

1954-2020

THF CELEBRATES 66 YEARS OF PRESERVING THE ICONS OF LONE STAR HISTORY

# TEXAS HERITAGE

A PUBLICATION OF THE TEXAS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION | EST. 1954 | \$5 ISSUE | Volume 1 2020



## In Their Own Words

The Voices of East Texas | Concentration Camp Liberators Speak



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# TEXAS HERITAGE

A PUBLICATION OF THE TEXAS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION | EST. 1954 | \$5 ISSUE | Volume 1 2020

## FEATURES

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East Texas is a region with a long and rich history that sometimes is overlooked in the grand story of the Lone Star State. The History Center in Diboll, however, has an oral history collection that works to ensure the region's heritage is preserved and included. In recorded interviews, dating back to the 1950s and through to present day, residents tell stories of life and changing times in an East Texas sawmill town.

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A recent project at the Baylor University Institute for Oral History, which boasts an archive of nearly 7,000 interviews, focused on recording the words of World War II service members in Texas who liberated German concentration camps in 1945. Their experiences convey the full horror of the Nazi regime—an episode in time that had a lifelong and uniquely personal impact.

**By Stephen Sloan, Ph. D.**

## CONTRIBUTORS

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## ON THE COVER

Texas Southeastern Railroad Road and Bridges Department Supervisor Dred Devereaux, standing at far left in white shirt, with his crew, atop the newly constructed bridge over the Trinity River, circa 1927-28. Locals are gathered on the rail tracks. Photograph courtesy of The History Center in Diboll.

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# THF Preservation Efforts Continue in the New Year

The Texas Historical Foundation climbs nearer to a new milestone, closing in on the \$2 million grant mark in its support of other nonprofits working to save the Lone Star past. The most recent grant recipients are:

- **Historic Fort Worth**, Fort Worth, won approval for a project to restore decking and landscaping at the 1899 Ball-Eddleman-McFarland House as well as to purchase and install a hydraulic lift to comply with Americans with Disabilities Act guidelines.

- **The Dallas Foundation**, Dallas, received a grant to support post-production and music composition expenses for the film *Horton Foote: The Road to Home*.

- **Texas State Historical Association**, Austin, will use its THF grant to print, design, and publish *Tejano Patriot: The Revolutionary Life of José Francisco Ruiz, 1783-1840*.

- **The Bryan Museum**, Galveston, received approval for funds to assist with supplies, stipends, and free student admissions as part of its curriculum and teacher-training programs.

- **buildingcommunityWORKSHOP**, Dallas, will use a THF gift to cover construction costs for the restoration of a 1920's home in the city's Tenth District, the last remaining Freedmen's Town in North Texas.

- **Czech Center Museum Houston**, Houston, received approval for a grant to assist with an Easter festival celebrating Czech heritage.

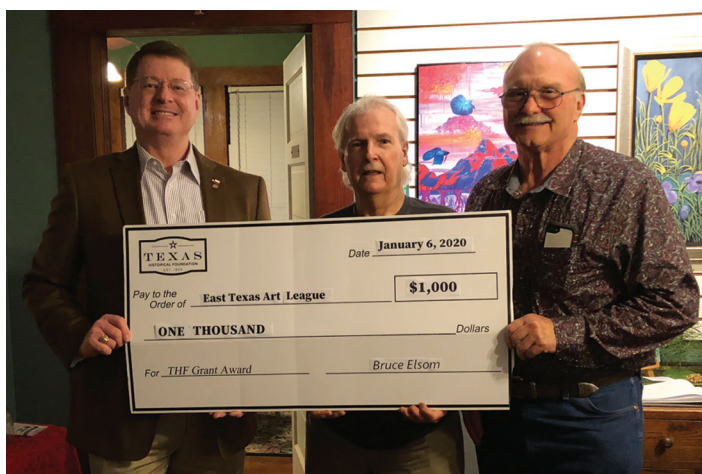
- **Polish Heritage Center Foundation**, Panna Maria, will purchase library materials and equipment and software for the genealogy laboratory with its Foundation gift.

See [www.texashistoricalfoundation.org](http://www.texashistoricalfoundation.org) for more details.



## ↑SMITHVILLE HERITAGE SOCIETY, SMITHVILLE

Texas Historical Foundation board member Judy Davis, holding the check on left, congratulated Smithville preservationists on their successful conservation of museum artifacts damaged by a fire. A 2019 THF grant assisted with that effort. Photograph courtesy of SHS.



## ↑EAST TEXAS ART LEAGUE, JASPER

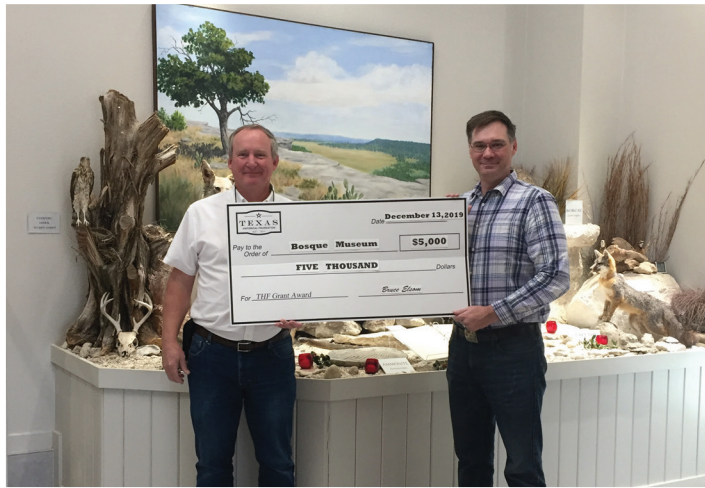
THF President Bruce Elsom, left, presented a ceremonial check to representatives of the East Texas Art League. The group used its Foundation grant for renovations to the regional arts center, housed in a historic hotel dating back to the early 20th century. Photograph courtesy of ETAL.

## ←HEMISFAIR CONSERVANCY, SAN ANTONIO

Four THF board members were on hand to award a grant that will help restore the original longleaf pine flooring in the 1885 Kusch House. Photograph courtesy of the HC.







## ↑ BOSQUE COUNTY MUSEUM, CLIFTON

THF Director Clark Wernecke, Ph. D., left, awarded a grant check to Matthew Taylor, Ph. D., executive director of the Bosque County Museum, to assist with the renovation of the museum's Horn Shelter permanent exhibit. A double grave dating back 11,000 years was discovered at the state archeological site located in eastern Bosque County. Photograph courtesy of BCM.

## Foundation Benefactor Charline McCombs Mourned



Charline Hamblin McCombs, a THF supporter—and 2017 Texas Historical Foundation Star of Texas Award winner, along with her husband Red—

passed away on December 12 in San Antonio (both shown here).

In 2004, the couple, both native Texans, established an endowment to ensure the ongoing publication of THF's award-winning Texas HERITAGE quarterly magazine. In San Antonio, she was instrumental in saving the historic Majestic and Empire theaters. Through the McCombs Foundation, the pair donated more than \$135 million to San Antonio and Texas organizations.

Charline McCombs is survived by her husband, three daughters, and their families.

## THF Directors Honored for Civic Involvement

Two THF board members, both from Dallas, recently were recognized for their volunteer endeavors.

The Texas Historical Commission named Sylvia Tillotson winner of the George Christian Outstanding Volunteer of the Year Award. In addition to her work with the Foundation, Tillotson was one of the organizers of the Friends of Casa Navarro in San Antonio, a group that works to keep the legacy of Tejano statesman José Navarro, her great-great-great grandfather, alive.

