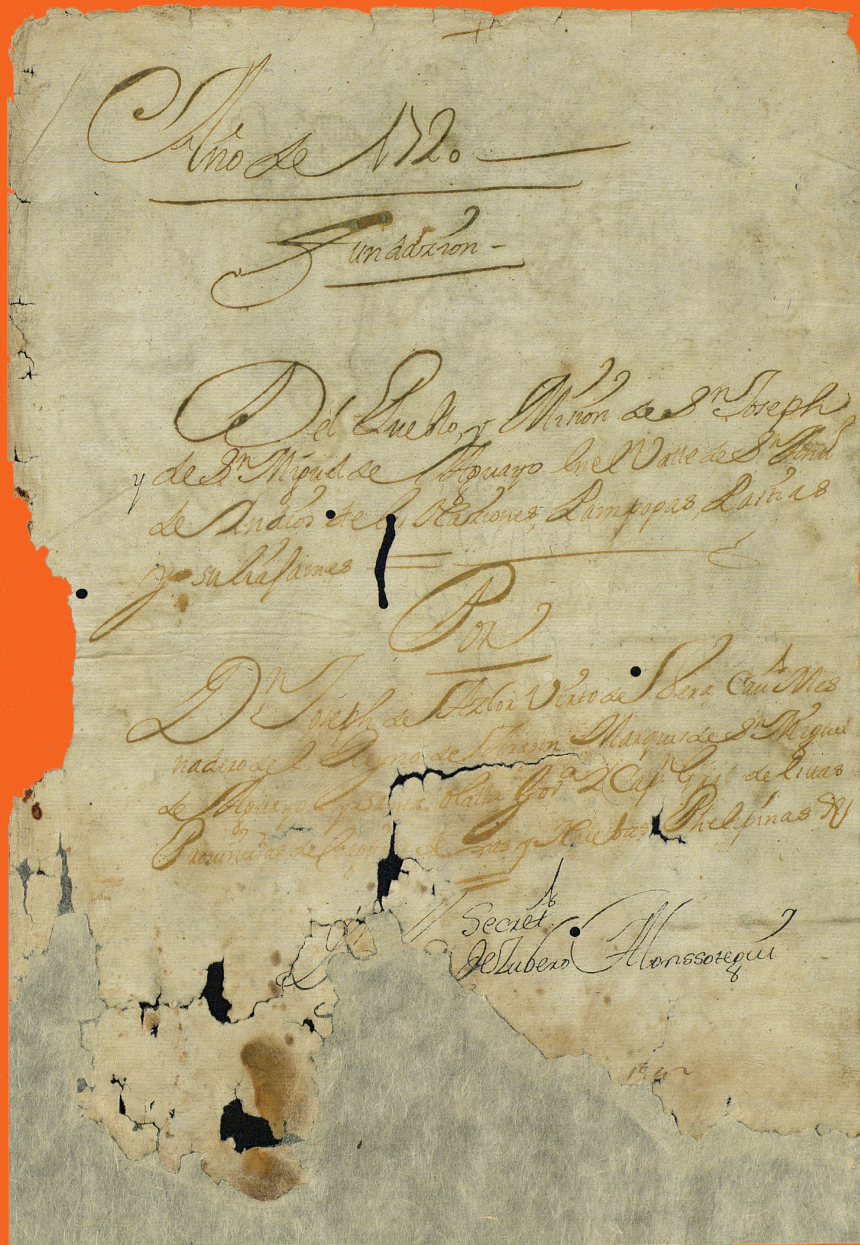


On The Old Pinta Trail with Hermann Lungkwitz

# TEXAS HERITAGE

A PUBLICATION OF THE TEXAS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION | EST. 1954 | \$5 ISSUE | Volume 2 2018



## THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE'S TREASURE TROVE OF TEXAS HISTORY

The Masterful Map Legacy  
of Eltea Armstrong

Spanish Collection Traces  
State Colonization



# TEXAS ART

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# TEXAS HERITAGE

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**By Brian A. Stauffer, Ph.D.**

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**Proofreaders,** Molly Brown and Donna B. Jones

**Production Designer,** Stacey Van Landingham

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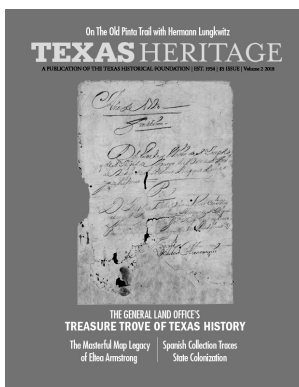
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### ON THE COVER

The cover page of the founding document for Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, 1720. From the Spanish Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas.



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# THF Surpasses \$1.6 Million in Grant Gifts

At its recent spring meeting, the Texas Historical Foundation board awarded grants to support the following projects:

- **Chandler Historical Museum, Inc.**, Chandler, will use THF funds to paint, with a mildew resistant product, the home of the late United States Senator (and native son) Ralph Yarborough. The politician's 1890's residence serves as a visitor complex, museum, and event center.

- **The Heritage Society**, Houston, received assistance for the documentary *Home Front: Texas in World War II*. The film will document how the influx of military bases and personnel transformed Texas from a predominately rural to an urban state.

- **Remember the Alamo Foundation**, San Antonio, won support for conservation of one of the seven original cannons from The Alamo. These represent a portion of the 21 pieces of artillery used at the 1836 battle. Since the cannons were returned to the site, between 1905 and the 1990s, no conservation plan has been in place.

Deadlines for upcoming 2018 grant proposal submissions, which are reviewed quarterly, are June 1 and September 1.

For additional information regarding recently funded projects and other THF programs and activities, visit [www.texashistoricalfoundation.org](http://www.texashistoricalfoundation.org).



## ▲ LAND HERITAGE INSTITUTE, SAN ANTONIO

From left: Texas Historical Foundation directors Bill Sibley, Kay Hinds, and Lewis Fisher, AIA, awarded a grant to Mark Oppelt, president, and Kathy Krnavek, vice president, of LHI. Funds will be used to replace portions of the historic Presnall Watson Homestead, shown above. Photograph courtesy of the Land Heritage Institute.



## ▲ WILSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, FLORESVILLE

THF board member Lewis Fisher, AIA, second from left, presented a check to help with the removal and disposal of compromised and potentially dangerous lath and plaster at the Jailhouse Museum. The building is one of the few remaining home/jail combined structures in Texas. Photograph courtesy of WCHS.



## ▲ TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, AUSTIN

THF Director Clark Wernecke, Ph.D., right, presented a grant to Frank de la Teja, Ph.D., of TSHA, to assist with the addition of more than 3,000 new articles to *The Handbook of Texas Women*. The project promotes a more inclusive and comprehensive history of Texas, recognizing the ways women have shaped the state's history. Photograph courtesy of TSHA.

## Gary Smith Named to Lead Summerlee Foundation

The Summerlee Foundation in Dallas, one of the largest funders of Texas history causes, has announced several leadership changes. John W. Crain will retire as president of the organization on June 30, 2018, and then become chairman of the board for a two-year term.

On July 1, Gary N. Smith, who has served as Texas history program officer for the Summerlee Foundation since 2015, will take over as president. Smith was previously the executive director of the Dallas Heritage Village and the McFaddin-Ward House in Beaumont.



Above: Texas Historical Foundation Director Kathy Myers was in Granbury following Texas Independence Day on March 2 and found the Hood County Courthouse still adorned with state flags. She sent this image and noted that people were taking family photographs at the location. Preserve Granbury, a local historical preservation organization, said the flags are installed a week before Texas Independence Day and remain standing through March 18, when the city celebrates the birth of its namesake Hiram B. Granbury, a general in the Civil War. Photograph courtesy of Kathy Myers.

## Editorial Volunteer Left Mark on Foundation Work



Elizabeth (Betty) Bailey Hall's sharp eye and deep knowledge of history and language enhanced THF's Texas HERITAGE magazine for almost 15 years. During that time, she served as volunteer proofreader for the publication.

THF and the editorial staff lost a true supporter when Hall passed away on



March 23 at the age of 97. She was a 1942 graduate of the University of Oklahoma and a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Mortar Board.


Hall's obituary noted her passionate interest in genealogy, which was ignited during a high school British history class. Starting with information gathered by her paternal grandfather, she spent the next 70 years researching, documenting, and sharing research on both sides of her own family and then traced her husband's lineage. With the advent of computers, she uploaded data on 8,000 relatives to the internet, furthering the work of other genealogists. Hall also published a 200-page family history, complete with photos and stories, for the benefit of future generations.

In 2005, Hall sat for an interview with Texas HERITAGE staff for an issue on World War II. She reminisced about volunteering for the American Red Cross, making sandwiches for soldiers while her husband served as a U.S. Army lieutenant at Red River Ordnance Training Center in Texarkana.

Hall is survived by three sons, their families, and a sister.

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**CONSERVING OUR  
ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE**

# A Historical Renaissance

By Bruce Elsom

I've never much ascribed to George Santayana's aphorism, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." Mostly because it assigns a much too fatalistic bent to my beloved history.

That said, I don't believe scorning history is without consequence either. Even if one lacks an appreciation for the high and low watermarks of mankind's ebb and flow, ignoring one's own past leaves a personal void—*persona infectus*. Whatever it is within us that drives the need for social bonds also, perhaps more quietly, desires ancestral bonds, too.

Don't take my word for it. Credence Research valued the direct-to-consumer genetic testing market at \$117 million last year, and that number is expected to reach \$611 million annually by 2026. That's roughly a 20 percent growth rate each year.

I find this exciting, not because I own stock in ancestry.com or a kilt company, but because those ethnic pie charts are not so much answers as they are invitations to a quest. And what starts as a solo sojourn more often than not gathers parents, children, siblings, and cousins along the way. Family projects are born and relationships to distant relatives are kindled. Social bonds form from ancestral ones.

Grass roots history is the most enriching kind for the individual and society because knowing one's precedent generations also allows context to be placed around their lives and times. We still may choose to judge our ancestors' acts and outcomes, but at least this is not done solely from the disengaged lens of current morals and values. Perhaps we are witnessing the first evidence of a historical renaissance.

Speaking of ancestral research, on occasion THF gets requests on its website from folks north of the Red or



east of the Sabine rivers saying they will be in Texas and asking for the best places to fill in the family scorecard. Of course, the Texas State Library and Archives is on the list, but most are surprised to learn that the Texas General Land Office is right there at the top, too.

The GLO was established by the Republic of Texas in 1836, making it the oldest state agency. The GLO's archives house more than 35 million documents and 45,000 maps that are relied upon by some of the state's preeminent historical researchers and organizations, including the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, the Sons of the Republic of Texas, Daughters of the American Revolution,

and others. An article in this issue by Brian Stauffer, Ph.D., *Tracing the Settlement of Texas: The GLO's Spanish Collection*, gives a taste of what is available at the General Land Office. And much more is online. So after reading his article, head to [www.glo.texas.gov](http://www.glo.texas.gov) and click "history" in the menu on the top. Just make sure you allow plenty of time because it's hard to step away.

Finally, I hope you enjoy this and every issue of Texas HERITAGE. Gene Krane, the editorial staff, and contributors spend countless hours every quarter turning out a publication of the first rate. Posthumously, THF wishes to express gratitude for the years of service that volunteer Betty Hall (see page five) gave to this organization as a proofreader. The Foundation's work was made better by her important contribution.

