

History Programs Committee

October 24, 2024



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

**AGENDA
HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE**

The Copper Rose
415 N. Grant Ave.
Odessa, TX 79761
October 24, 2024
1:15 p.m.

(or upon the adjournment of the 11:15 a.m. Community Heritage Development Committee meeting, whichever occurs later)

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

1. **Call to Order** – *Committee Chair Garcia*
 - A. Committee member introductions
 - B. Establish quorum
 - C. Recognize and/or excuse absences
2. **Consider approval of the July 25, 2024 committee meeting minutes**
3. **Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations (item 6.2)**
4. **Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 6.3)**
5. **Consider approval of work plan for 2026 Official Texas Historical Markers (item 13.2)**
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**

Hilton Garden Inn
Ballroom
220 E. Grande Blvd.
Tyler, TX 75703
July 25, 2024
11:15 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 Lilia Garcia at 11:23 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 the audience and requested that commissioners individually state their names and the cities in which they reside. Commissioners Monica Burdette (Rockport), Ted Houghton (El Paso), Donna Bahorich (Houston), Lilia Garcia (Raymondville), Renee Dutia (Dallas), and Fritz Duda (Dallas) were in attendance.

B. Establish quorum

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

C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

There were no absences for this meeting.

2. Consider approval of the January 30th and April 2nd 2024 committee meeting minutes

Commissioner Garcia moved with no objections to accept the January and April 2024 minutes. There were no objections and the commission voted unanimously to approve the January 30th and April 2nd 2024 History Programs Committee meeting minutes.

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

History Programs Division (HPD) Director Charles Sadnick brought forth twenty-four (24) cemeteries seeking certification as Historic Texas Cemeteries before the full commission on July 26, 2024.

Briefly described HTC program, application process and what is needed to submit with the application. Designation is a prerequisite for historical markers applications for cemeteries.

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

4. Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 6.3)

Sadnick brought forty (40) marker inscriptions before the committee for approval. He thanked the commissioners for reviewing the texts and for the suggested revisions received.

Commissioner Bahorich moved, Commissioner Houghton seconded, and the committee voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of forty (40) 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. 2024 Official Texas Historical Markers topics report and discussion

Sadnick reminded commissioners that there are two marker cycles each year: the regular marker application cycle, which occurs in the spring of each year, and the Undertold marker application cycle, which takes place in the fall.

In the regular marker application cycle, staff received 167 marker applications from 87 different counties. Staff is recommending nine cancelations, most due to non-payment of the application fee and or incomplete application packets.

Commissioner Bahorich asked if staff sent explanations for marker applications that are denied. Sadnick explained that staff sends brief emails to explain why they were not approved.

6. Consider Removal of Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHM) (item 12.3)

Commissioner Garcia introduced agenda item 12.3 and stated that she personally does not like removing historical markers unless there are strong reasons for doing so. Sadnick explained that there are three marker removal requests; two of them are subject markers and one is an RTHL marker.

A) The Emerald House, Ozona, Crockett County (12.3A)

Sadnick explained that this is for a subject marker received in 1984. The reason for the request is the house is vacant and has not been maintained. The inscription is for the house and the community, which presents an issue for relocation. There is also another marker for the community. Sadnick also brought up the marker recycling agreement with TxDOT. Deputy Executive Director of Preservation Brad Patterson explained up that the house was moved, which probably was the reason it was ineligible for an RTHL designation, and the local government is concerned about vagrants and the condition of the house and that it needs to be demolished.

Commissioner Bahorich moved, Commissioner Houghton seconded and the committee voted unanimously to move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approving request for removal of Official Texas Historical Marker for The Emerald House, Ozona, Crockett County.

B) First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) of Port Arthur, Port Arthur, Jefferson County (item 12.3B)

Sadnick explained that this subject marker was received in 1992. The request was made by the church because they are no longer associated with the Disciples of Christ. The marker itself is damaged as well. Commissioner Bahorich moved to deny the request for removal. Commissioner Houghton stated that since the marker is owned by the church, they should do as they wish with their property. There was no second and Commissioner Bahorich withdrew her request for option two.

Commissioner Houghton moved, Commissioner Duda seconded and the committee voted unanimously to move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approving request for removal of Official Texas Historical Marker for First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) of Port Arthur, Port Arthur, Jefferson County.

7. Consider removal of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation for Linnie Roberts Elementary School, Bay City, Matagorda County (item 12.4)

Sadnick explained that Bay City Independent School District submitted the removal request, reasoning that when the marker was applied and approved in 2020, it did not come with permission by school district board and that the superintendent at the time did not have permission to sign off as property owner. The school district also wants the marker to be consistent with the other markers in their school district, which are subject markers.

Commissioner Houghton asked if the marker recognizes Linnie Roberts more so than the school building, Sadnick said this marker was unusual that it recognized both Linnie Roberts and the building.

Commissioner Houghton also inquired if there were any descendants of Linnie Roberts still alive and if they would be interested in receiving the marker. Patterson clarified that the marker is an RTHL and is designating the actual building and providing a minimal amount of protection. The intention at the time was to designate the building and that by removing the marker, the protection would be removed. The building is currently not being used and is vacant, but is still owned by the school district. There are no plans to demolish the building that have been stated to the agency.

Commissioner Houghton made an amended motion item 1 to approve removal and have the removed marker given to any descendants, if they so choose to accept it. Commissioner Dutia seconded, but Commissioner Garcia stated that she is hesitant to remove the RTHL designation and votes no to the motion. There were five ayes and one nay and the motion passes that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approving request for removal of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation for Linnie Roberts Elementary School, Bay City, Matagorda County, with the amendment that marker be given to any descendants of Linnie Roberts, if they choose to accept it.

8. Consider approval of executive directors' appointments to the State Board of Review (item 12.5)

Sadnick brought forth approval of State Board of Review members. He gave brief background of what members do. The three individuals are all up for reappointment and recommended reappointment for Tara Dudley, Eric Schroeder and Nesta Anderson.

Commissioner Bahorich moved, Commissioner Houghton seconded, and the committee voted unanimously to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the State Historic Preservation Officer's recommendations to reappoint Nesta Anderson, Eric Schroeder and Tara Dudley to the State Board of Review.

9. History Programs Division update and committee discussion

Sadnick showed a photo of Executive Director Joseph Bell, Chairman John Nau, Military Sites Program Coordinator Stephen Cure and himself at the May 13th dedication for a Texas Civil War monument in Franklin, Tennessee. Also, the THC's Centennial WWI book is finally completed, written by Stephen Cure. Finally, Sadnick shared marker recycling news.

10. Adjournment

At 12:03 p.m., on the motion of Commissioner Garcia and without objection, the committee meeting was adjourned.

Quarterly Report

History Programs Division
July–September 2024

DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights for History Programs Division this quarter include the release of the Military History Program’s World War I Centennial book and a number of staff changes. Bonnie Tipton became National Register Program Coordinator after Greg Smith retired and Alyssa Gerszewski was promoted to a new role in the program.

COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION (CHC) OUTREACH

Jaclyn Zapata, CHC Outreach Program Specialist, departed the THC in August. Previously, she and program coordinator Nano Calderon published 2023 CHC Project Spotlights, a publication promoting 13 CHC preservation projects that align with the themes of the Texas Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. The publication will be shared with county judges during the upcoming appointment cycle and in forthcoming newsletters. The THC Staff Recommendations Handbook, a training resource that outlines best practices for preservation, was updated in July. It includes guidance for historic structures, cemetery preservation, historical markers, heritage tourism, historic resources survey, and organizational basics. Jennifer Campbell, Friends of the THC Preservation Scholar, completed work on the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) Photo Survey. She photo-surveyed over 40 RTHLs in Travis County; recorded webinars that outline RTHL identification, mapping, photographing, and submission to the THC; and launched a webpage with reference materials for anyone interested in photo-surveying their county’s RTHLs. On August 17, Calderon attended the Austin CHC regional meeting at San Felipe de Austin SHS, attended by 26 CHC appointees from 8 counties. He presented trends from the 2023 annual reporting cycle and coordinated staff attendance with the Cemetery Preservation Program and Certified Local Government Program.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

Staff prepared and posted an RFP for a contract for historical markers to cover the next five years and evaluated qualified submissions. During the summer, the program hosted Preservation Scholar Jae’la Solomon, a graduate student at Rice University who helped write historical markers and researched materials for the agency website expanding on stories of significant individuals and sites in African American medicine. Working with IT, staff finalized the online application portal for sponsors and CHCs, which will be used for this year’s untold application round from October 1 to November 15. Additional projects included working with Communications on the monthly email newsletter “Marking Time in Texas”; coordinating the special series of 23 markers for 19th century African American legislators with the Texas Legislature; giving a presentation on the marker program at the Museum of South Texas in Edinburg; and writing an article on courthouse history and architecture for the *Journal of the Texas Supreme Court Historical Society*.