Elizabeth Wahlquist was honored by the Dallas Fort Worth Airport Interfaith Chaplaincy, a group to which she has devoted countless hours of service. The organization provides care and counseling to the airport community, including the almost 160,000 passengers who travel through the airport on a daily basis.



Top: Sylvia Tillotson, center, received her award from Mark Wolfe, THC executive director, left, and John Crain, vice chair of the state agency. Photograph courtesy of THC. Below: Elizabeth Wahlquist accepted her honor in front of a group of more than 150 attendees. Photograph courtesy of Bruce Elsom.



# History is the Real McCoy

By Bruce Elsom

*Hamlet's plight pales in comparison to Cynthia Ann Parker's—  
simple revenge compared to a woman...torn between two violently opposing worlds.*

Nerd. Prude. Purist. Guilty. Guilty. Guilty. When it comes to my literary preferences, I'm strictly a nonfiction kind of guy. Fact is stranger than fiction, so the saying goes.

Don't get me wrong, Shakespeare was unsurpassed in weaving the tale of the human condition, but, to me, Hamlet's plight pales in comparison to Cynthia Ann Parker's—simple revenge compared to a woman, kidnapped by the Comanche as a child, torn between two violently opposing worlds. And what the Great Gatsby had in New York opulence is more than overshadowed by Texas oil tycoons like Mellie and Niels Esperson; she built a Houston skyscraper for him, and he reciprocated by doing the same for her. Excepting science fiction and satire, almost all war novels are set in actual conflicts. Authors know that an invented war is not as compelling a backdrop as the real thing.

History's entertainment value gets a bad rap. Maps, statistics, and old etchings can be off-putting (to say nothing of the dust and mustiness). But in any historical account, there are countless plot twists, asides, protagonists, and antagonists—muddled and intermingled, left to the observer to judge which is which. Spoiler alert: The ending rarely is obvious or unanimous. Unlike fiction, the reader needn't adhere to the strict authoritarian conclusion at "The End" because each chapter of history is followed by another. There



always is a personal link through direct lineage, the greater context of our human bond, or something in between. And the most wonderful thing of all is that the stories are countless, limitless, and as close as one's grandparents or the next historical marker.

Finally, I would like to give a shout out to the good people of Castroville, a small town west of San Antonio, where THF held its January 2020 meeting. The colony was founded in the 1840s by a Portuguese empresario and settled by French immigrants who spoke *Alsatian*, a Germanic dialect that predates Standard German.

For 300 years, the region of Alsace was the front line of cultural tensions between the German states and France. After the Alsatians left for the New World, their homeland passed from France to Germany and back to France during the next 45 years. Despite efforts of the natives, the region's cultural heritage suffered. So it was left to the early immigrants who settled the prosperous but isolated Texas town on the Medina River to preserve their Alsatian culture and language—a responsibility still taken seriously today. From little Texas towns come great things...

*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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**Other donations listed on page 27**

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**In memory of George Bunger**

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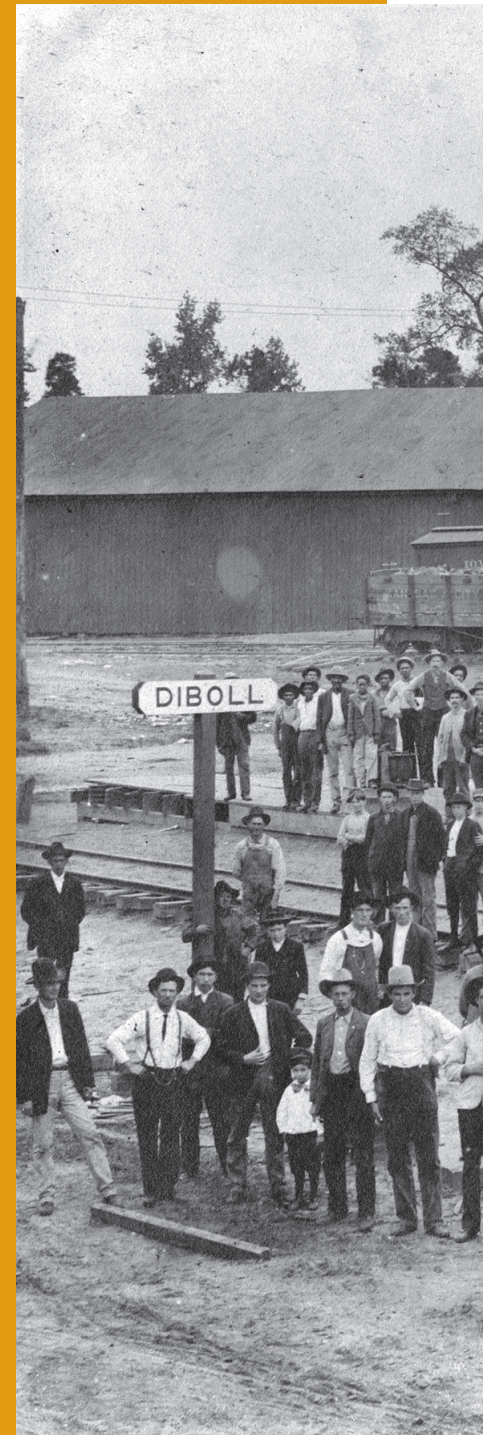
**In memory of Michael C. Duda**

Listed on page 26



# Sawmills, Schools, Pine Trees, *AND* Playing Ball

East Texans in Their Own Words



By Emily E. Hyatt,  
Certified Archivist

Editor's Note: The Texas HERITAGE style is to use figures to denote age and for numbers greater than ten. However, for these oral history transcripts, the information was left in the form submitted by the author.





Southern Pine Lumber Company employees pose along the tracks of the Houston East & West Texas Railway in front of the company store in Diboll on November 4, 1907. The commissary was the geographic and social center of the community. General merchandise was located on the ground level, and the second story was dedicated to furniture and men's goods. The building also housed a drug store. All images courtesy of The History Center in Diboll.



East Texas is a region with a long, rich history that sometimes is overlooked in the grand Lone Star story. While the state's name and its beginnings are rooted in this forested eastern area, its importance can seem overshadowed by the cowboys and cattle drives and wide-open prairies of popular history. East Texans, however, remember their place in history and are working to make sure the region's story is preserved and included.

Oral history plays an important role in achieving this goal, and The History Center in Diboll has a growing, award-winning, and comprehensive collection of recorded and transcribed interviews, dating back to the 1950s and continuing through today. Far from being an afterthought, The History Center's oral history collection is a centerpiece of its mission to gather, preserve, and make available the history of Diboll, Angelina County, and central East Texas.

## In the Beginning

Like much of East Texas before the Civil War, Angelina County was settled mostly by white families from Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, and Arkansas, who brought slaves with them. The area was isolated and covered in forests, sitting on the western edge of the southeastern pine belt. Early settlements usually were small, single-family farms. Large-scale farming

did exist, but it was uncommon. Plantations were scarce. Lack of transportation—no railroads, unreliable roads, and infrequent steam ships on the rivers—meant large-scale logging for profit also was rare. Angelina County voted against secession in 1860 and faced political issues such as pro-war and anti-war violence, which sometimes were simply a convenient excuse to settle (or start) family feuds.

Postwar, the county began to change along with the rest of East Texas. The coming of the railroads ushered in a new era. Existing towns grew, new settlements developed, and the lumber industry entered a time of exponential growth, along with many associated support businesses. Until the discovery of oil, timber made millionaires.

Diboll, specifically, is a place that reflected these changes, and oral histories have recorded those transitions. Interviews conducted in the 1950s

noted the town's beginnings, told by the residents who lived it. Thirty years later, residents reflected on the tumultuous 20th century, both at home and elsewhere. Interviews from the 2000s ensure future generations will hear from those who remember racial integration and boom-and-bust times within the lumber industry, as well as changes in corporate structure and forestland ownership.