*Bruce Elsom is a sixth-generation Texan who traces his roots back to the Texas Revolution. He has enjoyed living in several areas of the state and currently resides in Houston. Send comments regarding this column to: THF, P. O. Box 50314, Austin, Texas 78763 or via email to [admin@texashistoricalfoundation.org](mailto:admin@texashistoricalfoundation.org).*

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The Texas Historical Foundation wishes to thank these generous supporters:

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Ann and Craig McDonald, Lubbock

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Robert Oliver, Cuero

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Eleanor Wright, Austin

New and renewing members are listed on page 22.

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In memory of Elizabeth (Betty) Hall  
Gene Krane and Jim Evans, Austin

In memory of J. Willis Johnson  
Vicki and John B. Meadows, Austin

In memory of Donald J. Malouf  
Gene Krane and Jim Evans, Austin

In memory of Dr. Sam Spangler  
Vicki and John B. Meadows, Austin

In memory of Jack R. Wahlquist  
Susan and Tom Doell, Dallas





# THE SPANISH COLLECTION



By Brian A. Stauffer, Ph.D.

*Covering the period from 1720 to 1836, the Spanish Collection at the Texas General Land Office (GLO) documents the efforts of Spain and Mexico to populate Texas. These land-grant programs were meant to lure settlers to the perilous frontier, develop a regional economy, and defend interior territory against Comanche raids and foreign incursions. These original records consist of approximately 20,000 documents and more than 200 bound volumes and rare books. Spanish and Mexican land titles, at the heart of the collection, still retain legal validity today, and the diverse array of related documentation remains a rich vein of historical material to be mined by historians, genealogists, surveyors, and land acquisition professionals.*

6

Abstract of claims in Stan County mentioned  
by Commissioners appointed under an Act of the Leg-  
islature entitled "An Act to provide for the investigation  
of land titles in certain Counties therein mentioned".  
Approved February 8<sup>th</sup> 1850.

---

Application No. 1.

Justo Garcia for Santos Moreno; applies for 4 sitios of land  
called "La Trinidad" originally granted to said Moreno by  
the State of Tamaulipas - possession in 1830. Grant issued in  
1836: Witnesses, Gregorio Luis and Trinidad Pina: Prove  
the occupation of the land, and that the same were held in  
good faith. For Pina's and testimony, see application No. 1.  
Confirmation recommended.

---

No. 2.

Guadalupe Guanda, applies for 4 sitios pasturals called  
"Palo Blanco" originally applied for by Martin Ramirez  
was surveyed and mapped and he occupied same until his death  
after which present applicant applied to the State of Tamaulipas  
for a title to himself and other heirs for said lands and obtained  
a second title to witnesses: Rafael Ramirez, Antonio Canales,  
and Jose M. Flori: all prove the occupation and cultivation  
of the land, from the year 1808 down to the present date. Therefore  
the same being held in good faith, is recommended for Confirmation.  
For testimony see application No. 2.

---

No. 3.

Justo Garcia agent for Guadalupe Guanda applies for 5  
sitios of land: Called "Cerro de Ramadero" or "Juli" originally  
granted to Juan Jose Guanda by the State of Tamaulipas.  
Witnesses: Antonio Canales, and Rafael Ramirez: Prove  
the possession in good faith from 1808 down to 1850; no dispute  
about title - For testimony, see application No. 3. The foregoing  
is recommended for Confirmation.

---

No. 4.

Manuel Garcia, for himself and other heirs applies for 4 sitios  
of land called "Las Sansas" originally granted to Antonio Lon-  
goni by the State of Tamaulipas. Witnesses: Apolencio de la  
Cruz and Martin Ramirez; prove that the same was granted and  
held in good faith and as such the Confirmation of  
same is recommended. For testimony see ap-  
plication No. 4. Stan County

---

## HISTORY OF THE COLLECTION

Spain and Mexico's colonization programs provided for the disposition of more than 26 million acres of Texas land to eligible colonists, a figure that corresponds to about 15 percent of the state's public domain. The two countries had different procedures for securing land grants, but both systems recorded each step in the process, generating an abundance of paperwork.

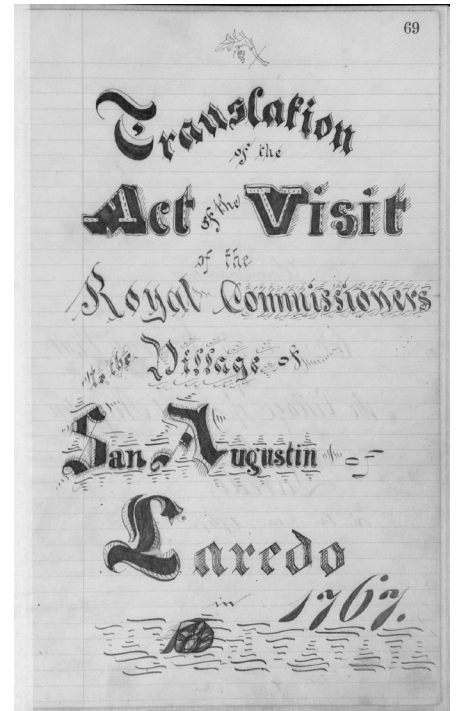
Following Texas independence in 1836, Spanish and Mexican titles became the legal bedrock for land administration for the new republic and later, the state. Founding leaders made the collection, organization, preservation, and translation of those documents a priority.

However, property records were widely dispersed. Some were kept in the archives of the *ayuntamientos* (municipal councils). Others were held by individual land commissioners appointed by the Mexican government to issue titles to settlers. Still others were among the personal papers of surveyors or *empresarios* (those responsible for colonizing and settling land), like

Stephen F. Austin and Green DeWitt.

Under these circumstances, the *Texas Consultation* (provisional government) closed all existing land offices and appointed agents to collect and safeguard the archives. The General Land Office was founded in 1836, and John P. Borden became the agency's first commissioner one year later. He began the daunting task of bringing all Spanish and Mexican land grant documentation together under one roof. The centralization process, however, was repeatedly beset by various obstacles—continuing hostilities with Mexico, shifting national boundaries, resentful empresarios, lack of funds, and the nearly deadly tug-of-war over custodianship during the Archives War of 1842,\* to name a few. Nevertheless, by 1850, Borden and his successors had rounded up most of the records of the empresario colonies and extracted relevant documents from municipal collections.

By that time, Texas had achieved statehood and won control of the disputed trans-Nueces (southern



Opposite page: The Bourland and Miller report consists of short entries for each South Texas land claim, including recommendations for either confirmation or rejection by the Texas Legislature. *Report of W. H. Bourland and James R. Miller, Commissioners to Investigate Land Titles West of the Nueces, 1850*, p.6. Original in color. This page: *Copy and Translation of Charter Visita General Granting Laredo Porciones, 1767*, p. 69. Original in color.

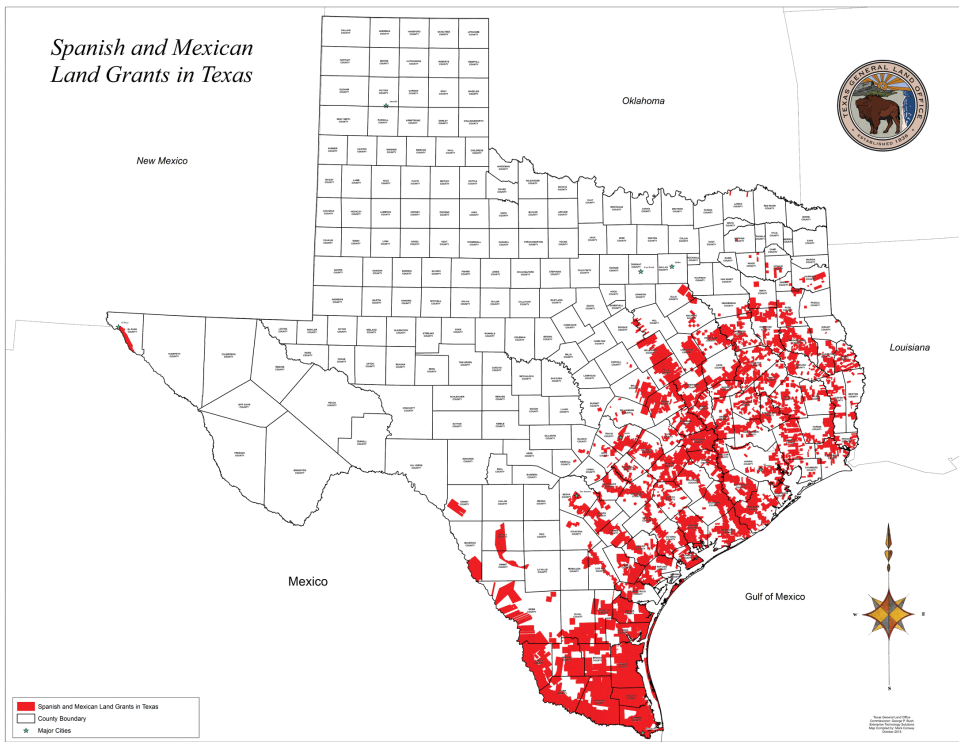
## A Legacy of Language: The Texas General Land Office's Spanish Translator

The position of Spanish translator has a storied history at the Texas General Land Office. Spanish and Mexican titles formed the basis of Texas' nascent land system after 1836, and the state agency needed an individual who was both fluent in Spanish and familiar with Mexican legal and political culture to incorporate the old system into the new one. Tasked with ordering, preserving, and translating the thousands of titles held by the

GLO, the Spanish translator was so important that the position was mandated by the Congress of the Republic of Texas in an 1837 act.

Today, Brian A. Stauffer, Ph.D., carries on this nearly 200-year legacy at the GLO. The duties of the translator have evolved significantly since 1837, and the position requires Stauffer to wear many different hats. He translates documents for patrons; acts as primary archival

caretaker of the Spanish Collection; answers reference questions from genealogists, historians, and representatives of oil and gas exploration companies; performs original research in the collection; authors publications on the history of Mexican and Spanish Texas; and curates exhibits featuring pre-1836 maps and documents. In short, the position has become a hybrid, combining the work of a translator, historian, and curator.



borderlands) with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildago, signed in 1848 after the Mexican-American War. To incorporate the conquered territory into the state's land system, the Legislature called for an investigation into South Texas land titles, which required obtaining copies and translations of Spanish-era records held in local repositories and Mexican archives. When these files were added to GLO holdings between the 1850s and 1880s, the Spanish Collection as it exists today was complete.

### SCOPE AND CONTENTS

These prized holdings encompass various discrete record groups: land grants, empresario contracts, registers, correspondence, government decrees, mission documents, applications, character certificates, registers, and field notes, among others. Most of the records are housed in acid-free folders or archival-quality boxes, but there also are bound materials—books in which officials such as surveyors, empresarios, and *alcaldes* (magistrates)

recorded their daily activities.

More than 4,000 Spanish and Mexican land titles were produced on special stamped paper and had the signatures of the grantee and public officials. The majority of titles held by the GLO were issued after Mexican independence when national and state laws greatly increased the scope and pace of Texas colonization. For various reasons, Spanish authorities distributed far less acreage, and consequently, there are only about 60 pre-1821 land grants for the B́exar, Bahía (Goliad), and Nacogdoches areas. These original deeds serve as a tangible reminder of the Hispanic imprint on the early settlement of the Lone Star State.

