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TEXAS HERITAGE

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FEATURES

8 From Houston to the Moon
On July 20, 1969, the world watched as personnel from the Mission Control Center in Houston oversaw the history-making flight and Moon landing of Apollo 11. Designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1985, the property was listed as “threatened” three decades later. In 2017, the National Park Service, working with NASA and the Johnson Space Center, launched an ambitious plan to restore the MCC to its Apollo-era configuration.

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14 The Impact of the Oil Industry on the Growth of Houston
The discovery of oil at Spindletop in 1901 founded an industry that would revolutionize the Lone Star State and allow Houston to rise as the Energy Capital of the World. That transition began with The Texas Company’s move from Beaumont to The Bayou City in 1907. The innovation and entrepreneurship that followed is reflected in an impressive list of Houston’s oil and gas empire makers.

By Julie DeWees Sparks

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By Pamela Murtha

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor, Gene Krane

Assistant Editor, Pamela Murtha

Proofreaders, Molly Brown and Donna B. Jones

Production Designer, Stacey Van Landingham

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CONTRIBUTORS

Austin County Museum Association, Columbia Heritage Foundation, Digital Collections of the New York Public Library, Bruce Elsom, Hickey-Robertson, Donna B. Jones, Gene Krane, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Menil Archives/The Menil Collection, Pamela Murtha, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Inventors Hall of Fame, Rice University Digital Scholarship Archive, Space Center Houston, Julie DeWees Sparks, Texas Historical Commission, University of Houston Digital Library, UNLV Libraries, University of North Texas Libraries/The Portal to Texas History, Victoria Preservation, Inc., Kyle L. Walker



ON THE COVER

This photograph of the Apollo 11 lunar module *Eagle* with Earth in the backdrop was taken just before its rendezvous with the command module. Image courtesy of NASA. Original in color.

Texas HERITAGE magazine is published quarterly by the Texas Historical Foundation, P.O. Box 50314, Austin, Texas 78763; 512-453-2154; admin@texashistoricalfoundation.org. Opinions expressed by contributing writers do not necessarily reflect those of the Texas Historical Foundation. THF is a private, nonprofit organization supported by membership dues, contributions, and grants. Unsolicited articles not exceeding 1,700 words will be considered by a review committee for publication. Articles pertaining to Texas heritage, culture, and preservation activities are given priority. Submissions become the property of the Texas Historical Foundation unless accompanied by a self-addressed envelope for return of materials.

Grants Cycle Delayed Due To National Health Emergency



↑COLUMBIA HERITAGE FOUNDATION, COLUMBIA

Texas Historical Foundation directors Julie Sparks, fourth from left, Bruce Elsom, on her left, and Michael Sparks, next, in the back row, presented a grant check that will help repair the roof on the town's Heritage Hall. The nonprofit was formed to save an old school and convert it into a historical and cultural center. Occupying an important place in the state's history, Columbia was the first capital of the Republic of Texas. Photograph courtesy of CHF.



↑VICTORIA PRESERVATION, INC., VICTORIA

Victoria Preservation, Inc., will use a THF grant to help publish volume two of a coffee table book featuring historic and contemporary images of significant homes and buildings in Victoria. Foundation board members Elizabeth Susser, Patrick Biggins, and Julie and Michael Sparks made the check presentation. This is the second grant given to the Victoria preservation organization for this project. The initial award was made in 2015 and helped produce the first volume of the book on historic structures. Photograph courtesy of VPI.

The spring meeting of the Texas Historical Foundation board of directors was cancelled due to the Covid-19 outbreak sweeping the nation. All those who submitted grant proposals during the quarter were notified that awards were suspended but would be presented and voted on at the next scheduled board meeting in mid July.

Endowments managed by the Texas Historical Foundation board are the vehicles by which the organization provides funds to help preservationists. Since 1990, nearly \$2 million in grants, given from privately raised funds, have been awarded. Those gifts have supported more than 300 projects touching all parts of the state. THF endowments include:

- The **Joseph Ballard Archeology Fund** supported some of the state's first efforts to preserve endangered archeological sites. Funds are available for projects in the field of archeology preservation and education.

- The **Jeanne R. Blocker Memorial Fund** was created for preservation projects in rural areas of Texas (defined as towns with a population of no more than 30,000).

- The **J. P. Bryan Preservation Trust** has no special restrictions as to type of preservation projects that may be funded.

- The **Jack R. Wahlquist Directors Endowment** may be used at the board's discretion for any purpose or activity of the THF, including grants, publications, and operations.

- The **Sarah Meadows and Charles E. Seay Preservation Trust** supports the preservation and promotion of Texas history.

- The **Texas Legal History Preservation Trust** is designated for the preservation of materials related to the legal history of the Republic and State of Texas.

- The **Michael C. Duda Historic**

Architectural Endowment is intended for the preservation and/or celebration of Texas architectural items or accomplishments.

- The **William Jack Sibley Arts Endowment** is used to identify, support, preserve, promote, protect, nurture, and celebrate Texas art.

Grant proposals are reviewed each quarter by a committee, then voted on by the full board. Deadlines are on the first day of March, June, September, and December.

For more information on these preservation endowments, to see a list of previously supported projects, or learn how to donate to one of the funds, visit the Foundation's website, www.texashistoricalfoundation.org.



↑AUSTIN COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION, BELLVILLE

From left to right in foreground, THF directors Bruce Elsom, Kelly Rushing, Michael Sparks, Mary Lynn Rushing, and Julie Sparks (holding the check on the left) made a ceremonial presentation to representatives of the Austin County Museum Association in Bellville. The grant will cover the expense of architectural drawings needed to estimate installation costs for a heating/air conditioning system in the historic jail. Photograph courtesy of ACMA.

The Texas Historical Foundation gratefully acknowledges the following contributors to the Texas Legal History Preservation Trust:

- Betty and Marshall J. Doke, Jr., Fund
- Gardere Wynne Sewell, LLP Fund
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The Texas Legal History Preservation Trust provides for "named funds for contributors of \$5,000 or more, and contributors of \$1,000 or more may designate a member of the Trust's Board of Advisors for one year." For a copy of the Trust and further information, contact the Texas Historical Foundation at 512-453-2154 or admin@texashistoricalfoundation.org.

Save
Historic Texas Architecture

The 1928 Odeon Theater, Mason

You can help preserve historic Lone Star structures by contributing to THF's Michael C. Duda Historic Architectural Endowment. Call 512-453-2154 to learn more.

Rites of Passage

By Bruce Elsom

Desperados Waiting for a Train is a laconic tale of legendary Texas song writer Guy Clark and his surrogate grandfather. It was voted one of the 100 greatest western songs of all time by the Western Writers Association and has been recorded no less than eight times by various artists (although the original Jerry Jeff Walker version will always be the benchmark for me). Why so great? Because it is instantly relatable.

From the time that I could walk he'd take me with him

*To a bar called the Green Frog Cafe
There were old men with beer guts
and dominos*

Lying 'bout their lives while they'd played

And I was just a kid

They all called me his "Sidekick"...

Whether you live in Dallas or Dime Box, this verse instantly conjures up an image. I see a blue-jean-clad youth, pants legs rolled up into cuffs to allow for the next growth spurt. A slightly too big cowboy hat sits on his ears, causing them to cant forward. He stretches to grip the Old Man's gnarled, calloused hand as he alternately skips and scuffs up the street in his boots. The Old Man is thin and tanned, stooping from the wear of a life earned, not given. His hat looks older than he does—the crown sweat-stained from years in the sun, the brim warped from all too rare downpours. His overalls are faded and patched, but the white shirt underneath is clean and crisply starched, proper attire for a Saturday afternoon in town.

You may never have played a single hand of Moon or 42, been to the Green Frog Cafe, or grown up as a sidekick, but every Texan has experienced a rite of passage that bonds us as kindred spirits. Being a Texan



isn't a title of residence, it's a claim of membership. Belonging isn't exclusive, exclusionary, or necessarily inherited—native born, transplants, and ambassadors living “abroad” comprise the cadre. The benefits are many, but there is only one obligation: pay it forward.

Every generation claims the need for urgency, but now more than ever Texans must take up the mantle—not just for our native sons and daughters, but for all those drawn to our beloved state for economic and quality of life reasons. From whence shall the California software engineer or the New York grocer receive their rite of passage? Who will

be their Old Man? We have a profound gift to share, you and me. How sad it would be to let it go ungiven.

