bridge types of the 20th century.

The bridge was decommissioned in 1992 when a newer bridge was built to the east. The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, which then owned the bridge, donated it to Marion County. As one of the last remaining iron Howe truss railroad bridges in the United States accessible for public view, it is no longer in use, but remains as a backdrop for the Port Jefferson History and Nature Center.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 2/22/2022, ed (CS) 3/15/22
18" x 28" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Marion County (Job #21MR01) Subject (Atlas) UTM:
Location: Jefferson, FM 1969

PYLAND AFRICAN AMERICAN CEMETERY

In 1862, John D. Pyland, who owned 500 acres in Tarrant County, swapped that land for 500 acres of William Johnson's land in Marion County. On adjoining tracts of this agricultural property, he established Anglo and African American cemeteries. Many burials in this graveyard, also known as Pyland Cemetery #2, are of formerly enslaved people who worked on Pyland's plantation. Others were later tenant farmers and sharecroppers who spurred the local economy in the late 1800s. The first recorded burial is for Annie Lou Gipson (1885-1889). More than 300 plots and grave depressions have been identified, with evidence of numerous unidentified burials. The cemetery remains a beloved site and a chronicle of the area's heritage.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2017

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 10/22/2021, ed (BB) 2/11/22, rev 3/22/22 (CS) 4/1/22
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Nacogdoches County (Job #21NA02) Subject RD, ES (Atlas 23357) UTM;

Location: Nacogdoches, 6617 W. SH 7

THE MANSOLA ROAD OF NACOGDOCHES

El Salto Road, later known as the Mansola Road, acted as a conduit between the 1716 Spanish mission *Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de Nacogdoches* and its rancho, El Salto, located about five miles southwest of Nacogdoches. This old trail was first used as a Native American trace which wandered through forests, ravines, creeks and hills, crossing the Angelina River and continuing on to the Neches and Trinity Rivers in three branches.

By 1799, the road led to a farmstead of a Spanish family, the Mansolas, and was renamed Mansola Road. Tomas Mansola (b.1768) and his wife, Maria Dorotea (Sarnac), lived along the Angelina River and operated a crossing known as Mansola Crossing. According to census records, the rancho consisted of log houses on both banks of the river, a field for corn and livestock. The Mansola Cemetery is located near this crossing on the north bank, where family members and some of the early settlers of the area are buried.

Despite the series of rebellions and uncertainty in the area from 1800 to 1820, the Mansolas were one of the few families who never retreated to Louisiana. Spanish troops frequented the road in their travel from El Salto to the military post on the Trinity River, monitoring illegal activity and patrolling the tenuous border between Spain and the United States. The Mansola Road continued to play a part in the transfer of goods, legal and illegal, and connected commerce and communication. Over time, the Mansola Road became known as the Spanish Bluff Road and is the precursor and general route of State Highway 7 West.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 2/22/2022 ed. (CS) 2/24/22
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Panola County (Job #21PN01) Subject (Atlas) UTM:
Location: Beckville, 7216 FM 124 West

FAIR PLAY BAPTIST CHURCH

Early area Baptist congregations formed at the home of Rev. Isaac Reed near Clayton in 1843 and at Old Macedonia in 1845. Organized at Allison Schoolhouse in Oct. 1869, Corinth Missionary Baptist Church was the first in Fair Play. After a dispute within the church over the use of funds for missions, Fair Play Baptist Church organized in Oct. 1904, with most of the ten charter members coming from Corinth. In 1909, the church ordained D.H. Austin and S.T. Allison as its first two deacons, and organized a Baptist Sunday School and Women's Missionary Union. The congregation built a frame church in 1911 and dedicated a brick sanctuary in Oct. 1959. For more than a century, the church has been a spiritual beacon in the community.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff ed (CS) 3/18/22
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Red River County (Job #21RR01) Subject (Atlas 23327) UTM;
Location: Clarksville, Main St. (Bus. 82)

FAIRGROUND CEMETERY

The Red River County Agricultural and Mechanical Association organized a county fair in 1856, with the fairgrounds west of the Clarksville city limits. After the fair was held at this site for many years, a portion of the property was sold for use as a cemetery for African Americans. An 1890 deed, recorded in 1895, conveyed two acres for the sum of fifty dollars, with David Rainey deeding the site to cemetery trustees Jordon (Jordan) Perry, Paul Reeves and Frank Latimer. All three original trustees are believed to be buried here, though their graves are unknown. Fairground Cemetery, named for the earlier land use, is one of the oldest burial grounds in Clarksville.

