

History Programs Committee

January 30, 2024



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

AGENDA
HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE

Holiday Inn Austin Town Lake
Sunflower/Marigold Room
20 N-IH 35
Austin, TX 78701
January 30, 2024
1:00 p.m.

(or upon the return from lunch, whichever occurs later)

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

1. **Call to Order**
 - A. Committee member introductions
 - B. Establish quorum
 - C. Recognize and/or excuse absences
2. **Consider approval of the October 26, 2023 committee meeting minutes**
3. **Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations (item 6.2)**
4. **Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 6.3)**
5. **2023 Undertold Markers topics report and discussion (item 12.2)**
6. **History Programs Division update and committee discussion** —*Division Director Charles Sadnick*
7. **Adjournment**

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

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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

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

1. Call to Order

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) History Programs Committee meeting was called to order by Chairwoman Lillia Garcia at 11:38 a.m. She announced the meeting had been posted to the Texas Register, was being held in conformance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551, and that notice had been properly posted with the Secretary of State's Office as required.

A. Committee member introductions

Commissioner Garcia welcomed everyone and requested that commissioners individually state their names and the cities in which they reside. Commissioners Monica Zarate Burdette (Rockport), Ted Houghton (El Paso), Donna Bahorich (Houston), Renee Dutia (Dallas), Laurie Limbacher (Austin), Tom Perini (Buffalo Gap), and Lillia Garcia (Raymondville) were in attendance.

B. Establish quorum

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

C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

Commissioner Garcia called for the committee to recognize there were no absences.

2. Consider approval of the July 20, 2023 committee meeting minutes

Commissioner Garcia moved with no objections to accept the July 2023 minutes. There were no objections and the commission voted unanimously to approve the July 20, 2023 History Programs Committee meeting minutes.

3. Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations (item 7.4)

History Programs Division (HPD) Director Charles Sadnick brought forth twenty-five cemeteries seeking certification as Historic Texas Cemeteries before the full commission on October 26, 2023.

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

4. Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 7.5)

Sadnick brought fifty marker inscriptions before the committee for approval. He thanked the commissioners for reviewing the texts and for the suggested revisions received.

Commissioner Burdette moved, Commissioner Bahorich seconded, and the committee voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of fifty (50) Official Texas Historical Markers with delegation authority to the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, working with the Commission chair, to resolve minor textual issues arising after Commission approval.

5. 2023 Official Texas Historical Markers topics report and discussion (item 14.2)

Sadnick reported that the marker program received 161 marker applications during this last round, which lasted from March 1st through May 15th. Only three applications dropped out due to non-payment.

6. Consider approval of work plan for 2025 Official Texas Historical Markers (item 14.3)

Sadnick brought forth the work plan for 2025 for Official Texas Historical Markers. Staff recommends application period dates of March 1 through May 15, 2025 and recommends the following thematic priorities for 2025: arts, Hispanic topics, and community planning and development.

Commissioner Limbacher moved, Commissioner Bahorich seconded, and the committee voted to send forward to the commission and recommend approval of staff recommendations for qualified Official Texas Historical Marker applications and adoption of a work plan to complete no more than 185 new historical markers in calendar year 2025.

7. Consider removal of Recorded Texas Historical Landmark (RTHL) designations (item 14.4)

Sadnick introduced ten (10) requests for removals of Recorded Texas Historical Landmarks (RTHLs) brought forward by staff recommendations. Most of these recommendations are due to the buildings no longer standing or significant changes made to the exteriors that no longer comply with RTHL requirements. The ten recommendations for removal are for Lampasas River Bridge (Bell), Dalby Springs Methodist Church (Bowie), Brown-Birdsong House (Gregg), J.J. "Jack" Durham House (Hamilton), Anderson House (Harris), First United Methodist Church of Anson (Jones), Woodmen of the World Lodge Building (Orange), Lytle Gap Potosi Methodist Church (Taylor), The Lide House (Titus), and the T.Z. Woodhouse Residence (Van Zandt).

Commissioner Limbacher moved, Commissioner Bahorich seconded, and the committee voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approving request for removal of Recorded Texas Historical Landmark (RTHL) designation the ten (10) properties listed in the table with this item.

8. Consider approval of Executive Director's appointments to the State Board of Review (item 14.5)

Sadnick introduced a new appointment of State Board of Review, which is an advisory committee that reviews National Register nominations. The appointment is for Teresa Barker, architect from Laredo.

Commissioner Limbacher moved, Commissioner Burdette seconded, and the committee sent forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the State Historic Preservation Officer's recommendations to appoint Teresa Barker to the State Board of Review.

9. History Programs Division update and committee discussion

Sadnick provided History Program Division updates. He shared photos of Leslie Wolfenden presenting at Holocaust Museum Houston about the Green Book project and being interviewed by a local news station along with Danielle Dixon, a former Preservation Scholar who worked with her. Anjali Zutshi, Executive Director for Friends, came to the podium to express gratefulness for Wolfenden's mentorship of several Preservation Scholars.

Commissioner Limbacher asked how the current marker foundry is working out. Sadnick reported that the foundry is taking a bit longer than past foundries but the overall the relationship is positive. The THC is in the final year of its contract with the foundry and renewal or new proposals are slated for next year, 2024.

10. Adjournment

At 11:53 a.m., on the motion of Commissioner Garcia and without objection, the committee meeting was adjourned.

Quarterly Report

History Programs Division
October–December 2023

DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights for History Programs Division this quarter include a November State Board of Review meeting, updating of the CHC brochure, and evaluation of this year's undertold historical marker applications. The division also said farewell to Museum Services Program Specialist Emily Hermans.

COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION (CHC) OUTREACH

County Historical Commission (CHC) Outreach staff updated the CHC brochure, which will be available to use as an informational and recruitment tool in 2024. Outreach staff also created a program email address, chcoutreach@thc.texas.gov; beginning in 2024, CHCs will be directed to submit their inquiries, annual reports, and appointee rosters to it. Staff are preparing for the 2023 annual reporting cycle by updating report forms, notifications, and supplemental documents. Reporting notifications will be mailed and emailed to CHC chairs and county judges on January 2, and reporting will conclude on March 31. In October, Outreach program coordinator Nano Calderon presented at the East Texas Historical Association conference alongside Kay Timme, Tyler CHC chair, and Gary Pinkerton. The session was entitled "All History is Local—Challenges and Opportunities for County Historical Commissions." Calderon presented on CHC archival and digitization projects, statewide trends, and key contributions from those efforts. He also conducted an in-person orientation for Robertson CHC at the Bremond Historical Museum and in November, partnered with Casa Navarro and Landmark Inn state historic sites to offer an interpretation workshop in Castroville. Attendees included CHC appointees from Medina, Comal, Kendall, Kerr, and Bandera counties.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

This fall has been one of the busiest undertold marker application periods, with 87 applications received and 17 THC staff members participating on the scoring committee this year. Marker staff also coordinated with

the foundry to design and cast exact replicas of missing bronze elements for 1936 markers; conducted research and drafted inscriptions for the 23 markers for 1800s African American legislators to be completed and installed in 2024; and gave a program presentation for the OLLI program at the Texas Tech University at Highland Lakes campus in Marble Falls. Staff also updated and consolidated information on program webpages, continued to make updates and corrections to Atlas entries, and responded to research requests.

MILITARY HISTORY

Military Sites Program (MSP) Coordinator Stephen Cure continues to work directly with SpaceX staff and local stakeholders on the development of interpretive content to be provided under a 2022 programmatic agreement. When fully realized, efforts will culminate in adding or updating interpretive content at six sites on or around Palmito Ranch battlefield. Cure has continued working on the process of placing a Texas Civil War Monument in Franklin, Tennessee, in recognition of the service and sacrifice of Texans who fought at the Battle of Franklin in 1864. The inscriptions drafted for Franklin were externally reviewed. Chairman Nau provided private support for the placement of this monument. The Tennessee Wars Commission and Tennessee Historical Commission approved the content and location for the monument, with final approval from the City of Franklin expected in January. Lastly, the World War I centennial book manuscript has been copyedited and the book is currently in the design phase. Design proofs are expected by early January, with a book release in the spring.

MUSEUM SERVICES

Program Specialist Emily Hermans accepted a position within the Historic Sites Division; Program Coordinator Laura Casey has begun efforts to fill the vacant position, including a review and update of the job description, screening applications, and initiating the interview process. The program's webinar series concluded the year with the session entitled "Building Community

Engagement through Collections Exhibitions." The series is on hiatus until a new program specialist is hired. Continuing the project with the Texas Plains Trail Region and Texas Association of Museums, staff assessed museum needs in the region. Building upon a survey conducted during the summer, the team organized focus groups, gathering additional information crucial for tailoring support to meet the region's needs. Additionally, staff continued working with the Archeology Division on the new TxDOT-funded project to develop a workbook on Indigenous exhibit design and artifact care. Also this quarter, Casey served on the planning committee for the virtual Small Museums Summit hosted by the American Association for State and Local History.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

National Register of Historic Places

National Register (NR) staff members Gregory Smith, Alyssa Gerszewski, and Bonnie Tipton processed 16 NR nominations for the January State Board of Review (SBR) meeting in Galveston, including those for the Temple to the Brave war memorial (Beaumont), River Oaks Theater (Houston), Institute of Texan Cultures (San Antonio), and historic districts in Longview, Waxahachie, San Marcos, and Bridgeport. Staff members presented eight nominations at the November SBR meeting, Ritz Theater (Corpus Christi), Bellville Turnverein (Bellville), and Congregation K'Nesseth Israel Synagogue (Baytown). The National Park Service (NPS) approved 10 nominations, including for the U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building (Dallas). The NPS also designated the Rio Vista Bracero Reception Center (Socorro, El Paso County) as a National Historic Landmark. Smith evaluated 23 federal tax credit projects (Part 1 of the application) and 22 state tax credit projects (Part A of the application). Smith and Judy George-Garza prepared for the January SBR meeting and trained new SBR board member Teresa Barker of Laredo.