MILITARY HISTORY

A Centennial Perspective on Texas in the Great War, the 206-page World War I Centennial book containing nearly 230 illustrations, was formally released on August 15. Military Sites Program Coordinator, Stephen Cure, has already had one book-signing event where those who made a donation to the Friends of the THC received an inscribed copy. All royalties earned go to the Friends to further its preservation efforts. Cure continues to work directly with SpaceX staff and local stakeholders on the development of interpretive content to be provided under the 2022 programmatic agreement related to their Starship/Super Heavy Program development at Boca Chica. Additionally, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service requested his assistance with an additional panel on the history of the area under the Section 106 mitigation measures it is coordinating. When fully realized, recent and ongoing efforts will culminate in adding or updating interpretive content at seven sites on or around the battlefield, increasing the total number of sites from two

to seven. Cure also continued participating in meetings hosted by HSD exploring how sites might commemorate both the U.S. Semiquincentennial and Texas Bicentennial in a cohesive manner. He assisted the chairman, who was also appointed as chair and sole member of the Texas Bicentennial Commission Study Committee, by drafting a report on the structure and scope of duties for a Texas Bicentennial Commission for the Legislature to consider during its next session. Lastly, Cure has been asked to develop interpretive text about Camp Logan in Houston's Memorial Park to be placed on a monument and several historical markers.

MUSEUM SERVICES

During this quarter, Museum Services staff worked with the Texas Plains Trail Region and the Texas Association of Museums to submit two grant applications to the Summerlee Foundation and Humanities Texas for "LEAD: Leadership, Engagement, and Development Program for Rural Museums." This program focuses on strengthening leadership and governance in small, rural history museums in the Texas Plains Trail Region. In September, the team received notification of funding from the Summerlee Foundation, with a decision from Humanities Texas expected in December. Work also began on the TxDOT-funded project to develop an Indigenous-led exhibit development and artifact care workbook. Consultants Story + Reason worked with the project team to create a project timeline, began outreach to Tribal Advisory Group members, identified archeology consultants, and conducted museum visits with Laura Casey. Additionally, staff continued offering bi-monthly news bulletins and webinars, including one on oral history techniques that had over 930 registrants and 430 attendees. Both staff members attended the AASLH conference where they are active in committee work that benefits Texas museums.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

National Register of Historic Places

There were noteworthy staffing changes in the National Register (NR) program this quarter. Longtime NR Coordinator Gregory Smith retired in August. Bonnie Tipton, who succeeds Smith, has worked as a NR reviewer at the agency for eight years. NR Historian Alyssa Gerszewski will now serve as the THC's NR liaison for the tax credit program. NR projects continue to reflect the state's rich cultural diversity. There were 10 nominations on the State Board of Review agenda in September, including the Sour Lake Historic District (Hardin County), Shary Heights Historic District (Mission), and the Amour Laboratory Building in Fort

Worth. The National Park Service recently approved nine NR listings, including the Big Spring Downtown Historic District, Knapp Chevrolet Building (Houston), Baylor University Female Department (Independence), and Mt. Canaan Baptist Church (Paris). This quarter, NR staff evaluated 31 state and federal tax credit projects.

Review of Projects under Section 106 and the State Antiquities Code

This quarter, Justin Kockritz traveled to Blanco to attend a stakeholder meeting discussing TxDOT's proposed US 281 project and potential effects to a large rural historic district around the Twin Sisters area. He also presented at several other meetings and workshops, including in McKinney to discuss historic streetscape features at a THC Main Street Design Workshop, in Fort Worth to present about THC programs to the Society of American Military Engineers, and presenting to Texas General Land Office staff and grant awardees about compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Charles Peveto presented to at an environmental review workshop in Fort Worth hosted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for its grantees.

HISTORIC HIGHWAYS AND HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

Survey program coordinator Leslie Wolfenden continued research on resources in the historic African American travel guides, including work with volunteers and Preservation Scholar Gavin Porter, who completed his summer internship culminating in a poster of researched sites for Waco that has been added to the THC website. Wolfenden also made corrections to the Atlas map for Neighborhood Survey icons.

CEMETERY PRESERVATION

Cemetery Program specialists, Carlyn Hammons and Alan Garcia, continue to process HTC applications. They have also produced two issues of the quarterly newsletter, "Grave Concerns in Texas," which is distributed to over 25,000 subscribers and has had more than 5,000 views. Program Coordinator Jenny McWilliams continues to partner with various parties to update cemetery inventories, map cemeteries on the Atlas, and work with the Council of Texas Archeologists to research lost cemeteries. She has organized two workshops for October to be held in Henderson County. Coordinating with the Friends, these workshops are funded by the Lana Hughes Nelson Cemetery Preservation Education Fund.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 6.2
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 24-25, 2024

Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations

Background:

During the period from 07/01/2024 to 09/30/2024, 22 Historic Texas Cemetery designations were completed by the staff. All have been recorded in county deed records as being so designated. Your approval is requested to officially certify these Historic Texas Cemeteries:

County	City	Cemetery
Atascosa	Poteet	Lozano Family Cemetery
Atascosa	Rossville (v)	Brite-Navarro Cemetery
Brazos	Edge	New Church Cemetery
Burleson	Deanville	Sandy Grove Cemetery
Caldwell	Luling	Fuqua Cemetery
Colorado	Nada vicinity	Nada Cemetery
Ellis	Ennis	Ennis Memorial Cemetery
Falls	Kosse	Hopewell Cemetery
Houston	Grapeland (v)	Pennington Cemetery
Lee	Ledbetter	Post Oak Baptist Church Cemetery
Motley	Whiteflat	Whiteflat Cemetery
Parker	Aledo	Aledo Brown Cemetery
Shelby	Center (v)	Mt. Gillion Cemetery
Washington	Washington	Gates-Perry Cemetery
Williamson	Hutto (v)	Saul Cemetery
Williamson	Hutto (v)	Pundt Cemetery
Williamson	Jarrell (v)	Donaho Cemetery
Williamson	Jonah	Gardner Family Cemetery
Williamson	Shiloh	Guentzel Cemetery
Williamson	Weir	Ischy Family Cemetery
Williamson	Weir	Weir Family Cemetery
Wilson	Fairview	Fairview 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
October 24-25, 2024

Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers

Background:

From June 18 to September 30, 2024, THC historical marker staff drafted and finalized inscriptions for thirty-four (34) interpretive markers, now ready for Commission approval.

Recommended interpretive plaques for approval (32)

County	Job	Title
Bandera	24BN01	Frontier Times Museum (Replacement)
Brazoria	19BO05	Nathan H. Haller
Brazos	22BZ02	Shiloh Baptist Church
Brown	23BR01	May Cemetery
Cameron	23CF02	McDavitt Building
Cameron	22CF01	Stonewall Jackson Hotel
Cameron	23CF04	Vuittonet-St. Joseph's Pharmacy Building
Coryell	22CV01	Carver School
Dallas	23DL01	Martin and Charlotte Weiss
Dallas	23DL03	Railroads in Garland
DeWitt	23DW01	Eugene A. Daule
Grimes	23GM01	First National Bank of Anderson
Hall	23HL01	Bankhead Highway in Turkey
Harris	23HR11	Colored Carnegie Library (Undertold)
Harris	23HR12	Lola Ann Cullum (UNDERTOLD)
Harrison	23HS01	Noonday Holiness Camp
Hays	22HY04	Danforth-Kerbow House
Hays	23HY01	Dr. Joseph M. Pound
Hidalgo	15HG03	Gloria Evangelina Anzaldua
Kleberg	13KL02	Los Kinenos
Lee	23LE01	Antioch Missionary Baptist Church
Mason	23MS01	Hilda Community
Matagorda	22MG05	Japanese Farmers in Matagorda County
Medina	23ME01	Castroville Field
Montague	23MU01	Sunset Cemetery
Montgomery	23MQ03	Tamina Freedom Colony (Undertold)
Nueces	23NU04	Todd-Budd House
Randall	24RD02	First United Methodist Church of Happy (Supplemental)

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Red River	24RR01	Albert H. Latimer
Travis	20TV07	Holy Cross Hospital
Travis	23TV08	Jacob Fontaine
Travis	23TV04	Luther Hall
Travis	23TV07	Richard Overton
Van Zandt	23VN01	Texas Short Line Railway

Recommended motion (Committee): Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of thirty-four (34) 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-four (34) 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), 1/23/2024, ed (BB) 7/9/24
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Bandera County (Job #24BN01) Subject (Atlas 24141) UTM:
Location: Bandera, 510 E. 13th Street

FRONTIER TIMES MUSEUM

Built in 1933 to house western collection of J. Marvin Hunter Sr. (1880-1957), noted historian, journalist, editor and author. Having lived throughout the west, he settled in Bandera as owner of "New Era", 1921-1934. In 1923 he founded "Frontier Times" – a magazine devoted to history, border tragedy, and pioneer achievement. By 1926 he was collecting relics for what would become the Frontier Times Museum. He financed museum construction by the sale of his books. Purchased after his death by Mr. and Mrs. F.B. Doane and maintained by Doane Foundation. In 1972, the museum was gifted to Bandera County and incorporated as a nonprofit.