Diboll was founded as a sawmill town for workers at T. L. L. Temple's Southern Pine Lumber Company. It started as a place of dirt streets and one-room schools, with a lone company that provided employment. At the beginning of the 20th century, the East Texas town weathered two world wars, the Great Depression, racial integration, and several economic waves. All of these events are reflected within paper records, but oral history interviews provide a fuller picture.

O'Hara Chandler's family was



A group of finely dressed Diboll youth pose on the Houston East & West Texas Railway bridge over the Neches River, circa 1910. Bertha Mann, daughter of the town doctor, stands between the rails holding flowers, perhaps for her birthday.

one of the earliest in Diboll. His grandparents worked for the Southern Pine Lumber Company and raised their children in the new, growing sawmill town. The business provided houses, schools, recreational activities, and with the urging of their workers, churches. In his interview, Chandler remembered a story from his family's early days in Diboll. "Granny told her husband, she said, 'Now, I can teach my kids to read and write, but I can't preach to them. You need to get us a church, or we are going to move out.' So Grandpa and two or three other men got together and built an old building out of scrap lumber. And the

Baptist had church in the morning, and the Methodist had church in the afternoon."

Pearl Weaver Havard remembered the town's early days, before fencing laws and paved streets, when everyone worked for Southern Pine, and the company owned everything: "There were dirt streets, and chickens and hogs and things like that in the street and on the school campus, everywhere, you know.... They had electric lights, but that came from the sawmill, drop lights [single light bulbs suspended from the ceiling by an electrical wire]... the streets were dirt...." In spite of these conditions, Havard was

proud of her classmates, saying, "There were a lot of children [who] grew up out there that made real fine men and women." Mary Jane Christian agreed, "Sawmill kids have pine rosin in their veins."

In addition to oral interviews, The History Center proudly preserves photographs of Diboll and the surrounding areas from the beginning of the 20th century through today, and all of the interviews and many of the photographs are available on the Center's website. Some images, like the one of the young people dressed in their finest clothes walking along the railroad tracks to celebrate Bertha









Mann's birthday (on page 11), are popular with locals and others who stumble across the image on the internet. The photo itself is valuable and tells a story, but memories, like that of Beatrice Burkhalter, add another dimension to the image. She described how the young people in town would "get on that track and walk to the river [on] Sunday afternoon..." and remembered how they "had to work quite a bit, but...always had time for fun..." No longer is it just a picture of young people gathered on a railroad bridge, but an artifact from a time when the only Sunday afternoon entertainment available to teenagers in an East Texas sawmill town was a long walk along the railroad tracks to the river and back again after church.

Opposite page, top: Stocking almost everything carried by a modern superstore, as well as items such as fiddle strings, horse collars, and caskets, the Southern Pine Lumber Company commissary, shown here in 1903, was a complete shopping center under one roof. Bottom: Southern Pine Lumber Company Camp No. 1 in Trinity County, which existed between 1907 and 1912, was located 12 miles northwest of Diboll. At the time, 75 men, some with families, lived at the camp. Only the women and children were home when this photograph was taken in the middle of the day. This page, top: Billy Glenn Powers rides his tricycle in Diboll in 1950.

## *A Quick Guide to Gathering a Complete Oral History*

Oral history is an excellent tool for preserving the stories of community and family, adding an extra dimension to archival research, whether professional or personal. As Megan Biesele, author of Diboll's oral history-focused *Cornbread Whistle* writes, "There is an important kind of truth in the way each person talks about [their] experience."

- When choosing interview subjects, begin with those closest, but cast a wide net.
- Research ahead of time. Go into the interview knowing as many basic facts as possible and have questions prepared, especially when interested in a specific topic. One part of developing and earning the interviewee's trust is to be knowledgeable about the time and events they experienced. Be willing to go with the flow and follow your subject's lead, while maintaining control of the interview. Schedule a follow-up session when necessary.
- Be sensitive to the interviewee. Meet at a time when they have the most energy and will be the least distracted. If doing so would make the subject more comfortable, invite a family member or friend to be present. For sensitive topics, tread carefully when memories bring up emotions or stories that affect the interviewee; stop immediately when asked to do so. If you are not part of the subject's community and don't have their full confidence yet, bring a co-interviewer they trust.
- Let the subject talk, intervening only to explain a term or to ask a follow-up question.
- Bring a digital recorder, whether audio or video. Always test equipment before commencing the interview and be sure to bring extra batteries or charging cables. Make a habit of quickly backing up the audio or video file.
- For an oral history that will be cited in a published work or housed in an archive or museum, always obtain written permission for the interview and its use.
- Provide the interviewee with a copy of the transcript and audio file. Their family will cherish it far into the future.
- Finally, have fun. You are doing vital work to preserve historical facts and the personality and essence of the interviewee. Are they funny? Do they like to fish or know everything there is to know about baseball players from the 1950s? Record it all.  
—Emily E. Hyatt, CA

### EXCELLENT RESOURCES FOR LEARNING HOW TO CONDUCT AN ORAL HISTORY:

- Texas Oral History Association [www.baylor.edu/toha/](http://www.baylor.edu/toha/)
- Texas Historical Commission [www.thc.texas.gov/public/upload/publications/OralHistory.pdf](http://www.thc.texas.gov/public/upload/publications/OralHistory.pdf)



In addition to these visual records, paper documents also can provide a snapshot of the past. Payroll books from the Texas Southeastern Railroad Company, for instance, chronicle names and dates of employment, hours worked, and wages paid. While this material provides evidence of how long Dred Devereaux and his road and bridges department workers spent keeping Diboll and its mills and trains moving, only in oral interviews does one hear the stories that provide nuance. Devereaux becomes three dimensional through tales that paint a picture of him throwing his hat down on the ground when he became angry or being followed around town by his ever-present dog Mr. Jones. O'Hara Chandler said, "He built all the bridges.... In fact, whatever he built was hard to tear down." Former employee John White said of Devereaux's projects, "He had a real idea that when he built something, he wanted people to look at it fifty or hundred years later and say,

'Mr. Devereaux put that up.'" Suddenly, the names in the payroll book have personalities.

Life for all those in rural East Texas was difficult, especially during the middle of the 20th century. Reading about the Great Depression is one thing, but listening to Red Marshall, a native of Zavalla in Angelina County, remember the first time he ate an orange, adds flavor to the facts. He recalled, "Well, it was good. The peeling was fairly good, and the seeds [too] because we eat every bit of [the orange]. We didn't throw peelings away, put them in our pocket."

Times did change in the region, but slowly. Government programs that brought electricity to rural areas took time reaching residents, and the differences between living in town and in the country were stark. Pearl Havard described this when talking about the transformations rural electrification brought. Her description of their joy when they turned the lights on for the first time and surprised her husband with this

improvement when he returned from working out of town is a delightful illustration of oral history's value. The creaking rhythm of her rocking chair as she recounted stories adds to the sense of time and place that informs the history she told.

Although oral history most often is thought of in the context of elders reminiscing, it also is useful for recording stories from the more recent past. Like all towns in the South, Diboll was racially segregated and went through integration during the 1960s. The History Center has preserved the memories of a diverse cross section of Diboll's citizens from this time period, including Minnie Faye Jones, who recalled her excite-

This page: A logging crew works with mules to load timber onto trucks, circa 1950. Opposite page, top: The H. G. Temple High School Tigerette basketball team proudly displays their new letter jackets in April 1965. Left to right: Irma Mitchell, Mary Ann Whitmill, Evelyn Jewel Moore, Minnie Faye Jones, Ocie B. Grant, Burine Hines, Barbara Gibson, Betty Jackson, and Evelyn Calhoun.