Review of Projects under Section 106 and the State Antiquities Code

In November, Justin Kockritz traveled to attend a TxDOT Open House regarding the proposed US 281 Relief Route around Blanco; the meeting was well attended and there are several key local stakeholders who have provided information about potential historic properties in the area early in the project planning. Kockritz also attended several meetings regarding the SpaceX launch facility at Boca Chica Beach in Cameron County, including finalizing the THC's review of the

vibration monitoring reports for the Port Isabel Lighthouse, which showed no sign of damage after the first launch conducted in April. Caitlin Brashear has taken the lead for consultation regarding TxDOT's Downtown 10 project in El Paso, including reviewing the research design for the forthcoming historic resources survey report. She also attended several meetings for proposed nationwide program comments, one for the treatment of the NPS's Mission 66 facilities and another for the U.S. Army's pre-1919 housing stock. In September, Kockritz and Brashear attended the 2023 TxDOT Environmental Conference in San Marcos. In October, Charles Peveto attended several meetings and planning sessions regarding the slave quarter interpretation session at the 2024 Real Places conference. He is the lead sponsor of the proposed session.

HISTORIC HIGHWAYS AND HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

Survey Coordinator Leslie Wolfenden continued research on resources listed in the historic African American travel guides, including work with volunteers. Wolfenden also made locational corrections to the Atlas map for Neighborhood Survey icons.

CEMETERY PRESERVATION

Cemetery Program staff continue to review applications for an FTE who will focus on Historic Texas Cemetery (HTC) designations and preservation of African American cemeteries. Jenny McWilliams and Carlyn Hammons wrapped up a series of CHC-oriented webinars that were well-received and are scheduling 2024 webinar topics. Staff is also preparing for a Real Places workshop focusing on concrete headstone repair as well as multiple cemetery-related sessions. Hammons continues to process HTC applications and McWilliams continues to work with various parties to update county cemetery inventories. Staff coordinated improvements for cemeteries listed in the Lana Hughes Nelson Fund.

YOUTH EDUCATION

During this quarter, Senior Education Specialist Linda Miller continued to work with other divisions to create educational materials for outreach initiatives for schools and community organizations. In addition, planning began for program and resource development in partnership with multiple HPD programs. Miller continues to develop digitally delivered curricula materials for the e-learning platform and learning resources webpage, and serves as a liaison for the TPTF Heritage Education grant program.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 6.2
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
January 30 – 31, 2024

Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations

Background:

During the period from 9/26/2023 to 12/21/2023, 15 Historic Texas Cemetery designations were completed by the staff. All have been recorded in county deed records as being so designated. Your approval is requested to officially certify these Historic Texas Cemeteries:

County	City	Cemetery
Bexar	San Antonio	Hermann Sons Cemetery
Collin	McKinney	Horn Cemetery
Erath	Stephenville	West End Cemetery
Freestone	Fairfield (v)	Tyus Cemetery
Goliad	Goliad	Cristo Rey Cemetery
Hale	Plainview vic	Seth Ward Cemetery
Kendall	Kendalia (v)	Edge Cemetery
Limestone	Groesbeck	Hyden-Hughes Cemetery
Lubbock	Lubbock	Resthaven Memorial Park
Newton	Farrsville	Holmes Cemetery
Parker	Poolville (v)	William and Vergia Hardin Graves
Red River	Clarksville (v)	Lone Star Cemetery
Tarrant	Oak Grove	Tye Cemetery
Van Zandt	Denman Crossroads Community	Huffer-Rohrer Cemetery
Williamson	Weir	Peace-Towns Cemetery

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

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

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 6.3

Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
January 30 – 31, 2024

Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers

Background:

From September 24, 2023 to January 9, 2024, THC historical marker staff drafted and finalized inscriptions for thirty-six (36) interpretive markers, now ready for Commission approval.

Recommended interpretive plaques for approval (36)

County	Job #	Topic
Bexar	22BX03	Alexander and Blanche Joske House
Bexar	23BX03	The Lewis Limited School
Brazos	22BZ01	Primera Iglesia Bautista Mexicana de Bryan
Dallas	22DL06	Henry Keller
Duval	11DV02	Duval County Courthouse (UNDERTOLD) (RTHL)
Fort Bend	22FB01	Cole Theatre (RTHL)
Galveston	20GV04	Japanese Settlers of Webster
Galveston	22GV01	Galveston's African American Lifeguards
Goliad	23GD01	Minnehulla Baptist Church
Harris	22HR02	Goose Creek Oil Field
Hays	22HY05	San Vicente Cemetery (HTC)
Hays	22HY06	Peel-Kretzemeier House (RTHL)
Houston	23HO01	Lake Creek Cemetery (HTC)
Hutchinson	23HC01	The Aluminum Dome
Jasper	23JP01	Early Kirbyville Schools
Karnes	23KA01	Gillett-Lone Star Community Cemetery (HTC)
Lavaca	22LC02	Shiner Game and Fish Protective League
Lavaca	23LC02	Ehlers Cigar Factory
Lubbock	22LU04	Texas Tech University Administration Building (RTHL)
Madison	23MA01	Albert Lee School
Matagorda	23MG02	Jones-Jackson Cemetery (HTC)
Matagorda	23MG03	Markham United Methodist Church
Montague	23MU02	Pleasant Hill Cemetery (HTC)
Montgomery	23MQ01	Conroe Community Cemetery (HTC)
Nueces	23NU05	Anna Moore Schwein
Orange	23OR03	First Baptist Church of West Orange
Robertson	23RT01	Shiloh Cemetery (HTC)
Travis	22TV09	Darnall House (RTHL)
Travis	23TV02	Green & White Grocery

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Travis	23TV03	Johnson & Johnson Grocery and House (RTHL)
Van Zandt	22VN03	Railroad Spur Line to Van Oil Field
Washington	23WT01	Old Dippel House (RTHL)
Webb	22WB01	Laredo Streetcar System
Wichita	23WC01	Baseball in Wichita Falls
Wood	22WD02	New Hope Common School District No. 33
Wood	23WD03	Jack Rhodes

Recommended motion (Committee): Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of thirty-six (36) Official Texas Historical Markers with delegation of authority to the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, working with the Commission chair, to resolve minor textual issues arising after Commission approval.

Recommended motion (Commission): Move to adopt approval of the final form and text of thirty-six (36) Official Texas Historical Markers with delegation of authority to the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, working with the Commission chair, to resolve minor textual issues arising after Commission approval.

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/5/2022, 1/13/2023, 7/31/2023, 9/21/2023, 10/31/2023
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Bexar County (Job #22BX03) Subject (Atlas 23512) UTM:
Location: San Antonio, 241 King William St.

ALEXANDER AND BLANCH JOSKE HOUSE

Julius Joske, a German Jewish immigrant who arrived in Texas in 1873, opened a store eventually known as Joske Bros. His son, Alexander (1858-1925), purchased his father's and brother's interest in the company in 1903. Joske's would become one of the largest retailers in the state. Alexander was also a noted philanthropist, religious and community leader. Alexander, his wife, Blanch (Frank) (1869-1927), and their two children lived here from 1892 and 1924. Built in 1882, the home was extensively expanded and remodeled by architect Solon McAdoo's 1901 design. It is one of the first neoclassical residences in the city, featuring a full-height porch and limestone basket handle arch surmounting the oak front door.

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/18/2023, ed (BB) 11/13/23, (CTS) 12/29/23
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Bexar County (Job #23BX03) Subject (Atlas 23905) UTM;
Location: San Antonio, 241 West Mulberry Ave

THE LEWIS LIMITED SCHOOL

Mattie Lewis (b. 1862), a native of Kentucky, established an all-girls school in the Laurel Heights neighborhood by 1907. In 1912, she advertised the Lewis Limited School's "permanent home" on West Mulberry Avenue and purchased the property the next year. The new home held space for 12 boarding students. The school was the only girls' private school option in Laurel Heights at the time. Lewis' school enrolled around 30 students per year with a handful of teachers, including Harold Morris and Ida Holman. The Lewis Limited School lasted until 1915, and Mattie later taught English and psychology in other schools.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 10/24/2022, ed (BB) 5/23/23, rev 10/24/23, (CTS) 12/27/23
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Brazos County (Job #22BZ01) Subject (Atlas 23542) UTM:
Location: Bryan, 1009 N. Sims Ave.

PRIMERA IGLESIA BAUTISTA MEXICANA DE BRYAN

The Reverend Guillermo Ibarra (1876-1929) organized Primera Iglesia Bautista Mexicana de Bryan. Born in Matamoros, Mexico, Ibarra moved to Martindale around 1890. He converted to Protestantism there. Between 1890 and 1903, he spent years in trade school, learning the skills of a printer, barber and plumber. Throughout his life, Ibarra would take on work in these trades to supplement finances. He married Heriberta Gallardo. Around 1911, the family moved to Bryan and Ibarra saw there was a need for Spanish-speaking religious teaching. He began church services on the porch of the town undertaker, Isaac Hernandez. The family began a relationship with First Baptist Church Bryan. Annie I. Batte offered her rent home at 707 N. Parker St. as a permanent meeting place; a church building was later constructed on the same lot.

Primera Iglesia Bautista Mexicana de Bryan was organized in 1922. As the only focused Spanish-speaking church, the congregation became known as a refuge for Hispanics. After a 1920s Brazos River flood, the Rev. Ibarra allowed more than 40 displaced workers to camp out on his yard. He created a bridge between civic officials and the Mexican community. Ibarra tragically died on April 10, 1929. In 1935, a new Mexican school was named Ibarra Primary School in his honor. Several faithful pastors such as Joel Garcia, Victor Gonzalez, Gilberto Rodriguez served the church after Ibarra's death. In 1954, under the leadership of the Reverend Pablo Flores the church held services in its new building at 1009 N. Sims Ave. In 1976, the church dedicated the Guillermo Ibarra Fellowship Hall.