(1966, 2024)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 1/19/2024, ed (BB) 4/2/24, (CTS) 9/25/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Brazoria County (Job #19BO05) Subject (Atlas 22696) UTM:
Location: Angleton, 515 N. Velasco

NATHAN H. HALLER
(1840-1917)

Born into slavery in Charleston, South Carolina on July 8, 1840, Nathan H. Haller was a Texas political leader, serving in the 23rd and 24th Texas Legislatures in the House of Representatives. Haller was brought to Walker County by his enslaver. After Emancipation, Haller operated a local farm and became active in Republican politics and served as county commissioner. Haller married Paralee Jordan of Huntsville, and the couple had two children: Jackson and James. After Paralee died, he married Annie Butcher, and they had three children: Joseph, Munroe and Jemmima.

By 1892, Haller moved his family to a farm in Brazoria County, remaining active in local politics. Voters elected him to the 23rd Texas Legislature, representing Brazoria and Matagorda Counties in the 40th district. Haller served as Brazoria County's first black legislator. Two years later, he was reelected to the same seat after the House Committee on Privileges and Elections ruled in Haller's favor in a contested election. Haller was appointed to the Roads, Bridges and Ferries; Labor; and Penitentiaries Committees. In 1893, Haller authored House Bill 469, seeking to establish a branch of the University of Texas for black students.

After his second term, he moved to Houston's Third Ward. He was working as a wagon driver in 1910. He died on February 27, 1917, and was buried in Houston's College Park Cemetery with surviving family members residing in Angleton and Houston. Haller and colleague R.L. Smith were the last African Americans elected to the Texas Legislature until 1966.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 10/10/2022, ed BB 5.26.23, 9.7.23, (CTS) 9/25/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Brazos County (Job #22BZ02) Subject (Atlas) UTM:
Location: Bryan, 502 W. MLK

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH

Established in the late 1860s, Shiloh Baptist Church was first pastored by the Reverend Frederick L. Lights. His first messages at Shiloh were probably conducted twice a month in a brush arbor, an open-air structure supporting a ceiling covered in brush for shade, which was shared with a Methodist church. In 1870, trustees for Shiloh purchased lots 1 and 2 of block 57 from W.R. Baker and A. Groesbeck, trustees for the Houston & Texas Railroad Company and built a church building. The Rev. Lights died in 1872 and was buried next to the church. Associate pastor Rev. Allen Thompson led the church until the Reverend D.H. Shivers became pastor in 1879. The church was first known as "Bryan Baptist Church, Colored" until 1885, when it became known as Shiloh Baptist Church. The Negro Baptist Education Association was held at Shiloh in 1898. The Rev. Shivers died in 1927 after serving Shiloh for 50 years.

During the eleven-month tenure of the Rev. Moses P. Timms, the first church parsonage was purchased at the cost of \$1,650 and further modernizations were made to the church and the parsonage. The Rev. L.G. Gooden served the church from 1944-1949. He led the church in the construction of a new sanctuary. In the 1950s, a cafeteria was built, the walls plastered, a concrete sidewalk was built and the floors tiled. Soon after, the church purchased pews. Further repairs were later made to the church and parsonage.

Throughout its history, the church prioritized community outreach. In 1971, Shiloh hosted Washington Elementary School students when a fire destroyed the school. Activities include the Shiloh Scholarship Fund, tutoring programs, church ministries and partnerships with community organizations.

(2022)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/4/2023, rev. (CTS) 9.27.24
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Brown County (Job #23BR01) Subject (Atlas 23944) UTM:
Location: May, 18002 Hwy 183N

MAY CEMETERY

The community of May developed in the 1870s. The need for a cemetery arose with the death of Mary Owen (1860-1884), daughter of the Reverend Erasmus Miller (1832-1917) and Rhoda Salome (Eastman) Owen (1837-1896). The land where she was buried became a graveyard in 1892 when M.A. Robason (1832-1909) sold one acre of land to G.C. Bruton and W.R. Sadler. In 1892, five more burials occurred, one of which was Leah Bruton, wife of G.C. Bruton. On July 8, 1904, Mark and Laura Robason sold one acre to the community, establishing the space as a community burial ground. By 1933, a cemetery association formed to care for the site. On November 16, 1933, Ewell Brewer, M.D. Willett, and O.T. Jarvis, on behalf of the cemetery association, purchased one acre of land from Emmerly and Maggie Robason. Another expansion occurred in 1964, when the association secured one acre of land from Ed and Flossie Keegan.

The May Cemetery totals 4.6 acres and over 1,500 burials. The cemetery is still active, mostly used by descendants of May's original settlers. There are nearly 250 veterans buried in May Cemetery, representing every conflict since the U.S.-Mexico War. There are approximately 90 unmarked graves: 89 in section one, and one in section two. Records associated with the windmill and well present in the center of the cemetery have been lost, although locals confirm their presence for at least 80 years. In 1994, the community came together to clean the cemetery after a devastating tornado. Today, the May Cemetery Association carries on traditions such as regular clean up days and placing flags at veterans' graves. Since its establishment, May Cemetery has been a remembrance of the pioneering settlers of this community.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2016

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/18/2023, ed (BB) 11/13/23
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post
Cameron County (Job #23CF02) Subject (Atlas 23929) UTM
Location: Brownsville, 1018 E. Washington

McDAVITT BUILDING

Brownsville produce grower, wholesaler and shipper William Early McDavitt (1876-1955) commissioned this commercial building in 1927. Harlingen architect Stanley Walters Bliss (1896-1972) designed its stucco over hollow tile exterior, clay tile roof and expanses of plate glass for natural light. In 1940, it was purchased by the Sweeney family, who operated the Brownsville Coca-Cola Bottling Co. Plant in the building. In later years, various retail businesses occupied lease spaces. The building has remained a distinctive example of Spanish Colonial revival architecture in Brownsville.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2023

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 7/31/2023, ed (BB) 9/5/23
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Cameron County (Job #22CF01) Subject (Atlas) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N
Location: San Benito. 220 E. Stenger

STONEWALL JACKSON HOTEL

In the mid-1920s, the city of San Benito, which had been founded just 18 years earlier, was experiencing rapid growth. The influx of visitors overwhelmed the current hospitality infrastructure, so a group of prominent San Benito businessmen proposed a new, modern hotel to satisfy the needs of the community. The group brought in Hockenberry Systems, Inc. to assist the city in a public fundraising effort to build the hotel. From December 7-14, 1925, local volunteers traveled door-to-door selling subscriptions for stock. At the end of the fundraising effort, \$152,000 in subscriptions had been sold. With the capital raised, the group of businessmen reorganized as trustees of San Benito Community Hotel Inc. The trustees purchased land at the corner of Stenger and Reagan Streets. Architect Harvey P. Smith of San Antonio designed a three-story L-shaped hotel in the Spanish Revival style with tile roof and steel casement windows. H.P. Hansen and Sons of Brownsville provided general contracting services. The cost of building totaled \$250,000.

The Stonewall Jackson Hotel, named for the Civil War general, opened October 8, 1927 with a large gala. Staff was led by Fred Scheer, the General Manager, and Jim Bowie, General Sales Manager. The hotel featured 83 rooms with modern comforts such as an elevator, electric-equipped kitchen, indirect lighting, showers and baths. Texas artist Royston Nave was commissioned to paint a portrait of Stonewall Jackson which hung in the lobby for many years. Communal areas included a ladies' parlor, news shops, smoking room, and "stag" section. The hotel became a gathering place for the community, hosting weddings, high school dances, holiday events, junior service league parties, socials, banquets, and celebrations honoring public figures. The hotel operated for several decades before closing.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 12/7/2023, ed (BB) 1/8/24
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker without post - masonry
Cameron County (Job #23CF04) Subject (Atlas 23983) UTM:
Location: Brownsville, 1201 East Adams St

VUITTONET-ST. JOSEPH'S PHARMACY

BUILDING

This commercial edifice, built in 1911, paved the path for many merchants at a time when Brownsville's economy was greatly expanding. Envisioned by a French immigrant family of real estate developers, Cecilia Vuittonet commissioned the construction of this brick, two-story building with a flat roof, level parapet, large storefront windows and classical revival stylistic influences. Unique features on this edifice are an angled entrance and diamond motif friezes. The building features a first floor usually set for the business proprietor. The second floor remained residential. Notable businesses that occupied the building were St. Joseph's Pharmacy, Pan American Drug Store and Maldonado Pharmacy.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2023
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 1/17/2024, ed (BB) 4/2/24, rev 6/12/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Coryell County (Job #22CV01) Subject (Atlas 23558) UTM:
Location: Gatesville, 1705 Mill St.