Among the GLO's Spanish-era holdings is a set of mission documents from the B́exar Archives. These include materials related to the founding of missions San Jośe, Purísima Concepción, San Francisco de la Espada, and San Juan Capistrano and secularization records explaining how mission lands were divided and allotted to inhabitants. Additionally, a cache

of correspondence sheds light on persistent land conflicts between Franciscan missionaries and Tejano ranchers during the 18th century.

The most renowned bound volumes in the Spanish Collection are Stephen F. Austin's *Register of Families*, in which the empresario kept track of settlers arriving in his colony, and the *Registro*, a 600-page compendium of hand-copied land records from his first colony. However, there are dozens of lesser-known volumes, including field notebooks carried by surveyors, a compilation of translated empresario contracts, and three books in which the minutes of San Felipe de Austin's municipal council were kept between 1828 and 1832.

The *Nacogdoches Copy Books* are another important resource for studying Mexican Texas. These bound registers list the outgoing correspondence of the *jefe político* (political chief) of Nacogdoches, an official appointed by the state governor to oversee a jurisdiction called a "department." The notations consist of short, numbered entries organized by date. The three volumes cover the period from August 1834 to December 1835, offering a window into the day-to-day business of a key official, as well as his unique vantage point on the momentous events of the mid-1830s.

Late-19th century holdings in the GLO archives are equally rich in detailing South Texas history. In 1850, James Miller and William Bourland were commissioners appointed by the state legislature to research land titles along the

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Above: More than 26 million acres of land were granted during the Spanish and Mexican periods. *Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in Texas*, Map #93755, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas.

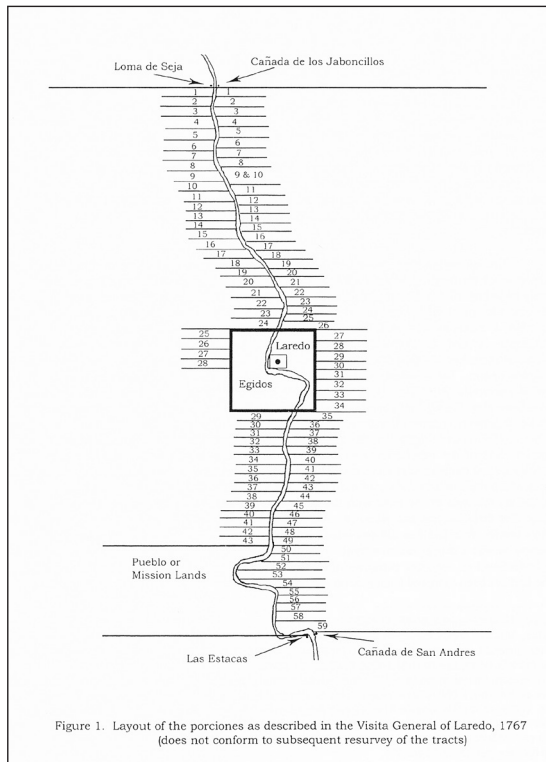
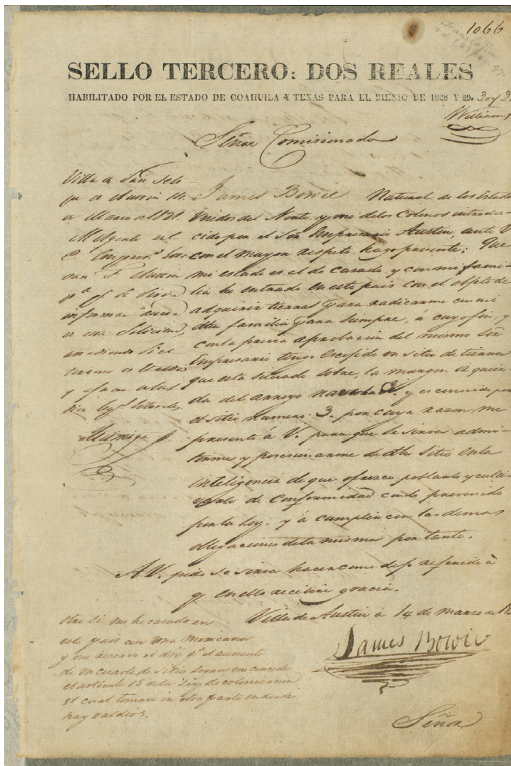


Figure 1. Layout of the porciones as described in the *Visita General of Laredo, 1767* (does not conform to subsequent resurvey of the tracts)

Far left: James Bowie's title to one league (4,428.4 acres) of land in present-day Colorado County. Mexican titles were recorded on special, revenue-generating stamped paper and included signatures of the grantee, land commissioner, empresario, and surveyor. *James Bowie Title*, April 20, 1831, Records of the Spanish Collection, Box 10, Folder 3, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas. Near left: Commissioners allotted the long, narrow tracts known as porciones, to the grantees of the five towns along the Rio Grande. Layout of the porciones, as described in the *Visita General of Laredo, 1767*, Map #94042, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas.

trans-Nueces border region in the aftermath of the Mexican-American War. They subsequently interviewed hundreds of Tejano grantees, as well as their heirs, extended family, and acquaintances, and used that testimony to make recommendations for the confirmation or rejection of land claims. The Bourland and Miller report contains brief summaries of the commissioners' findings for each of the land grants investigated.

Related to that documentation is the *Visita General*, a set of volumes transcribing and translating Spanish-period documents held in Mexican archives and completed during the 1870s. The books describe the work of the royal commission during an audit of the five *villas del norte* (Laredo, Revilla [Guerrero], Mier, Camargo, and Reynosa) along the Rio Grande from 1767 to 1768. At that time, auditors formally surveyed long, narrow land tracts, known as *porciones*, and allotted

them to founding families. The detailed information about each *porción* provides a key historical link to the earliest Spanish settlements in Texas. Additionally, both the *Visita General* and The Bourland and Miller report address the challenge and complexity of incorporating South Texas' century-old land grants into the state's system.

### FINDING AIDS

The General Land Office has made great strides in document collection, preservation, and organization since the agency's early days. Today, the records in the Spanish Collection are rigorously safeguarded and extensively catalogued. Most documents are kept on a special aisle in a temperature- and humidity-controlled vault. Originals are made available for study by patrons or for display in exhibits. Almost all materials have been scanned and are discoverable

via the GLO's online Land Grants Database and Map Store. These digital resources put the state's Spanish and Mexican history at the fingertips of anyone with an internet connection.

Behind this picture of modern archival sophistication and easy digital access, however, lies the story of early GLO land commissioners who did the seemingly impossible and assembled the most important collection of original records on the history of land distribution in Texas prior to 1836. ★

*Brian A. Stauffer, Ph.D., is the translator and curator of the Spanish Collection at the Texas General Land Office.*

\*The Archives War of 1842 was a dispute over an attempted move of the Republic of Texas archives from Austin to Houston. At the same time, Sam Houston was attempting to make Houston the capital of Texas.



# The Saga of Sam McCulloch

## A Free Black Man in the Republic of Texas

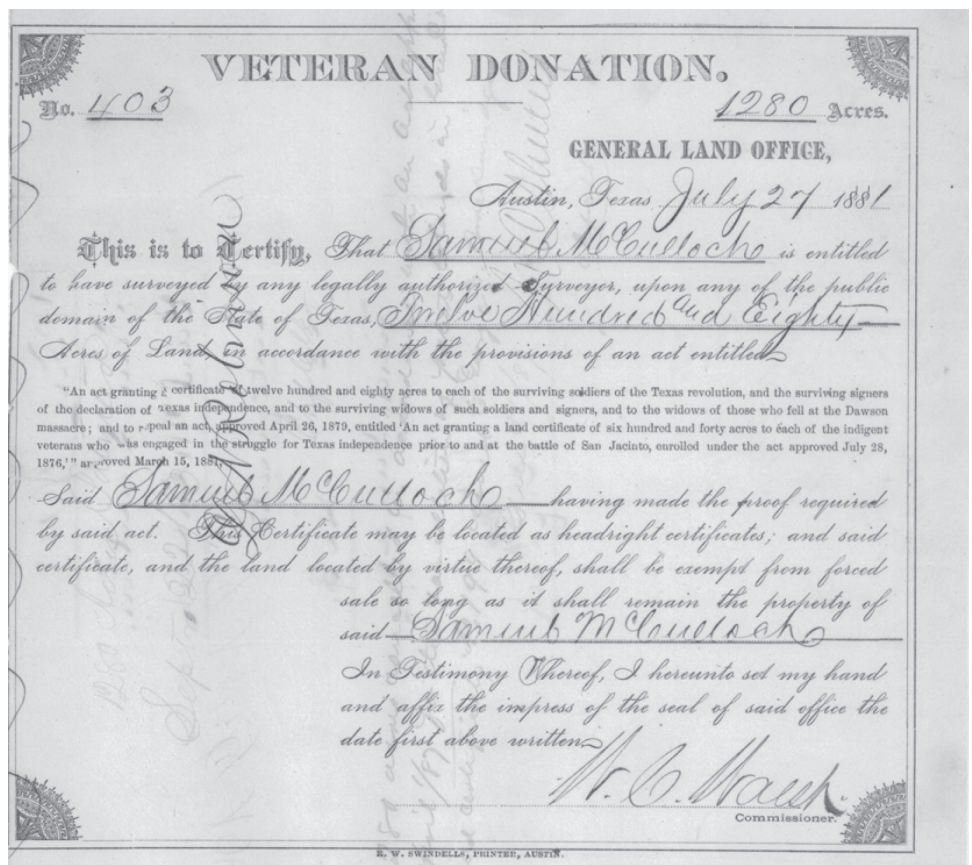
*A war hero, deprived of the privileges of citizenship, becomes a civil rights advocate.*

Samuel McCulloch, Jr., was born in South Carolina in 1810 and raised in Alabama. He was the child of a white father and an African-American mother, who is not mentioned in any official records.

In May 1835, McCulloch, along with his father and three younger sisters, moved to Texas. There, the young man and his siblings were considered free blacks. The family settled on the Lavaca River in what is now Jackson County in Southeast Texas.

Five months later, young McCulloch joined the Matagorda Volunteer Company to fight in the Texas Revolution. On October 9, two days short of his 25th birthday, the newly enlisted private and 50 other men attacked the Mexican Army garrison in Goliad. According to eyewitness testimony, McCulloch led the soldiers into the fort, becoming the first person wounded in Texas' bid for independence when he was struck by a musket ball in the right shoulder.

After the battle, the injured soldier was transported by wagon to his father's home to recuperate. In April



Above: In July 1881, Samuel McCulloch, veteran of the Texas Revolution, received a land grant for 1,280 acres. Image courtesy of the Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas.

1836, during the Runaway Scrape, he fled from that location to escape Santa Anna's advancing army. The musket ball remained in his shoulder until its removal in July of that year, nine months after the soldier was shot. The wound left McCulloch laid up for more than a year, and its effects plagued him for the rest of his life.

As a war veteran and a legal citizen prior to the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence, McCulloch was immediately eligible for land grants totaling thousands of acres. However, because of his African-American heritage, the newly founded Republic of Texas Legislature prohibited his rights to both land and citizenship. In July 1837, the soldier filed a special petition to that legislative body in which he pleaded his case, stating that he was being "deprived of the privileges of citizenship by reason of an unfortunate admixture of African blood...nor can he, without the beneficent action of Congress, receive the lands to which he was entitled under the Mexican government."