This is my last President's Message. To all the Foundation directors and staff, past and present, I am eternally grateful for the opportunity to serve beside you, paying it forward. To all the organizations dedicated to preservation and history education projects, big and small—thank you. And most of all, words cannot express enough thanks to my family. Their love grounded me in a passion for all things Texas. How blessed can one man be?

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.

CORRECTION: We regret an error in the last issue of Texas HERITAGE that incorrectly identified contributor Kyla K. Campbell as Kayla K. Campbell.

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**New and renewing members
are listed on page 21.**

Special Memorials and Acknowledgments

In memory of Ann Lawrence
Vicki and John Meadows, Austin

In memory of Emery Goodin
Gene Krane and James R. Evans, Jr., Austin
Elizabeth and Jerry Susser, Corpus Christi

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Meadows Foundation, Dallas

FROM HOUSTON TO THE MOON

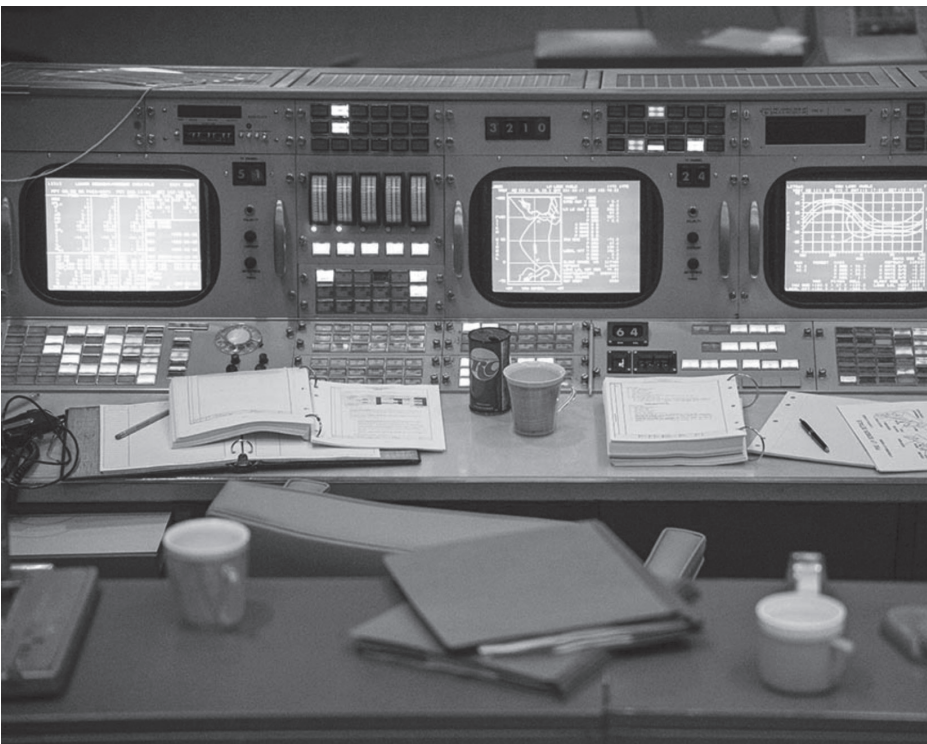
An Award-winning Restoration Project Takes Visitors
Back in Time to Apollo 11

BY DONNA B. JONES

On July 20, 1969, the United States won its Space Race with the Soviet Union when the Apollo 11 spacecraft *Eagle* landed on the Moon and Astronaut Neil Armstrong set foot on the lunar surface.

As events unfolded on that memorable day, Houston—home of Apollo Mission Control Center (MCC)—took center stage. The world watched as operations personnel controlled the flight, from launch at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida to the Moon landing to splashdown in the Pacific Ocean.

Opposite page: The fully restored Apollo Mission Control Center brought the original flight control consoles back to life. The large screens across the front of the room—and in the rear of this photograph—are projections designed to recreate the exact images seen during the Apollo 11 mission. Photograph courtesy of Space Center Houston.



This page, top: Positioned on the left side of this unrestored console is a pneumatic tube through which controllers passed papers between stations. Bottom: The MCC restoration focused on adding details like flight control manuals, ashtrays, coffee cups, and headsets to capture the look of the room as it was during the Apollo 11 mission. Photographs courtesy of Space Center Houston. Originals in color.

Recognizing the Mission Control Center's unique role in world history, the National Park Service added the property to the U. S. National Register of Historic Places in 1985. Then-Secretary of the Interior Don Hodel described the center as among "...the best, most intact, and most important examples of the technology which will interpret for future generations the early years of the American space program."

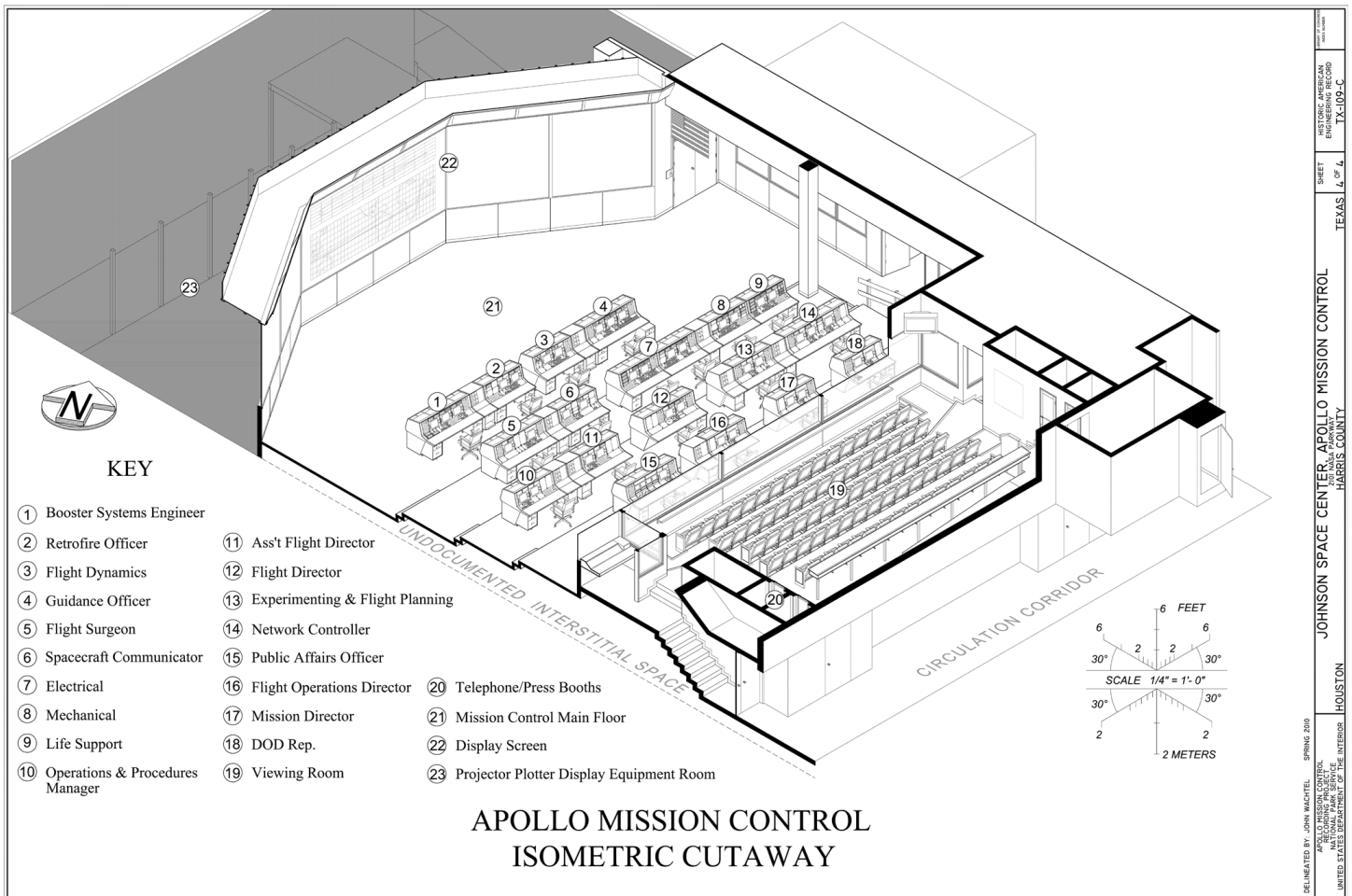
But by 2015, as funding for upkeep lagged and throngs of visitors took their toll, the MCC's condition had deteriorated, and NPS listed it as "threatened." Working with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the agency developed an ambitious plan to return the center to the way it looked when the Moon landing occurred.