CARVER SCHOOL

After the Civil War, the local Lincolnville School for African Americans only provided education to the seventh grade. Seeing the need for children to continue their education, Lincolnville School trustees Tom Sneed, Sam Adams and Zibe Squyres purchased lot 6, block 4 of the Chrisman Addition for a high school in Gatesville on February 19, 1904. The George Washington Carver School opened later that year. In 1929, Gatesville Independent School District purchased land at the corner of Church and Mill Streets from the descendants of George Hooper and constructed a new Carver School. The building featured two rooms and a basement, and two African American teachers taught both grammar and secondary grades. Several students, including Myrtice (Weatherly) Chatman, Grady Barrens Sr. and Gussie (Weatherly) Scott, returned to teach at the school.

In May 1951, a third iteration of Carver, a one-story cinder block building, was completed. A 1958 addition resulted in an L-shaped floor plan. The school also used a frame home on an adjacent lot for first through fourth grades. The Carver basketball teams, the Tigers and Tigresses, participated in tournaments held among other area African American schools. The students took pride in academic activities and public musicals prepared with the help of the school principal. End-of-school events included student awards and a festive community event. The school district announced Carver's High School closure in 1962 but did not provide adequate alternatives until a March 1963 court case required desegregation of all Gatesville schools. The school board sold the Carver School buildings in 1964. The buildings fell into disrepair and were demolished in October 2021.

(2022)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (JJR) 10/27/2023, ed (BB) 11/15/23, (CTS) 9/27/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Dallas County (Job #23DL01) Subject (Atlas 23876) UTM:
Location: Dallas, 1241 N. Bishop Ave.

MARTIN AND CHARLOTTE WEISS

Martin Weiss and Charlotte (Szafir) Weiss were Jewish immigrants from Hungary celebrated for their Dallas-area philanthropy. Arriving in the U.S. in the 1880s, Martin (1865-1957) and Charlotte (1876-1966) first became successful in business in San Marcos and Beaumont, though a fire in Spindletop destroyed their fortune. In 1911, they moved to Dallas to start anew. In their adopted hometown, they spent the next five decades supporting various civic ventures.

Martin and Charlotte settled in Oak Cliff and soon prospered through commerce and real estate investment. The couple's support of city park space spanned decades: in 1926, they purchased the Hord log cabin, once owned by a founder of Oak Cliff, and restored it as a community center; Martin's real estate vision enabled the expansion of what is now the Dallas Zoo; he served on the park board and advocated for the creation of permanent buildings at Fair Park for the Texas Centennial Exposition; and the pair funded a community center at Martin Weiss Park. During his lengthy tenure heading what is now the Oak Cliff Chamber of Commerce, Martin championed many projects to advance the area, including flood control and channeling of the trinity river. Martin raised funds to establish the Dallas Sanitorium, predecessor to the Methodist Health System. During the Great Depression, he saved the hospital from financial ruin. Charlotte also served on several civic boards and donated funds to hospital improvement and civic works projects.

Martin and Charlotte are buried at Emanu-El Cemetery. Today, the Weiss family legacy continues through scholarships established at their synagogue, medical education programs and city park improvements. Their generosity reflected the gratitude they felt for a city that gave them opportunities to flourish.

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Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 2/2/2024, ed (BB) 5/13/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Dallas County (Job #23DL03) Subject (Atlas 23878) UTM:
Location: Garland, 393 N. 6th Street

RAILROADS IN GARLAND

Due to the area's productive agricultural opportunities, rail owners began to take interest in establishing a rail line between Dallas and Greenville. In 1886, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway (later acquired by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway) ran a track through what is now Garland, bypassing the existing town of Duck Creek by one mile and establishing a depot and newly platted community. The new town, Embree, named after Duck Creek physician Kelley H. Embree, grew as several Duck Creek residents and institutions moved to be close to the railroad. The next year, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad ran a line of its own, laying track less than one mile south of Duck Creek, and platted a new town and a depot. Some residents of the existing Duck Creek, who had not already moved to Embree, moved to the new plat and called it "Duck Creek" or "New Duck Creek." When area leaders began to scout for a location for the post office, a bitter rivalry ensued between the two towns. To quell the harsh feelings, the new post office equidistant from the two towns, named Garland, was established in 1888. The town of Garland was incorporated on April 4, 1891. Garland eventually absorbed Duck Creek and Embree. Fire destroyed the original Santa Fe depot but the company built a new one in 1901.

The town of Garland grew because of its close connection to the rail industry, as agricultural crops transported by rail brought economic growth to the area. Automobile and road technology were in their infancy, therefore people often preferred to travel long distances by passenger railcars. Passenger accommodations like the Pullman Rail Car became showcases for the latest in transportation technology, including materials, lighting, airflow and passenger comfort. Passenger rail declined mid-century as automobile and airplane technology advanced.

(2023)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (RAG) 8/1/2023, ed (BB) 9/26/23, 9/18/24, (CTS) 9/27/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
DeWitt County (Job #23DW01) Subject (Atlas 23917) UTM:
Location: Cuero, 302 T L Overture St

EUGENE A. DAULE

Eugene A. Daule (1860-1943) was born into slavery in St. James Parish, Louisiana. He attended Leland University in New Orleans and Prairie View State College, now known as Prairie View A & M University. Though the exact date of his arrival in Cuero is unknown, he was hired as a teacher for the Cuero Colored High School located on Lincoln Street in the late 1890s. As early as 1897, Daule was in charge of the Summer Normal School for Colored Teachers. He was appointed principal in 1901. The school later moved to Toussaint L'ouverture Street (later T L Overture) in 1904. He married Jackson, Mississippi, native Kate A.L. Mosely (1869-1939) around 1888. The couple had no children.

Daule favored a blend of vocational courses and a classical curriculum to ensure students could maintain an independent lifestyle and assume duties as responsible citizens. While Daule was principal, the school offered Latin, oratory classes, and sports. Daule advised his students to excel in their education and he led by example. Active in the Colored Teachers Institute of DeWitt County, Daule served on the program committee in 1899. He also held a tri-county institute for African American teachers in 1925 and hosted a three-day program for the South Texas Colored Teachers' Association in 1926. He continued his own education throughout his lifetime and was awarded a Bachelor of Science from Guadalupe College in Seguin in 1930. Highly respected by all, Daule came to be known as "Professor Daule." He continued as teacher and principal until he retired in 1931. Seven years later, the school board and PTA changed the name from Cuero Colored High School to Daule High School to honor the man who inspired the African American students of Cuero. In September 1949, Daule school received a new campus, which served the African American population until integration in 1965.

(2023)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 11/27/2023, ed (BB) 1/8/24, 9/23/24, (CTS) 9/27/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Grimes County (Job #23GM01) Subject (Atlas 23901) UTM:
Location: Anderson, 101 S. Main Street

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ANDERSON

In 1904, First National Bank of Anderson was organized, the first and only bank to operate in the community. The original stockholders were Dudley Brown, J.H. Kennard, W.S. Brown, T.P. Buffington, J.G. McDonald, W.W. Smith, Gary Thomas, W.F. Wilcox, Isabella Herbert, W.T. Neblett, Mrs. W.H. Haynie, T.C. Buffington, J.H. Thomas, C.D. Thomas, J.T. Swanson, George W. Riddle, William Lasker, George Suligson, J.C. League, W.L. Moody Jr., F.B. Moody Jr., W.B. Chew, C.B. Granbury, M.A. Hamilton and W.L. McDonald. George Riddle, the largest stockholder, was elected president. Riddle was highly experienced in banking operations, as he was president of several institutions in addition to the First National Bank of Anderson. The Board of Directors consisted of Riddle; J.H. Kennard, Vice President; C.B. Granbury, cashier; Dudley Brown and W.F. Wilcox.

On September 2, 1905, R.P. Siddall sold land to the First National Bank of Anderson for a building site. C.W. Ropes of Houston was awarded the contract to construct a brick building with 13-inch walls for \$1,940. Grimes County Commissioners Court appointed the new bank as the depository for county funds. In 1979, First National Bank of Anderson constructed a new location at the corner of us Hwy 90 and College Street. In the early twenty-first century, the bank opened its first ever branch in Navasota. Grimes County purchased the old bank building and repurposed the structure to house the county clerk's office and records. Since its inception, First National Bank of Anderson has remained a prominent business.

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Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 8/28/2024, rev. (CTS) 9/27/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Hall County (Job #23HL01) Subject (Atlas 23866) UTM:
Location: Turkey, 501 Main Street

BANKHEAD HIGHWAY IN TURKEY

Increasing popularity of automobile travel in the early 20th century led to improved roads throughout the U.S. Alabama Senator John H. Bankhead, staunch advocate of the Good Roads Movement, sponsored the 1916 Federal Aid Road Act to provide matching funds to states. The Bankhead Highway was the first national highway created due to the act, establishing a transcontinental route from Washington, D.C. to San Diego.