The earliest marked burial is for Jeff Toton, who died in May 1889. The original two acre cemetery was enlarged in subsequent years through acquisition of adjoining land. More than 700 burials have been inventoried, representing many generations of citizens. Surnames include Bell, Childers, Childress, Coleman, Dickerson, Dillard, Heard, Hurd, Latimer, Lee, McCulloh, Perry, Ricks and Scales. Historic gravestone materials include concrete, fieldstone, granite, wood, and metal for funeral company markers. Some gravestones include ceramic photographs. Wrought iron and woven wire fences, and cut stone and concrete curbing surround several individual and family plots. Many descendants of those buried here live in the area today. Still in use, Fairground Cemetery is a cherished record of the heritage and memories of the community.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2018

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post (SEM) 12/22/2021 ed (CS) 4/1/22
Runnels County (Job #21RN01) Subject CH, BP (Atlas 23245) UTM;
Location: Winters, 104 W. Truett Avenue (NW corner of Main St. & Truett)

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

In the 1880s, settlers interested in establishing schools, churches and businesses began to populate the area. On March 22, 1890, just after the town of Winters received its name, eighteen individuals met in the one-room schoolhouse to organize the first church in the community, named Bethel Baptist Church. The first pastor was J.W. George and the congregation continued to meet in the schoolhouse.

In August 1903, the church met and voted to change the name to Winters Baptist Church of Christ. That same year, they decided to locate a church site. The dedication ceremony for their new church, located on West Pierce Street, was celebrated in May 1906. From 1906 to 1918, the church grew in numbers and established committees and programs, including a women's missionary union, and began construction on a new church home on Truett Avenue. By 1918, the name evolved to First Baptist Church.

During World War II, the church had several members serve and give their lives for the cause. After the war, the congregation bought acreage on Lake Brownwood and eventually built a cabin at the site, later donating it to the Heart of Texas Encampment. The church campus also expanded during the 1950s with an educational building and a new sanctuary.

Over the years, the congregation promoted missions and new churches all over the world. Within the community of Winters, the church sponsored many outreach programs, including a food pantry, Thanksgiving meals, bible studies, youth activities and meetings with other community church leaders through the Winters Ministerial Alliance.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

(note: actual marker inscription will be in all caps) CS 3.21.22, rev 4.4.22
12" x 6" supplemental plaque to be mounted next to granite marker
Smith County (Job #22SM01-B)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>(Atlas</i>	<i>) UTM:</i>
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Location: Tyler, 110 N. Broadway Ave., Tyler City Square

The use of the word "loyal" wrongly suggests that enslaved people were content with their subservient place.

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 2/4/2022, ed 3/18/22 (CS) 3/24/22
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker WITHOUT post, mount to WOOD
Travis County (Job #21TV04) Subject (Atlas) UTM:
Location: Austin, 3201 S. Lamar Blvd.

BROKEN SPOKE

In 1964, Austin native James M. White (1939-2021) opened a new dance hall and restaurant south of the city limits at a former lumberyard on South Lamar. It was designed in the style of a traditional honky tonk, and patrons danced to jukebox records and live bands on weekends. The Broken Spoke was so popular that White enlarged the facility with a dance hall and stage. He hired local bands from all over the Austin area, and soon country music legends like Bob Wills, Ernest Tubb, Tex Ritter and Kitty Wells played here. Performances by continuing generations of musicians and appearances in movies, songs, music videos and travel articles helped to make the Broken Spoke a cultural treasure.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 10/7/2020, ed (BB) 4/14/21, rev 5/7/21, 9/8/21, 2/9/22, 2/25/22, ed (CS) 3/15/22

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Travis County (Job #20TV03) Subject OR (Atlas 22818) UTM.