A successful fundraising effort enabled a restoration team led by the Johnson Space Center to reach that goal weeks shy of the 50th anniversary of the Moon landing.

The Space Race

The mission that defined MCC's legacy originated at the height of Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, when John F. Kennedy made a "missile gap" between the two countries—the perception that the Soviet Union's missile capability was superior to that of the United States—a cornerstone of his presidential campaign. Kennedy took office in January 1961, and in April, Soviet Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first human to fly in space.

A month later, when U. S. Astronaut Alan Shepard became the second person to travel beyond the earth's atmosphere, President Kennedy articulated his strategy for saving the world from tyranny:



Above: This schematic gives the layout of the Apollo Mission Control Center. MCC personnel were responsible for the technical oversight and management of the space vehicle's systems, its navigation and flight dynamics, life support systems, flight crew activities, and procedures to recover the spacecraft and astronauts. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.

If we are to win the battle that is going on around the world between freedom and tyranny, if we are to win the battle for men's minds, the [Soviet Union's] dramatic achievements in space, which occurred in recent weeks, should have made clear to us all...the impact of this adventure on the minds of men everywhere who are attempting to make a determination of which road they should take.... We go into space because whatever mankind must undertake, free men must fully share.... I believe this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to earth.

NASA's Project Mercury had been underway for three years, developing technology and hardware for manned space flight and investigating man's ability to survive and perform in space, but there was more work to be done before Kennedy's vision could be realized. Project Gemini advanced the effort, providing astronauts with experience in returning to Earth from space, linking two spacecraft together, and "walking" in space. And unmanned satellites yielded critical information about the Moon's surface.

After Mercury and Gemini laid the groundwork, Project Apollo began. The Apollo 1 spacecraft is remembered sadly for a fire during a ground rehearsal that killed

three astronauts. With changes that addressed the causes of the tragic accident made, four more manned missions followed, testing flight trajectory and operations for getting to the Moon and back, human reactions to space and weightlessness, as well as equipment and space suits.

The Finish Line

Armed with knowledge accumulated during those pioneering missions, Apollo 11 reached the Moon on July 20, 1969. The moment was captured in grainy black-and-white images seen by an estimated 650 million television viewers around the world, and Armstrong's enduring words traveled 240,000 miles across



Left: This historic photograph captures flight controllers celebrating the successful conclusion of the Apollo 11 lunar landing mission on July 24, 1969. Courtesy of NASA.

ode ray tube monitors, the team orchestrated the mission and returned the astronauts safely to Earth four days later.

Revisiting 1969

Following the Moon landing, MCC continued to be the operational hub for human space missions, including subsequent Apollo and space shuttle missions. Constructed in 1965, MCC is a three-story structure with an operations wing, an operations support section, and an interconnecting lobby. It houses offices, a laboratory, technical support areas, and dormitory facilities. MOCR-2 is on the third floor.

In 1975, with the last Apollo flight completed, the Air Force took over the third floor, which was converted into a secure area for monitoring shuttle flights. The computer system was upgraded, cabinets were redesigned, and consoles were repainted and relocated.

After MCC became a National Historic Landmark, Kranz, then retired, gave occasional tours to VIPs. In an interview with *The New York Times*, the flight director for the pioneering mission—an aeronautical engineer, jet fighter pilot, best-selling author, and Presidential Medal of Freedom recipient—recalled that before giving these tours, he would pick up trash left on computer consoles that once had been used to land men on the Moon and empty the wastebaskets. “This place was not representative of historic mission control,” Kranz said. “The configuration of the consoles in no

space to introduce a new chapter in human history: “That’s one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.”

In Houston’s Mission Operations Control Room (MOCR-2), tense flight controllers, who had worked tirelessly, even sleeping many nights in MCC dormitories, breathed a sigh of relief and celebrated the moment. A *TIME* magazine article described the scene, noting that family members and dignitaries in the visi-

tors viewing area at the rear of MOCR-2 were so exuberant that Flight Director Gene Kranz angrily yelled at everybody to settle down.

The MOCR-2 team refocused on their work in the windowless, dimly lit control room, depicted in *TIME* as “a freezing-cold space...that smelled like coffee and so much tobacco that a cloud of smoke would draft out when the door opened.” Seated at their consoles, watching cath-

way represented where we were and what we did.”

Sharing his concerns, NPS listed MCC as “threatened” and developed a restoration plan; work on the \$5 million project began in 2017. The City of Webster, 21 miles southeast of Houston and home to many Apollo personnel, donated a lead gift of \$3.1 million, and with additional worldwide support, the fundraising effort reached its goal.

The restoration team worked with remarkable speed and meticulous attention to detail to return MOCR-2 to its Apollo-era condition. Using digitized 16-mm film taken during the Apollo 11 mission, experts identified distinctive artifacts and colors in the control room, simulation and recovery control rooms, the visitors viewing area, and the Summary Display Projection Room, sometimes referred to as the “Bat Cave.”

In the iconic MOCR-2:

- Consoles were restored, featuring images that technicians viewed on cathode ray tubes, and arranged in their Apollo-era configuration;
- Walls were repainted to match original paint colors;
- The wallpaper design was reprinted by the same company that produced it in the 1960s, and original wallpaper pieces were cleaned and left in place; and
- Chairs, trash cans, clothing, coffee cups, ash trays, manuals, headsets, books, pencils, pencil sharpeners, clocks, tape dispensers, maps, and charts were placed as they were more than 50 years ago.

Space Center Houston Director of Exhibits Paul Spana said that the most challenging aspect of the restoration was recreating information found on con-

sole monitors and the five large screens in the front of MOCR-2. “Photographs and films provided some clues...,” he said. “After 50 years, the flight controllers didn’t recall a lot of the details about what was on the screens—they had been focused on getting the astronauts to the Moon and back safely. Between their memory, books, photos, and the digitization of films that haven’t been seen in a long time, the forgotten details began to fall in place.”

The precise restoration has been honored with the Texas Historical Commission’s Governor’s Award for Historic Preservation, the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s Chairman’s Award, the Good Brick Award from Preservation Houston, and the President’s Award for National Leadership from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. It also was nominated for the prestigious Docomomo National Award, which recognizes preservation of modern architecture, landscape, and design. Public response has been positive as well, with more than 116,900 visitors during the six months following reopening.

Considering its popularity, protecting the center’s historic integrity, which once was threatened, is a priority. Johnson Space Center’s Historic Preservation Officer Sandra Tetley noted that a sophisticated security system, limited access with card readers, and other measures help “ensure that there are no unauthorized entries, that nothing is moved or turns up missing, and that nothing is damaged by a curious visitor. We clean the rooms regularly, have inspections to monitor damage, and have a maintenance plan based on Secretary of the Interior Standards...”

While there are “constant re-

quests,” access to the floor of MOCR-2 is strictly limited, Tetley said. “The exception to the rule is for retired Apollo flight controllers, who may be interviewed at or show their console to family, but they are always escorted.”

The restrictions have not dampened enthusiasm for a glimpse of July 20, 1969, and the happy ending to a turbulent decade dominated by the Vietnam War, civil rights protests, the assassinations of U. S. President John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, and the Cuban Missile Crisis. “The Apollo Mission Center is one of the top experiences of more than 400 things to do at Space Center Houston,” SCH Communications Supervisor Meridyth Moore said. “People come from around the world to experience the legacy of the Apollo era.”

Past Meets Present

Half a century after the Moon landing, the world still benefits from Apollo technology. Its computer guidance system was adapted for use in airplanes and in automobile features, like cruise control, antilock brakes, and electronic stability control systems. Enhanced food safety processes, developed to ensure that food for astronauts was free of harmful microbes, has influenced modern food industry regulations. And fabric developed for space suits is used in today’s clothing, firefighting and camping gear, building insulation, cryogenic storage, and magnetic resonance imaging machines. These are just a few byproducts of the historic mission that continues to shine a spotlight on the Lone Star State. ★

Donna B. Jones, of Austin, is a freelance writer and editor.