In April 1919, at the annual meeting of the Bankhead National Highway Association in Mineral Wells (Palo Pinto Co.), delegates debated two possible routes for the Bankhead through Texas. At the meeting, Samuel Porter Lacy of Turkey was a strong advocate for the highway to cross the Texas panhandle. The final decision resulted in two paths. The main road, the "All Texas Route," included Texarkana, Dallas, Fort Worth and El Paso. A northern alternative, designated the "scenic route," branched off in Hot Springs and crossed Oklahoma, the Texas Plains and New Mexico before joining the main route in El Paso. E.H. Perry of Plainview stated "this route will prove to be of more benefit than three new railroads would, and thousands of tourists will pass over it and through here each year." Cities and towns on the highway reaped significant economic benefits.

The scenic route, later renamed the four states division, included Childress, Estelline, Turkey, Quitaque, Silverton, Plainview, Olton, Muleshoe and Farwell. Main Street in Turkey served as the Bankhead route through town and had enough tourism and commerce in the 1920s to support twelve filling stations, two groceries, a bank, three automobile dealerships, and several other stores. The alignment through this area later became State Highway 86. The four states division of the Bankhead Highway made a lasting contribution to the social and economic growth of Turkey.

(2023)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 2/8/24, ed (BB) 5/13/24, (CTS) 9/27/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Harris County (Job #23HR11) Subject (Atlas) UTM:
Location: Houston, Clay and Polk

COLORED CARNEGIE LIBRARY

In 1908, elementary school principal Ernest O. Smith and other black citizens organized the "Negro Library and Lyceum Association" to create a public library open to black Houstonians. After securing support from city librarian Julia Ideson and Mayor H.B. Rice, the new library opened in one room of the colored high school on May 5, 1909. Nearly 1,000 people attended the opening event.

The "Colored Carnegie Library Association" was chartered in 1911 with educators Nat Q. Henderson, Walter L.D. Johnson Sr., Richard G. Lockett, William E. Miller and E.O. Smith, and community leaders John M. Adkins, John B. Bell, Andrew Parr and Leonard H. Spivey as trustees. They pursued their ultimate goal of obtaining a Carnegie Library by raising funds from the community and purchasing a lot on Frederick Street at Robin, one block from the high school. Smith and Bell enlisted the help of Booker T. Washington and former Houstonian Emmett J. Scott (1873-1957) to recommend their case to Andrew Carnegie. Renowned architect W. Sidney Pittman, who was Washington's son-in-law and soon to be the first black architect in Texas, designed the structure. The Colored Carnegie Library opened on April 11, 1913 with Bessie B. Osborne as head librarian, a position she held until 1933. The library was a popular site for the community, as all ages utilized the reading space and research services. The library's basement became a popular site for meetings and graduations.

The Houston Public Library System—then comprising the 1904 White Carnegie Library, the 1913 Colored Carnegie Library, and the New Heights Branch—was created in 1921 and funded by a new voter-approved library tax. The library system was desegregated in 1953. Population shifts away from the area led to declining circulation at the colored branch, causing its closure in 1961. It was demolished in 1962 to make room for the Clay Street Extension Project.

(2023)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (JZ) 5/17/2024, ed (BB) 6/17/2024
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Harris County (Job #23HR12) Subject (Atlas 24036) UTM:
Location: Houston, 501 Pease Street

LOLA ANN CULLUM

Born in Weimar (Colorado Co.) on January 24, 1896, Lola Ann (Allen) Cullum was an African American businesswoman, talent scout, artist manager and music promoter. She successfully secured recording contracts for Amos Milburn and Sam "Lightnin'" Hopkins.

Cullum moved to Houston in 1930. She developed an interest in the music scene when she and her husband advocated for Houston radio stations to feature local artists, rather than exclusively airing nationally popular music. Cullum began acting as a local talent scout. In the 1940s, she met rhythm and blues artist Amos Milburn. Cullum managed Milburn and recorded demos to take to recording companies. During a trip to California, she negotiated with Aladdin Records for Milburn's first recording contract.

Cullum also played a pivotal role in the career of Texas blues artist Sam "Lightnin'" Hopkins. As she did with Milburn, Cullum took on managing Hopkins and secured him a recording contract with Aladdin Records. In 1946, she accompanied Hopkins, joined by Wilson "Thunder" Smith, to his debut recording session. She managed Hopkins until he signed with Gold Star Records.

In 1951, Cullum formed her own record label, Artist Recording Company. Operating out of studios in Houston, she produced numerous recordings, featuring talents such as Lester Williams, Percy Henderson, Vivianne Green, and David "Honeyboy" Edwards. She continued to manage, promote, and advocate for local musicians throughout the remainder of her time in the music industry.

Cullum passed away on April 4, 1970 in Houston. She stands as a formative figure in Houston's music history and in Texas' contributions to the nation's popular music landscape.

(2023)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 12/1/2023, ed (BB) 1/8/24, (CTS) 9/27/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Harrison County (Job #23HS01) Subject (Atlas 23891) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N
Location: Hallsville, 3753 FM 450

NOONDAY HOLINESS CAMP

A common component of nineteenth century religious revivals were outdoor meeting sites where families could camp while attending the events. In 1897, Harrison County business leaders and landowners Reverend J.M. Black, T.P. Black, F.E. Dickard, J.B. Lagrone, J.J. Koon and G.B. Richardson established the interdenominational Noonday Holiness Camp as a 10-day revival meeting. The first two annual camp meetings were held under brush arbors on a plot of land given by Sarah Ann (Keller) Beaty, Will Schaffer, Will Brazzil and George W. Croft. In 1900, an open-air tabernacle was constructed. Additional structures on the eight-acre site consisted of a dining hall, cemetery, two bath houses, and twelve cabins, eight of which are extant. The 10-day revival in August was so popular, railroads offered special rates to Hallsville from Terrell, Texarkana, Waskom and Marshall.

The 1900 tabernacle, constructed by community members, is an example of the typical tabernacle styles of the time. It includes a stage to facilitate preaching and singing, and bench seating for 500 attendees. The simple cabins, which accommodated one or two families, feature brick pier and beam foundations. The grounds continued to be used for annual meetings, gospel music conventions, easter sunrise services, funerals and prayer services for the rest of the twentieth century. Noted evangelists who visited Noonday include Andrew Johnson, professor at Asbury Theological Seminary; Dr. R.T. Williams, general superintendent of the Church of the Nazarene; Dr. Vance Mathis, district superintendent of the South Georgia Conference of the United Methodist Church; Dr. R.T. Hervey; Dr. Tom Fuller and Dr. Edwin Robb. For more than 100 years, the site has been at the center of one of Harrison County's most enduring traditions.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2023

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Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 11/21/2022, ed (BB) 5/30/23, ed (AC) 9/21/23, (BB) 9/28/23
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post
Hays County (Job #22HY04) Subject (Atlas 23632) UTM
Location: 220 Old Kyle Road, Wimberley, TX 78676

DANFORTH-KERBOW HOUSE

To accommodate educator Susie Brooks Danforth (1876-1979), civic leaders Thomas J. Saunders and Charles Oldham led efforts to build this teacherage in 1942. Danforth was a veteran teacher when the Wimberley School Board offered her the role of principal. Known for her contributions to education and community, she bought the house in 1965, selling it in 1969. Dorothy Wimberley Kerbow (1918-2013), noted local historian, author, civic leader and postmaster, owned the home from 1979-1984. Notable features include the pyramidal roof and "giraffe rock" exterior of irregularly shaped pieces of native stone.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2022

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Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 9/19/2023, ed (BB) 11/6/23
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Hays County (Job #23HY01) Subject (Atlas 24007) UTM:
Location: Dripping Springs, Dr. Joseph Pound Homestead

**DR. JOSEPH McKEAIG POUND
(1826-1914)**

Born to Jonathan and Mary (Risley) Pound on October 26, 1826, near Louisville, Kentucky, Joseph Pound was a Mexican-American War veteran and early Dripping Springs doctor. The Pound family moved to Illinois in 1832. Joseph and his brother, Benjamin, enlisted as privates in the First Illinois regiment during the Mexican-American War. From 1851-1853, he attended medical school in Kentucky. On December 13, 1853, in Mississippi, he married Sarah Dunbibben Ward (1832-1915), daughter of Charles W.F. and Mississippi (Terrell) Ward. After the wedding, the couple joined Sarah's sister and brother-in-law, Indiana and John Moss, in moving to Texas.

Both families settled in Hays County, but it was December 1854 before Dr. Pound could purchase 700 acres in the Philip A. Smith league next to the Mosses. Here he built a dog-trot style log cabin and worked primarily as a farmer and rancher. During the Civil War, Dr. Pound enlisted as a private but was discharged June 30, 1862. Between 1863-1864, he served as a surgeon for the frontier regiment at Camp Davis North of Kerrville under Major James Hunter. Now an established doctor, he traveled as far as Fredericksburg and Llano to visit the sick. His patients often boarded at the Pound home and paid through barter. Dr. Pound grew and sought out medicinal plants yet kept abreast of medical advancements.

The Pounds had nine children: Indiana (1855-1939), Mary Elizabeth (1856-1933), Olive (1858-1861), Mittie (1861-1954), Louisiana (1863-1885), Charles (1866-1911), Georgia (1868-1968), Lovonia (1870-1944) and Jonathan (1872). They all are buried in Wallace Mountain Cemetery.