Location: Austin, 1908 Chicon Street

THE CHILDREN'S HAVEN ASSOCIATION

Forty leaders of segregated East Austin organized The Children's Haven Association (TCHA) on Dec. 4, 1946, to provide a home and services for disadvantaged African American youth. After operating out of the historic Gov. A.J. Hamilton House on Nile Street, in 1955, TCHA moved to this location on Chicon Street. In the 1960s, TCHA opened daycare and night care programs for children, assisting many families. TCHA incorporated in 1967 as a nonprofit. Its programming provided a home for the Rosewood Medical Clinic in 1972 and a food pantry in 1978. Over the years, President Alfred Dotson Sr. and legacy board members Beulah J. Goins, T.C. Calhoun, U.V. Christian, J.B. Clark, Virgil C. Lott Sr. and other notable Austinites served the East Austin community through TCHA work.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (ABL), 8/6/2021, ed. SEM/BB 1/25/21
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque WITHOUT post, Medallion mounted to wood. Plaque on stone wall
Travis County (Job #21TV03) Subject AA, BH, SP (Atlas 23374) UTM
Location: Austin, 1705 Newton Street

WILLIE WELLS HOUSE

Located in South Austin's Brackenridge Community, W. B. Loveless built this side-gabled frame house in 1910. The house, originally built with two rooms and a central passage, features board and batten siding, 4/4 wood sash windows, cornice returns, shiplap walls and ceilings, long leaf pine floors and a two-room rear addition dating from 1929. The house represents the typical lifestyle of African Americans in segregated neighborhoods. In 1912, Cisco Wells, a widowed mother of five, bought the house. It was here that her son, baseball hall of famer Willie Wells (1906-1989), learned to play his sport. He called this home throughout his life.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 4/24/2021, rev 2/9/22, ed (CS) 3/15/22
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Travis County (Job #20TV04) Subject (Atlas 22819) UTM:
Location: Austin, 900 Thompson St.

YELLOW JACKET STADIUM

At the turn of the 20th century, African Americans in Austin had few places to play or watch sports. At Samuel Huston College, fans could watch the Dragons play football and the Austin Black Senators play baseball. When I.C. Anderson High School's Yellow Jackets started playing football and baseball, they used Samuel Huston's Downs Field, about a mile from school. Rosewood Park opened in 1930 and Anderson used fields there for baseball and marching band practice. The Austin Independent School District (ISD) acquired Downs Field for Anderson High School, dedicating it in Oct. 1939 with bleachers for 1,100 fans and lights for night games. Beginning in 1934, the high school marching band won seven competitions through the Prairie View Interscholastic League (PVIL). Under Coach William Pigford, the football team won the school's first state championship in 1942 at Downs Field.

In 1953, Austin public schools built a new Anderson High School on a site off Rosewood Avenue. A new Yellow Jacket stadium was situated below the school building with steps leading to the field, which featured a field house, bleachers, concession stand and lights. From 1956 to 1961, Coach Raymond Timmons led the football team to 65 wins in 77 games, including three state titles, in 1956, 1957 and 1961. Anderson's track athletes were the first black students invited to the Texas relays at the University of Texas. The stadium was the scene of many athletic achievements and much community pride. As part of continuing desegregation efforts, the Austin ISD closed Anderson High School in 1971. When Austin Community College used the campus in the 1980s, they paved over the field for a parking lot and removed the bleachers. In the 1990s, a former student and football player restored the field, adding a new track and facilities for what again became a focus for community and youth activities.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 2/10/2022, ed (CS) 3/15/22
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Trinity County (Job #21TN01) Subject (Atlas 23282) UTM;
Location: Trinity, Railroad St.