Since 1922, the church has enriched the Hispanic community of Bryan. Members fondly remember Christmas programs, youth classes and outreaches to Mexican migrant workers.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 5/19/2023, 9/5/2023, 10/27/2023
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Dallas County (Job #22DL06) Subject (Atlas) UTM:
Location: Dallas, 5700 Celestial Rd

**HENRY KELLER
(1817-1911)**

Born into slavery in Greenville, Tennessee, Henry Keller became a prosperous Dallas-area landowner and civic leader in the years following the Civil War. After emancipation, Keller married Mary Jane "Jennie" Reed (1845-1898), who had been raised on the same plantation. The couple had ten children: Alice, Minnie, Florence, Laura, John, Henry Jr., Thomas, George and Charles. The Keller family moved to Collin County around 1878 to engage in sharecropping. Despite difficulties African Americans faced with purchasing land of their own during this time, the Kellers saved money for several years and purchased a farm with a natural spring in the new community of Addison, now known as Far North Dallas. The spring provided the family with clean water, which they generously shared with their neighbors at no cost. Later, the road bordering their farm was named Keller Springs Road.

Keller purchased additional land in the Upper White Rock area, eventually totaling more than 650 acres, making him one of the largest African American landowners and farmers in Dallas County at the time. He used his resources to uplift the Upper White Rock community. In 1886, Keller helped found Christian Chapel CME Church, which was located on Celestial Road until 1954, when it relocated to Montfort Drive. Three years later, Keller, Giles Armstrong and George Coit purchased land later designated as a cemetery for their community.

That cemetery, now known as White Rock Cemetery Garden of Memories, is the final resting place of his wife after her passing in 1898, Keller himself, who died in 1911 at the age of 94, and several of their children. Henry Keller's legacy of hard work, determination and generosity continues to inspire the community.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 3/14/2023, 9/28/2023, 12/4/2023, rev (CTS) 12/27/23
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Duval County (Job #11DV02) Subject (Atlas 17061) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N

Location: San Diego, 400 E. Gravis Ave.

DUVAL COUNTY COURTHOUSE

On November 7, 1876, local residents voted to organize Duval County. Two years later, N.G. Collins, who would later serve in the Texas legislature, arranged the sale of lots 7, 8, and 9 of block 36 in San Diego, owned by E.D. Sidbury, to the county for a courthouse and jail. A \$3,700 two-story 31-by-51-foot frame courthouse, sited on the north half of the square, opened in 1879. However, the courthouse was severely damaged in a fire on August 11, 1914.

To build a new courthouse, the county purchased the remaining nine lots of block 36. Fort Worth architects Marshall R. Sanguinet & Carl G. Staats, with their partner R.D. Gottlieb, designed a classical revival courthouse for \$70,685. The county contracted L.G. Hamilton to build the structure. The courthouse was completed in 1916 under the administration of county judge G.A. Parr. The rectangular tripartite structure features a reddish-brown iron spot brick masonry veneer with a rusticated base and quoined corners. Stone entablature above paired wooden doors highlights monumental entry steps. Exterior ornamentation includes Doric stylized capitals, stone cornice with dentils and medallions at main entry pediment and door hood. In 1938, an annex, attached to the main courthouse with a one-story hyphen, was designed by architects Page & Southerland in a style similar to the original 1916 structure, including matching brick and steel casement windows.

The Duval County courthouse has been at the center of the community's social, civic and cultural life, including political conventions, LULAC meetings, auctions, spelling bees, employment fairs, and shelter following natural disasters. It is also remembered as a centerpiece of the multi-generation parr political machine. The courthouse continues to be a hub of the community and the county.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2011

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 12/20/2022, ed BB 5.23.23, 10/13/2023, 11/16/2023
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Fort Bend County (Job #22FB01) Subject (Atlas 23681) UTM:
Location: Rosenberg, 930 3rd St.

COLE THEATRE

On August 16, 1919, Czech immigrants Fred Felcman and Miles Podlipny opened the Liberty Theatre, showing silent and Czech films. Renamed Cole Theatre after new owner Mart Cole in 1935 and remodeled into an art deco façade, the theatre offered Saturday matinee cowboy pictures and hosted performers such as The Ink Spots, Shirley Temple and John Wayne. In the 1950s-60s, "Bank Nights" brought the community together. While the theater was a meeting place for all, patrons were racially segregated between the floor and balcony levels until 1968. After 63 years in operation, the theater closed in 1982. Later owners staged opries and a TV production studio. The theater has been a staple of Rosenberg for over a century.

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (ABL) 6/15/2021, 9/1/2023, 10/12/2023, rev (CTS) 12/27/23
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Galveston County (Job #20GV04) Subject JP, AS, WW (Atlas 23250) UTM;
Location: League City, 901 N. Kansas St. (Fairview Cemetery)

JAPANESE SETTLERS OF WEBSTER

After two snowstorms in the 1890s destroyed crops along Galveston Bay, the local farming community struggled to rebuild. Around the same time, Japanese investors, looking for land to grow rice, began taking an interest in the area. In 1903, Houston area commercial interests invited Seito Saibara, a prominent Japanese entrepreneur, to Harris County. He purchased land in Webster and, along with 30 Japanese settlers, created a successful rice farm. Other farming communities opened around the state. The Japanese families became an important part of the Webster community, especially within Webster Presbyterian Church. Many of the families are buried in Fairview Cemetery, including several members of the Ando, Iio, Imai, Masuda, Masumoto, Nagai, Onishi and Saibara families.

Despite their importance in the community, many of the original Japanese settlers never became American citizens due to restrictive citizenship laws. After Pearl Harbor, the Houston area experienced the largest roundup of Japanese Texans in the state. Japanese families in Webster experienced house searches by the FBI, had their bank accounts frozen and could not assemble in groups larger than five. However, several people in Webster supported the local Japanese families. Strong friendships between the Japanese and the Quakers persisted; a Japanese American student was chosen to raise the flag at a Webster High School ceremony honoring America; and when a few Japanese men were sent to an internment camp, non-Japanese neighbors used petitions and testimonies to get many released. Additionally, Seito Saibara's son, Kiyooki, recorded messages for the American government to use in Japan. No Japanese Texans were ever found guilty of engaging in espionage. The loyalty, culture and contributions of the Japanese population have played an important role in Webster's history.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (JJR) 3/20/2023, rev (BB) 10/10/23, (CTS) 12/29/23
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Galveston County (Job #22GV01 Subject (Atlas) UTM:
Location: Galveston, Seawall Boulevard and 28th Street

GALVESTON'S AFRICAN AMERICAN LIFEGUARDS

After the great storm of 1900, African American men across the south moved to Galveston in search of work. However, the 1896 U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* limited economic opportunities for African Americans by legalizing racial segregation. As a result, Jim Crow practices segregated African Americans from their white counterparts. Despite these social and cultural challenges, African Americans created vibrant black communities on the island.

The beaches along the Galveston seawall were already segregated by social practice. Although less than half a mile long, African Americans created their own areas, sometimes called "Brown Beach," at 28th Street and at West Beach, sometimes called "Sunset Camps." These public spaces provided black swimmers with their own beaches to relax and bathe. In 1921, African American Galvestonians petitioned the city for a lifeguard to oversee the beaches. James Helton (1914-1965) became the first black lifeguard in 1935, later followed by Wavery Guidry (1912-1986) in 1943. Each watched over the beaches, rescued swimmers and, at times, recovered the drowned. In total, the two made over thirty rescues.

Helton served from 1935 to 1943 and Guidry from 1942 to 1957 and were not alone in their efforts. More African American lifeguards followed in their footsteps to watch over black swimmers. They faced physical and cultural dangers on the beach to protect African Americans. Their stories represent the physical and social challenges African Americans overcame during segregation.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 8/30/2023, ed (BB) 10/17/23, (CTS) 12/29/23
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Goliad County (Job #23GD01) Subject (Atlas 23939) UTM:
Location: Goliad, 3572 US Hwy 59N

MINNEHULLA BAPTIST CHURCH

Founded by formerly enslaved persons in the years following the Civil War, Minnehulla Baptist Church has served Goliad County for over one hundred years. After hearing a Baptist message in the area delivered by Isaac Smith, the Reverend Mitchell Harrison of DeWitt County led a group of residents to form a new church, including Almedia Beverly Swaizey, George Langley, Frank Wesley, Rebecca Spillman, Patsy Wesley, William Langley, Robert Gray, Charlie Shipman, and Preston Kay. The group named their new congregation Minnewee Baptist Church after the creek that ran some 600 feet away. The name was changed to Minnehulla Baptist Church around 1906.

Swaizey and her husband purchased and donated land for a church structure. There, members built a brush arbor under which to hold services. When the brush arbor blew down in a storm, members constructed a log cabin with a dirt floor and log seats. In 1929, the log cabin also succumbed to a storm. Under the leadership of the Rev. B.W. Whitfield, 1.37 acres were purchased from the G.W. Simmons estate, about .25 miles from the original site. A wood frame church was constructed. In the 1990s, the congregation purchased a total of 10.8 acres across Franklin Road from the original land and built a new sanctuary.

Minnehulla was a center of activity for community residents. Children attended Baptist training union and participated in "sword drills" and holiday presentations. The church building hosted weddings, christenings, funerals, community meetings, and holiday and accomplishment celebrations, for which area churches across several denominations would come together. The church held week-long revivals culminating with baptisms. Minnehulla continues to provide hope and life to this rural community.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Harris County (Job #22HR02) Subject (Atlas 23535) UTM:
Location: Baytown, Evergreen Rd.

GOOSE CREEK OIL FIELD

Indications of oil on John Gaillard's farm had been evident for years but, after the Spindletop discovery in 1901, Gulf Coast oil exploration increased dramatically. Drilling at Goose Creek began in 1904, and for four years, only traces were found. In June 1908, a well on Minnie Gaillard's property came in at 1,000 barrels per day, and within days, most of the land nearby was leased for drilling. In 1908, driller Howard Hughes, Sr. developed the two-cone drill bit on his lease in the area. From the beginning, Goose Creek oil was shipped by barge and, in 1912, a pipeline was laid to a dock built on Hog Island. A town that sprang up among the derricks was named Goose Creek when the post office opened in 1913. Offshore drilling in Texas began here later that same year.