(2023)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (SEM), 7/15/2015, ed (BB) 7/20/15, ed (AC) 3.15.24, (CTS) 9/25/24

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Hidalgo County (Job #15HG03) Subject WM, MC (Atlas 17173) UTM:

Location:

**GLORIA EVANGELINA ANZALDÚA
(1942-2004)**

Nationally and internationally renowned philosopher, theorist, poet and historian of the Rio Grande Valley, Gloria Evangelina Anzaldúa's writings played an important role in shaping contemporary U.S. literature. Anzaldúa was born on September 26, 1942 in Raymondville and grew up on Jesús María Ranch before her family relocated to nearby Hargill when she was eleven. She earned a Bachelor's degree in English, Art and Secondary Education from Pan American College (now University of Texas Rio Grande Valley) and a Master's in English and Education from the University of Texas–Austin. She taught for the Pharr-San Juan-Alamo Independent School District and University of Texas–Austin's Mexican American Studies program before relocating to California in 1977. She was posthumously awarded a PhD from the University of California, Santa Cruz.

Anzaldúa went on to write, lecture and teach as a feminist and Chicana Studies scholar. She gained wide recognition for coediting *This Bridge Called My Back: Writings by Radical Women of Color* (1981), a groundbreaking feminist anthology by women of color that influenced third wave feminism. Her widely acclaimed and semi-autobiographical *Borderlands/La Frontera: The New Mestiza* (1987), influenced by her youth in the Rio Grande Valley, discussed the physical and invisible "borders" that divide humanity, including those of language, gender, race and sexuality, through "Tex-Mex" poetry and prose. The book earned her a prose fellowship in literature from the National Endowment for the Arts and several other honors. Anzaldúa continued to publish edited collections and bilingual children's books until her death on May 15, 2004. She is buried near her parents.

(2015)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 2/1/2023, ed (BB) 5/30/23, rev (CTS) 9/25/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Kleberg County (Job #13KL02) Subject (Atlas 17808) UTM;
Location: Kingsville

LOS KINEÑOS

The honorific “*Los Kineños*” or “King’s People,” represents generations of men and women who have lived and worked on the King Ranch. The origins of the *Kineños* begin during an 1850s cattle-buying trip to Cruillas, a village in Tamaulipas, Mexico, in which Captain Richard King (1824-1885) purchased the village’s entire herd. When the residents told King the herd was a major source of sustenance for the village, King offered them a deal. He knew that since the 1700s, Mexican ranch hands had developed a reputation for excellence and hard work. King proposed that the villagers would help him drive the cattle back to Santa Gertrudis and stay to live and work with him on King Ranch. In turn, he would supply them housing, food, steady wages and education for their children. More than 100 men, women and children packed up and joined King. This group is considered the original *Kineños*, followed by other families who have joined the ranch since this beginning. Many generations, including the families of Francisco and Ignacio Alvarado, Lauro Faustino Cavazos Sr., Alberto “Lolo” Treviño and the Mendieta and Villas families, operated the ranch day-to-day, performing tasks such as cattle driving, crafting tools, brush clearing and construction. *Kineños* who did not work as *vaqueros*, or ranch-hands, were artisans or cooks and assisted in the house.

The *Kineños* exemplified excellence in ranching, earning the respect of their employer. King learned much of ranching from their expertise and training. As King Ranch grew, King relied on and trusted the *Kineños* implicitly in the successful management of a herd. Unlike most ranchers, King did not lay off his workers during the winter. The families grew up together and introduced one another to each other’s cultures. The *Kineños* represent a key piece of the King Ranch’s success throughout the years.

(2013)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 8/28/2024, rev. (CTS) 9/27/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Lee County (Job #23LE01) Subject (Atlas 23832) UTM:
Location: Ledbetter, 1298 CR 123

ANTIOCH MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

During the Reconstruction period following the Civil War, many African American families and individuals came to this area from Washington, Burleson and Fayette counties. Soon these families established the largest African American community in the county.

The primarily agricultural community organized a Missionary Baptist Church in 1877, and Reverend N. Bass of Fayette County named the congregation Antioch. The first pastor was the Reverend L.S. Stillwell. In 1879, church members asked W.M. McFarland to construct a church building for worship. A. Hewing, Harry Gamble, Dick Alcorn, A.J. Jackson, Dennis Foots and H. Wilson comprised the building committee. This first church building was located a short distance northwest of a later sanctuary. In 1881, O.W. McNeese purchased four acres of land for the church and an adjoining burial ground from Louis M. Martin and deeded the property to trustees W.M. McFarland, Aaron Nunn and Frank Dawson. Early in its organization, Antioch became an active member of the La Grange Baptist District Association.

Early settlers in the community and early church members included the Anderson, Donovan, Henegan, Henry, Huff, Jackson, McFarland, Nunn, Oliver, Patrick, Shepard, Simpson, Tarver, Ward, Williams and Wilson families. The post office, general store and cotton gin at nearby Nunnsville served residents of Antioch. The Antioch church building also served as a four-room schoolhouse before the school consolidated with Post Oak School in 1953. An annual homecoming, celebrated on the fourth Sunday in May since Antioch's early days, has helped promote and perpetuate the traditions and heritage of this historic community.

(2023)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 5/3/2024
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Mason County (Job #23MS01) Subject (Atlas 23896) UTM;
Location: Hilda community, RR 783 at Loeffler Lane

HILDA COMMUNITY

German immigrants began arriving in Texas in large numbers in the 1840s. Settlement between Mason and Fredericksburg included several communities along the Llano River and its tributaries such as nearby Beaver Creek. Many who had been educators and other professionals in Germany became stockmen and farmers out of necessity in their new home. A lack of good roads and rail transportation resulted in trail drives from the area to the major cattle markets. Early settlers were widely scattered in the area.

Religious services took place in homes and outdoor arbors before the formal establishment of Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church at Beaver Creek in 1862. Gottlieb Brandenberger and Fritz Kneese donated land for a church and parsonage, with much of the labor and materials provided by church members. A cemetery began in 1891. The original church building also served as an early local school. The site became the center of the community.

At the turn of the 20th century, the community reflected growth and change. In 1899, school classes changed from instruction in German to English language only. In 1901, a building near the school was home to the Schulze family on one side with a store and post office on the other. When the postal name "Beaver Creek" was denied, the name of "Hilda" was accepted and over time was adopted by the community, school and church. A post office operated here from 1901-19. The current methodist church and former parsonage were built in 1900-02. Hilda Lutheran Church was active from 1911-48. Social groups included the Hilda Wolf Club (1914) which offered bounties for predators attacking livestock; and Hilda Community Club (1926), who formed a band and built a community band hall. The last year of the Hilda School was 1945-46. Many nearby properties remain in the families of the early settlers.

(2023)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (TEN) 7/7/2023, ed. (BB) 9.1.23
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Matagorda County (Job #22MG05) Subject (Atlas) UTM:
Location: Markham, Broadway Street

JAPANESE FARMERS IN MATAGORDA COUNTY

The rice industry in Matagorda County began in Nov. 1899 when A. P. Borden of Pierce first broke ground three miles outside Bay City. The following month, the Matagorda County Rice & Irrigation Company began preparations to plant 600 acres of rice for the following year. During these early developmental years of the rice industry, Japanese farmers began to establish rice farms in Matagorda County. In 1906, Hiroto Katayama (b. 1873), a banker from Okayama, Japan, came to Texas as a government agent to study rice farming and trade relations between Texas and Japan. He was accompanied by his wife Shigu, daughter Hisa and son Zitano, and seven other Japanese men; M. Okura, M. Ogama, H. Mura, S. Ohta, T. Nishayama, H. Fugihara and K. Nakamura. In Aug. 1906, the party arrived in Houston and the following month, Katayama purchased 500 acres near Markham for rice farming. Using *Shinriki* rice imported from Japan, Katayama's rice farm was profitable, earning \$12 a sack, which was double the price of local rice in the area. This type of rice was preferred as it was hardier and disease resistant, and with more modern technology, Japanese farmers were able to produce double crop yields per acre. The last mention of Katayama was in a February 1911 issue of the *Houston Post*. He presumably returned to Japan soon after.

In 1916, a second Japanese rice farming operation began in Matagorda County. The land was purchased by Seito and Kiyooki Saibara, the father and son farmers from Webster. While Seito owned the farm machinery, his son owned the livestock and managed the whole operation. Kiyooki lived in Matagorda County with his wife Shimayo, sons Robert and Warren, daughter Mabel and mother-in-law Yasu. By 1930 the family was back in Harris County. Japanese farmers helped revolutionize the rice industry and the economy in Matagorda County.