SITE OF GIBSON HOTEL

The Gibson Family was among the early settlers of Trinity County, with George Gibson settling in Sumpter in 1857 and later marrying Elzira Ann White. They and their family moved to the new railroad and lumber center of Trinity Station in 1872. George and Elzira's son, James Benjamin (Ben) Gibson Sr. (1863-1937), was a land agent for John Martin Thompson's lumber company, and later county surveyor and entrepreneur. In 1906, he married Jessie Barnes Clegg (1883-1948); the couple had four children. When a Feb. 1909 fire destroyed the Holland House Hotel, Ben purchased ten town lots at the site, facing the train depot. He commissioned a two-story, u-shaped, red brick hotel, completed later in 1909, with the main entrance facing front street (later Gibson and then Railroad Street).

The Gibson Hotel boasted 40 guest rooms, plus sample rooms where salesmen displayed their wares. A center courtyard included the kitchen. The lobby had a high ceiling and a grand double staircase. The grand dining room was a popular destination for business and train passengers. Most second-floor guest rooms had windows facing front or main streets, and those without windows were outfitted with ceiling fans and gas heaters, as well as screen doors for ventilation. Most rooms included a private bath, and communal baths were also available. The hotel leased first-floor space to other businesses including the Mansell and Cochran Pharmacies, but ownership remained with the Gibson family. By 1970, maintenance on the building became a challenge and it was sold to the First National Bank of Trinity. The hotel was demolished in 1980. For decades, Gibson Hotel was a commercial and social hub and a symbol of progress and prosperity.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM) 12/21/2021, rev 3/22/22 ed (CS) 3/24/22
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Upshur County (Job #21UR01) Subject GY (Atlas 23297) UTM;
Location: Gilmer, 6995 Concord Church Rd. @ cemetery main gate

CONCORD CEMETERY

Located in north central Upshur County, the Concord Cemetery is part of the historic Concord community established after the Civil War. The cemetery grew around the Concord Missionary Baptist Church, which was established in the late 1850s. In 1859, the church petitioned the county for five acres promised to them by the late Mr. Richard W. Newsom. In 1880, another tract was granted to the church by the Waller Family.

By the 1930s, the community had two schools, a store, a sawmill and a number of farms and homes. Until the decades following World War II, the Concord community was populated predominantly by farmers, tradespeople, professionals and public servants. By the 1980s, however, the only remaining vestiges of the community were the church and cemetery.

The burials in the Concord Cemetery represent the community's history over the years and into the present. The earliest known burial is that of Mrs. J.A. Stracener, who died in 1867 at the age of 29. There may have been earlier burials, however, as there are unmarked and illegible headstones and pieces of iron ore. Also buried here is Republic of Texas citizen Thomas Jefferson Anderson (1810-1879), his wife Margaret Ann (Irvin) Anderson (1815-1887) and their daughter Sarah Adaline (Anderson) Aills (1844-1922).

Among the more than 500 burials, a sizeable number are veterans who served in the Civil War, World War I, World War II, Korean War and Vietnam War, from varied branches of the military. Despite the population decline of the Concord community, the church and cemetery remain as a reminder of the contributions of its citizens and the heritage of Upshur County.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2020

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post (JJR) 2/20/2020, ed (BB) 9/2/21, (CS) 4/1/22
Upshur County (Job #18UR02) Subject MU, AA (Atlas) UTM:
Location: Big Sandy, US 80

HENRY "RAGTIME TEXAS" THOMAS

During the post-Reconstruction period in the South, many African Americans moved in search of better economic opportunities. Some became traveling musicians or itinerant songsters who performed a variety of genres on street corners to passing audiences. One such performer was Henry "Ragtime Texas" Thomas. He was born in 1874 to sharecroppers on a farm in Big Sandy. His hometown, originally referred to as Big Sandy Switch, originated along the Texas & Pacific Railroad. Thomas used the railroad to escape the life of farm work around 1890 to begin his musical career.