THE IMPACT OF THE OIL INDUSTRY ON THE GROWTH OF HOUSTON

By Julie DeWees Sparks



January 10, 1901, is one of the most famous dates in petroleum history in Texas. At 10:30 in the morning, the Spindletop gusher erupted just outside of Beaumont. For nine days, it spilled up to 100,000 barrels of oil every 24 hours, until it was controlled. This discovery marked the beginning of an industry that would revolutionize Texas and position Houston to become the Energy Capital of the World. Prior to Spindletop, oil was used primarily for lighting, but because of the size of this discovery, burning petroleum as a mass consumption fuel finally was economically feasible.

The state's oil industry was centered mainly in Beaumont until The Texas Company, founded by Joseph Cullinan, moved to Houston in 1908. Houston boasted social and cultural advantages that Beaumont could not offer. It had enough hotels, apartments, and office buildings to accommodate the emerging industry. The city also had streetcars, a waterworks, telephones and telegraphs necessary for business, theaters, and a library, as well as civic and social organizations attractive to families. In addition, Houston was a major railroad hub.

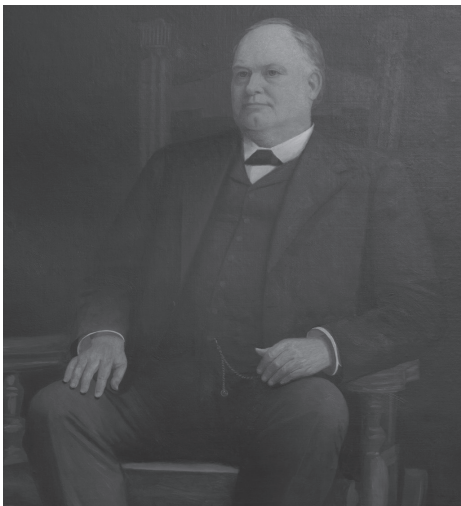
But the most compelling reason that Houston beat out Beaumont as the oil capital was due to Jesse H. Jones, who began heavily investing in The Bayou City's infrastructure in 1907. He erected a 10-story skyscraper with the intent of luring The Texas Company from Beaumont. Jones offered Cullinan the new building for \$2,000 a month because he knew if that business made the move, others would follow. Because of this deal, which Cullinan accepted, Houston never would be the same again.

Above: In its heyday, Spindletop wells, pictured here circa 1901, produced more barrels of oil in one day than the rest of the world's oilfields combined. Photograph courtesy of Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.

FOUNDERS OF THE TEXAS COMPANY, LATER TEXACO, NOW CHEVRON

Joseph S. Cullinan. Cullinan began working in Pennsylvania for John D. Rockefeller at Standard Oil. He moved to Texas and was in Beaumont right after Spindletop erupted. Cullinan started The Texas Fuel Company in 1902, later chartered as The Texas Company, with backing from New York investors and James S. Hogg and his associates in the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate.

James S. Hogg. After Spindletop, former Texas Governor James S. Hogg invited friends William T. Campbell and James W. Swayne, a Fort Worth attorney, to form the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate. The money they invested was used to establish The Texas Company and buy land around Spindletop. *See sidebar on this page.*



In 1901, James S. Hogg purchased 4,100 acres of the Varner Plantation, pictured above, in Brazoria County for seven dollars an acre to serve as a country home. His children enjoyed going there for school vacations, but commuting from Varner Plantation to Houston for business was not convenient. The governor eventually took a suite at the Rice Hotel and moved his office to Houston. From 1905 forward, the Hogg family considered The Bayou City their home.

Hogg bought Varner Plantation because he was sure it would one day produce oil. In his will, he stipulated that the property not be sold until 15 years after his death. In 1917, 11 years after he died, the first big well on Varner Plantation came in. By 1920, the income from oil produced there was \$225,000 a month. During that same time, the West Columbia Field was producing 22 percent of the country's total oil.

Photograph courtesy of the Texas Historical Commission. Original in color.

FOUNDERS OF THE HUMBLE OIL AND REFINING COMPANY

In 1909, Ross S. Sterling invested in the Humble Oilfield north of Houston. Two years later he founded the Humble Oil Company with five partners: Walter W. Fondren, Charles B. Goddard, William Stamps Farish, Robert Lee Blaffer, and Harry C. Wiess. In 1917, the company obtained a state charter under the name Humble Oil & Refining Company. In order to finance the construction of a refinery, 50 percent of the company stock was sold to Standard Oil of New Jersey. The Humble name was used until 1972, when Standard Oil Company (NJ) became known as Exxon Corporation, now ExxonMobil.

Walter W. Fondren. Orphaned at 10, Fondren moved to Texas in 1897, settling in Corsicana and working in the oil fields. After Spindletop, though, he moved to Beaumont. Fondren sent his wife to Houston with \$10,000 to find and furnish a home. She had enough money left after that purchase to buy 1,000 shares of stock in a friend's company, one that would later become Texaco.

William S. Farish and Robert Lee Blaffer. A great-nephew of Jefferson Davis, Farish was born in Mississippi and came to Texas to inspect Spindletop for his uncle Robert Lee Blaffer. The two men formed a part-



Middle, left: This portrait of James S. Hogg, the first native Texan to serve as governor, hangs in the House of Representatives chamber in the Texas Capitol. Courtesy of the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. Original in color. Bottom: An unidentified woman, circa 1912, poses in the cab of a truck bearing The Texas Company name and logo. Photograph courtesy of University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History.



nership in 1904, investing in oil interests. Blaffer married Sarah Campbell, daughter of one of the founders of The Texas Company, in April 1909.

Ross S. Sterling. A self-educated doctor born in Anahuac, Sterling became the founder and first president of Humble Oil Company, and his older brother Frank served as a director. Ross Sterling later would become the 31st governor of Texas.

Harry C. Wiess. Wiess grew up in Beaumont, where his father and grandfather had a successful lumber business. Wiess was only 16 when Spindletop came in, but his father invested heavily in the new business.

FOUNDERS OF SHARP-HUGHES TOOL COMPANY, NOW PART OF BAKER HUGHES

Howard R. Hughes, Sr. Born in Missouri, Hughes went to Harvard and the University of Iowa but graduated from neither. He came to Spindletop in 1901 and immediately entered into the drilling and

contracting business with Walter Sharp. Portions of their production deals eventually were sold to The Texas Company. Both men were creative problem-solvers who invented equipment to address drilling issues. In 1907, Hughes worked on a bit that could cut through hard rock. One year later, he and his partner applied for a patent for a two-cone drill bit and formed the Sharp-Hughes Tool Company. Hughes brought his wife to Houston in time for the birth of their son Howard Hughes, Jr., in 1904. *See sidebar on this page.*

Walter B. Sharp. A drilling contractor from Dallas, Sharp made a fortune for The Texas Company in the Sour Lake Oilfield, 20 miles northwest of Beaumont.

Meanwhile, Sharp and Hughes created a strong team in the industry. Sharp originated the drilling method using mud that still is practiced today. In that process, mud mitigates the pressure around the well bore, cooling the bit, and bringing rock cuttings to the surface. When Sharp died at 42, Hughes bought out his widow's half share of the company, making her independently wealthy.

Top, left: Robert Lee Blaffer was president of Humble Oil from 1933 to 1937. Photograph courtesy of University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History. Top, right: Howard R. Hughes, Sr., stands next to a trench mining drill in September 1917. Photograph in the public domain, courtesy of University of Nevada, Las Vegas Libraries.

Howard R. Hughes, Sr., would not live a long life, dying at the age of 54 and leaving his company to son Howard, Jr., who was 18 years old. It is said that the younger Hughes visited the office only once in his life. In 1972, he sold Hughes Tool Company in an initial public offering and made \$150 million in cash the day the stock went on sale (close to \$1 billion today).

Hughes, Jr., founded the Hughes Aircraft Company in 1932 and played an influential role in the aviation industry. He died on April 5, 1976, while on board a Learjet en route to the Methodist Hospital in Houston.

Above: Howard Hughes, Jr., stands in front of his new Boeing Army Pursuit Plane in Inglewood, California, circa 1940s. Photograph courtesy of Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.



Top: During World War II, Brown & Root's shipbuilding operation had direct access to the Houston Ship Channel. Photograph courtesy of University of Houston Digital Library. Middle, left: Harry Cameron helped design the oil industry's first reliable blowout preventer in 1922. Photograph courtesy of National Inventors Hall of Fame.



Iron Works, which sold oil-drilling supplies and parts for rigs and wells.