While he never acquired all the acreage that was his due, McCulloch achieved some success with his petition. On December 18, 1837, the Republic Legislature passed an act that made provisions for persons permanently disabled in the service of Texas. That law granted "a league and labor of land" (a league is 4,428.4 acres, and a labor is 177.1 acres) to anyone incapacitated by wounds received during the war. McCulloch was awarded a certificate for one league on April 11, 1838. Twelve years later, he sold the rights to one third of his land and claimed the remaining two thirds on property located southwest of San Antonio, near Van Orny.

The war veteran then became a farmer and rancher. McCulloch and his wife,\* who had married in 1837, raised their four sons on the land-grant property. Another hurdle to overcome, though, arose on the heels of the February 1840 Republic of Texas legislation mandating that all free black citizens leave the country within two years or be sold into slavery. Once again, McCulloch challenged his rights as a tenured Texan and war veteran. His petition for an exemption from the law for himself, his siblings, and another relative, was approved on November 9, 1840. The following day, a more expansive bill, the Ashworth Act, extended the umbrella of protection to all free blacks who were residing in Texas on the day of the Declaration of Independence.

McCulloch did not let his lingering war injury deter

him from further military service. He fought against Comanche Indians at the battle of Plum Creek in 1840 and was a spy for the Republic of Texas Army during the Mexican invasion of San Antonio in 1842.

In his later years, McCulloch continued to pursue his property rights as a veteran. In 1881, he applied for and received a land certificate under a state law granting 1,280 acres to each of the surviving soldiers of the Texas Revolution.

Samuel McCulloch, Jr., war hero and early civil rights advocate, died on November 2, 1893, at the age of 83.—*General Land Office Archives Staff*

\*McCulloch's marriage to a white woman was possible because laws preventing interracial marriage had not yet been passed.



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# THE STATE OF TEXAS County of Travis



## DEED OF Padre Island National Seashore

Know All Men By These Presents :  
Whereas under the terms and provisions  
of **Senate Bill 6, Acts of 1963**, of the  
**58<sup>th</sup> Legislature of the State of Texas**  
at the Regular Session thereof, the **School Land**  
**Board of the State of Texas** was authorized and  
directed forthwith to execute a deed of conveyance  
to the **United States of America**  
conveying all of the right, title, and interest of  
the **State of Texas** in the surface  
estate of the lands hereinafter described subject  
to certain limitations, exceptions, and reservations  
set forth in said act: Now, therefore,



# MASTER MAPMAKER

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## ELTEA ARMSTRONG

BY TEXAS GENERAL LAND OFFICE ARCHIVES STAFF

THE MOST PROLIFIC TEXAS GENERAL LAND OFFICE DRAFTSMAN OF THE 20th CENTURY WAS, IN FACT, A DRAFTSWOMAN. HER NAME WAS ELTEA BULEA (EPPRIGHT) ARMSTRONG, A TEXAS NATIVE BORN IN 1907.

Opposite page: First page of the deed, hand-lettered by Eltea Armstrong, donating Padre Island National Seashore to the United States, August 23, 1963. Courtesy of the Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas.



Al  
Brown



# A

Armstrong moved to Austin with her family when she was eight and was introduced to map drawing years later while taking a high school drafting class. She was motivated to succeed after being taunted by a male classmate who boldly proclaimed that no girl could complete drafting work as well as he. Taking this as a personal challenge, the young woman excelled in class assignments to such a degree that her teacher recommended her for a position at a local blueprint company, where she worked for several years.

Armstrong's state employment began at the State Reclamation Department in 1935. Four years later, that agency was absorbed by the General Land Office, and she was assigned the task of compiling and drawing new, up-to-date county maps, which comprise the backbone of the GLO map collection.

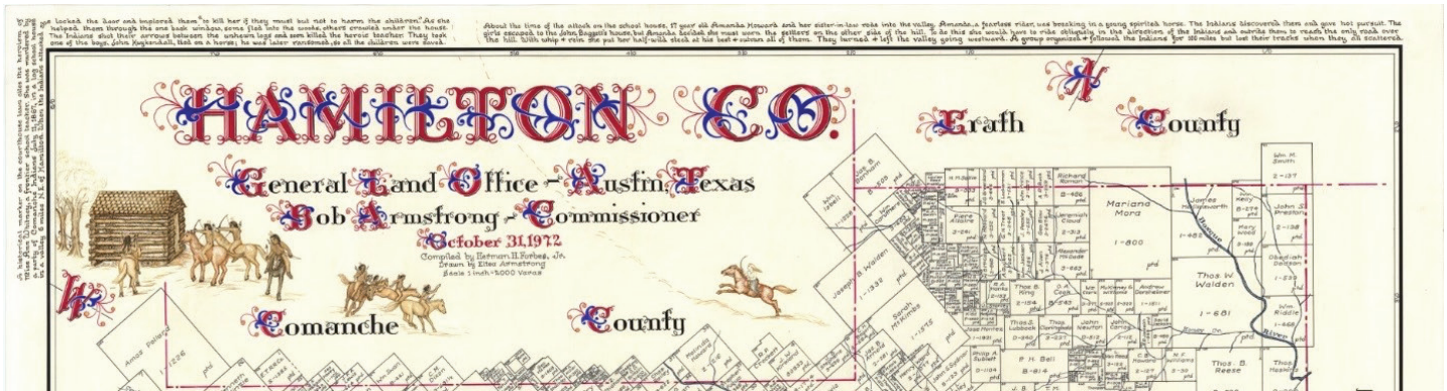
Creating these illustrations required an immense level of focus. The foundation for producing a county map began by reviewing the field notes for every previous county survey, as well as each related sketch and connecting line. The next step was studying any court judgments pertaining to original plotted boundaries. After a thorough examination, the drafter would meticulously draw, ink, and letter every discrete survey to scale to create a complete, functional map.

Astonishingly, during Armstrong's tenure, it was estimated that a single GLO county map took 900 working hours to complete. Fittingly, when asked about her job, she said:

*Drafting requires more patience than talent. Many very artistic people do not have the patience to do the detail work necessary for drafting. The scroll parchment is very hard to work on and certainly doesn't lend itself to correcting mistakes. The inking of the map lettering also requires a great amount of patience...*

One only has to review Armstrong's portfolio to recognize that she was being humble; her work is among the finest at the GLO. She is credited with creating 70 county maps during her 37 years of service, and all of those remain in use. Any survey edits are made on her original manuscripts, housed in the GLO map vault.

Opposite page: Group photo of the administration of Commissioner Bascom Giles at the GLO, undated. Eltea Armstrong is seen in the middle of the image. Courtesy of the Photograph Collection, Archives and Records, Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas. This page: [Detail] Presidential Seal, Eltea Armstrong, *Blanco County*, July 6, 1965, Map #73081, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas.



Above: [Detail] Eltea Armstrong, *Hamilton CO. [county]*, October 31, 1972, Map #73168, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas. Note the graphic detail depicting a young woman on horseback charging over the hill to warn others of the Comanche attack.

Armstrong's maps are easily identifiable by her specific style of artistic rendering. She favored a method known as *stippling*, a technique where ink is applied in dots to achieve both tone and texture. The application of varying amounts of ink in small dots results in depth of color and texture. Armstrong used this method almost exclusively for creative embellishments on the maps she drafted.

In addition to her skill as a traditional drafter, Armstrong was a passionate student of history. In preparation for her assignments, she immersed herself in the history of the county. Then, using that knowledge, she incorporated intricate drawings into the margins or *title block* (a section providing key information about the map). Many of her GLO works featured illustrations of battles along with brief descriptions of the scenes she created, highlighting her special interest in conflicts involving American Indians and Anglo settlers.

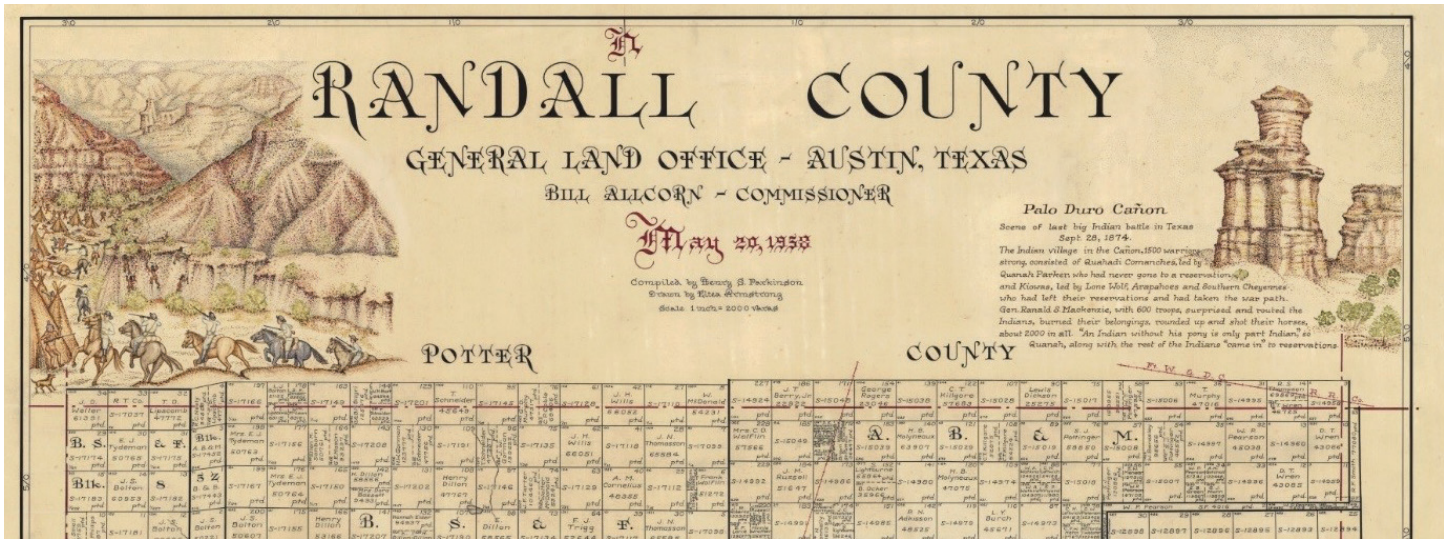
One such example of Armstrong's historical depictions can be seen on the map of Randall County (GLO Map #73269), which she drew in May 1958. This Panhandle location is the home of Palo Duro Canyon, which the drafter expertly represented on the map using *hachures*,

a technique indicating topography that employs small lines to give the illusion of elevation. Most GLO county maps do not reflect topography, but Armstrong felt this stunning canyon, created by the Prairie Dog Fork of the Red River, should be represented. In addition, the mapmaker drew a dramatic rendition of the Battle of Palo Duro Canyon, the last major American Indian conflict in Texas, which took place on September 28, 1874, as part of the Red River War. This artistic vignette of the skirmish adorns the top left of the map. In the upper right, Armstrong featured a *hoodoo*, the thin, tall spire of rock that is the hallmark of Palo Duro Canyon, along with a brief paragraph describing the battle.