(2022)

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Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 8/28/2023, ed (BB) 11/1/23, (CTS) 9/27/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Medina County (Job #23ME013) Subject (Atlas 23821) UTM:
Location: Castroville, 10500 Airport Road

CASTROVILLE FIELD

The town of Castroville has deep roots in aviation. A descendant of one of the town's earliest Alsatian immigrant families, Ferdinand Albert Tschirhart (1906-1990), built an airplane from a kit in the 1920s. Not yet trained as a pilot, he had an army aviator friend do the initial flights. Later during WWII, Ferdinand became a civilian pilot, acquired and repaired a military surplus aircraft, and flew it. In 1945, he kept the aircraft at Castroville Field and took family members up, a rare experience for non-aviators at the time.

Kelly Army Air Field east of Castroville was a center for military aviation, but its congested airspace constrained training efforts. Castroville and several other auxiliary air bases were established to support efforts at Kelly. In 1939 when American involvement in World War II was a possibility, the army acquired unsettled farmland from 12 families, establishing the 458-acre Castroville Field to support Kelly flight operations. The site originally consisted of two dirt runways and no permanent buildings, only temporary structures and equipment. In 1943, Castroville was also assigned to support navigator training from Hondo Army Air Field. After the war, ownership was transferred to the City of Castroville in 1949 for public use aviation in perpetuity, as well as military use if needed, under the national plan of integrated airport systems.

The Air Force used the airport in the 1950s for T-6, T-28 and T-34 pilot training. The original runways were replaced with a 5000-by-150-foot paved runway. In 1973, the Air Force again used the airport for flight training, this time to support a centralized T-41 flight screening program for pilot candidates. Since its inception, Castroville Field has served both military and public aviation needs and inspired future generations of south Texas aviators.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 3/17/2023, rev. (CTS) 9/27/24
27" x 42" Historic Texas Cemetery Marker with post
Montague County (Job #23MU01) Subject (Atlas 23816) UTM:
Location: Sunset, Cemetery Road

SUNSET CEMETERY

Established shortly after the town of the same name, Sunset Cemetery is a reminder of the early history of this rural north Texas settlement. Sunset had developed along trading post lines and had a grocery store and post office by the time the Fort Worth and Denver Railway was built through the community in 1882. During the next two decades, the population steadily rose to 600. The community had a canning factory, a weekly newspaper (*The Sunset Signal*), two churches, a school, a gristmill, cotton gins and two banks. In 1900, a surveying error was discovered that mapped Sunset in Wise County; this error was corrected and Sunset was placed in Montague County. In June 13, 1894, the Rev. R.M Beasley and his wife, Cynthia Ann, deeded land to establish a cemetery. The next month, the cemetery association elected officers, including J.F. Long, G.W. Garrison and W.C. Day. Further expansions to Sunset Beasley Cemetery occurred in 1919, 1948, 1962 and 1992. In 1950, the name "Beasley" was dropped, and the cemetery was thence known as "Sunset Cemetery." Even though the cemetery already had a charter, in 1978, it was reorganized and incorporated once again.

The more than 1,600 burials represent the sometimes-harsh life experienced by the community's earliest settlers. Among the earliest interments is that of two-month-old Eeva Ward. Early settlers J.T. Bellows, who was born in 1845 in England, and his brother Judge W.R. Bellows, are buried here. Servicemembers interred at Sunset include veterans of the Civil War, World Wars I and II, the Korean conflict and Vietnam. Although the population of Sunset declined in the twentieth century, the still-active Sunset Cemetery provides a glimpse of the history experienced by this community since its founding and in the generations since.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2022

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 2/20/2024, ed (BB) 5/13/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Montgomery County (Job #23MQ03) Subject (Atlas 24058) UTM:
Location: Conroe, 19500 Main Street

TAMINA FREEDOM COLONY

Prior to the Civil War, Montgomery County was home to a number of cotton plantations which relied on enslaved labor to be profitable. After Emancipation in 1865, some newly freed African Americans stayed in the area, carving new spaces for themselves in the thick piney woods of Montgomery County. In 1871, the Houston and Great Northern Railroad (H&GN) began construction on a track from Houston to New Waverly, Walker County. Freedmen migrated to the area to take advantage of high-paying jobs the railroad offered. A community formed in south Montgomery County, with major industries being the railroad, logging and sharecropping. James H. Berry, who promoted the community, named it "Tammany," although the community's first post office application from 1897 spells the town "Tamina." A short-lived depot was established by the early twentieth century. Many Tamina residents worked in the Grogan-Cochran Lumber Mill after its establishment in Montgomery County in 1917.

A few businesses emerged to cater to the local black community. John Elmore served as the area's first African American postal carrier. At least two churches, Tamina Tabernacle Church (later renamed Falvey Memorial Baptist Church after the community's doctor) and Lone Star Missionary Baptist Church, organized to serve the area's spiritual needs. In 1920, several Tamina citizens, including Thomas Pierson, J.M. McCowen, J.I. Amerson and Louise Williams, purchased land in the Montgomery County School land survey and established Tamina's Sweet Rest Cemetery Association. A local school educated through sixth grade, after which students were bused to Conroe. Much of the land once comprising the Tamina community has been transformed into newer settlements. Tamina's historic center remains an enduring reminder of generations of faithful community members.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 10/18/2023, ed (BB) 11/13/23

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Nueces County (Job #23NU04) Subject (Atlas 23815) UTM: 14 000000E 000000N

Location: Corpus Christi, 805 Park Ave

TODD-BUDD HOUSE

This 1909 home was built for Jefferson Davis "J.D." Todd Sr. (1873-1945) and his wife, Minnie Lucille (Renick) Todd (1876-1941), and their family. After graduating from St. Edward's University and the University of Texas at Austin, J.D. Todd opened a successful law firm. After the birth of their first three children, Dorothy Lucille (1899-1985), David Alfred (1903-1960) and Jefferson Davis "J.D." Todd Jr. (1906-1978), the family relocated to Corpus Christi. Two more children, Jack Renick (1909-1990) and Marjorie Rebekah (1913-1996), were born after the family moved to Corpus Christi. Todd practiced law with Oscar M. Suttle under the name Suttle and Todd. He was a member of First Methodist Church, Corpus Christi Lodge No. 189 A.F. & A.M. and Al Zafar Shrine of San Antonio.

After J.D. Todd Sr. died, the home passed to J.D. Todd Jr. and his wife, Crescenz Forester (Smith) Todd (1906-1976). Todd Jr. was district attorney when he moved into the home. He was elected judge of the 105th district court in 1955. In 1971, the Todds deeded the property to Esther (Compusano) Budd (1881-1975), a notable local artist, and her son, Robert H. Budd (1909-1997). In 1917, Esther and her family fled Mexico during the Mexican Revolution and settled in Corpus Christi. Esther and Robert remained in the home until their deaths, and the home was deeded to descendants.

The Todd-Budd house was built in the craftsman bungalow style, with a pyramidal roof, a central front dormer and two brick chimneys. The home features front and back porches and two front doors. The home survived several major hurricanes in the twentieth century.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2023

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (TEN), 1/16/2024

12" x 6" supplemental plaque for attachment to existing post with 3 ½" internal diameter/11" circumference

Randall County (Job #24RD01)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>(Atlas</i>	<i>) UTM:</i>
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Location: Happy, 2300 W. Happy West Road

In 2023 the Congregation joined the
Global Methodist Church and
changed its name to Happy
Methodist Church.

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC), 4/25/2024, ed (BB) 8/30/24
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Red River County (Job #24RR01) Subject (Atlas 24161) UTM:
Location: Clarksville, 1706 West Main Street

ALBERT HAMILTON LATIMER

(1808-1877)

In 1833, Huntington, Tennessee native Albert Latimer and his family traveled with a caravan to Texas and settled just north of present-day Clarksville. Latimer became involved in Texas politics, signing the Texas Declaration of Independence and serving in elected roles in both the Republic government and State of Texas. In 1869, he participated in a synod of Cumberland Presbyterians which led to the creation of Trinity University. After serving as Texas Comptroller from 1865-1866, Latimer worked with the Freedmen's Bureau and later as an associate justice of the Texas Supreme Court (1867-1870) and 8th district judge (1870-1872). Marriages to Elritta (Smith) (d. 1834), Elizabeth (Ritchie) (d. 1856) and Mary (Gattis) (d.1912) produced 19 heirs.

(2024)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (GMG) 6/9/2021, ed (BB) 2/9/22, 8/7/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Travis County (Job #20TV07) Subject HO, AA, RC (Atlas 23258) UTM:
Location: 2600 E. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Austin, TX 78702

HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL

After adoption of Austin's 1928 city plan, people of color who had lived in neighborhoods across the city were forcibly relocated to east Austin. This community, while vibrant and cohesive, was left without basic institutions and amenities, including access to neighborhood medical facilities. Dr. B.E. Conner later recalled that at Brackenridge Hospital, African American and Hispanic patients were housed in the basement, and African American physicians such as Dr. Conner were not permitted to treat their own patients.