After a gusher in August 1916, hundreds of oil field workers descended on the town where most lived in tents and shacks among the derricks. The influx of so many people in a short time caused general lawlessness and sanitation issues for a few months. A well blowout in December 1916 forced people to evacuate the old town, moving north to what became known as New Town and Middle Town. More gushers in 1917 and 1918 cemented Goose Creek's reputation as the top oil producing field in the Gulf Coast district. Gulf Production Company and Humble Oil & Refining Company began providing company housing in 1917. Due to poor roads, Ross Sterling built his Dayton-Goose Creek Railroad to ship drilling machinery and pipe, opening in 1918. Annual production reached a high of 10 million barrels in 1918 when a thousand people worked in the field. However, when output began to decline, oil workers migrated to new fields. In another oil boom from 1948 into the 1960s, about 150 wells were drilled in neighborhood back yards. Since 1904, more than 1,500 wells have been drilled at Goose Creek, and total production exceeds 160 million barrels.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 11/3/2022, ed BB 5.23.23, 8/23/2023, 10/23/2023, 12/4/2023, (CTS) 12/29/23
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Hays County (Job #22HY05) Subject (Atlas 23635) UTM:
Location: Kyle, S of 624 S. Old Stage Coach Rd

SAN VICENTE CEMETERY

This cemetery was officially established in 1907 to serve the Mexican community of Kyle during a period when burial grounds were typically segregated. Cemetery trustees John Reys, Blas Mendez and Rafael Esquivel purchased 1.36 acres out of the J. Pharras survey from Thomas and Lou Smith. The deed notes that a "Mexican cemetery" already existed on the land. The earliest grave marker, that of infant José Martinez, is dated Nov. 11, 1881. In 1920, the cemetery was expanded when the cemetery trustees purchased an additional acre from Vicente Gonzalez and sons, Vicente Jr. and Porfirio. In recognition of Vicente Gonzalez, the trustees named the cemetery after the saint whose name he bore.

Of the more than 400 marked burials here, the longest living person is perhaps Anacleto "Cleto" Arrietta. When he died in 1941, he was likely over one hundred years old. A number of graves mark tragedies. Paz Gomez, age 17, passed away from Spanish Flu a month after her child was born. A devastating 1936 flood claimed nine young victims from the Garza and Gonzalez families, represented by nine small metal crosses. Veterans buried here include Purple Heart recipient PFC John Barrientes (1923-2003) and PFC Tomas Mendez (1919-1982), both US Army WWII, and CPL Pantaleon Selvera (1935-1958), USMC. There are four Woodmen of the World grave markers, Leon Mendez (1887-1951), Robert Tenorio (1897-1971), Francisco Rodriguez (1898-1963) and Eusebio Mendez (1899-1957).

San Vicente Cemetery serves as a record of Kyle's early Hispanic population whose myriad contributions continue to shape the city. As is customary in Hispanic communities, the graves are often decorated with meaningful objects and the most represented religion is Catholicism. Several generations of the Blas Mendez family have been custodians of the cemetery since its inception.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 9/29/2022, rev (BB) 9/28/23
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Hays County (Job #22HY06) Subject (Atlas 23637) UTM:
Location: Kyle, 108 S. Nance St.

PEEL-KRETZMEIER HOUSE

Sarah Ann (Mather) Peel (1850-1931) built this vernacular house c. 1906. She and A.J. Peel were Hays County ranchers. The cross-gable design features banks of double-hung windows, clapboard siding and an arcaded entry. When Sarah died, her daughter, Lottie Vaughn, inherited the property and lived here until she sold it in 1935 to Mabel Kretzmeier (1905-1984). Several additions took place during the Kretzmeier occupancy. Interior materials include longleaf pine trim and oak floors, demonstrating original craftsmanship, and beaded ceilings. The historic grounds include a stone hitching post documented since at least the 1930s. Notably, women have maintained ownership of the house for almost a century.

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 10/17/2023
18" x 28" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker WITHOUT post, to mount to existing post
Houston County (Job #23HO01) Subject (Atlas 23841) UTM:
Location: Kennard, 5175 CR 4545

LAKE CREEK CEMETERY

Emancipated African Americans established the Durden and Lake Creek communities in the area following the Civil War. For many years most families buried loved ones on their own farms. In 1906, Malissa Scurlock and her two sons, Dan and George, donated three acres of their land as a community burial ground. The first interments were two infants, the daughter of Willie and Pearl McCelvey and the son of Ike (Isaac) and Hanna Berry. The Lake Creek Cemetery Association organized in 1910, with Hayne David as chairperson and Beatrice Murphy as secretary; both continued in these positions until 1959. With generations of burials, this active cemetery is a cherished and tangible link to the past.

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 3/20/2023, 11/13/2023
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Hutchinson County (Job #23HC01) Subject (Atlas 23941) UTM:
Location: Borger, 1113 Bulldog Blvd

THE ALUMINUM DOME

In 1942, American industrialist Henry J. Kaiser met with noted architect Richard Buckminster "Bucky" Fuller (1895-1983), and the two discussed utilizing geodesic structures for commercial use. Although the dome concept was not new, the duo popularized its American use in the mid-twentieth century. After World War II ended, the surplus of aluminum meant the metal could be used as a low-cost building material. Prefabrication of the pieces allowed quick construction, even for large projects. Kaiser's first dome in Waikiki, Hawaii, in January 1957 took a single day to construct.

In the late 1950s after an economic boom, Borger and Hutchinson County officials realized a need for a community event center. After a \$425,000 bond election failed, Mayor Lawrence David Patton (1902-1982) and Chamber of Commerce Manager David William Moore (1920-1992) proposed building a Kaiser dome. A petition containing 707 signatures was submitted to the Hutchinson County commissioners court and the court called for a \$125,000 bond election. The vote passed 538 to 378, and construction began soon after.

Borger's aluminum dome, standing five stories tall and seating around 2,000 people, opened in November 1957. The dome's first event was the Magic Plains Oil Exposition that same weekend. For several decades after, the dome held community events such as the Hutchinson County Livestock Show and Sale, Borger Fish Frys, Hutchinson County Oil Patch Extravaganza, boy scout expositions, girl scout celebrations, Borger ISD exhibit fairs, car shows and craft shows. Ownership later transferred from Hutchinson County to the city of Borger.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 8/16/2023, ed (BB) 9/26/23, (CTS) 12/29/23
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Jasper County (Job #23JP01) Subject (Atlas 23825) UTM:
Location: Kirbyville, 201 W. Main St.

EARLY KIRBYVILLE SCHOOLS

In the new town of Kirbyville in 1895, a 2.07-acre lot was set aside from the H&TC survey for a school. A 40 by 60 foot frame school opened in 1896. When it burned in 1904, a much larger two-story school was constructed. In 1917, the second structure was lost to fire. For the third building, residents passed a \$25,000 bond to build a brick school. Although the masonry read "Kirbyville High School," all grades were taught. The red brick structure boasted two floors and a basement. The grounds featured playgrounds and a baseball field at the northwest corner. Led by B.W. Martin, long-time superintendent, the school became a center of the community. As the district grew, the school continued to serve until closing in 1967.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 9/13/2023, ed (BB) 10/30/23, 11/30/2023
18" x 28" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Karnes County (Job #23KA01) Subject (Atlas 23930) UTM:
Location: Gillett, CR 263 at FM 887 West

**GILLETT-LONE STAR COMMUNITY
CEMETERY**

After Emancipation, formerly enslaved persons settled in the Riddleville community to farm and provide for their families. This site, adjacent to the school and churches, has served as a burial ground for the local African American community since at least the 1880s, although many graves are unmarked. The site went by many names, including Colored Cemetery, Gillett Black Cemetery, Lone Star Baptist Church Cemetery and Riddleville Cemetery. Notable graves include Buffalo soldier Thomas White and several other known veterans. The cemetery has over 175 burials and continues to be active as descendants are laid to rest with their ancestors.

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

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 10/14/2022, ed (BB) 9/22/23, 11/30/2023, (CTS) 12/29/23
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Lavaca County (Job #22LC02) Subject (Atlas 23594) UTM:
Location: Shiner, Green-Dickson Park, Arthur Kaspar Pavilion

SHINER GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

Formed in 1922, the National Izaak Walton League has promoted responsible stewardship of fish and fowl in the United States. Prior to the 1930s, area fisherman had to travel to the Guadalupe River or the Gulf of Mexico. As a result, a group of Shiner fishermen decided to stock 12,000 black bass in Boggy, Ponton and Rocky Creeks, and Martin Lake. In September 1931, the local chapter of the Izaak Walton League formed and secured 1,100 acres of Welhausen's pasture as a game preserve. The group built multiple dams on the creek that ran through Welhausen's pasture, a recreational spot for decades, to house 18,000 game fish and pheasant eggs. In 1932, the group reorganized as the Shiner Game and Fish Protective League. In 1949, a fish-rearing pond was constructed to encourage fish population growth.