Another case in point is her map of Hamilton County (GLO Map #73168), in North Central Texas, completed in October 1972. Armstrong chose to feature art representing the courage of two 19th-century women. Ann Whitney was a frontier educator who bravely held off a Comanche attack on the schoolhouse where she taught in 1867. She perished, but not until after helping every one of the students escape. Amanda Howard, a young woman breaking in a horse when the assault be-

gan, bravely rode through Comanche lines and over a hill to warn others of the raid. The mapmaker represented these events by drawing the school surrounded by Comanches and Howard on her horse ascending a steep hill. A brief description of the historic incident in the upper margins of the map accompanies the sketch.

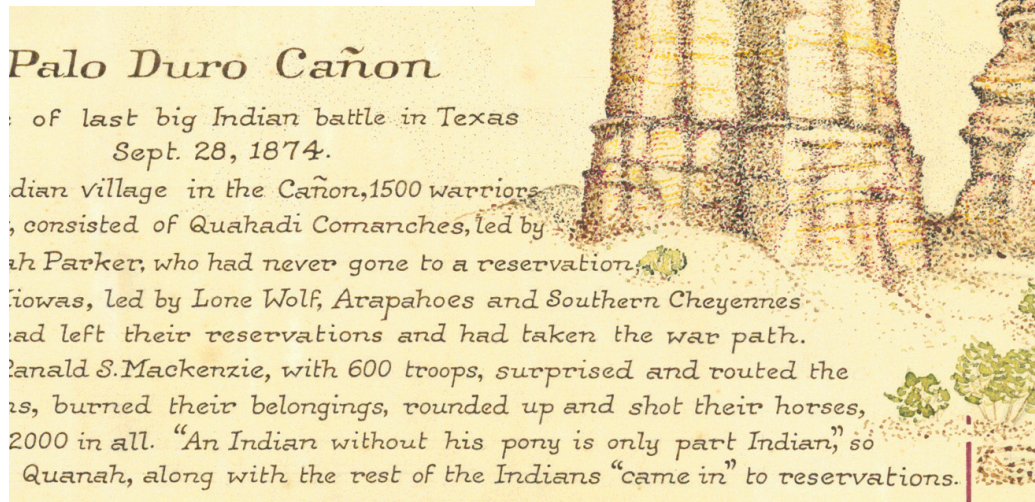
Armstrong's work also showcased her extreme attention to detail with lettering, a characteristic featured within each individual survey on maps she executed. The drafter took great pains to exercise uniformity of font size and alignment of lettering, contributing to a distinctive balance and cleanliness to her work. A talented calligrapher, Armstrong applied this skill liberally within many map title blocks, historical vignettes and narratives, and names of surrounding places. Because of her meticulous hand, she often was enlisted to work on non-map related business at the state agency, including two important—and beautiful—hand-lettered land documents. In 1963, she drafted the official deed conveying the Padre Island National Seashore, and four years later, she completed the formal title transferring land that became Guadalupe Mountains National Park.



As a student of history, Armstrong was keenly aware of the significance of contemporary events during her tenure and acknowledged these moments artistically as well. On her map of Houston County, she included the seal of West Point (The United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.). The insignia commemorated the date the map was drawn, June 6, 1944—better known as D-Day during World War II, when Allied forces invaded France. Additional significance can be attributed to the fact that the sons of Bascom Giles, Texas land commissioner at the time, participated in that invasion. In 1965, she included the Presidential Seal of the United States on her map of Blanco County to honor the region's most famous resident, Lyndon Baines Johnson.

After retiring from state service in 1972, Armstrong continued to indulge her artistic talents by drawing scrolls and lettering certificates for friends and acquaintances. During her lifetime, she made scrolls for many dignitaries, including President Manuel Ávila Camacho of Mexico; Governor Price Daniel of Texas; former Texas Land Commissioner Jerry Sadler; and even monarchs of foreign states, includ-

Above: [Detail] Eltea Armstrong, *Randall County*, May 20, 1958, Map #73269, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas. Below: Close-up of a hoodoo, a distinctive rock formation found in Palo Duro Canyon, from Armstrong's *Randall County* map. Note the stippling technique she used.



ing the Shah of Iran and the King and Queen of Greece.

Eltea Armstrong died in Austin on September 2, 1996, at the age of 88 and is buried in her native Caldwell County. Her legacy as one of the General Land Office's most capable and talented drafters lives on in the archive of maps she created—indisputable proof that her superior skills and inquisitive nature brought her

shoulder-to-shoulder with her male colleagues. ★

Reproductions of all of Eltea Armstrong's beautifully handcrafted maps are available for purchase at [www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#search](http://www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#search).

*Editor's Note: Drafter is the gender-neutral title for one who produces technical plans or drawings.*

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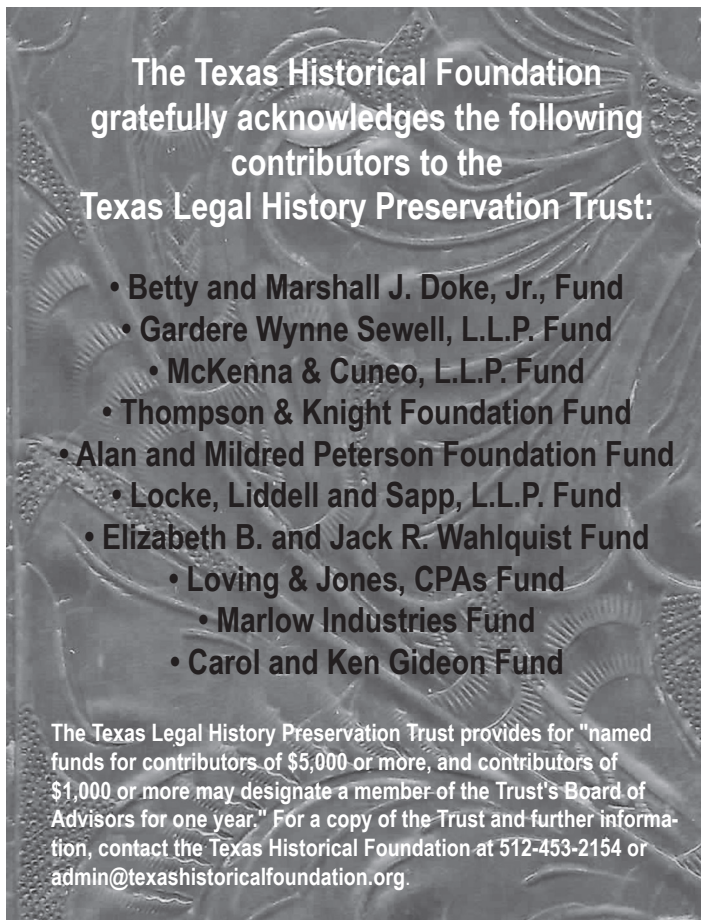
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Local histories often lack elements that make them relevant to audiences outside of the immediate area. Critics cite a tendency to include details such as dates and names without providing informative layering and context.

Graduate students in the Local and Community History class at Texas State University are taking steps to overcome this perception and strengthen the public educational value of their own interests in local history. They are learning new technologies and methodologies to breathe new life into old or familiar stories.

A prime example of the layering approach to local history is a new digital database offered by the Texas General Land Office. The GIS (Geographic Information Systems) Survey Land Lease-Viewer (<http://gisweb.glo.texas.gov/glomaps/index.html>) allows online researchers to locate the original owner of a land parcel by using current street addresses.

Recently, Buck Cole, the K-12 education and outreach coordinator for the GLO's Archives and Records Office, introduced the viewer system and other agency tools for historical research to the class. An alumnus of the Public History Program at Texas State, Cole demonstrated the value of using several collections and finding aids that help explore untold stories. Students are now incorporating those ideas into broader scopes of work, using diverse resources that include the Texas Historical Commission Historic Sites Atlas, an online collection of Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and Hays County Courthouse digital land records.

Without leaving the classroom, for example, students were able to historically connect the 2018 owners of the 1895 George Thomas and Sarah McGehee House in San Marcos—part of the Belvin

Street Historic District—to a 1930 Sanborn map. Going back another century, they found an 1831 Mexican land grant for the property given to Juan Martín de Veramendi.

For historians, landowners, history enthusiasts, and others eager to discover information about local properties, the GLO's newest research tool provides easy access to layers of the past that might otherwise go unexplored. This information deepens the dimensions of community stories and provides enhanced connections for a shared sense of place—all part of improved public history interpretations of old stories told anew.

*Authors Justin Ball, Haley Bryce, Jameson Worley, Jonathan E. Moseley, and Francisco Delgado are graduate students in the Public History Program at Texas State University in San Marcos.*

# On The Old Pinta Trail with Hermann Lungkwitz

## *German-American Artist and Texas Pioneer*

By Judy Tedford Deaton

*“And tell them of our going to Texas. The news from there is very favorable, and we are looking forward to a pleasant future.”*

March 17, 1851, Hermann Lungkwitz in a letter to his brother Adolph

Karl Friedrich Hermann Lungkwitz immigrated to Texas in 1850 with his extended family seeking refuge, reform, and democratic ideals. He was born in the German state of Saxony in 1813 and came of age during that country’s Romantic movement—a defiant response to political unrest and limited personal freedom.

In 1840, Lungkwitz enrolled in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts Dresden. As a student, he experienced nature firsthand during frequent alpine sketching trips. These forays helped him develop expert facility producing small, detailed, fine-line pencil landscape studies—skills he would use in his new life in Texas.

Political turmoil in his homeland, coupled with the Adelsverein Society’s\* vision of a new Germany on the Texas frontier founded on democratic ideals and economic promise, fueled the artist’s decision to emigrate. Joining him were his wife Elisabet and other family members, including brother-in-law and fellow painter Richard Petri. The party arrived in New York, and following a short stay in Virginia, traveled by steamboat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. From there, they sailed to Galveston and then to the coastal German settlement of Indianola. After an overland trip by ox-drawn wagons, the group arrived in New Braunfels, where they were joined by Lungkwitz’s brother Adolph.

In 1852, the three men purchased a 320-acre farm on the Pedernales River near Fredericksburg for \$400. Four years later, future Texas politician Jacob Kuechler married Petri’s sister and became part of the communal agricultural operation. Unfortunately, the business did not provide sufficient income for the growing family, even with sales of lithographs and oil paintings by the



two artist-farmers; contract work on theatrical stage sets; and other odd jobs, including experimental photography.

The Civil War further darkened Lungkwitz’s prospects when Texas seceded from the Union in 1861. The artist, like most German-Texans who opposed slavery, refused allegiance to the Confederacy, and soon moved his family to San Antonio for safety. There, in 1866, he became



a partner in a photography studio advertising portraits “executed in the style of art.”

About that time, the Texas General Land Office Photographic Bureau began using large-format cameras to make multiple copies of drawings, documents, and maps. In 1870, family member and surveyor Jacob Kuechler, was named commissioner of the GLO. Lungkwitz became the official agency photographer, necessitating a move to Austin. When that stint ended after four years, he returned to painting, augmenting his income by teaching at the German-American School for Boys, a private academy founded by his son-in-law Jacob Bickler. The 1880 death of Lungkwitz’s wife and the independence of his children relieved him of pressing financial obligations. Until his death in 1891, he traveled frequently between the homes of his married daughters and at the invitation of state dignitaries.