Thomas rode along the Texas & Pacific and Missouri-Kansas-Texas (Katy) rail lines and made a living singing and playing the quills, a type of American panpipe. He later taught himself guitar and could play both instruments simultaneously. His song tempos often mimicked the beat and sound of a train moving along a track, while quills could imitate a train whistle, reflecting the railroad's influence in his music. His musical pacing reflected dance hall tunes of the period, earning Thomas the nickname "Ragtime Texas" from listeners who heard similarities with ragtime music in his performances.

From 1927 to 1929, Thomas recorded 23 songs for Vocalion Records. Drawing from his travels, Thomas incorporated the train itinerary and the vagabond lifestyle in songs like "Railroadin' Some" and "When the Train Comes Along." Other songs, like "Cottonfield Blues" and "Fishing Blues," provided a compelling bridge between the African American songster styles of the 19th century to the development of the blues genre early in the 20th century. Details of Thomas' later career and life remain a mystery, but his influence on music and bands has become his legacy.

(2018)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post (REPLACEMENT) (SEM) 8/24/2021, rev (CS) 4/1/22

Upton County (Job #17UT02) Subject (Atlas 5188) UTM:

Location:

TABLE TOP MOUNTAIN

Located in southwestern Upton County, Table Top Mountain is a round, flat-topped mesa with an elevation of over 2,800 feet and is part of an uplift in the Permian Basin. The limestone-topped buttes and mesas in this area are remnants of rock that covered the county 115 million years ago, which has now been mostly eroded. In this once prehistoric sea, geological surveys uncovered Cambrian-like fossils, ranging in age from 270 million years ago to 60 million years, with flower-like forms and gastropods, in addition to rock shelters. The mountain was used as a landmark for Native American and European travelers for centuries and is a significant part of Upton County's history.

(1967, 2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 4/28/2021, rev 9/22/21, 2/25/22, ed (CS) 3/15/22
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Wharton County (Job #20WH04) Subject (Atlas 22749) UTM;
Location: Newgulf, CR 101

NEWGULF CAMPO SANTO

The Texas Gulf Sulphur Company began mining operations in Wharton County in 1927. The town which developed around the mine came to be known as New Gulf (or Newgulf), distinguishing it from the company's mine already in operation at Gulf in Matagorda County, which was afterwards referred to as "Old Gulf." The New Gulf Mine made its first shipment in 1929 and was eventually recognized as the largest sulphur-producing mine in the world. The company town of Newgulf had as many as 1,500 residents and was segregated along racial and ethnic lines, with Anglo, Hispanic and African American housing and other separate facilities, including schools, stores, scout troops and fishing piers at the company reservoir.

The company provided a one-acre plot on a gravel road to serve as a Mexican American cemetery known as "Campo Santo." According to county records, family documents and oral histories, 118 individuals of Mexican descent are interred here. The first burial was for two-day-old Ismael Ramirez in March 1927. A number of graves were marked only by funeral homes' temporary metal stakes, long-since eroded. There was no formal layout, but eventually eleven rows of graves materialized. There has never been a formal cemetery association. Rather, individual residents and family members have always assumed responsibility for grounds maintenance. At times threatened by long-term neglect and proposed redevelopment, since 2007, Campo Santo has been lovingly restored by a group of descendants and former residents. Campo Santo continues as a proud and beloved icon of family and cultural heritage.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 4/28/2021, rev 9/7/21, 2/25/22, ed (CS) 3/15/22
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Wharton County (Job #20WH02) Subject (Atlas 22745) UTM:
Location: Glen Flora, 5611 FM 1161

OLD JERUSALEM CEMETERY

In the 1800s near Peach Creek, a community developed named Spanish Camp, in memory of the site of the Mexican Army's encampment following the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836. After the Civil War, a settlement of emancipated African Americans developed along Peach Creek, and landowner Raymond Cloud provided land for Jerusalem Baptist Church and an associated cemetery on 4 1/2 acres. An additional half-acre was given for the establishment of a free school. In 1888, members of the church purchased the land was purchased from General Mitchell. Early church members included Ike McKinney, William Thomas and Lewis Smith. Sandy Sanford was pastor and moderator and Ike McKinney was the church clerk. Due to the periodic flooding of Peach Creek, first deacons James King, Abel Moses, Joel Sanford, Willie Sanford and Louis Smith moved the church and bell in 1924 to a new location nearby on the Egypt-Hungerford Road (FM 1161).