## Preserving the Voices of East Texas

The History Center's oral history archive is a dynamic collection of older and more recent interviews that grows every year. Cassette tape recordings from the 1980s and 1990s were digitized during the past decade to better preserve them for future generations. This also allows for digital access to a text-searchable transcript and audio file for almost every one of the nearly 400 interviews available online.

The collection covers a broad range in East Texas history, including the lumber industry, life in sawmill towns, the Great Depression, both world wars, racial segregation and integration, and environmental attitudes throughout the 20th century. Recordings also touch upon the evolution of the forest products industry, the rise of oil and petroleum-related businesses, land management and timber harvesting, religion, education, family life, and much more. The transcripts are a primary resource enabling researchers to search for topic-specific terms and pull related quotations for scholarly projects. Additionally, the audio files are invaluable tools for hearing dialect, detecting pauses for thought, and picking up tone that might not be apparent from a transcription.

— Emily E. Hyatt, CA

To explore the collection, visit [www.thehistorycenteronline.com/oral-history](http://www.thehistorycenteronline.com/oral-history).



ment when it was time to move from the African-American H. G. Temple High School to the previously all-white Diboll High School. “I just felt like it was an adventure. Something to do to set an example for the rest of the kids [who] would be coming this way. Because we knew it wasn't going to be going back. We were going to have to go forward. So, why not go ahead and try to make things easier?”

In Diboll, the high school integrated first, starting with the football team, moving next to the other older students, before leading to full integration. Jones was a senior girls basketball star when she transitioned to DHS, and it is clear from her interview that older students felt it was their duty to see that the process went smoothly for those who would follow.

The stories of other African-American students, including brothers Clay, James, and Thomas Joshua, add dimension to news articles describing school experiences and football scores. The Joshua siblings listened to

speeches from their African-American teachers urging them to do well. They recalled these educators, the hallway dynamics, and the pressure from their family to get an education. Prompted by that encouragement, the young men played little league baseball on integrated teams and defied naysayers to become exemplary athletes. These stories are not reflected in football game box-scores or high school yearbooks; they come from the words of the people who lived through these times.

If history is written by the winners, as the old saying goes, then oral history is a way to reclaim the story for everyone. East Texans, past and present, have used and continue to use their voices to preserve a history that is shared and yet uniquely individual to the communities from which they hail. The History Center in Diboll facilitates this essential process through active listening. ★

*Emily E. Hyatt, CA, of Lufkin, is a certified archivist at The History Center in Diboll.*









# CONFRONTING HORROR

## CONCENTRATION CAMP LIBERATORS FROM TEXAS SPEAK

By Stephen Sloan, Ph. D.

The gate to Dachau concentration camp bears the words *Arbeit Macht Frei* (Work Will Make You Free), a common phrase that appeared at the entrances of other Nazi concentration camps, including Auschwitz. Photograph courtesy of Rennett Stowe, Wikimedia Creative Commons License.

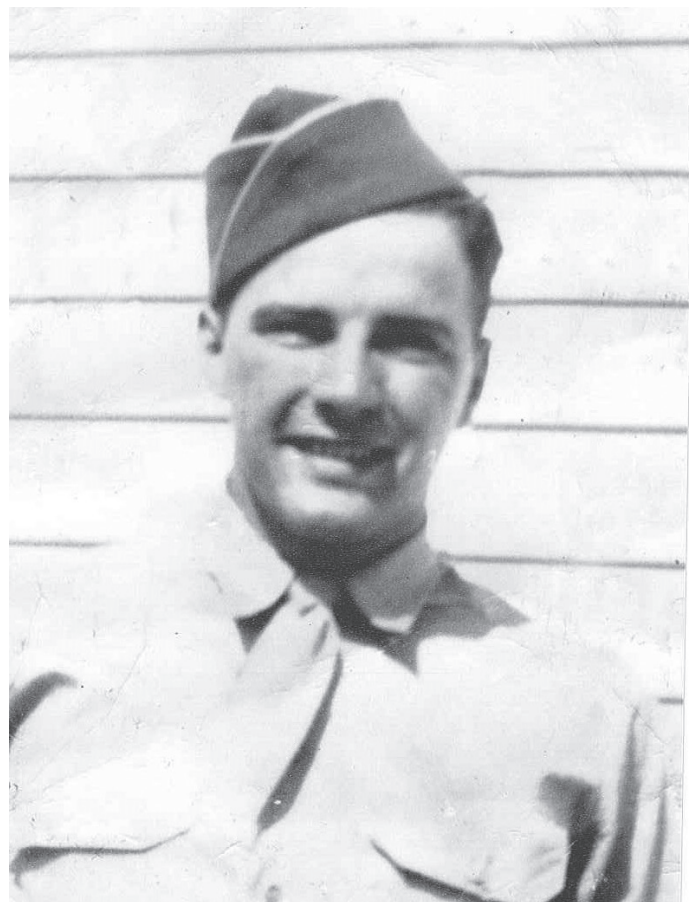
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Entrance\\_to\\_Dachau\\_Concentration\\_Camp\\_\(14779358755\).jpg#filelinks](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Entrance_to_Dachau_Concentration_Camp_(14779358755).jpg#filelinks)



**S**tories are all around us. Beautiful, revealing, important, and heartbreaking stories. We need them to understand one another, to realize who we are, and to embrace the full range of the human experience. Many narratives, however, go unacknowledged and unheard. Oral history, with its emphasis on gathering a record of individual experiences in the words of those who lived them, offers a path to ensure these recollections are captured, preserved, and shared. The process of creating and archiving these audio and video records captures the texture and meaning of lives lived, a profoundly worthwhile endeavor for both those who speak and those who listen.

Now in its 50th year of listening, the Baylor University Institute for Oral History has worked with a wide variety of groups to record stories from Texans of all stripes. The interviewers are as diverse as the interviewees. Academic researchers, local librarians, and high school students are among those who have contributed to the nearly 7,000 oral histories in the Institute's collections. These offer insight into topics, events, and individuals from the broad range of this state's history in the 20th and 21st centuries, and the collections are ever growing as fresh questions are asked and new individuals add their voices.

To give one small glimpse into the power and meaning of oral history, consider the story below, gathered in one of the Institute's recent projects that involved interviewing World War II service members from Texas who liberated concentration camps. As the United States Army made its fi-



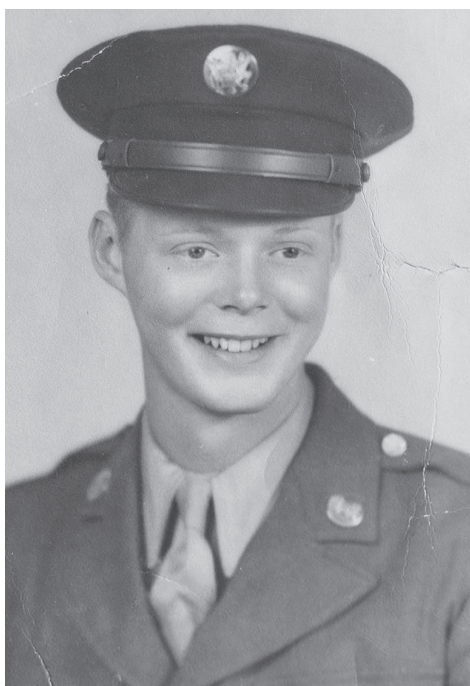
nal push into a near-defeated Germany in spring 1945, troops confronted the full horror of the Nazi regime. GI Herman "Hank" Josephs, of Corpus Christi, the son of a Romanian father and Ukrainian mother, related his experience. After landing in Normandy and fighting across Europe, he and his comrades encountered Dachau:

*We were atop the Bavarian mountains looking down at little villages, which gleamed in the sun. People were sweeping up the cobblestones. We were told to go down and check on a little town near München, called Dachau, and we were on our way [there] to find out what was going on.... We got there and the first thing we saw when we got to Dachau was a sign over the entrance which says, "Work Will Make You Free," "Arbeit Macht Frei." So we went through the gate there [were] about three dozen cabins—they had about fifty men each, I guess—and some trucks and some places we felt were gashouses, where people were gassed. There were people lying in the gas chambers, dead. They had a ravine...and they had piled the bodies in the ravine and put lye on them. So it was rather horrible. We shot a few Germans on*



Opposite page: Herman "Hank" Josephs was a 19-year-old U.S. soldier when he participated in liberating prisoners at the Dachau concentration camp in 1945. Photograph courtesy of Baylor University Institute for Oral History. This page: William Dippo, an Army combat engineer during World War II, took great pride in his role as a liberator at Mauthausen concentration camp, which was located in Austria. Photograph courtesy of Baylor University Institute for Oral History.