James Patrick McGuire, in his book *Hermann Lungkwitz, Romantic Landscapist on the Texas Frontier*, affirms that the artist endowed his adopted state with the first historically and artistically important landscapes. The author’s observation that Lungkwitz’s paintings are visual documentation as well as fine art is evident in the 1857 painting *The Old Pinta Crossing on the Guadalupe*. The scene depicts a lone American Indian on horseback crossing the Guadalupe River near Sisterdale on the Old Pinta Trail, a historic path in Central Texas traveled by indigenous tribes, explorers, soldiers, and German immigrants who settled the state’s Hill Country. The subject can also be seen as a symbolic reference to his brother-in-law and fellow artist, Richard Petri, an accomplished portraitist, who drowned in the Guadalupe River the same year this painting was completed.

Hermann Lungkwitz captured the Hill Country he knew and loved, interpreting it in the German Romantic style of his youth. The paintings, prints, drawings, and photographs he produced continue to be of interest to historians as unique, eyewitness records of 19th-century life on the Texas frontier.

*Judy Tedford Deaton is chief curator and director of exhibitions and collections at The Grace Museum in Abilene.*



\* The Adelsverein, provisionally organized on April 20, 1842, by 21 German noblemen at Biebrich on the Rhine, represented a significant effort to establish a new Germany on Texas soil by means of an organized mass emigration. Excerpted from *The Handbook of Texas*.

Opposite page: *Portrait of Hermann Lungkwitz*, circa 1851, Friedrich Richard Petri, oil on canvas, 23.75 x 20 inches, Friends of the Texas Governor’s Mansion, Austin. Printed with permission.

This page: *The Old Pinta Crossing on the Guadalupe*, 1857, Hermann Lungkwitz, oil on canvas, 22 x 16 inches, The Bobbie and John L. Nau Collection. Printed with permission.

SPOTLIGHTING THE HOLDINGS  
OF THE INSTITUTION MEMBERS

— *El Paso Museum of History, El Paso* —

An entry in the El Paso Pioneer Association’s Minutes Book, dated May 1911, describes one of its holdings as “part of the doors of the original Mission built in Ysleta, about 12 miles below El Paso, about the year 1530.” In 1993, the El Paso Museum of History (EPMH) acquired a frame and panel cedar wood door from this collection. The label read: “This is one of the doors of the first Ysleta Mission which was constructed about 1682. Loan: EPPA.” So began the mystery.

Notwithstanding the discrepancy in dates, El Paso Pioneer Association has credibly collected artifacts since 1904. In 2012, EPMH supporters donated funding for a basic conservation of the architectural pieces. That involved disassembling the door, removing previous repairs, cleaning, reassembling, and fitting it into a

custom-built exhibition case. Following conservation, however, the question remains as to whether the museum has the original door to the first Ysleta Mission.

The complex history of the mission, which does not begin until long after 1530, makes confirmation of the door’s origin more challenging. In 1680, refugees from the Pueblo Revolt (an uprising of most of the indigenous Pueblo people against the Spanish colonizers in present-day New Mexico) relocated downriver from the Guadalupe Mission in Texas. Tigua Indians from New Mexico’s Isleta Pueblo went into camp at San Antonio de la Ysleta del Sur. What was possibly the first Catholic mass held in Texas was celebrated here on October 12, 1680.

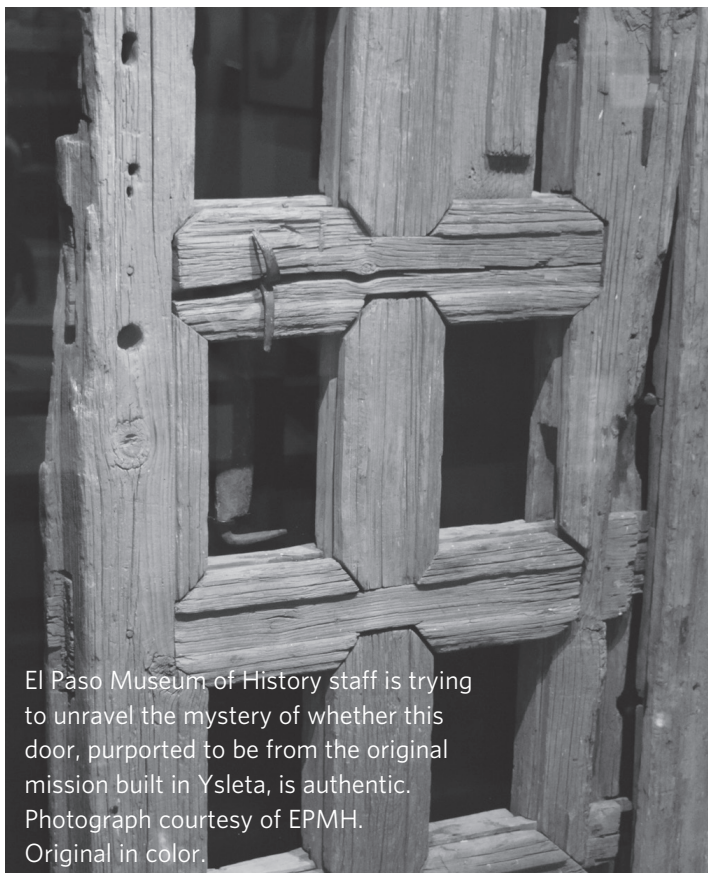
Two years later, an unsuccessful military expedition into New Mexico returned with more Tigua Indians. The mission of Corpus Christi de la Ysleta del Sur was established for that tribe in 1682. However, a famine in the winter of 1683 to 1684 led to an uprising, and the neighboring presidio and communities, including Ysleta, moved closer to Guadalupe Mission.

After this relocation, an adobe mission was built in 1691, but destroyed during a flood circa 1740. A replacement was built on higher ground south of the ruined church. Although damaged by another flood in 1829 and burned to its walls in 1907, the Ysleta Mission has continuously functioned at that site since 1744.

The style of the door frame and panel now housed at the El Paso Museum of History was popular in Europe during the late-17th century and could have been part of the original Ysleta church. Photographs show similar doors on the Mission Church at New Mexico’s Santo Domingo Pueblo, destroyed by a flood in 1886.

The mystery, however, remains. Did the EPMH door come from the Ysleta Mission, and if so, which church? The provenance of the piece still is uncertain, and the search to confirm its original location continues.

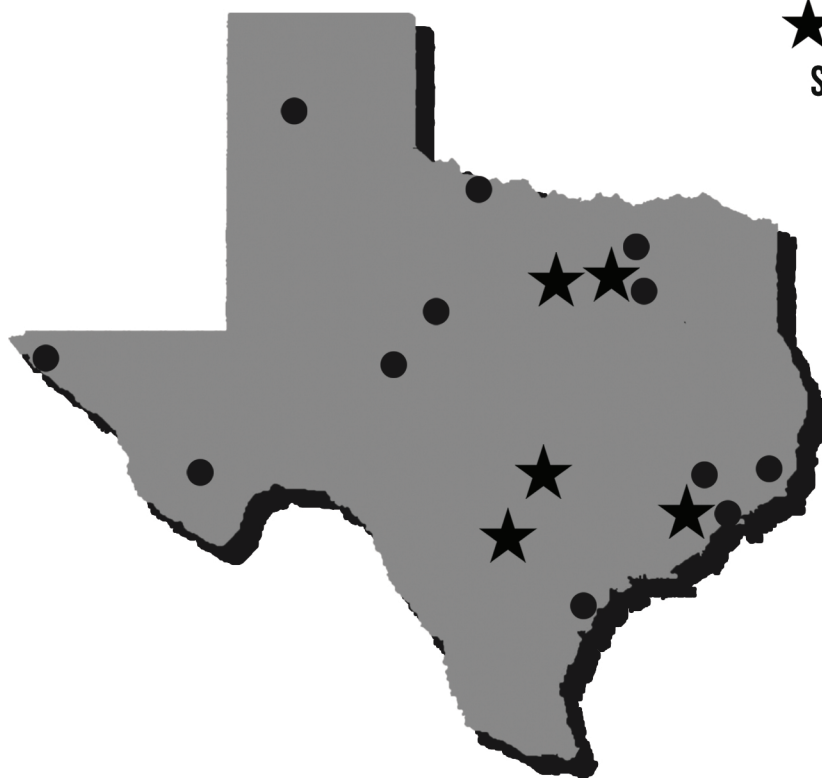
*Barbara Angus is senior curator at the El Paso Museum of History. Find out more about EPMH by visiting <https://history.elpasotexas.gov>.*



El Paso Museum of History staff is trying to unravel the mystery of whether this door, purported to be from the original mission built in Ysleta, is authentic. Photograph courtesy of EPMH. Original in color.

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## A Frenchman’s Exploration of Spanish Texas and Mexico



Above: Pierre Marie François de Pagès, *Carte d'une partie de l'Amérique Séptentrionale, qui contient partie de la Nle. Espagne, et de la Louisiane*, Paris, 1782, Map #94906, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, General Land Office, Austin, Texas.

In 1767, with New World hostilities between France and Spain cooling and the end of the Seven Years' War, Pierre Marie François de Pagès, a French Navy officer, author, and scientist, began a journey across Spanish Texas and Mexico. He traveled by horse, mule, and sometimes on foot.

The highly detailed map traces his route with a dashed and dotted black line from the mouth of the Mississippi, through Texas, and eventually to Acapulco. It appeared in his *Voyages Autour Du Monde*

(Travels Around the World), released in 1782, 15 years after he left the Navy.

In the illustration's upper left corner, the translated title reads, "Map of a Part of North America, which contains part of New Spain, and Louisiana. To serve for world tour travels and to both poles, made by Mr. de Pagès, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Captain of the King's Ships, and Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences."