Father Francis R. Weber (1905-1987), who established Holy Cross Catholic Church for African Americans in 1935, envisioned a clinic on church property and established it together with a local group of African American leaders. Opening in July 1940, the two-story frame building on Concho Street with 20 beds was the city's first hospital to allow African American physicians to practice. Sister Celine Heitzman, M.D., one of the first Catholic nuns in the U.S. to become a doctor, became resident physician in 1942 and stayed for 24 years. The hospital had an integrated staff and sought to provide healthcare without regard to race, color, creed, or ability to pay.

In 1949, Holy Cross Hospital received with the help of Senator Lyndon Baines Johnson a grant of more than \$164,000 through the federal Hill-Burton Act (Hospital Survey and Construction Act) to build a new facility on E. 19th Street (later Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.), which opened on Jan. 7, 1951. Between 1951 and 1965, more than 4,000 babies were delivered at the hospital. With the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and desegregation of public facilities, the hospital transitioned into specialized cancer treatment. Later, Holy Cross Hospital expanded to create a state-of-the-art radiology treatment, sickle-cell anemia services and research center. Holy Cross became part of the Seton Hospital system in 1984 and closed in 1989.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 3/20/2023
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Travis County (Job #23TV08) Subject (Atlas 24002) UTM:
Location: Austin, 1601 Navasota Street

JACOB FONTAINE

Jacob (Jake) Fontaine (Fountain), born into slavery, was a notable early African American church and political organizer. Many details of his early life are unclear, with records showing his birthplace as Arkansas or Virginia in years 1808 or 1830. He was brought c. 1850 as a slave by Edward Fontaine, the rector for St. David's Episcopal Church. By 1864, Jacob was attending the Baptist Church of Austin (later renamed to First Baptist Church of Austin). At that time, the church had more black members than white members. In 1864, the white leadership allowed Fontaine to hold separate services for its black members. Three years later, Fontaine led eleven women and two men to found the city's first Baptist church for African Americans, which later came to be known as First Baptist Church (Colored). Concurrently, he participated in Republican politics, taught school, and advocated for voting rights.

In 1867, Fontaine and others met together to divide Texas into four districts, with each district founding an association to plant and serve churches in their boundaries. Fontaine became the first leader of the Travis County Association, later re-named St. John Regular Missionary Baptist Association. Through this effort, he founded and became the first pastor for at least five other churches: Mount Zion (Williamson Creek), 1873; Good Hope (Round Rock), 1874; Sweet Home (Clarksville), 1877; New Hope (Wheatville), 1887; and St. Stephen's (Watters Park), 1887).

From 1875-1889, Fontaine lived in a two-story building at the corner of 24th and Orange (San Gabriel) in the Wheatville community. There, he started the *Gold Dollar*, one of Austin's first black weekly newspapers in August 1876. In 1881-82, Fontaine advocated for establishing the University of Texas in Austin. He married Melvina ("Viney") and had four children: Melissa, Israel, Mary and George.

(1986, 2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC_sBB), 5/4/2023, ed 8/7/2024
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post
Travis County (Job #23TV04) Subject (Atlas 23947) UTM
Location: Austin, 105 W. 16th Street

LUTHER HALL

In 1934, Gethsemane Lutheran Church Pastor J.E. Chester called for a new Sunday school and Luther League facility. Dedicated on July 28, 1940, the design of contractor and church member Anton Edburg has a stepped parapet and rooflines, polychromatic brick, polished Cordova limestone and a cast stone Luther rose. The second floor held classrooms while a large open area on the first floor hosted WWII servicemen gatherings, rehearsals, concerts, dinners and other events. When the congregation moved in 1961, the State of Texas acquired the church and hall for state agency offices.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2023

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (AC) 10/16/2023, ed (BB) 11/10/23, (CTS) 9/27/24
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Travis County (Job #23TV07) Subject (Atlas 23967) UTM:
Location: Austin, 2011 Hamilton Ave

**RICHARD OVERTON
(1906-2018)**

Born in the Pleasant Valley community in Bastrop County to Gentry Overton Sr. (1877-1920) and Elizabeth "Lizzie" (Franklin) Overton Waters (1876-1939), Richard Arvin Overton gained notoriety as the oldest World War II veteran and living man in the United States. Richard moved to Travis County in early adulthood. He married his first wife, Novella Prince, on December 21, 1926, but soon after moved to east Austin.

On September 3, 1942, at Fort Sam Houston, Richard enlisted in the United States Army. He served in the all-black unit of the 1887th engineer aviation battalion, serving in the South Pacific, including in Pearl Harbor, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. The 1887th battalion was notable for clearing land to build "north field," a strategic airstrip on the island of Guam, which later became Andersen Air Force base. Overton left the army in 1945 as a technician fifth grade. Eventually, he earned the rank of corporal and received an expert rifle marksmanship badge, along with many other military awards.

He later married Wilma Galloway (1910-1988). The couple had no children. In 1948, they built a home in the College Heights subdivision in east Austin. Overton worked in a warehouse, and later, for the Texas Treasury Department as a courier. He retired in the 1970s. Overton continued to be a staple in his community. The early twenty first century, he was honored in the White House by the President as the oldest living World War II veteran. He died at the age of 112 and is buried at the Texas State Cemetery in Austin.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB) 1/5/2024
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Van Zandt County (Job #23VN01) Subject (Atlas 23897) UTM:
Location: Grand Saline, US 80

TEXAS SHORT LINE RAILWAY

Investors chartered the Texas Short Line Railway Company on February 1, 1901. Early directors came from across Texas and the United States: E.H. Coombs of Denison; J.B. Seeger, Rudolph Gunner and W.H. Van Wart, all of Dallas; Henry M. Strong of Battle Creek, Michigan; McGeorge Bundy of Grand Rapids, Michigan; and Charles L. Young of Jersey City, New Jersey.

The Texas Short Line was envisioned to connect the Texas & Pacific Railway at Grand Saline to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas line near the coal mines at Hoyt and Alba in Wood County. It was completed by September 8, 1902, when the first shipment out of Grand Saline carried five carloads of cotton bound for Greenville. Seeger and his associates owned the coal mines near Alba. F.R. Blount of New York City owned the salt mine at Grand Saline and was later board president, with John Mulholland of New York City the secretary and treasurer.

During its operation, the rail line provided passenger and freight service, with depots built at Grand Saline and Alba. The line was later extended to Hoyt. The lignite mines provided fuel for industry in the region, including the salt plant in Grand Saline. In 1918, the line hauled 66,000 tons of coal and lignite into grand saline, and for a time the salt company operated their own lignite mine. In August 1924 the short line shipped 3,000 cords of hickory wood, bound as far as Fort Worth and El Paso to be used by packing plants to smoke meats. By the late 1920s, cotton had become the line's principal tonnage. Development of the east Texas oil field in 1930 further reduced demand for lignite and coal. After years of declining freight and passenger use, the line was abandoned in 1959.

(2023)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 13.2
Texas Historical Commission
Quarterly Meeting
October 24-25, 2024

Consider Approval of Work Plan for 2026 Official Texas Historical Markers

Recommendations for 2026: For new historical markers to be considered for calendar year 2026, staff recommends application period dates of **March 1 – May 15, 2026**. This will allow sufficient time to evaluate applications before the July 2026 quarterly meeting. Staff recommends the following thematic priorities for 2026: **Science and Technology Topics; Agriculture; and Civil Rights Topics**. Topics addressing these themes will receive additional points when new applications are scored. Staff recommends approving and processing no more than **170** new applications and no more than **15** markers produced through the Undertold marker program (accumulated Marker Application Funds). The total of no more than **185** historical markers in calendar year 2026 shall proceed by the following work plan schedule:

INTERNAL THC DATES		EXTERNAL CHC/SPONSOR DATES	
Jan. 2026	Marker applications open on portal	Mar. 1 – May 15, 2026	Application period for new markers (due May 15 at 2 pm CDT)
Feb. 2026	Inform 2025 Undertold recipients	May 15, 2026	\$100 fee benefiting Undertold markers (postmarked due date)
Mar. 1 – May 31, 2026	Staff processes and scores all applications		
		May 17-31, 2026	Public comment period for new topics (posted on website)
		May 29, 2026	Final day to submit missing or deficient components
May 2026	RTHL Meeting with DOA staff and scoring meeting with DDs, Admin staff		
Jul. 2026	Commissioners review 2026 marker topics at quarterly meeting		
By Aug. 4, 2026	Staff sends out payment vouchers to recommended topics	Sep. 15, 2026	Marker fee due for all marker applications (postmarked due date)
Oct. 2026	Commissioners select application dates, priority themes and number of markers to be processed for 2028		
Oct. 2026 – Feb. 2027	Staff schedules workshops and webinars (as resources allow) on marker applications and other topics		
		Oct. 1 – Nov. 15, 2026	Application period for Undertold markers

Recommended motion (Committee): Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of staff recommendations for qualified Official Texas Historical Marker applications and adopt a work plan to complete no more than 185 new historical markers in calendar year 2026.

Recommended motion (Commission): Move to approve staff recommendations for qualified Official Texas Historical Marker applications and adopt a work plan to complete no more than 185 new historical markers in calendar year 2026.