The game and fish preserve also implemented rules in order to provide the best fishing experience possible. Catch limits, size requirements and waste instructions were posted. The league also held membership drives, usually associated with huge wiener roasts. In the mid-1960s, the Raymond Dickson Foundation gave a piece of land for a new municipal park along Boggy Creek. The league was to have a large part in the design and development of the park, moving their headquarters there as well. The league helped fund the construction of three large pavilions with concrete floors along with numerous cement BBQ pits with eating and seating arrangements throughout the park. In 1981, a flood destroyed nearly all of the recreational space at Welhausen's Grove. For generations, the group has continued to protect area wildlife for the enjoyment of all.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/10/2023, ed (BB) 11/8/23
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Lavaca County (Job #23LC02) Subject (Atlas 23955) UTM;
Location: Shiner, 710 North Avenue

EHLERS CIGAR FACTORY

Born in Hanover, Germany, Louis Ehlers (1858-1946) immigrated to the United States in 1870. He settled in what is now Shiner and married Alwine Wied in 1883. In 1894, Ehlers opened a cigar factory, housed in a structure in front of his family's property on Avenue H. The business was one of the first major enterprises in the town of Shiner. He hired five union men who made one cent for each cigar rolled. The cigars were then packed into wooden boxes. Ehler's cigars were renowned across the state, with particular popularity in Pecos and Wichita Falls. Ehlers invested the funds back into the community. The factory ran until 1945. The building was later moved.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 3/28/2023, ed (BB) 7/13/2023, 9/13/2023, (CTS) 12/29/23
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Lubbock County (Job #22LU04) Subject (Atlas 23628) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N
Location: 2625 Memorial Cir, Lubbock, TX

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Governor Pat Morris Neff (1871-1952) participated in the cornerstone-laying ceremony for the Texas Technological College administration building on November 11, 1924, during a celebration attended by a vast crowd. The new school was chartered through Senate Bill No. 103, signed into law on February 10, 1923. William Ward Watkin of Rice University was selected to design the new campus. The façade of the administration building was modeled on the 1553 redesign of the Universidad de Alcalá de Henares in Spain by Spanish architect Rodrigo Gil de Ontañón. The three-story masonry building follows a u-shaped plan with low pitched hipped roof and two end towers. The rich ornamentation, indicative of the early Spanish renaissance style usually referred to as plateresque, can be seen throughout and set the architectural style for the new college.

The school's opening event and student convocation took place September 30 and October 1, 1925, on the south lawn and cloistered walkway of the administration building. For many years, the building housed all administrative offices, classrooms and the library as well as hosting annual commencements, recognition ceremonies, student convocations and musical performances from Texas Tech students and visiting musical acts. In the early 1950s, east and west wings were added. Beginning in 1959, the holiday season has been celebrated with the annual carol of lights, featuring extensive holiday light displays and carillon music from the administration building's west tower. The carillon bells were donated by the senior class of 1941 with subsequent replacements in 1954 and 1976. The east tower features victory bells, a gift of the senior class of 1936. Another major gift of note is the Double T bench, donated by the 1931 senior class. The administration building of Texas Tech University and its ongoing traditions remain a beloved part of the Texas Tech campus and the Red Raider spirit.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 8/25/2023, ed (BB) 10/30/23
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Madison County (Job #23MA01) Subject (Atlas 23823) UTM:
Location: Midway, 6017 FM 247

ALBERT LEE SCHOOL

Named after longtime educator Albert Vernal Lee (c. 1888-1967), the Albert Lee School educated generations of African American students in Midway. The first dedicated school for the African American community was built in 1915. Ten years later, Midway ISD built Midway Colored School using Rosenwald funds. A.V. Lee, a Midway native, began teaching in 1925, and five years later, was promoted to principal. Other extraordinary educators at Midway Colored School include Ida May Blackwell, Fannie Carter, William Bridges, and Pauline Gooden. When Lee retired in 1960, the school was renamed Albert Lee School in his honor. School integration forced its closure in 1963. Dedicated alumni groups remained active decades later.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 9/13/2023, ed (BB) 10/30/23, (CTS) 12/29/23
18" x 28" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Matagorda County (Job #23MG02) Subject (Atlas 23934) UTM:
Location: Pledger, 1975 FM 1301

JONES-JACKSON CEMETERY

Atlas B. Jones came to Texas prior to the Civil War and after serving, settled in Pledger in 1873, amassing 185 acres. Records indicate he lived with Susan Hines (Hynes) as husband and wife, although laws prevented their marriage because he was white and she was black. Susan had one son born during slavery, Richard. The couple had four daughters: Betty Ann (m. Smith Jackson), Eliza (m. Pleas Johnson), Mattie and Susie (m. Eddie McCoy). Jones provided land for a cemetery when neighbor Denny Scurry died in 1879. Community members and Jones family members, including Atlas, Susan and all their children, are buried here. Burials include seven known veterans. Jones family descendants maintain the cemetery.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/27/2023, ed (BB) 11/1/23, (CTS) 12/29/23
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Matagorda County (Job #23MG03) Subject (Atlas 23972) UTM:
Location: Markham, 773 FM 1468 N

MARKHAM UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

When Markham was established in 1903, the early settlers shared a community church building across several denominations. In 1904, Markham Methodist Society was formed. They met for services in the community church building. Their first pastor was circuit rider Reverend William H. Nelson (1878-1956), who also served Palacios, Blessing, Midfield and Carancahua as part of the Cuero district. After one year, the Rev. Nelson was sent to Port Lavaca. From 1907-1925, church member Mary Thompson Barber (1876-1945) taught a Sunday school class.

By 1920, the number of methodists in Markham warranted their own church structure. Members established a committee to fund the building. Meals were sold by both the women's missionary society and Clarence (Mrs. G.T.) Doman, and Mattie Hickey and Mrs. Doman sold hand-made quilts.

In 1924, construction began on the church building at the corner of Broadway and 7th Street. William A. Wells accepted the contract to build, and Martin Thompson built the foundation. Members and locals assisted in the construction. The Thompson family also donated the pews. In 1926, the church also built a parsonage. In 1939, with a donation by Mrs. Doman and under the supervision of Rev. Emil F. Kluck (1891-1952) and Harold Barber, members used lumber from the former Buckeye School to build a new addition.

In the 1970s, the Midfield Methodist congregation merged with the Markham Church and the pastor's circuit became El Campo and Markham. For more than one hundred years, Markham Methodist Church has faithfully served the spiritual needs of its members and others in the area.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 9/26/2023, ed (BB) 10/30/23
18" x 28" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Montague County (Job #23MU02) Subject (Atlas 23818) UTM:
Location: Sunset, Jim Harry Loop

PLEASANT HILL CEMETERY

In 1882, early settler Alexander Russell succumbed to malaria, and soon after, L.V. Lyon, the infant daughter of James Lyon, also died. The two were buried at High Point, but the next year, the community decided to reinter them here, establishing Pleasant Hill Cemetery. The site operated as the center of the community, hosting the school, church services, and Odd Fellows Lodge. The land was officially deeded for cemetery use in 1907. Additional land conveyed in 1923 brought the total size to five-and-a-half acres. Pleasant Hill is the final resting place of many of these early settlers and their descendants, including six Civil War veterans. The burial ground contains more than 250 graves.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 3/10/2023, 11/1/2023, 12/6/2023, 12/7/2023
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Montgomery County (Job #23MQ01) Subject (Atlas 23829) UTM:
Location: Conroe, 439 North 10th Street

CONROE COMMUNITY CEMETERY

This burial ground represents generations of early African American history in Conroe. Locals remember the site referred to as the "Community Cemetery" or "Conroe Cemetery." The cemetery lay overgrown for decades before restoration and identification efforts were undertaken. Official records have not been located, so burial information is limited to 47 headstones identified within the boundaries. These markers indicate the cemetery was active from 1892-1966, with the most active use of the cemetery occurring between 1900-1920. However, surveys have suggested the presence of over 150 unmarked graves.

The headstones represent the sometimes-harsh life experienced by area residents. The earliest headstones are that of nine-day-old baby Armstrong (May 1892), seven-day-old Lucy Green (July 1897) and, less than four years later, thirteen-day-old "Little Luceil Drake." According to census records, the cemetery served a community of day laborers, cooks, laundresses, farmers, railroad workers, and religious workers, among others. Several of the community's leaders and educators are interred here, such as Mittie J. Campbell (1875-1933), James Charles Pitts, Sr. (1876-1966), and Jacob Francis Cozier (1830-1903). Landowner graves include Laura McNeese Henderson (1856-1941) and George Pruitt (1870-1914). A single military grave belongs to Sergeant Luther James Dorsey (1850-1939), Company E, 10th calvary, a regiment of the more popularly known "Buffalo soldiers." His grave is perhaps the first Buffalo soldier's grave found in Montgomery County. Four identified graves bear the symbols of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor: George Pruitt (d. 1914), Eliza Evans (d. 1912), Carrie Johnson (d. 1913), Margarett Stewart (d. 1913). The cemetery is a solemn reminder of early Conroe.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2023

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 8/10/2023, 10/23/2023, rev. (CTS) 12/29/23
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Nueces County (Job #23NU05) Subject (Atlas 23950) UTM:
Location: Corpus Christi, Old Bayview Cemetery, Ramirez St. at I-37

**ANNA MOORE SCHWEIN
(1856-1946)**

Born enslaved to parents Alvina (d. 1910) and Samuel Moore, Anna Moore Schwein was a longtime educator in Corpus Christi whose later interviews give insight into the town's early history. Her mother was one of the first enslaved persons brought to the area, arriving in 1849 with the Baskin family from Mississippi. Her father was brought by John Marks Davenport Moore, originally from Georgia. Anna (Annie) was born in New Braunfels and brought to Corpus Christi by Rebecca Britton before she was four. In one of her interviews, Anna recalled that the 1862 Battle of Corpus Christi caused Rebecca Britton to flee for safety, bringing her four enslaved persons, including young Anna, to Nuecestown, twelve miles inland. Anna recollected that she could still hear the cannons "as if we had been in town." After emancipation, Anna attended a variety of schools, including Catholic schools, public schools, and those taught by Rev. Aaron Rowe, Catherine Bray and Mary Eliza Dix.