Gas pressure in deep wells was a problem that caused many oil wells to fail. Abercrombie and Cameron solved this issue by developing and patenting a blowout preventer. They went on to create and trademark many other inventions that helped Cameron Iron Works become one of the most successful oil field services companies in Houston.



Conrad Schlumberger's daughter Dominique married Jean de Menil in 1931. He became an executive at Schlumberger and used his credentials to travel across Europe in the early days of World War II. Jean de Menil was based in Romania where he worked for Schlumberger during the day; by night he carried out his covert assignment with the French Resistance to sabotage train shipments of oil from Romania to Nazi Germany. The de Menils moved to Houston in 1942.

CAMERON IRON WORKS, NOW A SCHLUMBERGER COMPANY

Harry Cameron. After moving to Dallas to take a position with the Portland Cement Company, Cameron relocated to Humble. He opened a small machine tools company, earning a reputation as a skilled machinist.

James S. Abercrombie. Abercrombie moved to the Houston area around 1900. He worked at various jobs in the petroleum industry until he was able to buy his own rig and then went on to drill wells around South Texas. He partnered with Harry Cameron in 1920, founding Cameron

BROWN & ROOT ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION, NOW PART OF KBR

Herman Brown. Before launching his own construction company, Brown worked as a foreman for a road builder. In 1917, he married Margaret Root. Her brother Dan, a successful cotton farmer, advanced working capital to his brother-in-law to form Brown & Root, Incorporated, in 1919. The state had created the Texas Highway Commission two years earlier, so the timing for this new business enterprise was ideal.

Brown & Root benefited from the construction of the Houston Ship Channel and won the contract from the National Aeronautics and Space Association (NASA) to build the Johnson Space Center in Houston.

Once there, the couple became key figures in the city's cultural life as advocates for modern art and architecture. In 1949, they commissioned Philip Johnson to design their home in River Oaks. They began collecting modern art in the 1940s, eventually accumulating more than 15,000 objects that now make up The Menil Collection, which opened in Houston in 1987.

Above: Dominique and John de Menil (he anglicized his name after the war) are pictured during the "Humble Treasures" exhibition at the University of St. Thomas, Houston, October 1965. Courtesy of Menil Archives, The Menil Collection, Houston. Photograph by Hickey-Robertson.

George R. Brown. After Brown, a graduate of the Rice Institute and the Colorado School of Mines, was injured in a mine cave-in, his brother Herman encouraged him to join Brown & Root. The siblings and their wives founded the Brown Foundation, which contributes millions of dollars to support the cultural, scientific, and intellectual climate of Houston.

TEXAS EASTERN TRANSMISSION CORP., NOW PART OF ENBRIDGE

Until 1943, natural gas had very little value. Most of it was burned off in flares, to allow the more lucrative oil production to continue. However, when Brown & Root became active in shipbuilding during World War II, the company used natural gas to power their operations on the Houston Ship Channel, launching a new industry.

After the war, the Browns bought the Big Inch and Little Inch pipelines for \$143 million and organized a new company, Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation. The two pipelines were converted from oil to gas—a cleaner and more efficient fuel. Within 12 years, the assets of Texas Eastern surpassed a billion dollars.

SCHLUMBERGER COMPANY

Conrad Schlumberger. In 1934, French-based Schlumberger Company, established Schlumberger Well Surveying Corporation as its U. S. headquarters in Houston. Prior to that, in 1912, Conrad Schlumberger, a professor of physics in Paris, had the idea of using electrical charges under the earth's surface to find oil or minerals. In 1927, Schlumberger and his brother Marcel ran the first electric log into an oil well (this



In the 1960s, Michel T. Halbouty moved his offices from downtown Houston to property that he owned “far out in the country,” off a dirt street called Westheimer Road—even though everyone thought he was crazy to build in an area that had no water or sewerage lines.

Eventually, the city limits expanded to the west. In 1970, Gerald Hines opened a new mall called The Galleria just east of Halbouty's building, with plans to add more stores. Hines approached Halbouty regularly with ever-growing offers to buy his property, but he was rejected every time. Finally, Hines bought land across the street from The Galleria and built Halbouty a new five-story building. In addition, the real estate developer promised Halbouty a percentage of everything sold in the shopping mall. This time the offer was accepted.

Above: An ice skating rink is located inside The Galleria mall. Courtesy of Carol M. Highsmith Archive, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. Original in color.

device provided a detailed record of the geologic formations penetrated by a borehole and helped drillers detect the presence of oil and gas, or hydrocarbons). Shell Oil Company requested that the Schlumbergers go to the Texas Gulf Coast, thus beginning a new industry of geophysics within the petroleum field, centered in Houston. *See sidebar on page 18.*

OTHER NOTABLE OIL INDUSTRY LEADERS

Hugh Roy Cullen. Cullen began his career as a cotton broker and dealt in real estate. He moved to Houston in 1911, and seven years later entered the oil business. He was so successful in drilling deep wells that he became known as the “king of the wildcat-ers.” In 1934, Cullen, through his company Quintana Petroleum, discovered Refugio County's Tom O'Connor Field, the largest in Texas.

Michel T. Halbouty. Halbouty started reading books on geology in junior high, teaching himself all he could find on the subject. He worked as a water boy at Spindletop, listening and learning from the drilling activity around him.

Graduating from Texas A&M with degrees in geology and the new field of petroleum engineering, Halbouty established a successful consulting business. *See sidebar on this page.*

Glenn H. McCarthy. Edna Ferber's book *Giant* was loosely based on McCarthy, a Beaumont native who, like Halbouty, was employed as a water boy at Spindletop. After eloping with Faustine Lee, the daughter of successful oil businessman W. E. Lee, McCarthy started a small oil field business that struggled. Known as a risk taker, McCarthy made and lost fortunes, going into deep debt financing deals. *See sidebar on page 20.*



Above: The Astrodome, looking east from the rooftop of the adjacent Reliant Stadium, opened in 1965. Photograph courtesy of the Historic American Engineering Record, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.



After World War II, Houston was poised for unprecedented growth due to the natural gas industry. Most of the city leaders were relatively young and wealthy and ready to build cultural institutions worthy of the growing city. From 1940 through 1970, Houston's population tripled due to the nationally and internationally competitive companies that called Houston home.

The Lamar Hotel 8-F crowd was the most visible group of civic leaders. The core members consisted of Herman and George Brown, R. E. "Bob" Smith, Jim Abercrombie, Gus Wortham, William P. Hobby and wife Oveta, and James Elkins. Jesse Jones, also a part of the 8-F Crowd, built and owned the Lamar Hotel and lived on the top floor.

These individuals had strong personal and business ties. They socialized, supported each others' charities, and quietly used their influence in the political arena. Lyndon B. Johnson was a frequent guest at Suite 8-F, seeking both the endorsement and financial backing of these business leaders. Together the group was instrumental in building the Texas Medical Center and constructing the new city's intercontinental airport, which, even in the beginning, was sized more appropriately for the future growth of Houston. Their relationship with Lyndon Johnson was instrumental in locating the NASA facility in Houston.

Above: The Lamar Hotel, circa 1920, was a social, business, and political center. Photograph in the public domain, courtesy of Rice University Digital Scholarship Archive.

R. E. "Bob" Smith. In 1905, Smith's father took him to visit Spindletop. Fascinated with what he saw, Smith moved to Houston in 1925 to work for The Texas Company and other oil businesses, sometimes as a roughneck. He partnered with Claud B. Hamill, son of Curt Hamill, a Spindletop driller, initiating a notable career in oil and real estate. By 1964, Smith was the largest Harris County land owner with more than 11,000 acres. Known for his philanthropy, Smith, working with others, helped bring the Astrodome to Houston.

Today, the petroleum industry is one of the most important drivers of Houston's economy. While historically there have been ups and downs in the business, The Bayou City still dominates the country's oil and gas exploration and production. That fact bears out the fearlessness and vision of these early leaders, whose impact on the city's development cannot be exaggerated. ★

Julie DeWees Sparks, of Houston, retired from the oil and gas industry, is a docent at Bayou Bend Collection and Gardens, Houston Museum of Fine Arts; a Texas Historical Foundation director; and a member of the Lady Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.



Glenn H. McCarthy built Houston's Shamrock Hotel, which opened with great fanfare in 1949. The flamboyant McCarthy advocated for The Bayou City in numerous national press stories and was generous with various charities.

However, in the 1950s, his possessions all were taken away to pay his creditors. Conrad Hilton took over the Shamrock Hotel. It was demolished in 1987, and the land on which it sat now is part of the Texas Medical Center.