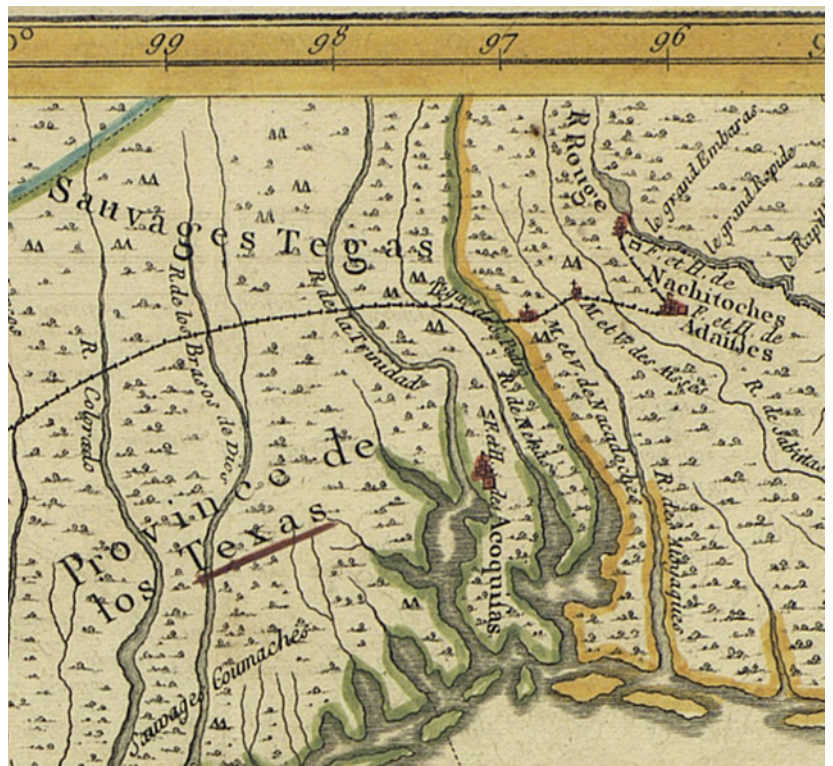
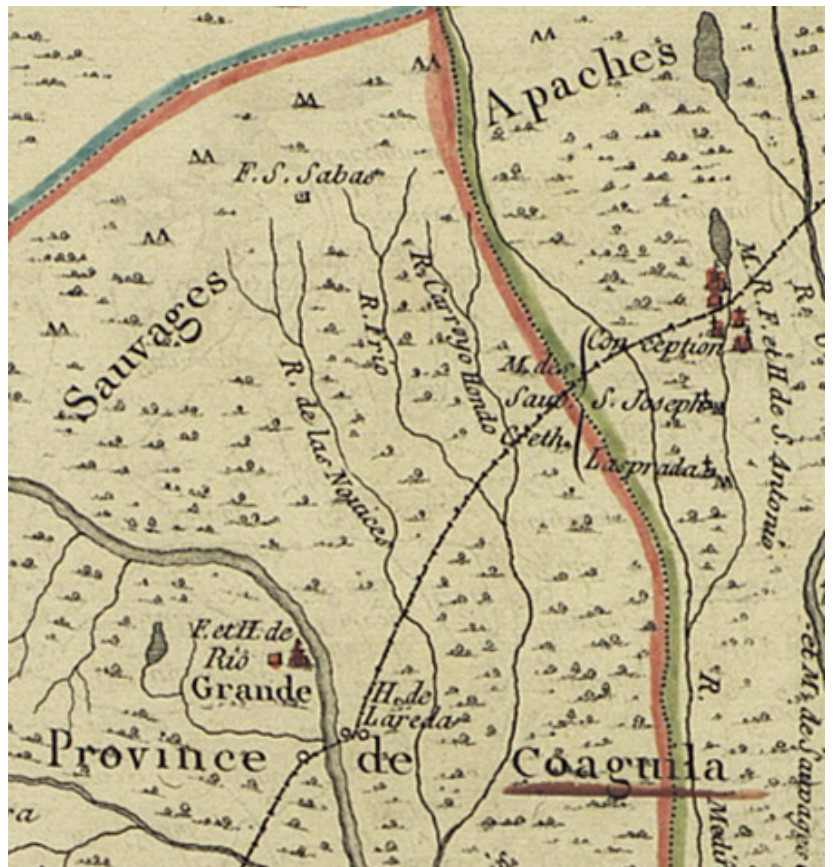
A key in the lower right corner notes that small

buildings with crosses on their roofs represent missions, of which four are shown: San Antonio de Valero, Concepción, San José, and Espada. Traditional dwellings, represented by small squares that are similarly marked, indicate American Indian villages with a Spanish missionary presence. That same symbol without a cross shows the unconverted villages located in lands claimed by the Apache to the west, the Caddo tribe Tejas in the northeast, and the Comanche in the southeast near the Gulf Coast. Just off the east bank of the Guadalupe River are houses; a fortification; and another mission, Fort and Settlement of La Bahía Espiritu Santo and the Catholic Mission of the Savages.

Political jurisdiction names and some major cities are underlined in red, and each state boundary is outlined with a distinct color. The drawing also illustrates geographic features, including inlets along the Gulf Coast, rivers, vegetation in the form of small bushes or trees, and mountain ranges in the southwestern portion of present-day Mexico.

De Pagès traveled west from Los Adaes to Nacogdoches and then by the San Antonio missions. He described “noble forests” and the “unrestrained freedom” of the plains and called the region between the Colorado and San Antonio rivers “one of the most beautiful in the world.” When he left San Antonio, he crossed the Nueces River and visited the young settlement of Laredo before continuing south through Central Mexico to the port of Acapulco.

Though de Pagès was not always enthusiastic about what he saw and experienced, his account was an invaluable contribution to understanding the area he mapped. As the territorial war between France and Spain concluded and cultural and political divides were mended, he had the opportunity to explore land few Europeans had traversed at that time—the great expanse of what eventually would become Texas. The knowledge and familiarity he gained introduced the southern portion of North America to the Old World—forming a connection that likely inspired future generations of Europeans to immigrate to Texas.—*Brandice Nelson, Texas General Land Office map curator*



This page: Detail from map on opposite page. Top: Pierre de Pagès briefly visited the missions San Antonio de Valero (noted on the map as S. Antonio) and found the Spanish treatment of the American Indians in the area harsh. Below: The mapmaker expressed concern about visiting Los Adaes (shown here as Adaisse) because of its importance as a Spanish outpost. As a Frenchman, he was unsure of the welcome he would receive. Images courtesy of the Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas.

# TEXAS HISTORICAL MUSEUMS

## CENTRAL

### ANDERSON MILL MUSEUM AND GRIST MILL

13974 F.M. 2769, Volente 78641;  
512-258-2613; Open 2-5 on the fourth  
Sunday of each month March-Oct, or  
special tours by appointment;  
[www.volente.org/amgc](http://www.volente.org/amgc)

BRISCOE WESTERN ART MUSEUM  
210 W. Market St., San Antonio 78205;  
210-299-4499; Tues-Sun 10-5;  
[www.briscoemuseum.org](http://www.briscoemuseum.org)

### BURTON HERITAGE SOCIETY/ RAILROAD DEPOT

507 N. Railroad St., Burton 77835;  
979-353-0050; Tours by appointment;  
[www.burtonheritagesociety.org](http://www.burtonheritagesociety.org)

### CAMP HEARNE MUSEUM

12424 Camp Hearne Rd., Hearne 77859;  
979-814-0733; Wed-Sat 11-4;  
[www.camphearne.com](http://www.camphearne.com)

### FORT MARTIN SCOTT

1606 E. Main St., Fredericksburg 78624;  
830-217-3200; Thurs-Mon 10-5;  
[www.ftmartinscott.org](http://www.ftmartinscott.org)

### FORT MASON

204 W. Spruce St., Mason, 76856;  
Open year round; [www.masontxcoc.com/attractions-recreation/fort-mason](http://www.masontxcoc.com/attractions-recreation/fort-mason)

### FRONTIER TIMES MUSEUM

510 13th St., Bandera 78003;  
830-796-3864; Mon-Sat 10-4:30;  
[www.frontiertimesmuseum.com](http://www.frontiertimesmuseum.com)

### MOODY MUSEUM

114 W. Ninth St., Taylor 76574;  
512-352-3463; Fri and Sun 2-5 or by  
reservation; [www.moodymuseum.com](http://www.moodymuseum.com)

### PIONEER VILLAGE LIVING HISTORY CTR.

2122 N. St. Joseph, Gonzales 78629;  
830-672-2157; Tues-Sun 1-5;  
[www.thepioneervillage.vpweb.com](http://www.thepioneervillage.vpweb.com)

### PRESIDIO DE SAN SABÁ

191 Presidio Rd., Menard 76859;  
Daily 8-5; [www.presidiodesansaba.org](http://www.presidiodesansaba.org)

### STAR OF THE REPUBLIC MUSEUM

23200 Park Road 12, Washington  
77880; 936-878-2461; Sun-Sat 10-5;  
[www.starmuseum.org](http://www.starmuseum.org)

### TEXAS HERITAGE MUSEUM

112 Lamar Dr., Hillsboro 76645;  
254-659-7500; Mon-Thurs 8-4:30,  
Friday 8-4; Research Center hours,  
Mon-Fri 9-1;  
[www.hillcollege.edu/museum](http://www.hillcollege.edu/museum)

### TEXAS WENDISH HERITAGE MUSEUM

1011 County Road 212, Giddings 78942;  
979-366-2441; Tues-Sun 1-5;  
[www.texaswendish.org](http://www.texaswendish.org)

### VILLA FINALE AND VILLA FINALE VISITOR CENTER

401 King William, San Antonio 78204;  
210-223-9800; Tues 12-4, Wed-Sat  
9:30-4; [www.VillaFinale.org](http://www.VillaFinale.org)

### THE WITTLIFF COLLECTIONS,

TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY  
601 University Dr., San Marcos 78666;  
512-245-2313; Hours vary, call ahead;  
[www.thewittliffcollections.txstate.edu](http://www.thewittliffcollections.txstate.edu)

## EAST

### CHANDLER HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM

721 Hwy. 31 East, Chandler 75758;  
903-849-2243; Wed-Sat 1-4;  
[www.chandlertx.com/  
index.aspx?NID=542](http://www.chandlertx.com/index.aspx?NID=542)

### HERITAGE MUSEUM OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

1506 I-45 North, Conroe 77305;  
936-539-6873; Wed-Sat 9-4;  
[www.heritagemuseum.us](http://www.heritagemuseum.us)

### THE HISTORY CENTER

102 N. Temple, Diboll 75941;  
936-829-3453; Mon-Fri 8-5, Sat 9-1;  
[www.thehistorycenteronline.com](http://www.thehistorycenteronline.com)

### MCFADDIN-WARD HOUSE

1906 Calder St., Beaumont 77701;  
409-832-2134; Tues-Sat 10-11:30,  
Sun 1-3; [www.mcfaddin-ward.org](http://www.mcfaddin-ward.org)

### MUSEUM OF HARDIN COUNTY

830 S. Maple St., Kountze 77625;  
409-246-8434 or 409-755-7313;  
Wed 10-1 or by reservation

### STONE FORT MUSEUM

1808 Alumni Dr. North, Nacogdoches  
75961; 936-468-2408; Tues-Sat 9-5,  
Sun 1-5; [www.sfasu.edu/stonefort/](http://www.sfasu.edu/stonefort/)

### RUTHERFORD B. H. YATES MUSEUM

Andrews St. and Wilson St., Houston  
77019; 713-739-0163; Mon-Fri 9-4;  
[www.rbhy.org](http://www.rbhy.org)

### TEXAS FORESTRY MUSEUM

1905 Atkinson Dr., Lufkin 75901;  
936-632-9535; Mon-Sat 10-5;  
[www.treetexas.com](http://www.treetexas.com)

## NORTH

### AMON CARTER MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART

3501 Camp Bowie Blvd., Fort Worth  
76107; 817-738-9133; Tues-Sat 10-5,  
Thurs 10-8, Sun 12-5;  
[www.cartermuseum.org](http://www.cartermuseum.org)

### COMMERCE PUBLIC LIBRARY

1210 Park St., Commerce 75428;  
903-886-6858; Mon, Wed, Fri 10-5,  
Tues 10-6, Thurs 10-8, Sat 9-12;  
[www.commercepubliclibrary.org](http://www.commercepubliclibrary.org)

### DALLAS JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

7900 Northaven Rd., Dallas 75230;  
214-239-7120; Mon-Fri 9-5;  
[www.djhs.org](http://www.djhs.org)

### EASTLAND COUNTY MUSEUM

114 S. Seaman St., Eastland 76448;  
254-631-0437; Thurs-Sat 10-2;  
[www.eastlandcountymuseum.com](http://www.eastlandcountymuseum.com)