Anna's first two children, Adelaide and Henry, were born in 1874 and 1879, respectively. On January 30, 1881, she married C.W. Schwein, but their bi-racial marriage was against the law at the time. Schwein left the family a few months later, leaving Anna expecting her third child, William, and taking a new position as a school teacher. Anna never remarried. She worked for many years teaching primary school, acting as principal of the Coles School later in her career. After she retired from teaching, she was employed as a laundress and seamstress. Anna died at the age of 89 and was buried in the Old Bayview Cemetery.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 9/11/2023, ed (BB) 10/17/23, (CTS) 12/29/23
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Orange County (Job #23OR03) Subject (Atlas 23893) UTM.
Location: West Orange, 608 Dayton St.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WEST ORANGE

After a series of successful revivals held by the Reverend T.H. Feagin, 16 residents formed what would become First Baptist Church of West Orange in 1902. The Reverend W.G. Derrington served as the first pastor. During the first year, the church met in a small school building. In 1903, the congregation built a one-room church on Fourth Street (later Dayton Street). New facilities were built in 1922, 1942 and 1986. The congregation established local mission churches: Winfree Baptist Church, McDonald Memorial Baptist Church and Calvary Baptist Church. Through its work, the church has had a significant impact on the community and region.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/10/2023, ed (BB) 11/13/23
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Robertson County (Job #23RT01) Subject (Atlas 23872) UTM.
Location: Franklin, 10057 Shiloh Cemetery Road

SHILOH CEMETERY

This cemetery served as the burial ground for early settlers to Robertson County. Stancil (1792-1851) and Millicent (Reed) Cobb (1793-1864) purchased 1.11 acres from Lavina Rollerson (Lavinia Robitson) in 1838. Other families, including the Hardins, McDonalds, Moores and Parkers, settled nearby, forming the community of Shiloh. The Cobbs' son, Clark (1815-1862), married Susannah O'Neal (1813-1865). The oldest headstone in Shiloh Cemetery belongs to Clark and Susannah's infant daughter, Miley, who was born in July 1849 and died in August. The site continued to serve as a burial ground for the settlers of Shiloh. In 1901, Newton C. Duncan, who owned the land on which the cemetery was located, and William Yardley, who owned the road leading to the cemetery, sold their interests to trustees for the Shiloh Cemetery Association, which included Duncan and Yardley, along with Lee Perry and William Connor. Since then, the cemetery association has controlled operations of the site.

Shiloh Cemetery has more than 350 burials. Over two dozen Civil War veterans are buried here, along with veterans of the War of 1812, the U.S.-Mexico War, World Wars I and II, Korea and Vietnam. Burials include several of the earliest Anglo settlers to Texas. The cemetery contains the burials of several community leaders, such as Thomas Hardy Eaton (1817-1888), first pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church of Christ, and Mahala O'Barr Duncan (1801-1874), who received a headright certificate in the Republic of Texas. Many gravestones feature fraternal order markings, including masons, Order of the Eastern Star and Woodmen of the World. A brick tomb marks the grave of Charles O'Neal (1853-1870). Today, Shiloh Cemetery offers a reminder of the early history of this community.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2020

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/7/2022, ed (BB) 12/14/22
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Travis County (Job #22TV09) Subject (Atlas 23684) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N
Location: 2805 Wooldridge Drive, Austin, TX 78703

DARNALL HOUSE

Designed in 1940 by native Austin architects Arthur Fehr (1904-1969) and Charles Granger Jr. (1913-1966), the Darnall House was one of the earliest international style homes built in Texas. Fehr and Granger designed the home for their friends, Dr. Charles Milton (1906-1984) and Gertrude "Queenie" (1911-2010) Darnall. Dr. Darnall moved back to Austin in 1934 from Rochester, Minnesota to open his medical practice. The couple also welcomed the birth of their daughter that year. Dr. Darnall later worked in the Army Medical Corps during World War II. He served local and statewide communities of medicine.

The home is located in the Old West Austin Historic District. There are only four international style homes present in the district, and the Darnall House is only one of two that follow an asymmetrical floor plan. A heavily pitched Cordova cream limestone veneer from Texas quarries is a unique local adaptation to the international architectural style. Metal-sash casement windows are typically grouped in ribbon patterns that accentuate the horizontal emphasis of the design. The home also included rare materials for the time: concrete piers and beams, mahogany veneer plywood, fluorescent lights and steel railings. The rear or southeast elevation contains a second-floor terrace that provides a panoramic view of the Shoal Creek Greenbelt and the University of Texas Tower, completed in 1937. The rear portion of the lot slopes steeply to the shoal creek basin. Fehr and Granger designed the home to maximize the creek's breezes and natural surroundings. Inside, many of the original fixtures have been restored to the home. In keeping with international style, the home features little to no decorative detailing and ornamentation, other than the presence of original built-in casework. The design is a distinctive residence in the Old West Austin Historic District.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 6/2/2023, 10/23/2023
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Travis County (Job #23TV02) Subject (Atlas 23884) UTM:
Location: Austin, 1201 E. 7th St.

GREEN & WHITE GROCERY

In 1936, Norverto and Susie Lopez opened Green & White Grocery at the corner of Waller and East 7th Streets. Their house was behind the store, and across Waller Street, they later opened the Green & White Courts Motel. Since the beginning, generations of the family have worked together to make the store a success. The general store expanded to include a meat market and produce. Green & White developed a reputation for exceptional tamales. The store became a staple of East Austin. When Norverto died, Olga's husband, John Cazares Sr, took over operations. When he retired in 1993, he passed the store to his son, who transitioned the store into a *Botanica*. For decades, Green & White has served its neighborhood and community.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 7/26/2023, ed (BB) 10/23/23
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque WITHOUT post, mount to MASONRY
Travis County (Job #23TV03) Subject (Atlas 23908) UTM
Location: Austin, 1311 East Cesar Chavez St

JOHNSON & JOHNSON GROCERY AND HOUSE

The site of German-owned businesses since at least the 1890s, this commercial building dates from 1937, built by Will T. Johnson and his brother, Vernon Polk Johnson. Several members of the family helped to run the store and lived in the craftsman-style house at the rear of the lot. After the brothers' deaths, the family retained the building but shifted its stock to furniture then appliances. The properties and business later transferred out of the family. The building's façade features a stepped parapet design and commercial storefront windows with transoms.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2023

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 10/12/2022, 4/25/2023, 8/23/2023, 10/12/2023
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Van Zandt County (Job #22VN03) Subject (Atlas 23540) UTM:
Location: Van, CR 1501

RAILROAD SPUR LINE TO VAN OIL FIELD

Prior to 1930, supplies being shipped via railroad to the town of Van stopped in Grand Saline, ten miles away. From the railhead, heavy steel oil field equipment was loaded onto heavy trucks, tracked vehicles or wagons pulled by as many as 20 mule teams. The unpaved roads these vehicles took to reach their final destination could be treacherous. In bad weather, many roads were impassable due to mud. At times, it took all day to travel the distance between the two cities. On October 14, 1929, the Jarman Discovery Well in Van began producing oil, and there was a rush to import oil equipment and export oil products from the area. However, the winter of 1929-1930 was particularly harsh, magnifying the transportation issue. A railroad was the solution. On February 8, 1930, the Texas Short Line Railway Company applied for permission to build a spur line from Grand Saline to Van. Permissions were given, right-of-ways obtained, and railroad engineers laid out the track.

On July 10, 1930, the line officially opened. From the northern edge of Van, the tracks paralleled West Florida Street and ended at the loading dock of Pure Oil Company's warehouse and equipment yard. A large event was held and many dignitaries, including Governor Daniel Moody, attended. By 1935, with the line overburdened with cargo and passengers, the state approved funding to construct State Highway 110 north, a road completed with WPA funding in 1937. The farmers of Van found additional benefit to the spur line, as it opened up new markets for their produce. Rail dependence was short-lived, however, and in March 1962, the line from Grand Saline to Van was abandoned. In 1980, the tracks were scrapped for salvage. For the short time it existed, the railroad spur line to Van oil field brought economic boom and modernization to Van.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 7/27/2023, ed (BB) 10/30/23, (CTS) 12/29/23
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post
Washington County (Job #23WT01) Subject (Atlas 23827) UTM
Location: Brenham, 701 S. Chappell Hill St

OLD DIPPEL HOUSE

Born in Germany, Henry W. Dippel (1876-1938) immigrated to Washington County with his family at age seven. He began several successful businesses, including Brenham Wholesale Company and Dippel Coffee Company. In 1912, Dippel purchased land with an existing school building at 815 Market Street. In 1913, this house was constructed with reclaimed lumber from the school. After Dippel's death, the home was used for commercial businesses. In 1970, the home was moved three blocks to the current location. The home features Greek revival architecture with ionic columns and semi-circle decorative windows.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2023

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (JZ) 9/21/2023, ed (BB) 10/9/23, (CTS) 12/29/23
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Webb County (Job #22WB01) Subject (Atlas 23775) UTM:
Location: Laredo, Iturbide St.

LAREDO STREETCAR SYSTEM

The introduction of the streetcar in Laredo in 1889 saw increased interconnectivity of the city's residents and businesses, leading to population growth, construction of residential and public spaces, and stimulation of the local economy. In September 1888, the Laredo Improvement Company filed a petition to construct a one-mile streetcar system. City officials approved the petition and construction of the Laredo Electric Railway Company was underway. The streetcar ran for the first time in Laredo on December 5, 1889.

The Laredo Electric Railway Company was later purchased by G. Bedell Moore of San Antonio, who initiated construction of a cemetery line in 1903 and the conversion of four streetcars into motor hearses. In 1914, the company was purchased by R.W. Morrison and W.S. McCall, who transformed streetcar service into a first-class operation and introduced the uniformed motorman. With its success throughout the years, the system was expanded across multiple lines throughout the city and into Nuevo Laredo, making it the first electric railway system in Latin America. By 1925, nine street cars were in operation over six miles of track.

With the rising popularity of automobiles, the electric streetcar system began to be phased out across the United States. The streetcar ran for the last time in Laredo on October 31, 1935. It was replaced by a public busing system. In its decades of operation, the Laredo streetcar system played a pivotal role in the city's history. It served as an instrumental means of infrastructure, fostered public interest in modernization, and promoted the continued development of public utilities and services.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/6/2023, 10/30/2023, 12/11/2023
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Wichita County (Job #23WC01) Subject (Atlas 23843) UTM:
Location: Wichita Falls, 701 Farris St.