Above: A 1950 brochure highlighted the accommodations, restaurants, and amenities of the Shamrock Hotel. Image courtesy of University of Houston Digital Library. Original in color.

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Texas History Through a Viewfinder

Four generations in the making



Housed at the University of North Texas is a collection consisting of nearly 400,000 prints and negatives, as well as personal papers and artifacts, that represents a Fort Worth family's photographic legacy. This cumulative work of four generations of fathers and sons—all named Byrd Moore Williams—spans 120 years and a broad range of subjects, from candid shots of relatives, friends, and the famous and infamous to landscapes, street scenes, and formal studio portraits. For each generation, the camera was wielded, both personally and professionally, with an artistic eye and a mindfulness towards capturing what Williams, IV, described in an interview as "...the fabric of reality from your time here."

The earliest images in the Byrd Williams Family Photography Collection date back to the 1880s and family patriarch Williams, Sr. (1849-1931). A dry goods store owner in Gainesville, he used a small Kodak folding camera to take pictures of family members, neighbors, and the local scenery. Though photography chiefly was a hobby for him, the storekeeper also created and sold postcards featuring his snapshots of the region's scenic landscape.

By the time his father's contribution to the family's photographic archive ended (after the start of World War I), Byrd Williams, Jr. (1885-1951), was well on the way to pursuing his own passion for the artistic medium. A civil engineer by trade, Williams, Jr., carried his camera to job sites, often documenting the progress of

Left: Portrait of (from bottom left, clockwise) Charles Williams, Johnson Williams, Byrd Williams, Jr., and Byrd Williams, Sr. Photographer unknown, circa 1900s. All photographs courtesy of University of North Texas Libraries The Portal to Texas History.

projects he worked on, including the San Antonio Riverwalk. While at a bridge construction site along the El Paso and Juarez, Mexico, border in 1915, he met the legendary Pancho Villa, snapping photos of the revolutionary and his band of soldiers known as *villistas*. Shooting landscapes was a favored pursuit, and Williams, Jr., was among the first to capture scenic views of Yosemite National Park on film.

Byrd Moore Williams, III (1913-1985), translated the family's penchant for peering through the viewfinder into a successful career. He opened Byrd Photo Service, a commercial studio and photo processing laboratory in Fort Worth. His professional portfolio reflects a varied clientele, including celebrities and performers, and a diverse documentation of social and cultural events. The business also developed crime scene photographs for the Fort Worth Police Department, and Williams, III, was responsible for printing images taken by law enforcement following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. As an "observer of life," Williams, III, spent time chronicling Fort Worth's development and growth, the city nightlife, and the lives of ordinary and extraordinary Texans. His images included a series that spotlighted women at work in the 1950s.

Not surprisingly, Byrd Williams, IV (1951-), grew up with a camera in his hand, and his artistic work has been exhibited worldwide, including shots taken when he was 10 years old. After selling Byrd Photo Service in the 1980s, he forged an academic career as a professor

in the Photography Department at Collin County Community College, north of Dallas. His portfolio includes shots of Fort Worth buildings and streets that reproduce those his father took decades earlier.

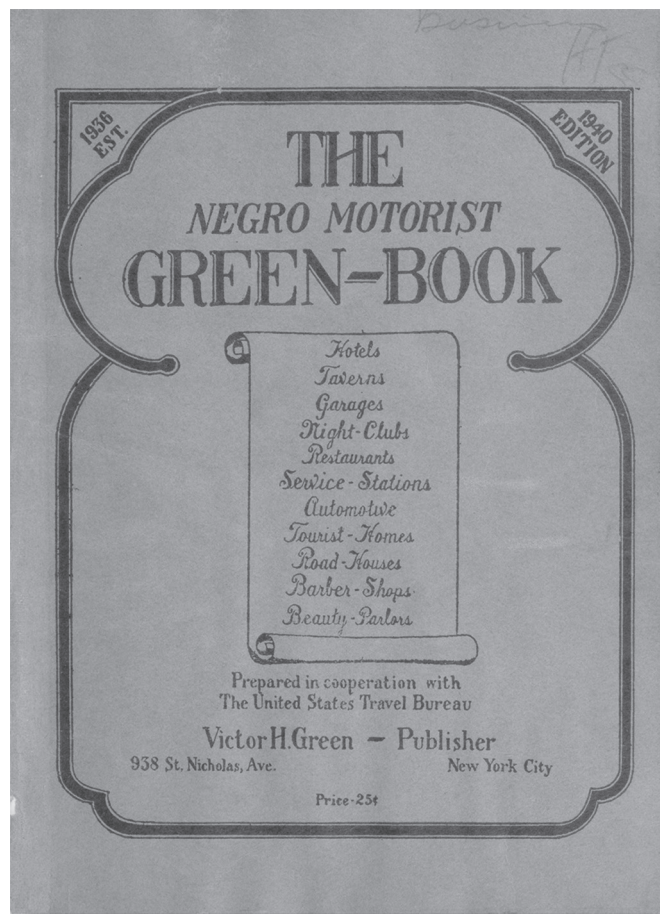
When three generations of prints and negatives were placed in his care in 1970, Williams, IV, added preservationist to his resume. He began the long-term process of reproducing thousands of images taken by his great grandfather, grandfather, and father into silver or gold tone black-and-white photographs. This process, according to Williams, IV, produces prints that can last for hundreds of years, unlike digital images that are vulnerable to electronic storage deterioration and technology failures. In 2014, he transferred the Byrd Williams Family Photography Collection to the University of North Texas Libraries to keep this extraordinary legacy—a history of family, Texas, and photography—safe well into the future and, as an added benefit, accessible to all.—*Pamela Murtha*

Pamela Murtha is Texas HERITAGE magazine assistant editor.

Below, left: Williams, Byrd M. [*A work crew breaking for lunch in the desert*], thought to be taken circa 1916/1920.

Below, right: Williams, Byrd M., III. [*Downtown Fort Worth; Commerce Street at 7th, Looking North*], circa 1930s.





The Green Book Houses *of* East Austin

By Kyle L. Walker

During a time when racial segregation and Jim Crow laws made travel difficult and often unsafe for African Americans, this book promised safety.

Following the release of the 2018 film *Green Book*, starring Viggo Mortensen and Mahershala Ali, renewed interest in *The Negro Motorist Green-Book* reopened the discussion of how African Americans navigated the racially segregated landscape of the United States during the Jim Crow era. The *Green-Book*, which existed between 1936 and 1966, so named not for the color of its cover, but for editor Victor Hugo Green, a Harlem postal carrier, who intended the periodicals to serve as guidebooks for the safety of African-American travelers. Though the annual publication started small, it eventually expanded to include thousands of establishments across the country that welcomed black patrons or were operated by black entrepreneurs, including private homes with rooms to rent.

Around the same time that director Peter Farrelly's movie received five Oscar nominations, the guidebooks were coincidentally the topic of discussion in a graduate-level local history seminar at Texas State University. As I learned more about the travel guide sections on Austin, I realized I was familiar with the neighborhood that included several of the boarding houses, so I volunteered to see if any remained. The residential area was along my daily commute, making it easy to survey the addresses. Three of the residences were in the historic Central Austin Swedish Hill neighborhood, with two on the same street at opposite ends of the same block. Though one had been demolished for a parking lot bordering the interstate, the others remained, and another was identified with a city landmark plaque. The fourth house stood about a mile south of the others.

My research objective was to locate and photograph what presently stood at the addresses listed in the early guides. Using the Texas Historic Sites Atlas (accessible through the Texas Historical Commission website), City of Austin landmark data-

bases, and Austin Sanborn maps, I learned that the house with the City of Austin plaque also is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (2005).

Similar surveys, which could be conducted by local historians in other towns listed in the *Green-Book*, serve as a starting point for more research that might include city plat maps, deed and tax records, city directories, and census data. Such information could lead to oral histories and genealogical research to enhance the stories of families who served African-American travelers in the era of Jim Crow.

Kyle L. Walker is a graduate student in the Public History Program at Texas State University in San Marcos. He worked at the Texas State Preservation Board and served an internship with the Archeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission.

Opposite: The cover of the 1940 *Green-Book*, pictured here, promoted travel services for African Americans. The guide was published by Victor Hugo Green of New York. Image from the Digital Collections of the New York Public Library, digitalcollections.nypl.org. Original in color.