Few records remain of the church and surrounding community, and much of the knowledge of Old Jerusalem Cemetery comes from first-hand accounts and family traditions. Former slaves buried here include Armelia Mack (1828-1900), America Mack (1827-?), Leah Mack Moses (1843-1925), Sandy Sanford (1837-1931), and his wife. Other family names include Brown, Carter, Cash, Edwards, Garrett, Graves, Holoman, Jefferson, Jones, King, Lane, McDowell, Myers, Norman, Owens, Thomas, Ware, Williams and West. Though the cemetery is now inaccessible on private property and not as well known by the public, descendants of the original church and community members still regard it as a place of much pride and cultural heritage.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2016

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (GMG) 7/12/2021, ed. SEM/BB 1/21/2022
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Wheeler County (Job #21WE03) Subject MU, CS (Atlas 23367) UTM;
Location: Shamrock, 105 E 12th

BILL MACK

Bill Mack, better known as "The Midnight Cowboy," was born June 4, 1929, in Shamrock, Texas. A radio host and personality for a late-night country music radio program as well as an accomplished country music songwriter, Bill Mack got his start in the industry in January 1949 at his hometown radio station KEVA in Shamrock.

Mack spent the early years of his career in Amarillo, Wichita Falls, and Lubbock before settling in Fort Worth. On March 2, 1969, Mack first hosted the midnight to 5 AM program at WBAP Radio where he earned the moniker "The Midnight Cowboy." His program reached the majority of the continental United States first as *The Country Road Show*, then *US 1 Trucking Show*, and eventually *Midnight Cowboy Trucking Show*.

The show was popular with long-haul truckers who would listen as they traveled America's highways late into the night. Mack was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame in 1999 for his work as "The Midnight Cowboy," a program he hosted for more than 30 years.

Bill Mack was also an accomplished country western songwriter. He is credited as a songwriter on a total of more than 85 albums and singles. His most popular songs were "Drinking Champagne," which earned a platinum record and BMI Million Air Club membership for over a million radio plays; and "Blue," which won a Grammy for Country Song of the Year in 1997.

On July 31, 2020, Bill Mack passed away in Dallas. From 1969 to the 2000s, Bill Mack brought music to countless late-night travelers and his music brought joy into radios across the country.

(2021)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 14.2
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
April 28-29, 2022

Consider Approval of Price Changes for Official Texas Historical Markers

Background:

The prices which the Texas Historical Commission has charged sponsors to produce Official Texas Historical Markers have increased periodically (see attached table for price increases from FY 2002 to FY 2023). The THC has absorbed four price increases in nine years without passing along significant price differences to sponsors. The sponsor cost for most marker types in 2021 was only 5 percent more than in 2013. Over the same period, foundry production costs to us increased 50 percent on average, and will continue to increase. A fifth increase in production costs is proposed beginning on October 1, 2022. This will affect all new marker orders beginning with those topics being submitted in the current (March 1 – May 16, 2022) application period. On February 23rd, CHCs were notified that prices would be increasing.

Recommended motion (Committee): Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of price changes for Official Texas Historical Markers as recorded in the attached table.

Recommended motion (Commission): Move to approve price changes for Official Texas Historical Markers as recorded in the attached table.