*their way—they were escaping. By that time, I'd confiscated a tommy submachine gun, which is a powerful weapon, and I let them have it, all that I saw. To this day, I still don't buy anything German, made in Germany. I hated them so badly.... I looked at the prisoners in their striped garb, so filthy and decimated. One of them moved, and I went over to him and he said, 'Bist a Yid? [Are you Jewish?]' I said, 'Ich bin a Yid. [I am Jewish.]' And then I told him.... I speak a little Yiddish.... 'Alles geet. Alles geet. [All is good. All is good.]' I opened my C rations and fed him a little soup—made a little soup for him. He died two hours later in my arms. I asked him what his name was. He said, 'Meine namen ist Herman.' [I said,] 'My name is Herman too.' I had tears in my eyes and I cry every time I think about it. This poor guy, he was about forty years old and weighed about fifty pounds, maybe. That's how much he had been maltreated. That's a hell of a load for a young fellow nineteen years old.... That was when we went to Dachau. Had no idea so many people were in prison—Pentecostal people, priests, politicians, especially Jews—behind bars,*



*behind barbed wire, and treated like animals—worse than animals. There were beds there that—boards, I might say; hard boards they slept on. They were so tired when they got through working them that they just collapsed, I figured. So be it. That's a hard blow for a young fellow.... Was a horrible experience. We had been through four battles already and thought we were immune from being shocked, but that was quite a shock. Blew my mind. Had no idea such a thing existed.<sup>1</sup>*

For individuals such as Hank Josephs who shared their stories on this project, their participation in the liberation of concentration camps added additional meaning to the sacrifices they experienced during the war years. They carried their identity of liberator with pride. Serviceman William Dippo, who had an opportunity to participate in memorial services at Mauthausen, in Austria, in his later years, pointed to his delight in hearing the accom-

## *The Texas Liberators Project*

The Texas Liberators Project was the final passion project of Pete Berkowitz, former chair of the Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission (THGC) and Holocaust Museum Houston (HMH). Showcased information includes the 19 oral histories collected by the Baylor University Institute for Oral History, funded by the THGC, and two from the archives of the HMH. The project also used letters sent home by American soldiers, collected at the Dallas Holocaust Museum, and survivor testimonials from the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. The work culminated in an educational digital app [mobile device application] available at [www.texasliberators.org](http://www.texasliberators.org).

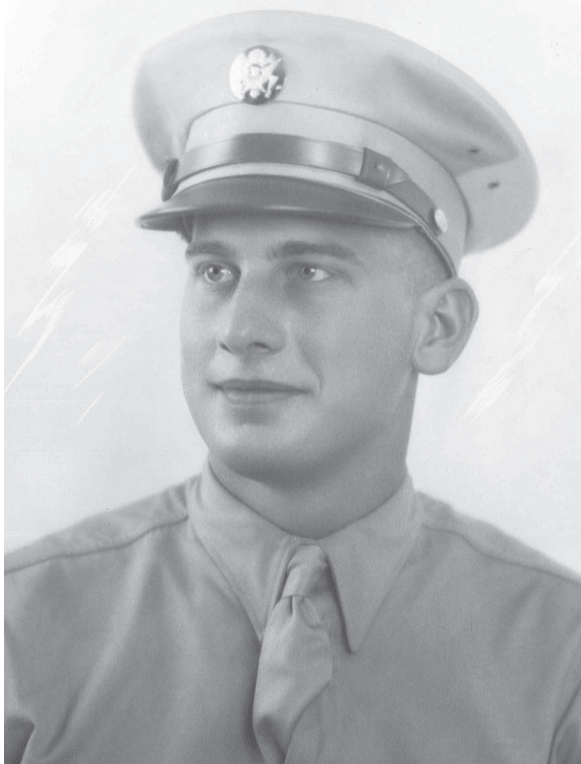
The website houses the app, as well as educational resources, links to the original oral histories, interactive maps, teaser trailers, and an honor roll of liberators from Texas that now numbers more than 500. The project resulted in an exhibit housed at the Museum of Texas Tech University. Another display, this one touring the state, has traveled to the HMH, the U.S.S. Lexington, and Midland College. A book highlighting the voices and photos of the 21 liberators featured in the project, entitled *The Texas Liberators: Veteran Narratives from World War II*, is available from Texas Tech University Press.

For more information on the Texas Tech University/Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission collaboration, Texas Liberators Project, visit [www.texasliberators.org](http://www.texasliberators.org).

For more information on the work of the Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission, visit [www.thgc.texas.gov](http://www.thgc.texas.gov).







Top: In his oral history interview, Sigmund Liberman detailed his memory of freeing starving prisoners at Nordhausen and the thank you he received, years later, from the granddaughter of a survivor from that camp. Photograph courtesy of the Texas Tech University/Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission collaboration, Texas Liberators Project. Bottom: Birney "Chick" Havey described combat as a surreal yet not fearful experience. Photograph courtesy of Baylor University Institute for Oral History.

plishments of those freed from the camp so many years ago. Dippo confessed that thinking about his unit's role in liberation made him "puff up like a rooster." He added, "I feel so proud that we could do that.... I'm puffed up about a lot of things I know of people and things they have done and accomplished, but I'm puffed up on myself that I was able to do something."<sup>2</sup>

When asked about his experience, Sigmund Liberman, from Dallas, a member of the 104th Infantry Division that freed Nordhausen, told of an occasion when he talked with a group of students at a Dallas high school. "A girl came up to me after the speech and said, 'Thank you, Mr. Liberman.' I said, 'Thank me for what?' '[For] you liberating the camp,' she replied, 'I wouldn't be here now, if you hadn't done that. My grandfather was there.' So here it brought back—again, one of the men that we freed went on to have grandchildren here in Dallas, Texas."<sup>3</sup> For these men, liberation was an episode in a life long-lived, but one that had increased meaning over time.

Hank Josephs refused to talk about what he faced at Dachau until he was in his later years. The episode was a difficult memory. Ultimately, he wanted to speak "so my kids would know what their father had gone through.... I wanted them to know what I thought, where I was, where I've been, my situation, so that they would know."<sup>4</sup> He chronicled many of his life experiences, put them with a couple of poems he wrote, and mailed each child a copy "so they would have a genuine assertion as to their father's having been here."<sup>5</sup> His wish to speak frankly was driven by his desire to leave his descendants a clear picture of who he was. Jo-

## *Interested in Oral History?*

The Texas Oral History Association (TOHA) is a network of oral historians and oral history enthusiasts of all levels and backgrounds. Since its inception in 1982, TOHA has worked with nonprofit, educational, and community organizations across the state to highlight the use of and research conducted with oral history, as well as to train individuals and groups on oral history methods and best practices. In partnership with the Texas State Historical Association, each year, TOHA hosts a session that focuses on oral history as both a resource and research method for scholars.