This page, top: This bungalow, located on East Seventh Street in Austin and now housing commercial offices, was included in early *Green-Book* listings as a private residence that offered lodging for African-American travelers. Photograph courtesy of Gene Krane.



To nurture future historians, the Texas Historical Foundation proudly includes this column featuring the work of public history students.

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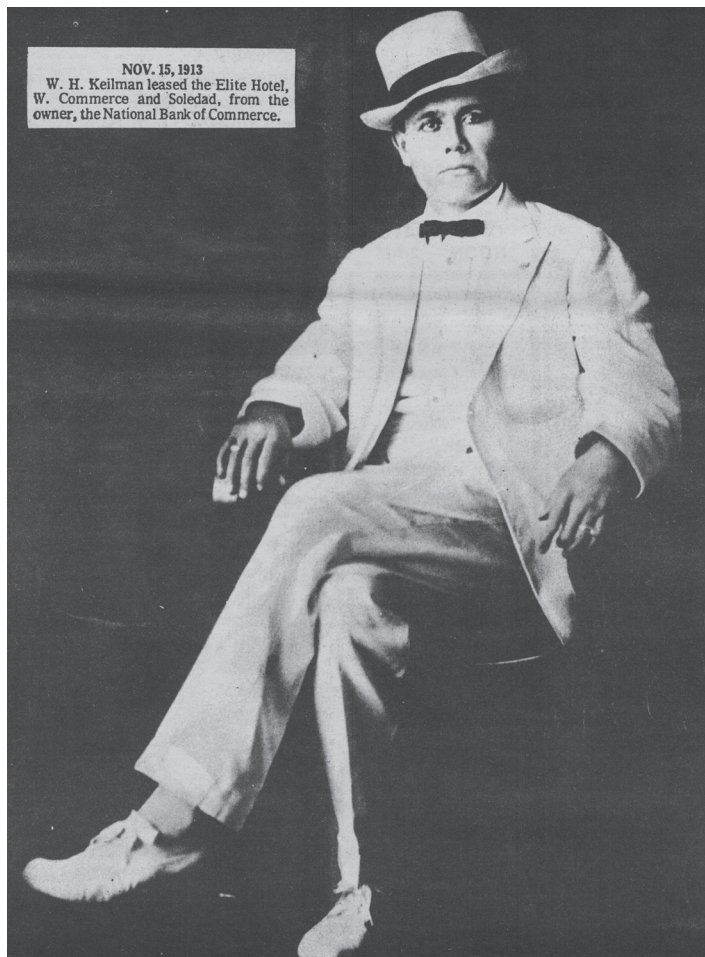
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The Alamo City’s Infamous “Blue Book” Businessman

By Pamela Murtha

The notorious chapter in the life—and death—of William “Billy” Henry Keilman began when he ended his law enforcement career. The San Antonio native, who was born in 1875, joined the city police force in 1898, walking the beat for nearly a decade before giving up his badge to build a business and real estate empire. In 1907, he bought The Beauty Saloon, a tavern and brothel, located in a section of downtown known as the “sporting district.” The 10-block area was populated with bars, bordellos (though prostitution was not legal, these establishments were regulated and licensed by an 1889 city ordinance), gambling houses, and cock-fighting pits.

In 1911, the bar owner promoted The Beauty Saloon and other district attractions by publishing *The Blue Book*, a guide “...for those seeking a good time while in San Antonio, Texas.” Printed on plain blue paper, the 28-page booklet, discreetly disseminated, contained advertisements for area businesses and a rated listing of local brothels. The back cover displayed a likeness of Keilman with a “Meet Me At The Beauty Saloon” banner printed below. Additionally, an



inside ad touted the benefits of “Billy Keilman’s Patent Plugs for Piffilicated People,” a so-called remedy for those suffering from a room that whirls “like a fly-wheel in a power house” upon retiring to bed after a night at

the bar. “One of these plugs inserted anyway in the wall will bring things to a standstill,” the ad promised. Although *The Blue Book* did not give formal credit to its publisher, this tongue-in-cheek promotion and back cover image blatantly hinted at the person responsible.

The Horn Palace Inn

Profits from the Saloon enabled Keilman to expand his commercial properties. In 1912, he opened the Horn Palace Inn, a bar and restaurant, with a more extensive collection of animal horns than the Buckhorn Saloon, a long-standing local favorite. The tavern ultimately proved to be an ill-fated venture. On April 21, 1921, during an altercation involving Henry Yeager and his 19-year-old son Otis, Keilman was shot several times, one bullet fracturing his skull. Remarkably, he survived, but the head wound required the insertion of a silver plate.

By then, Keilman was one of San Antonio’s wealthiest and well-known citizens, and the shooting was headline-making news. Prosecutors charged the father and son with conspiracy to murder. Eva Yeager, Henry’s wife and Otis’ stepmother, also was indicted based on allegations that she assaulted the victim after he had fallen to the floor. The state argued that the Yeager family had acted in retaliation to previous confrontations with the Horn Palace proprietor prior to the incident: Keilman had beaten up Otis and on a subsequent occasion had hit Henry on the head with a pistol before escorting him and his wife, at gunpoint, from the premises. What prompted these assaults never was explained at trial.

Both father and son were tried separately. Henry claimed self-defense, recounting that he and Eva went to the Horn Palace on the night of the shooting merely out of concern for their son’s safety. He testified that Keilman snuck up from behind and struck him with a gun. Only then did he draw his pistol. Otis claimed that he fired his weapon in order to save his father’s life.

Keilman, though, asserted that he was standing, unarmed, in a dining room doorway when Henry Yeager “caught him by the arm, whirled him around and used an oath” before shooting him in the head. He further claimed that the father then called out to his son, and Otis shot Keilman twice. During her court proceedings, Eva denied any wrongdoing whatsoever, though Keilman testified, “...she like to have beat me to death.” While she was acquitted, Henry and Otis Yeager were convicted and sentenced to five and six years, respectively.

The high-profile shooting forced the closure of the Horn Palace Inn, but Keilman soon opened the Marathon



Club. In 1924, he purchased a 6,500 square-foot mansion at 401 King William Street, now the Villa Finale Museum and Gardens, a property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The private residence became a Prohibition-era speakeasy and an upstairs bordello. Keilman’s tenure as proprietor was short-lived and once again, news making—on November 29, 1925, he died following an altercation while on a hunting trip. The former cop was struck several times in the head with his own gun during an argument. The silver plate covering his damaged skull was not hard enough to withstand the force of the blows, resulting in a fatal injury. Keilman was buried in a family cemetery in San Antonio.

The life and death of Billy Keilman is a story that might have been lost to history but for a surviving copy of *The Blue Book*. Interest in the origins of this early 20th-century artifact inspired research into its creator, yielding a biography gleaned from a patchwork of newspaper headlines, court records, oral history, and other resources.

Pamela Murtha is the assistant editor of Texas HERITAGE magazine.

Opposite: William Keilman experienced both sides of the law during his lifetime, first as a police officer and subsequently as a headline-grabbing business owner. Photograph in the public domain.

Above: The Horn Palace Inn, shown here, was the site of a high-profile shooting involving William Keilman. Photograph courtesy of the University of Houston Digital Library, Historic Postcards Collection.

Wish You Were Here...

A Collection of Vintage Houston Postcards

Originally created as a quick and easy way to send greetings to friends, postcards date back to 1861. These period scenes from the early 1900s offer a glimpse into Houston's past. All images are courtesy of the University of Houston Digital Library, Historic Texas Postcards Collection.



Above: *Ship Turning Basin Buffalo River, Houston, Texas, circa 1914-1924*

Prior to the early 20th century, Houston lacked a deep-water port, making Galveston a central hub for the Gulf of Mexico shipping trade. However, in 1914, dredging of the Buffalo River, four miles from downtown, created a wider and deeper channel. The back of this postcard describes the turning basin as “a wonder of the maritime world.”