ATHLETIC PARK / SPUDDER PARK

Wichita Falls citizens of the early 1900s enjoyed local games of baseball. In 1914, Bob Carruth formed a team for African Americans, later named the Black Spudders, in the Texas Colored League. As the city experienced an influx of funds due to an oil boom, local businessmen William Harvey and W. Newton Maer purchased the Waco Navigators in 1919 and hired Walter Salm to manage the team. The newly formed Wichita Falls Baseball Association purchased a 20-acre tract of land on 7th Street and built the Athletic Park Complex with a 5,000 person grandstand. The Spudders, named by resident Grace Morse in a public contest, joined the Texas League from 1920-1932. Both the Spudders and the Black Spudders shared the Athletic Park facilities. Baseball greats such as Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and Jerome "Dizzy" Dean played in exhibition games.

The Spudders enjoyed success in the Texas League, finishing with a winning record ten times and winning the league championship in 1927. However, the Depression and slowing local oil production took a toll on both teams' profitability. In 1930, the Black Spudders were sold to Galveston. The next year, the Spudders were relocated to Longview. In 1941, the Wichita Falls Baseball Association purchased the Midland Cowboys of the West Texas-New Mexico League and moved them to what locals affectionately referred to as "Spudder Park." The team later moved to the Big State League, winning the league championship in 1953. Their league closed in 1957, and baseball did not return to Wichita Falls. The city later removed Spudder Park's grandstands and reworked the site for community recreation and events, including city baseball games on the original baseball diamond.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 11/1/2022, ed (BB) 12/12/22, rev 2/22/23, 10/17/2327" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Wood County (Job #22WD02) Subject (Atlas 23677) UTM:

Location: Mineola, FM 1801

NEW HOPE COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 33

Following the landmark 1884 Texas law allowing counties to create public schools, Wood County commissioners met and established 46 original Common School Districts. One of these entities was New Hope Common School District No. 33. Schools operated in these early days, although records are scant. S.W. Neill and R.J. Gaston sold one acre of land from the J.B. McFarland survey to school board trustees in 1908 for a school. The New Hope School was located at the corner of FM 1801 and CR 261. In 1919, voters approved funds for three schools: New Hope, one for white students in Hoard and one for African American students east of Mineola. New Hope became a community hub featuring plays, meetings, auctions, pie suppers and sports. Notable educators include principal Mouzon Fletcher, who served from 1936-1942.

Enrollment was highest during the 1940-1941 year. Starting in the 1941-1942 school year, enrollment declined until the school was consolidated. During this time, the school assisted in the war effort with fundraisers and bonds. Four former New Hope students were killed in WWII: Carol Ray English (Guam, Aug. 15, 1944), Weldon Richey (France, Dec. 16, 1944), James Lloyd Forrister (Iwo Jima, Feb. 28, 1945) and Frank Warren Creech Jr. (Okinawa, May 22, 1945). Wood County population declined by more than 3,000 from 1940 to 1950 as families moved to cities. Ninth and tenth grade were not offered after the 1956-1957 school year. After 1960, only five grades were offered.

In the early days of the county, there were more than 70 schools. During the 1963-1964 year, only Lone Grove, Cartwright, Lloyd and New Hope were left. All of these closed in summer 1964, except Lloyd, which operated one more year. The Common School era of Wood County lasted 81 years in total.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (JZ) 8/23/2023, ed (BB) 10/23/23, (CTS) 12/29/23
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Wood County (Job #23WD03) Subject (Atlas 23964) UTM:
Location: Mineola, Commerce Street

JACK RHODES

Born on January 12, 1907, Andrew Jackson "Jack" Rhodes was a musician, songwriter, and music producer. He made significant contributions to country and western music and is a leading figure in the emergence of rockabilly music. Rhodes began his musical career in the early 1940s after an injury sustained while working in a shipyard saw him take up music to fill his time in recovery. He would go on to form his own western swing bands. Rhodes appeared on the *Louisiana Hayride* show and performed in music circuits in Louisiana and Texas.

In the early 1950s, Rhodes stopped performing to focus primarily on songwriting and recording. He operated the Trail 80 Motor Courts in Mineola, where he built a recording studio. Rhodes would write and record country and western and rockabilly music and serve as a promoter and mentor to up-and-coming musicians. He also signed on as a contract writer for Central Songs, which allowed his music to reach artists signed to Capitol Records.

In the 1960s, Rhodes formed his own record label, national sounds. He also owned All Roads Music Publishing and Red Ball Music Publishing. Rhodes is credited as a writer/co-writer on over six hundred songs, including "A Satisfied Mind," "Rockin' Blues," and "Silver Threads and Golden Needles." The latter garnered him a BMI Award. Rhodes passed away on October 11, 1968. He is buried at Cedars Memorial Gardens in Mineola.

For his contributions to North American music, Rhodes was inducted into the Nashville Songwriters Hall of Fame and the Rockabilly Hall of Fame. His music continues to be covered by artists spanning multiple decades and musical genres.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 12.2
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
January 30 - 31, 2024

Report on 2023 Undertold Marker Topics

Background:

At the May 2008 quarterly meeting, Commissioners approved and adopted criteria to score candidates for expenditures of Marker Application Funds collected since fall 2006. For each new and replacement historical marker, a \$100 application fee funds “an account to offer funding incentives for special or priority markers” to address historical gaps, promote diversity of topics, and proactively document significant undertold or untold stories. At the October 2020 quarterly meeting, Commissioners adopted a work plan that limits recommended topics to **15** markers through the Undertold marker program from the qualified 2022 applications received.

In October-November 2022, a statewide request was sent through THC emails and listservs, and a total of **87** candidates were received from **53** counties. An interdisciplinary review committee of THC staff reviewed and scored the topics and held a consensus scoring and discussion meeting.

Scoring criteria:

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

Topics to be considered for approval (15):

Bell Co. Cornelius Carl “C.C.” Sampson

1898-1985; Principal of all-Black Dunbar High School in Temple. Under his leadership, the school advance its curriculum and started the school’s first athletic program. Sampson left Temple in 1939, moving to Corpus Christi’s Coles High School where we fought for segregation.

Marker location: The new Sampson-Howard Fine Arts Elementary School, 1910 E. Blackland Road, Temple, TX 76502

Submitted by: Patricia Benoit

Burnet Co. Stringtown Cemetery (HTC)

The last-remaining physical evidence of Stringtown, a Reconstruction-era African American community. Its name is thought to derive from the feature of all the resident homes being built in a straight line (or string). This feature allowed residents additional safety and sense of community. There were 2 churches and many homes on a 1936 map. Marked graves in the cemetery date from 1866-1965.

Marker location: County Road 326A, Bertram, TX 78605

Submitted by: Albert Downing III

Harris Co. Colored Carnegie Library

1912-1961 Carnegie Library for the African American community of Houston. A brainchild of leading Fourth Ward educators during the Jim Crow era, the library's foundation involved contacts with national figures Emmett Scott, Booker T. Washington and Andrew Carnegie. The building was the first

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Texas project by William Sydney Pittman. The library served the entire Black community until the Houston Public Library system was desegregated in 1953.

Marker location: 200 Polk St, Houston, TX 77002

Submitted by: Alicia Costello

Harris Co. Lola Ann Cullum

1896-1970; Born in Weimer, TX, Cullum moved to Houston in 1930 and became interested in the local music scene. In 1946, she began managing pianist and boogie-woogie artist Amos Milburn. Later, Cullum discovered Sam “Lightnin” Hopkins and began managing him. In 1951, Cullum opened Artist Recording Company and recorded numerous musicians such as Lester Williams, Percy Henderson, Vivianne Green, Texas Johnny Brown and Honeyboy Edwards. She did in Houston.

Marker location: TxDOT Right of Way, near 501 Pease St. Houston, TX 77002

Submitted by: Jaclyn M. Zapata

Hidalgo Co. Colegio Jacinto Treviño

Dissatisfied with higher educational opportunities for Chicanos in Texas, youth associated with Mexican American Youth Organization (MAYO) voted to found a college for Chicanos to train teachers of Hispanic children. The students recruited Dr. Leonard Mestas to guide them. The students envisioned an egalitarian institutional design incorporating student, community and faculty voices. Existing from 1970-1976, the college offered a GED program, undergraduate degrees in education, educational administration, sociology and social work, and graduate degrees in education and teaching. The Colegio operated satellite campuses in Mercedes and San Antonio.

Marker location: Corner of South Missouri Ave and West 3rd St

Submitted by: Julian Hernandez and Dr. Mario Salinas

Hidalgo Co. Stephen F. Austin Elementary School (RTHL)

The original school for Mexican students in Edinburg burned in 1924. This Spanish Colonial building was opened on the same site in 1926, still in use today as the oldest active school in Edinburg. This segregated school served Mexican families and was first to integrate, welcoming Black students after desegregation. Many of the staff are former students.

Marker location: 1023 E Kuhn Street, Edinburg, TX 78541

Submitted by: Julian Hernandez and Dr. Mario Salinas



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Jasper Co. **Rock Hill Elementary School (RTHL)**

An extant Rosenwald School funded in 1921 to support the education of formerly enslaved African Americans and their descendants living in the Jasper area. Plan 1-A for one teacher. The THC was unaware of the status of this rural Rosenwald School until this application.

Marker location: 671 County Road 310, Jasper County TX 75851

Submitted by: Rock Hill Mission Church



Jefferson Co. **Pandit Mehar Chand**

Born 1894 in Mahilpur, Punjab, India. Moved to Beaumont in the 1910s and opened a store. Filed for citizenship but SCOTUS decided Indian citizenship case five days later declaring Indians ineligible for US citizenship. Beaumont, at the height of Klan leadership, brought charges against him for conspiracy to sell cigarettes; INS threatened to deport, but President Franklin Roosevelt pardoned him. In 1946, Indians were allowed to file for citizenship. He became a citizen in 1949 and died in 1977.