Every spring, TOHA brings together oral historians, educators, students, historians, folklorists, and those with an interest in oral history for an annual conference. The meeting features workshops and a full day of presentations.

In addition, the organization publishes *Sound Historian*, an annual journal that highlights exemplary oral history research in multidisciplinary topics, as well as reviews of books that use oral history as a source. Members also receive TOHA's quarterly newsletter "Sound Bites," which keeps them abreast of oral history activities statewide.

TOHA also acknowledges individuals and programs for outstanding oral history work with honors that include the Texas History Day Student Oral History Award, given to young scholars who use oral history in documentary research.—*Adrienne Cain*

*Adrienne Cain is the assistant director of the Baylor University Institute for Oral History in Waco.*

*For additional information, visit [www.baylor.edu/toha](http://www.baylor.edu/toha).*



sephs' motivations were characteristic of many liberators who were in their twilight years—a stage when life slows down, affording room for considerations of legacy. It is a time well suited to engage in oral history.

To assume that traumatic memories haunt all liberators, however, would be wrong. Oral history as an approach excels in documenting how individuals perceive and process similar events and their aftermath differently. Birney “Chick” Havey, of Seabrook, who like Josephs liberated Dachau, maintained that “even in combat, I was never afraid. You know, you’d duck under shellfire. I kind of enjoyed it, but I kind of saw it as outside myself. It was a strange phenomenon. I don’t think that really combat affected me.”<sup>6</sup> The story of what it means to have been a liberator is not a simple narrative; it is a patchwork of the experiences of individuals, with distinct personalities, thrust into extraordinary circumstances.

The project with concentration camp liberators reveals the power that oral history holds to document and understand the experiences of others, whatever those might be. The interviews also show how beneficial and important the exchange is for both those who share and for those who listen. We all have a story, and for each of us there are stories that we desperately need to hear. Oral history can be a great instrument to address those needs. ★

*Stephen Sloan, Ph. D., is associate professor of history and director of the Baylor University Institute for Oral History in Waco.*

Author’s Note: To learn more about how to gather the stories of those in your family or community, take advantage of the educational resources of Baylor University Institute for Oral History, available online at [www.baylor.edu/oralhistory](http://www.baylor.edu/oralhistory).

#### ENDNOTES:

1. Herman “Hank” Josephs, *Oral Memoirs of Herman “Hank” Josephs*, interview by Stephen Sloan, October 22, 2011, Texas Liberators of World War II Concentration Camps Oral History Project, Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission (Waco, TX: Baylor University Institute for Oral History, 2012), 10.
2. William Dippo, *Oral Memoirs of William Dippo*, interview by Stephen Sloan, October 21, 2011,

Texas Liberators of World War II Concentration Camps Oral History Project, Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission (Waco, TX: Baylor University Institute for Oral History, 2012), 29.

3. Sigmund Liberman, *Oral Memoirs of Sigmund Liberman*, interview by Stephen Sloan, December 14, 2011, Texas Liberators of World War II Concentration Camps Oral History Project, Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission (Waco, TX: Baylor University Institute for Oral History, 2012), 10.

4. Josephs, 1.

5. *Ibid.*, 16.

6. Birney “Chick” Havey, *Oral Memoirs of Birney “Chick” Havey*, interview by Stephen Sloan, May 30, 2012, Texas Liberators of World War II Concentration Camps Oral History Project, Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission (Waco, TX: Baylor University Institute for Oral History, 2012), 35.

## TEACHING TEXAS HISTORY

### The Holocaust

Realizing that the topic of the Holocaust is sensitive and might be difficult to teach, the Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission put together a unique set of educator resources. Many have a Texas connection and are suitable for middle school, high school, or college.

Lesson plans are tied to Texas Essential Knowledge & Skills (TEKS), addressing both United States and world history, cultural conflicts, propaganda, and the responsibilities of an involved citizenry.

In addition to recording the firsthand accounts of those who liberated Nazi concentration camps, other educational materials are provided. A historical overview examines human rights and anti-Semitic theories, in addition to military and political events of the post-World War I era. Map studies help students identify countries, location of concentration camps, and military battle sites.

Activities ask students to put themselves in the place of families forced to flee their homes and then write essays about survival and the loss of personal belongings.

These sensitive classroom guides can be found at [www.thgc.texas.gov/learning](http://www.thgc.texas.gov/learning).



# Connecting Generations Through Oral History *Straight from the Grapevine*



By Kyla K. Campbell

Much has been written about the shared experience when collecting oral history—the exchange of information as a collaborative process between the interviewer and interviewee. At times, that dialogue becomes a discussion of transgenerational experiences when the topic involves a shared place. Such was the case with a recent interview I participated in that focused on a historic build-

ing in Grapevine, located in Tarrant County, where the range of firsthand knowledge between the two participants covered almost three quarters of a century.

The Lucas Grocery Building is part of the Grapevine Commercial Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The three-bay, red brick building with a stepped, corbelled parapet began in 1900

as a one-story structure, which served as a grocery, with a second story added 10 years later to accommodate a funeral home. Both establishments were run by

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*To nurture future historians, THF proudly includes this column featuring the work of public history students.*



the Lucas family at that site until the late 1920s, when the businesses moved two blocks. Although interior walls and floors since have been altered, the historic beadboard ceiling remains in the ground floor retail space. The Lucas Grocery Building has housed various ten-

ants during the past century, including Ruthie Jane's Boutique, opened in 2018 by my grandmother, which is where my connection starts.

As a history undergraduate, I conducted a research project on the building and went to the Grapevine Historical Society. There, by happenstance, I met Helen Jean Lucas Reed, whose grandfather was the original owner of the property. Born in 1934, Reed grew up in downtown Grapevine, at the second location of the Lucas Funeral Home. Although the original building was no longer in her family by the time she was born, she still frequented the businesses located there.

In fall 2019, Reed and I met for an oral history interview and shared a mutual love for the Main Street District. Although our childhood memories are from different eras, there were common themes, such as working in a family business, enjoying downtown shops, and remembering Christmas traditions in the old commercial district. Reed fondly recalled that when she grew up, Lucas Funeral Home truly was a "family owned and operated [business]," and, she added, "When we were in high school, we made the drag (drove to be seen by other students) down Main Street. It was part of our



entertainment." Reed's love for her hometown remains strong today despite the many changes that have taken place. She observed, "If I have a choice, I'll choose driving down Main Street, because it brings back so many memories." I understand the feeling.

*Kyla K. Campbell, of Fort Worth, is working on a master's degree in public history at Texas State University.*

Opposite page: Kyla Campbell, left, met Helen Jean Lucas Reed while doing research on a historic building in downtown Grapevine. Original in color. Photograph provided by the author.

This page, above: This modern-day image of Main Street Grapevine was taken from the same angle as the historic image below it. Original in color. Photograph courtesy of the author. Below: The Lucas Grocery Building is third from left in this image of Grapevine, circa 1925. Photograph courtesy of the Tarrant County College Northeast Heritage Room, provided by University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History.