Official Texas Historical Marker Prices FY 2002 – 2023

Marker Type	2002-06		2007-08		2009-12		2013		2014		2015-18		2019-21		2022		proposed	
	Contract price	Sponsor price	(proposed) Contract price	Sponsor price														
27" x 42" w/ post	1063.00	1250.00	1218.00	1500.00	1280.12	1500.00	1344.00	1800.00	1378.94	1800.00	1638.00	1800.00	1785.00	1875.00	1907.00	1875.00	1983.00	2300.00
27" x 42" w/o post	744.00	1150.00	833.00	1500.00	875.48	1500.00	787.00	1600.00	807.46	1600.00	1094.00	1600.00	1376.00	1675.00	1587.00	1675.00	1650.00	2100.00
27" x 42" HTC w/ post	N/A	N/A	1218.00	1500.00	1280.12	1500.00	1344.00	1800.00	1378.94	1800.00	1638.00	1800.00	1785.00	1875.00	1907.00	1875.00	1983.00	2300.00
27" x 42" HTC w/o post	N/A	N/A	833.00	1500.00	875.48	1500.00	787.00	1600.00	807.46	1600.00	1094.00	1600.00	1376.00	1675.00	1376.00	1675.00	1650.00	2100.00
18" x 28" w/ post	730.00	850.00	839.00	1000.00	881.79	1000.00	925.00	1100.00	949.05	1100.00	1098.00	1100.00	982.00	1175.00	1201.00	1175.00	1249.00	1450.00
18" x 28" w/o post	480.00	750.00	538.00	1000.00	565.44	1000.00	508.00	1100.00	521.21	1100.00	706.00	1100.00	754.00	1175.00	1072.00	1175.00	1115.00	1450.00
18" x 28" HTC w/ post	N/A	N/A	839.00	1000.00	881.79	1000.00	925.00	1100.00	949.05	1100.00	1098.00	1100.00	982.00	1175.00	1201.00	1175.00	1249.00	1450.00
18" x 28" HTC w/o post	N/A	N/A	538.00	1000.00	565.44	1000.00	508.00	1100.00	521.21	1100.00	706.00	1100.00	754.00	1175.00	1072.00	1175.00	1115.00	1450.00
RTHL medallion & plaque w/o post	296.00	425.00	332.00	750.00	348.93	750.00	365.00	800.00	374.49	800.00	588.00	800.00	464.00	850.00	698.00	850.00	698.00	1050.00
RTHL medallion & plaque w/ post	396.00	525.00	498.00	750.00	523.40	750.00	440.00	800.00	451.44	800.00	688.00	800.00	682.00	850.00	682.00	850.00	682.00	1050.00

Official Texas Historical Marker Prices FY 2002 – 2020 (continued)

Marker Type	2002-06		2007-08		2009-12		2013		2014		2015-18		2019-21		2022		proposed	
	Contract price	Sponsor price	(projected) Contract price	Sponsor price														
10" HTC medallion	179.00	250.00	199.00	300.00	209.15	300.00	9.00	300.00	9.00	300.00	279.00	300.00	142.00	350.00	142.00	350.00	142.00	400.00
HTC name & date plaque w/o post	327.00	500.00	366.00	650.00	384.67	650.00	89.00	650.00	89.00	650.00	348.00	650.00	327.00	700.00	624.00	700.00	624.00	850.00
HTC name & date plaque w/ post	427.00	600.00	528.00	650.00	554.93	650.00	398.00	650.00	398.00	650.00	548.00	650.00	552.00	700.00	698.00	700.00	698.00	850.00
12" x 6" supplemental plaque	167.00	200.00	198.00	350.00	208.10	350.00	46.00	350.00	47.20	350.00	338.00	350.00	179.00	400.00	349.00	400.00	349.00	500.00
16" x 12" RTHL plaque	229.00	350.00	286.00	450.00	300.59	450.00	109.00	450.00	111.83	450.00	410.00	450.00	473.00	475.00	473.00	475.00	473.00	600.00
RTHL medallion	169.00	200.00	189.00	300.00	198.64	300.00	109.00	350.00	109.00	350.00	310.00	350.00	231.00	375.00	231.00	375.00	231.00	450.00
1936 18" bronze seal	59.00	75.00	59.00	75.00	62.10	75.00	39.00	75.00	39.00	75.00	279.00	300.00	1072.00	1100.00	1072.00	1100.00	1215.00	1350.00
1936 bronze plaque	648.00	750.00	725.00	850.00	761.98	850.00	387.00	500.00	397.06	500.00	987.00	1000.00	1394.00	1450.00	1394.00	1450.00	1550.00	1800.00
1936 bronze star	70.00	100.00	78.00	100.00	81.98	100.00	64.00	100.00	64.00	100.00	139.00	150.00	96.00	125.00	96.00	125.00	114.00	150.00
1936 bronze wreath	88.00	125.00	98.00	125.00	103.00	125.00	83.00	125.00	83.00	125.00	180.00	200.00	315.00	350.00	315.00	350.00	387.00	400.00
1936 bronze star & wreath	158.00	200.00	176.00	200.00	184.98	200.00	147.00	200.00	147.00	200.00	319.00	350.00	372.00	400.00	372.00	400.00	432.00	500.00
SAL plaque	N/A	N/A	246.00	350.00	246.00	350.00	273.00	400.00										