### FARMERS BRANCH HISTORICAL PARK

2540 Farmers Branch Ln., Farmers  
Branch 75234; 972-406-0184;  
Mon-Fri 8-6, Sat-Sun 12-6;  
[www.fbhistoricalpark.com](http://www.fbhistoricalpark.com)

### GRAPEVINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

206 W. Hudgins St., Grapevine 76051;  
817-410-3526; Tue-Sat 10-4,  
Sun 1-4;  
[www.grapevinehistory.weebly.com](http://www.grapevinehistory.weebly.com)

### HISTORIC FORT WORTH, INC.

1110 Penn St., Fort Worth 76102;  
817-336-2344; Two historic properties:  
McFarland House and Thistle Hill;  
Individual/group tours Wed-Fri 11-2,  
Sun 1-3; [www.historicfortworth.org](http://www.historicfortworth.org)

**Join as a THF institution  
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**HISTORIC WACO FOUNDATION MUSEUMS**

810 S. Fourth St., Waco 76706; 254-753-5166; Four historic houses: Earle Napier Kinnard, East Terrace, Fort House, and McCulloch; Tues-Fri 11-3, Sat-Sun 2-5; [www.historicwaco.org](http://www.historicwaco.org)

**JEFFERSON HISTORICAL MUSEUM**  
232 W. Austin, Jefferson 75657; 930-665-2775; Mon-Fri 9:30-4:30; [www.jeffersonmuseum.com](http://www.jeffersonmuseum.com)

**LAYLAND MUSEUM**  
201 N. Caddo, Cleburne 76033; 817-645-0940; Tues-Fri 10-5, Sat 10-4; [www.ci.cleburne.tx.us/museum.aspx](http://www.ci.cleburne.tx.us/museum.aspx)

**MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN RAILROAD**  
6455 Page St., Frisco 75034; 214-428-0101; Wed-Sat 10-5, Sun 1-5; [www.museumoftheamericanrailroad.org](http://www.museumoftheamericanrailroad.org)

**NELSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY**  
1200 Sycamore St., Waxahachie 75165; 972-825-4761; Mon-Fri 7:30 a.m.-11 p.m., Sat 11-10; [www.jmrl.org/br-nelson.htm](http://www.jmrl.org/br-nelson.htm)

**STEPHENVILLE HISTORICAL HOUSE MUSEUM**  
525 E. Washington St., Stephenville 76401; 254-965-5880; Open daily; Guided tours Tues-Sat 10-5, Sun 1-5; [www.stephenvillemuseum.org](http://www.stephenvillemuseum.org)

**TALES 'N' TRAILS MUSEUM**  
1522 E. Highway 82, Nocona 76255; 940-825-5330; Mon-Sat 10-5; [www.talesntrails.org](http://www.talesntrails.org)

**THE NATIONAL VIETNAM WAR MUSEUM**  
12685 Mineral Wells Highway, Weatherford 76086; 940-325-4003; Mon-Wed and Fri-Sun 9-1; [www.nationalvnwarmuseum.org](http://www.nationalvnwarmuseum.org)

**THE SIXTH FLOOR MUSEUM AT DEALEY PLAZA**  
411 Elm St., Dallas 75202; 214-767-6660; Mon 12-6, Tues-Sun 10-6; [www.jfk.org](http://www.jfk.org)

**WISE COUNTY HERITAGE MUSEUM**  
1602 S. Trinity, Decatur 76234; 940-627-5586; Mon-Sat 10-3; [www.wisehistory.com](http://www.wisehistory.com)

**PANHANDLE**

**PANHANDLE-PLAINS HISTORICAL MUSEUM**  
2503 Fourth Ave., Canyon 79015; 806-651-2244; Mon-Sat 9-6, Sun 1-6; [www.panhandleplains.org](http://www.panhandleplains.org)

**SOUTH/GULF COAST**

**BRYAN MUSEUM**  
1315 21st St., Galveston 77550; 409-632-7685; Thurs-Mon 11-4; [www.thebryanmuseum.org](http://www.thebryanmuseum.org)

**CHISHOLM TRAIL HERITAGE MUSEUM**  
302 N. Esplanade, Cuero 77954; 361-277-2866; Tues-Sat 10-4:30; [www.chisholmtrailmuseum.org](http://www.chisholmtrailmuseum.org)

**GALVESTON AND TEXAS HISTORY CENTER**  
2310 Sealy Ave., Galveston 77550; 409-763-8854 ext. 127; Tues-Sat 9-6; [www.gthcenter.org](http://www.gthcenter.org)

**HISTORY CENTER FOR ARANSAS COUNTY**  
801 E. Cedar St., Rockport 78382; 361-727-9214; Fri-Sat 10-2; [www.aransashistorycenter.org](http://www.aransashistorycenter.org)

**MUSEUM OF SOUTH TEXAS HISTORY**  
200 N. Closner Blvd., Edinburg 78541; 956-383-6911; Tues-Sat 10-5, Sun 1-5; [www.mosthistory.org](http://www.mosthistory.org)

**STANZEL MODEL AIRCRAFT MUSEUM**  
311 Baumgarten St., Schulenberg 78956; 979-743-6559; Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat 10:30-4:30; [www.stanzelmuseum.org](http://www.stanzelmuseum.org)

**THE HERITAGE SOCIETY AT SAM HOUSTON PARK**  
1100 Bagby St., Houston, 77002; 713-655-1912; Park open daily, dawn to dusk; Museum hours: Tues-Sat 10-4; Guided tours: Tues-Sat 10, 11:30, 1:00, 2:30; [www.heritagesociety.org](http://www.heritagesociety.org)

**TWENTIETH CENTURY TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM**  
231 S. Fulton St., Wharton 77488; 979-282-8810; Mon-Fri 10-3, Sat 1-4; [www.20thcenturytech.com](http://www.20thcenturytech.com)

**WHITEHEAD MEMORIAL MUSEUM**  
1308 S. Main St., Del Rio 78840; 830-774-7568; Tues-Sat 10-6; Sun 1-5; [www.whiteheadmuseum.org](http://www.whiteheadmuseum.org)

**YOAKUM HERITAGE MUSEUM**  
312 Simpson St., Yoakum 77995; 361-293-2309; Sun, Tues, Thurs 1-4, Fri 10-4; [www.yoakumareachamber.com/pages/yoakumheritagemuseum.html](http://www.yoakumareachamber.com/pages/yoakumheritagemuseum.html)

**WEST**

**EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
603 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso 79902; 915-533-3603; Mon-Fri 10-2; [www.elpasohistory.com/](http://www.elpasohistory.com/)

**EL PASO MUSEUM OF HISTORY**  
510 N. Santa Fe St., El Paso 79901; 915-212-0320; Tues-Sat 9-5, Sun 12-5; <https://history.elpasotexas.gov/>

**FORT CHADBOURNE FOUNDATION**  
651 Fort Chadbourne, Bronte 76933; 325-743-2555; Tues-Sat 8-5; [www.fortchadbourne.org/](http://www.fortchadbourne.org/)

**FORT CONCHO NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK MUSEUM**  
630 S. Oakes St., San Angelo 76903; 325-481-2646; Mon-Sat 9-5, Sun 1-5; [www.fortconcho.com](http://www.fortconcho.com)

**HALEY MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND HISTORY CENTER**  
1805 W. Indiana, Midland 79701; 432-682-5785; Mon-Fri 9-5; [www.haleylibrary.com](http://www.haleylibrary.com)

**MARTIN COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM**  
207 Broadway St., Stanton 79782; 432-756-2722; Mon-Fri 12:30-5:30; [www.martincountyhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.martincountyhistoricalsociety.com)

**WEST OF THE PECOS MUSEUM**  
120 E. Dot Stafford St., Pecos 79772; 432-445-5076; Mon-Sat 9-5, Sun 1-4; [www.westofthepecosmuseum.com](http://www.westofthepecosmuseum.com)

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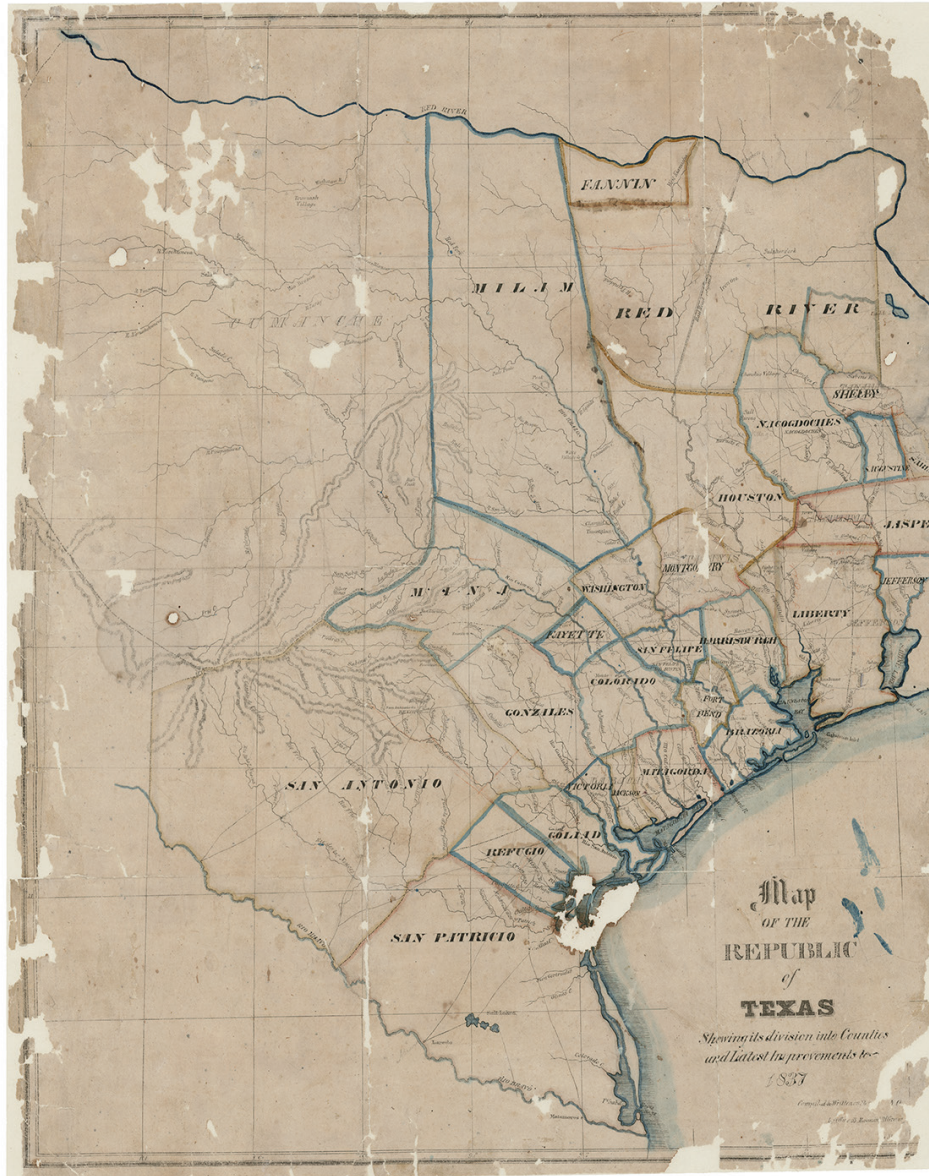
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