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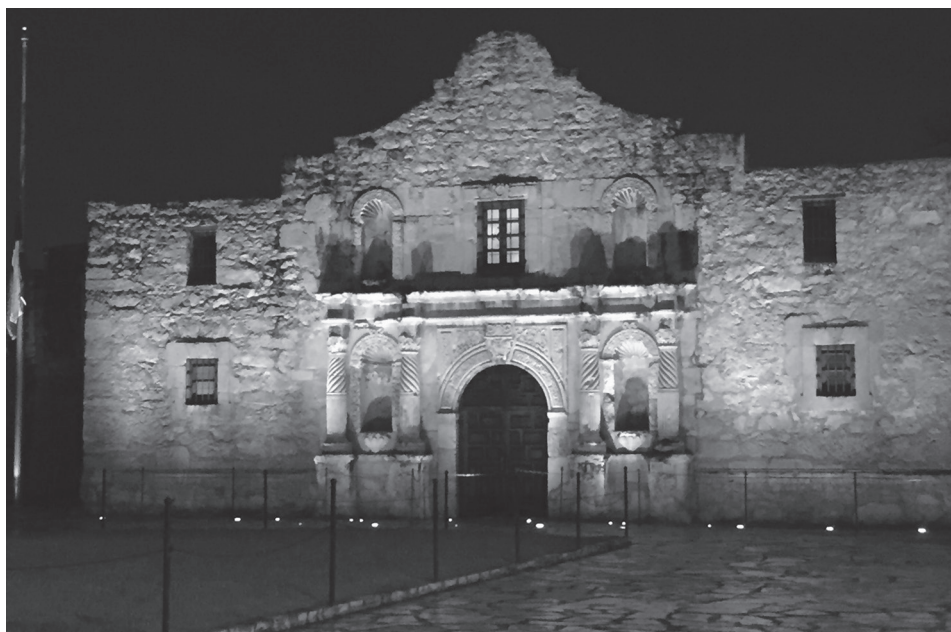
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## SPOTLIGHTING THE HOLDINGS OF THE INSTITUTION MEMBERS

— *Nita Stewart Haley Memorial Library  
and J. Evetts Haley History Center, Midland* —

A HISTORIC BELL THAT  
SOUNDED VESPERS AT THE  
ALAMO WAS RETURNED TO  
THE LONE STAR STATE IN 1974,  
WHEN IT WAS PURCHASED  
AND INSTALLED IN A  
WEST TEXAS MUSEUM.



By J. P. “Pat” McDaniel

A collector of any type is motivated by many emotions and urges. The holdings of the Nita Stewart Haley Memorial Library and J. Evetts Haley History Center in Midland contain the Range Cattle Industry Library, arguably second to none in existence. J. Evetts Haley was a man driven to collect what he considered to be important printed material written about that subject, believing that cattle played a critical role in the economic development of the Southwest after the Civil War.

Haley also handed down a treasure in a collection of interviews that he engaged in with pioneer-stock cowmen, trail blazers, and others who participated in the cattle industry. In addition to the books and oral histories, he left Texas a superb archive of photographs, maps, documents, diaries, and manuscripts of equal importance.

Prior to the opening of the Library and History Center in the summer of 1976, a group of five like-minded “collector types” frequently met with Haley at a local Midland watering hole. During a spring gathering, a member of the group announced that he had come across one of the “rarest and most compelling” items that any genuine Texan could imagine—a bell that had won a \$12,000 prize at a national antique show. This was not just any relic, but a bell that had sounded vespers at the Mission San Antonio de Valero, later known as the Alamo.

The prized artifact, though, had fallen into the ownership of a California collector. The five Texans decided that the Alamo bell rightfully needed to return to Lone Star soil—no matter the cost. Seeking to right this wrong, the group purchased the battered bell, which was cast in 1722, and successfully repatriated it to Texas for installation in the Nita Stewart Haley Memorial Library. Rightfully, the artifact was given a place of prominence, proudly on display in the lobby of the West Texas museum.

After securing its return, the provenance of this treasure appropriately was investigated. Research revealed that in 1900, the bell had been removed from the banks of the San Antonio River where it had lain since falling off a broken-down cart on the way to Nuestra Señora del Refugio Mission. Most likely used as a tie down for horses and burros, the bell had suffered a broken thin-lipped rim. Eventually, the artifact found its way to Victoria junk dealer Moses Oppenheimer, who recognized its historical value based on the 1722 date imprinted on its side along with “San Antonio.” He placed the lost treasure in the hands of Adina de Zavala, noted historian and preservationist.

She then gave the Alamo relic to Bessie Lee Fitzhugh, who featured it, along with others, in her book *Bells Over Texas*, published in 1955. Fitzhugh later sold the bell, but it ultimately was returned to Texas and secured for the Nita Stewart Haley Memorial Library.

*J. P. “Pat” McDaniel is director of the Nita Stewart Haley Memorial Library and J. Evetts Haley History Center in Midland.*

Opposite: This contemporary image shows the illuminated Alamo on the morning of March 6. Photograph by Gene Krane.

Above, right: The Alamo mission bell was cast in 1722 for the Mission San Antonio de Valero, later known as the Alamo, where it hung for many years. Photograph courtesy of Nita Stewart Haley Memorial Library and J. Evetts Haley History Center. Additional details about the artifact can be found at [www.haleylibrary.com/the-alamo-mission-bell](http://www.haleylibrary.com/the-alamo-mission-bell).



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## THF Endowment Saves Texas Legal History

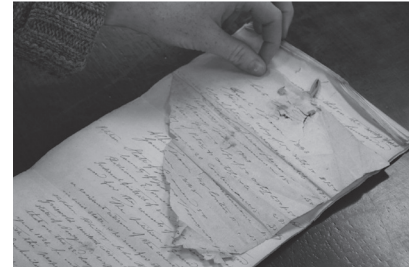
The Texas Legal History Preservation Trust (TLHPT) was established by the Texas Historical Foundation on July 22, 1995.

The endowment's purpose is to identify, locate, collect, preserve, copy, digitize, publish, or make publicly available information relating to the legal history of the Republic and State of Texas.

Attorney and THF Chairman Emeritus Marshall Doke was the driving force behind the establishment of this trust. He wrote, "Texas is losing, almost daily, important legal documents...[and] books...relating to the Republic and State. Important information, which formerly was publicly available, is being acquired for private collections and no longer accessible to the public."

One of the premiere projects funded through this endowment was awarded in 2012. A TLHPT grant helped the Texas State Archives and Library Commission (TSLAC) conserve and index thousands of early Texas Supreme Court records that were languishing on the agency's shelves. Ultimately, those documents were preserved, scanned, and included in an online database available to researchers and historians.

See [www.texashistoricalfoundation.org/endowments](http://www.texashistoricalfoundation.org/endowments) for additional information.



Above: This tattered TSLAC document was conserved with the help of a THF grant. Photograph courtesy of Kyle Gregory.



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# An East Texas Scrapbook



According to the *Handbook of Texas*, East Texas “may be separated from the rest of [the state] roughly by a line extending from the Red River in north-central Lamar County southwestward to east-central Limestone County and then southeastward towards eastern Galveston Bay.” It is an area diverse in culture, geography, and ecology. Lumber, cotton, cattle, and oil are the drivers of the economy there—and its history is rich and complex. All photographs are courtesy of The History Center in Diboll.





Opposite page: School teacher J. W. Hogg, center, is shown with his Diboll students in November 1907. This page, top: Citizens gather for a temperance rally in Lufkin, county seat of Angelina County, during the 1910s. Bottom: Temple Lumber Company Engine 6 and log train haul timber near Pineland (Sabine County), circa 1910.