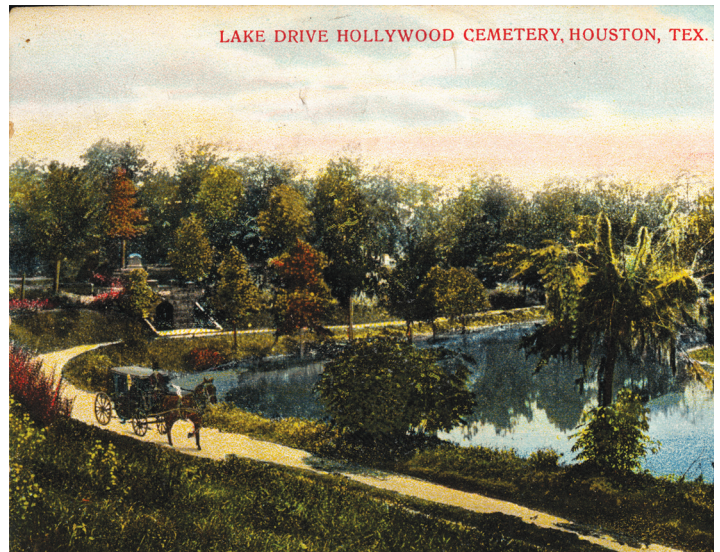
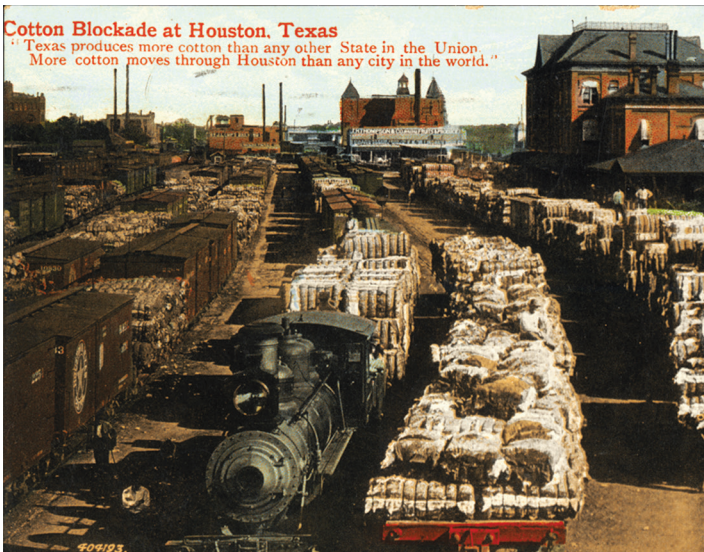


Above, left: *Boat House at Highland Park, Houston, Texas, March 1908*

Highland Park, developed by the Houston Electric Company, opened in the Woodland Heights area in 1903. A dam across Little White Oak Bayou created a large artificial lake. The then privately-operated park included a boathouse and "Shoot-the-Chute" waterslides. A dance pavilion, gun range, promenade, and rides also were popular attractions. The city purchased the park in 1911, and the site was renamed, at the request of neighborhood residents, as Woodland Park three years later.

Above, right: *World Famous Red-Headed Widows, Houston, Texas, 1909*

Five women are riding on a parade float in this card. In the early 20th century, George M. Bailey, a *paragapher* (columnist) for the *Houston Post* boasted of the "captivating beauty and charm" of these women, but the story behind the famed widows remains a mystery.



Above, left: *Cotton Blockade at Houston, Texas, August 11, 1909*

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, cotton bales arrived in Houston by railcar, pictured here, for transfer to barges destined for Galveston. The establishment of a deep-water channel, though, enabled direct shipment to the international market. By the late 1920s, Houston had become the number one port for cotton in the United States.

Above, right: *Lake Drive Hollywood Cemetery, Houston, Texas, March 26, 1909*

Established in 1895 by Samuel B. Moore, the Lake Drive Hollywood Cemetery is located on acreage granted to a distant relative of Stephen F. Austin. Originally, the site featured a man-made lake with a horse and buggy pathway, the serene landscape depicted in this postcard. The lake was filled in during the 1920s, but the cemetery remains in operation and is now known as the Historic Hollywood Cemetery after receiving a historical designation by the Texas Historical Commission in 2009.

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Daily 8-5; 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

STAR OF THE REPUBLIC MUSEUM
23200 Park Road 12, Washington
77880; 936-878-2461; Sun-Sat 10-5;
www.starmuseum.org

TEXAS COTTON GIN MUSEUM
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979-289-3379; Tues-Sat 10-4;
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

TEXAS WENDISH HERITAGE MUSEUM
1011 County Road 212, Giddings 78942;
979-366-2441; Tues-Sun 1-5;
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

THE WITTLIFF COLLECTIONS,
TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY
601 University Dr., San Marcos 78666;
512-245-2313; Hours vary, call ahead;
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

CHANDLER HISTORICAL SOCIETY
& MUSEUM
721 Hwy. 31 East, Chandler 75758;
903-849-2243; Wed-Sat 1-4;
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

EAST TEXAS ART LEAGUE, INC.
364 N. Austin St., Jasper 75951;
409-384-2404; Wed-Fri 10-4, Sat 10-2;
www.easttexasartleague.org

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409-330-1576; www.orangetxdepot.org

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OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY
1506 I-45 North, Conroe 77305;
936-539-6873; Wed-Sat 9-4;
www.heritagemuseum.us

THE HISTORY CENTER
102 N. Temple, Diboll 75941;
936-829-3453; Mon-Fri 8-5, Sat 9-1;
www.thehistorycenteronline.com

MUSEUM OF HARDIN COUNTY
830 S. Maple St., Kountze 77625;
409-246-8434 or 409-755-7313;
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www.kountzlibrary.org/about-us/kountze-organizations/museum-of-hardin-county.html

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76107; 817-738-9133; Tues, Wed, Fri,
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www.cartermuseum.org

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254-675-3845; Tues-Sat 10-5;
www.bosquemuseum.org

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214-239-7120; Mon-Fri 9-5;
www.djhs.org

FARMERS BRANCH HISTORICAL PARK
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Branch 75234; 972-406-0184;
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www.fbhistoricalpark.com

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206 W. Hudgins St., Grapevine 76051;
817-410-3526; Tue-Sat 10-4, Sun 1-4;
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

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

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

JEFFERSON HISTORICAL MUSEUM
232 W. Austin, Jefferson 75657;
930-665-2775; Mon-Fri 9:30-4:30;
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

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

MUSEUM OF THE
AMERICAN RAILROAD
6455 Page St., Frisco 75034;
214-428-0101; Wed-Sat 10-5, Sun 1-5;
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

TALES 'N' TRAILS MUSEUM
1522 E. Highway 82, Nocona 76255;
940-825-5330; Mon-Fri 10-5, Sat 10-4;
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

WISE COUNTY HERITAGE MUSEUM
1602 S. Trinity, Decatur 76234;
940-627-5586; Mon-Sat 10-3;
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

PANHANDLE

PANHANDLE-PLAINS HISTORICAL
MUSEUM
2503 Fourth Ave., Canyon 79015;
806-651-2244; Mon-Sat 9-6, Sun 1-6;
www.panhandleplains.org

WOLF CREEK HERITAGE MUSEUM
13310 Highway 305, Lipscomb 79056;
806-852-2123; Mon-Fri 10-4;
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

BRYAN MUSEUM
1315 21st St., Galveston 77550;
409-632-7685; Tues-Sun 10-5;
www.thebryanmuseum.org

CHISHOLM TRAIL
HERITAGE MUSEUM
302 N. Esplanade, Cuero 77954;
361-277-2866; Tues-Sat 10-4:30;
www.chisholmtrailmuseum.org

CITY BY THE SEA MUSEUM
401 Commerce St., Palacios 77465;
361-972-1148; Tues-Sat 10-2;
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

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

MUSEUM OF SOUTH TEXAS HISTORY
200 N. Closner Blvd., Edinburg 78541;
956-383-6911; Tues-Sat 10-5, Sun 1-5;
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

WHITEHEAD MEMORIAL MUSEUM
1308 S. Main St., Del Rio 78840;
830-774-7568; Tues-Sat 10-6, Sun 1-5;
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

HALEY MEMORIAL LIBRARY
AND HISTORY CENTER
1805 W. Indiana, Midland 79701;
432-682-5785; Mon-Fri 10-5;
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

WEST OF THE PECOS MUSEUM
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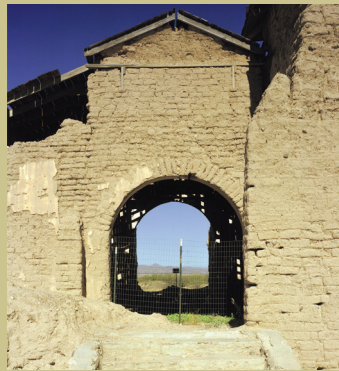
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