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 14.3

Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
April 28-29, 2022

Consider approval of filing authorization of an amendment to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Section 21.12, related to marker text requests, for first publication in the *Texas Register*

Background:

The proposed amendment to Section 21.12 clarifies the rule by stating that a supplemental plaque is not a choice, but rather an interim measure when funds are unavailable for immediate replacement of markers that have received approval through the historical marker request process.

The first publication will take place after approval by the Commission. There is a 30-day comment period following the publication, therefore rules approved by the Commission for this meeting will be considered for final approval and second publication at the July 2022 meeting.

Suggested motion:

Move to approve the filing authorization of proposed amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.12, related to marker text requests, for first publication in the *Texas Register*.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 14.3

Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
April 28-29, 2022

Texas Administrative Code
Title 13 Cultural Resources
Part II Texas Historical Commission
Chapter 21 History Programs
Subchapter B Official Texas Historical Marker Program

PREAMBLE

The Texas Historical Commission (Commission) proposes amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.12, related to marker text requests. The proposed amendment to Section 21.12 clarifies the rule by stating that a supplemental plaque is not a choice, but rather an interim measure when funds are unavailable for immediate replacement of markers that have received approval through the historical marker request process.

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

PUBLIC BENEFIT. Mr. Wolfe has also determined that for the first five-year period the amended rule is in effect, the public benefit will be the preservation of and education about state historic resources.

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

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

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

TAKINGS IMPACT ASSESSMENT. The Commission has determined that no private real property interests are affected by this proposal and the proposal does not restrict or limit an owner's right to his

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

or her property that would otherwise exist in the absence of government action and, therefore, does not constitute a taking under Texas Government Code, § 2007.043.

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

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

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

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

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Chapter 13, Chapter 21, Subchapter B. OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER PROGRAM

13 TAC §21.12

§21.12 Marker Text Requests

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) The panel will consist of three professional historians: 1) the State Historian appointed by the Governor pursuant to Texas Government Code Section 3104.051; 2) the historian appointed by the Governor to serve on the Commission pursuant to Texas Government Code Section 442.002; and 3) a professional historian selected by these two historians from the faculty of a public college or university upon receiving the request. If no professional historian has been appointed by the Governor to serve on the Commission, the Governor’s appointed chair of the Commission or the chair’s designee will serve on the panel in place of that individual. In reaching its decision,

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the panel will review the same information reviewed by the staff, as well as any additional information provided by staff, which shall be no more than 10 single-sided pages of supplemental material printed in a font size no smaller than 11. The panel shall be chaired by the State Historian who shall determine whether the panel will meet in person or deliberate through electronic or other means.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(n) If a request or objection is approved by the Commission, ~~the existing marker will be replaced [staff will determine if the existing marker requires replacement or if it can be corrected through the installation of a supplemental marker. The cost of such correction shall be paid by the Commission]~~, subject to the availability of funds for that purpose. ~~If such funds are not readily available, a supplemental marker may serve in the interim.~~

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

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

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

The Commission hereby certifies that the section as proposed has been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency's authority.