# TEXAS HISTORICAL MUSEUMS

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

AUSTIN COUNTY JAIL MUSEUM  
36 South Bell St., Bellville 77418;  
979-877-8814; Sat 11-3;  
[www.austincounty.com/page/austin.museum](http://www.austincounty.com/page/austin.museum)

BASTROP COUNTY MUSEUM  
904 Main St., Bastrop 78602;  
512-303-0057; Mon-Sat 10-5,  
Sun 1-4;  
[www.bastropcountyhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.bastropcountyhistoricalsociety.com)

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)

ELGIN DEPOT MUSEUM  
14 Depot St., Elgin 78621;  
512-285-2000; Wed-Fri 10-2,  
Sat and tours by appointment;  
[www.elgintx.com/200/Elgin-Depot/Museum](http://www.elgintx.com/200/Elgin-Depot/Museum)

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

MASON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
P. O. Box 477, Mason 76856;  
325-347-6137; [www.masonxoc.com](http://www.masonxoc.com)

NEW BRAUNFELS CONSERVATION  
SOCIETY  
1300 Church Hill Dr., New Braunfels  
78130; 830-629-2943; Tues-Sat 9:30-12  
and 1-3. Call ahead for tours;  
[www.newbraunfelsconservation.org](http://www.newbraunfelsconservation.org)

PIONEER FARMS  
16201 Pioneer Farms Dr., Austin 78754;  
512-837-1215; Thurs-Sun 10-5;  
[www.pioneerfarms.org](http://www.pioneerfarms.org)

PIONEER VILLAGE LIVING HISTORY  
CENTER  
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)

SAN ANTONIO GENEALOGICAL AND  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
911 Melissa Dr., San Antonio 78213;  
210-342-5242; Mon & Sat 10-4, Wed  
10-7, Sun 1-5; [www.txsaghs.org](http://www.txsaghs.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 COTTON GIN MUSEUM  
307 N. Main St., Burton 77835;  
979-289-3379; Tues-Sat 10-4;  
[www.cottonginmuseum.org](http://www.cottonginmuseum.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

CADDO MOUNDS STATE HISTORIC SITE  
1649 State Hwy. 21 West, Alto 75925;  
936-858-3218; Tues-Sun 8:30-4:30;  
[www.thc.texas.gov/historic-sites/caddo-mounds-state-historic-site](http://www.thc.texas.gov/historic-sites/caddo-mounds-state-historic-site)

CHANDLER HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
& MUSEUM  
721 Hwy. 31 East, Chandler 75758;  
903-849-2243; Wed-Sat 1-4;  
[www.chandlertx.com/542/Museum-Visitors-Center](http://www.chandlertx.com/542/Museum-Visitors-Center)

COMMUNITY AND FAMILY  
HISTORICAL PRESERVATION  
ASSOCIATION, INC.  
7466 FM 2799, Jasper 75951;  
409-489-9330; [www.cfhp.org](http://www.cfhp.org)

EAST TEXAS ART LEAGUE, INC.  
364 N. Austin St., Jasper 75951;  
409-384-2404; Wed-Fri 10-4, Sat 10-2;  
[www.easttexasartleague.org](http://www.easttexasartleague.org)

FRIENDS OF ORANGE DEPOT  
1210 Green Ave., Orange 77631;  
409-330-1576; [www.orangetxdepot.org](http://www.orangetxdepot.org)

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)

MUSEUM OF HARDIN COUNTY  
830 S. Maple St., Kountze 77625;  
409-246-8434 or 409-755-7313;  
Tues, Wed, Fri, Sat 10-3;  
[www.kountzlibrary.org/about-us/kountze-organizations/museum-of-hardin-county.html](http://www.kountzlibrary.org/about-us/kountze-organizations/museum-of-hardin-county.html)

RUTHERFORD B. H. YATES MUSEUM  
Andrews St. and Wilson St., Houston  
77019; 713-739-0163; by appointment  
only; [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, Wed, Fri,  
Sat 10-5, Thurs 10-8, Sun 12-5;  
[www.cartermuseum.org](http://www.cartermuseum.org)

BOSQUE MUSEUM  
301 S. Avenue Q, Clifton 76634  
254-675-3845; Tues-Sat 10-5;  
[www.bosquemuseum.org](http://www.bosquemuseum.org)

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

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)

HILL COLLEGE, TEXAS HERITAGE  
MUSEUM  
112 Lamar Dr., Hillsboro, 76645;  
254-659-7750; Mon-Fri 8-4;  
Historical Research Center, Mon-Fri 9-1;  
[www.hillcollege.edu/museum/Index.html](http://www.hillcollege.edu/museum/Index.html)

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)

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-  
Sat 10-4, Sun 1-4; [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)

HISTORIC MESQUITE, INC.  
P. O. Box 850137, Mesquite 75185;  
972-216-6468; Two historic properties:  
Opal Lawrence Historical Park, Tues-Fri  
10:30-3:30; Florence Ranch  
Homestead, Thurs-Fri 10:30-3:30;  
[www.historicmesquite.org](http://www.historicmesquite.org)

MORTON MUSEUM  
OF COOKE COUNTY  
210 S. Dixon St., Gainesville 76240;  
940-668-8900; Tues-Fri 10-5,  
Sat 12:30-2:30; [www.mortonmuseum.org](http://www.mortonmuseum.org)

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)

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-Fri 10-5, Sat 10-4;  
[www.talesntrails.org](http://www.talesntrails.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)

WICHITA COUNTY HERITAGE SOCIETY  
900 Bluff St., Wichita Falls 76301;  
940-723-0623; Mon-Fri 10-3, Sat-Sun  
2-4; [www.wichita-heritage.org](http://www.wichita-heritage.org)

#### 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)

WOLF CREEK HERITAGE MUSEUM  
13310 Highway 305, Lipscomb 79056;  
806-852-2123; Mon-Fri 10-4;  
[www.wolfcreekheritagemuseum.org](http://www.wolfcreekheritagemuseum.org)

#### SOUTH/GULF COAST

BROWNSVILLE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
1325 E. Washington St., Brownsville 78520;  
956-541-5560; Tues-Sat 10-4;  
[www.brownsvillehistory.org](http://www.brownsvillehistory.org)

BRYAN MUSEUM  
1315 21st St., Galveston 77550;  
409-632-7685; Tues-Sun 10-5;  
[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)

CITY BY THE SEA MUSEUM  
401 Commerce St., Palacios 77465;  
361-972-1148; Tues-Sat 10-2;  
[www.citybytheseamuseum.org](http://www.citybytheseamuseum.org)

COLUMBIA HERITAGE FOUNDATION  
P.O. Box 1013, West Columbia 77486

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)

LAUGHLIN HERITAGE FOUNDATION  
MUSEUM  
309 S. Main St., Del Rio 78841;  
830-719-9380; Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat 10-12  
and 1-4;  
[www.laughlinheritagefoundationinc.org](http://www.laughlinheritagefoundationinc.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)

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)

#### WEST

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 10-5;  
[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.facebook.com/Martin-County-  
Historical-Museum-361747468373](http://www.facebook.com/Martin-County-Historical-Museum-361747468373)

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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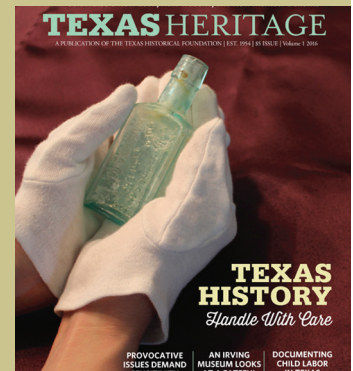
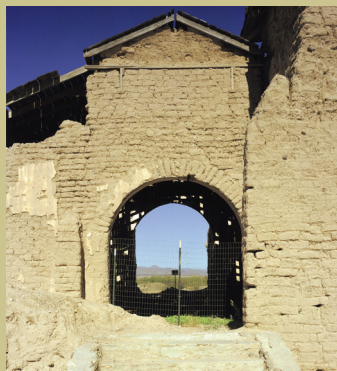
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