Marker location: Near the site of Chand's store, approx. 911 Crockett Street, Beaumont, TX 77701

Submitted by: Kate Hambright, Jefferson County Historical Commission

Jefferson Co. **Sprott Hospital (RTHL)**

Founded by Black physician Dr. Edward D. Sprott, Jr., Sprott Hospital opened in 1944. His two younger brothers, Dr. Curtis and Dr. Maxie Sprott, joined the practice later. The hospital served Beaumont's Black community at a time when medical services were segregated. The facility featured lab, x-ray, and pediatric clinic services, performed minor surgeries, and offered OBGYN and urgent care. Sprott Hospital closed in 1969. Dr. Maxie Sprott used the building for his practice until his death in 2009.

Marker location: 2390 Cartwright St. Beaumont, TX 77701

Submitted by: Jefferson County Historical Commission

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Lee Co. Club 21

A community meeting place along Highway 21 between Lincoln and Old Dime Box, Club 21 has a Sinclair gas station, rodeo facility, picnic area and baseball field with a still-extant backstop. The site was the brainchild of two brothers, Dial N. and Eunice Moore and their wives Lillian and Rutha and constructed in 1950 by a third brother, Ruth, a self-taught contractor. Club 21 hosted live entertainment, picnics, weddings, reunions, Juneteenth and Fourth of July celebrations.

Marker location: 2311 Highway 21, Lincoln, TX 78948

Submitted by: Jacqueline Moore

McLennan Co. Robert Lloyd Smith

(1861-1942) Born free in South Carolina, Smith arrived in Texas in the late 1870s or early 1880s to teach in Normal Schools. In 1890, he founded the Farmer's Home Improvement Society. He was elected to the 24th and 25th Texas Legislature. Smith was then appointed Deputy U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District by President Teddy Roosevelt. First President of National Negro Business League's Texas branch. He is buried in Waco.

Marker location: Gravesite at Greenwood Cemetery, Waco, TX

Submitted by: Alicia Costello

Montgomery Co. Tamina Freedom Colony

1871 settlement, first for Black workers building the Houston and Great Northern Railway through Montgomery County, and then workers of the Grogan Cochran Lumber Mill when it opened in 1917. Many families have lived in the area since. The community had two churches, a school, a cemetery, and a few businesses. Due to its proximity in South Montgomery County near The Woodlands, the area has been under severe threat of development.

Marker location: Tamina Park, in the Tamina Community, 19500 Main Street, Conroe, TX 77385

Submitted by: Montgomery County Historical Commission

Polk Co. Alabama-Coushatta School House

The Alabama and Coushatta School House was built in 1918 with funds from the Indian Act of May 25, 1918. \$5,000 was given for the construction of the building.

Marker location: Alabama and Coushatta Tribal Land, 1083 Colabe Road, Livingston, TX 77351

Submitted by: Delvin Johnson, Tribal Preservation Historical Officer

Tarrant Co. Fort Worth Association of Federated Women's Clubs Home (RTHL)

Organized in 1917 by Fannie Mae Connally-Winn, the Fort Worth Association of Federated Women's Clubs is a service organization for Black women. The Association worked to improve public education, use of libraries, parks and playgrounds, and worked with welfare and humanitarian organizations. The 1950 headquarters is a good example of midcentury architecture.

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Marker location: 1051 Evans Ave, Fort Worth, TX 76104

Submitted by: Sellarstean Mitchell



Washington Co. Pickard High School

Located in Camptown, the historically African American Pickard High School was a 10-A plan Rosenwald School. The school was an accredited four-year institution. In 1950, a still-extant Home Economics Cottage was constructed, and its Home Economics program grew to be considered one of the top 2 in the state. The school also enjoyed lively athletic and extracurricular activities. The last students were integrated to other schools in 1968, and Pickard was torn down in 1969.

Marker location: 205 Kerr St, Brenham, TX 77883

Submitted by: Pickard High School Reunion Association

Alternates:

Tarrant Co. LGBTQ Community

LGBTQ bars and nightclubs have been documented in Fort Worth since the 1950s and 60s. In the 70s, AURA (Awareness, Unity and Research Association) formed and published the city's first gay paper, Community News. The inaugural Texas Gay Conference was held in Fort Worth on June 21–23, 1974. The Tarrant County Gay Alliance sponsored the first official Gay Pride Picnic in 1982, and in 1979, the Imperial Court de Fort Worth/Arlington was founded as Texas's first chapter of the International Imperial Court System. AIDS organizations and the Fort Worth Counseling Center were founded in the 80s to provide AIDS support and affirmative care for the LGBTQ community.

Marker location: Corner of South Jennings and West Hattie Street

Submitted by: Lorelei Willett

Collin Co. Hamilton Community

Named after local Reverend and farmer Jack Hamilton, the Hamilton community is a historically Black area of Frisco. There were several churches, a K-8 school, and businesses. The community reportedly spanned from First Street to Fourth between Ash Street and Pecan Street. Notable members of the Hamilton community include "Zuzu" Bollin, blues musician; Milton Raye Turner, gospel singer; Otis

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Spears, the first Black man to be elected to the Frisco City Council in 1983; and Portia Ross Taylor, educator who is the namesake of a 2006 elementary school. The Hamilton Community is at risk for redevelopment.

Marker location: 6610 Ash Street, Frisco, TX 75034

Submitted by: Donna Anderson

Travis Co. St. Johns Community

Founded with assistance from the St. John Regular Missionary Baptist Association, the St. John's community dates back to 1894. St. John's had a famed orphanage and industrial institute which received a marker in 2019. In the mid-twentieth century when Black farmers were looking for a way out of the sharecropping system, the St. John Association's leader, Rev. Albert Keith Black, negotiated with Sophia Wendlandt to purchase her land and subdivide it into lots for single-family homes. The St. Johns community is at risk for redevelopment.

Marker location: St. John Ave and Bennett Ave, Austin, TX 78752

Submitted by: Barbara Daniels

All applications received (87):

County	Topic	Comments
Angelina	Marques de Rubi	
Bastrop	204 NW Loop 230	
Bastrop	Mary Christian Burleson Homestead	
Bell	Cornelius Carl "C.C." Sampson	
Bell	St. James Masonic Lodge No. 71	
Bell	Simmonsville - Marlboro	
Bexar	Thelma House	
Brazoria	Estevan	
Brazos	Della Love	
Burnet	Stringtown Cemetery	
Calhoun	69th Indiana Infantry Disaster	
Cass	Love Chapel Freedom Community	
Coleman	Santa Anna's Peaks	
Collin	The Hamilton Community	
Collin	Grandville Lively	
Comal	Stephen F Austin/Booker T Washington School	
Comal	Dittlinger Village	
Dallas	Original Location of Lim Yee Café	
Dallas	Five Mile Community	
Dallas	Allen R. Griggs	
Dallas	Ned Fritz	
Dallas	James Earl "Heavy" Clay	
Denton	Fry Street	Also submitted in 2022
DeWitt	McCrabb Cemetery	
Eastland	Josiah G. "Doc" Scurlock	

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Eastland	Cisco Zoo	
Edwards	1927 Tornado - Known Deceased	
El Paso	El Paso Black Business Renaissance	
El Paso	Elvira Villa Lacarra Escajeda	
El Paso	Rio Linda Neighborhood	
Ellis	Stafford School	
Fayette	Noah Karnes	
Galveston	Agnes B. Chapman	
Galveston	Magnolia Cemetery (No HTC designation)	
Guadalupe	Jake's Colony Freedom Settlement	Also submitted in 2022
Hall	Comanche Tribe Reunion	
Harris	Lola Ann Cullum	
Harris	Colored Carnegie Library	
Harrison	Canaan Freedom Colony	
Harrison	The De Soto Expedition	
Haskell	First 6-man State Football Championship	
Hays	"The Beat"	
Hays	Ruben Ruiz Sr	
Hays	Wallace Mountain Cemetery	
Henderson	Fisher Robinson Cemetery	
Hidalgo	Alfonso Rene Ramirez	
Hidalgo	Stephen F. Austin Elementary School	
Hidalgo	Colegio Jacinto Trevino	
Jasper	Rock Hill Elementary School	
Jefferson	Pandit Mehar Chand	
Jefferson	Sprott Hospital	
Jim Hogg	Scotus College	
Kinney	Site of Movietone News Filming 1934	
La Salle	Don Tranquilino Miranda	
Lee	Club 21	
Lubbock	Lubbock Baseball and the Hubbers	
Marion	Oakwood Free Ground	Also submitted in 2022
McCulloch	Rafael Riojas de la Garza Family	
McLennan	Harrison Switch	
McLennan	Robert Lloyd Smith	
Montgomery	Tamina Freedmen's Town	
Nueces	Littles - Martin Home	
Parker	Mining Town of Rock Creek	
Polk	Alabama Coushatta School Building	
Polk	Runaway Scrape	
Polk	Alabama Coushatta Cemetery	
Polk	Opera House	
Red River	Eli Terry	
San Jacinto	Little Thicket Nature Sanctuary	

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Tarrant	Panther Hall	Also submitted in 2022
Tarrant	Fort Worth LGBTQ Community	
Tarrant	Mansfield Community Cemetery (No HTC designation)	
Tarrant	Harmony	
Tarrant	Mansfield Negro School	
Tarrant	Bethlehem Baptist Church	
Tarrant	Fort Worth Association of Federated Women's Club Home	
Tarrant	Wesley Chapel CME	
Travis	St. John Community	
Upshur	Camp Billy Machen Memorial Park	
Washington	Pickard High School	
Wichita	East Branch YMCA of Wichita Co	
Wichita	Faith #713 OES	
Wilbarger	Santa Rosa Roundup Rodeo	
Williamson	Sweet Home Baptist Church	
Williamson	Shiloh Black Cemetery	
Williamson	Bone Business in Williamson County	
Wilson	Floresville Freedom Colony	