
THE

MEDALLION

*Head
for the
Hills*

**Cedars, Settlers
Shaped Hardy Heritage
of Texas Hill Country**

Barnard's Mill Blossomed to Become Glen Rose

Texas Preservation Trust Fund Project Tells Real Stories of Historic Community

It's a warm evening on the banks of the Paluxy River in the fall of 1868, just as the sun is going down. Farmers from the surrounding countryside have transported their crops of wheat and corn to be ground into flour and meal at the mill. The setting sun shines through the trees, and the smoke of cooking fires hangs in the air as the farmers and their families eat their evening meals and drink the cool water from the mill owner's well.

As daylight fades, the work at Barnard's Mill is coming to a close, with helpers sweeping up chaff from the floor and tending to the water-powered grindstones after closing the gate on the millrace. Charles Barnard removes his apron and begins accounting the day's business, stashing coins in a sack he keeps on the second floor of the mill. On the third floor above the mill machinery, the Stanfield brothers are tuning their violins in preparation for an evening dance, prompting Charles to work a little faster in anticipation of the festivities.

As he finishes his work, guests arrive by horseback and wagon from upwards of 40 miles away to attend the dance. As the lamps and candles are lit, the screech of the tuning violins gives way to the popular tunes of the day while dancers find their partners. These legendary parties last until dawn, and some of the dancers even find time to carve their names into the heavy wood beams under the roof as the music plays into the night.

The enchanting legacy of Barnard's Mill — which eventually became the community of Glen Rose approximately 60 miles southwest of Fort Worth — is being preserved

thanks to a Texas Preservation Trust Fund (TPTF) grant awarded by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) to the Somervell History Foundation.

"This site certainly represents the Texas mystique, so it's appropriate that the funding will help pay for a master plan to guide the future preservation of this historically significant location," says THC Architecture Division Director Stan Graves. He adds that the foundation hired historic preservation consultant Mary G. Saltarelli and the architectural firm of Larson and Pedigo to perform historical research and investigations on the existing structure.

The master plan document approved by the THC in June 2009 included an extensive history of the original builder and subsequent owners of the buildings, as well as the role the mill played in the development of Glen Rose. The master plan also included a comprehensive architectural and structural engineering analysis of the condition of the historic buildings, along with a phased action plan that prioritizes and recommends

appropriate preservation treatments for the problems that pose significant threats to the buildings.

The mill's original owner, Charles Barnard, left his native Connecticut in 1844 at age 21 to seek fortune with his brother George, who had established a trading post with John F. Torrey and his brothers on Tehuacana Creek near present-day Waco. Charles' life would forever be altered in 1846, when a band of Comanches arrived at the post with a captured Mexican woman named Juana Cavasos. George Barnard traded with the Comanches for her freedom; soon after, Charles fell in love with Juana and the two were married.

In 1849, Charles Barnard opened a new trading post along the Brazos River near Comanche Peak, but his profitable trading business with the Native Americans declined when the U.S. Army forcibly removed the Caddo, Wichita, Tonkawa and Comanche to reservations in present-day Oklahoma. By 1860, Barnard obtained a land grant from Milam County along the Paluxy River. He and his new business partner Herman Quimby built

the gristmill required in the land contract, and the cedar



log, sod-roofed structure became the first building in the settlement that would become Glen Rose.

With the settlement thriving, Barnard embarked on plans to improve and enlarge his mill, hiring stonemasons Shelby and Jake Stanfield as builders and providing two of his African American slaves, Virgil and Jeff, to help build the new structure. Working with limestone blocks weighing as much as 500 pounds, the men constructed a 56-foot wide, 30-foot deep rectangular building, with 40-foot tall walls measuring 36 inches thick at the base, tapering to 28 inches at the top.

The builders used oak timbers brought by oxcart from East Texas to shape the interior posts and beams. By 1868, the upper floor of Barnard's Mill hosted Masonic Lodge meetings, community social gatherings and dances, much to the delight of the music-loving Charles and Juana Barnard.

T.C. Jordan bought Barnard's Mill in 1871, and the name of the surrounding settlement was changed to Glen Rose. Over the next several years, Jordan expanded the mill and added a cotton gin to the original building. In 1893, it was acquired by A.J. Price and his sons, who operated the mill and cotton gin until 1941.

Dr. J.J. Hanna purchased Barnard's Mill and Gin from the



Applications for the TPTF fiscal year 2010 grant cycle will be available on April 1. Initial applications are due to the THC on June 11, with selected applicants being invited to the project proposal stage on August 1. The THC will finalize the grant awards in late January 2011, with project proposal applicants being notified of the grant awards in February 2011. Please visit www.thc.state.tx.us to download the current grant application and guidelines.

Price family in 1943. Hanna added a hospital building adjacent to the mill and built a second floor to the cotton gin to serve as rooms for the nurses. In addition to medical services, the Hanna family operated the complex as a bathhouse offering "Hot Mineral Water Baths." In 1955, Drs. Roger Marks and Robert English purchased the buildings, which they operated as Glen Rose's medical center until a new hospital was completed in 1971.

Richard Moore bought the virtually abandoned property in 1979 and made it his residence and art gallery. After a seven-year rehabilitation project, he opened the Barnard's Mill Art Museum in the Old Marks-English Hospital.

The historic buildings were recently deemed endangered when the Somervell History Foundation's preservation consultant and architects identified areas of deterioration requiring immediate attention. The foundation used the master plan and document action plan to identify the most pressing preservation needs for the buildings,

Opposite page: A historic image of Barnard's Mill during its heyday. Left: The site as it currently appears.

including mortar repointing of the mill's limestone walls, as well as repairing and repainting rotted wood eaves, soffits and windows.

"Since the preservation work couldn't wait until the TPTF grants were awarded, the foundation dug deep into its pockets and used all available funds to pay for the expensive mortar

repointing and woodwork repairs," explains TPTF Program Coordinator Lisa Harvell.

Harvell adds that the dedication and financial commitment of the Somervell History Foundation to successfully complete the master plan document and emergency preservation work on Barnard's Mill were among the factors that were carefully considered by the THC when evaluating the latest TPTF grant applications. The foundation received a \$30,000 TPTF development grant in November 2009 to be applied toward continued preservation activities identified in the master plan.

"Successful projects like Barnard's Mill are encouraging, particularly in this challenging economic climate," Harvell says. "We'll continue to work on these types of endeavors since all of our TPTF grants are instrumental in preserving significant historic sites and structures across the state." ★

This article was written by Adam Alsbrook of the THC's Architecture Division.

“Stunning and Inspirational”

Tejano Monument to Grace State Capitol Grounds

When Tejano Monument Inc.’s executive committee met in 2001 to consider its five finalists, the members were specifically instructed to not indicate preference for a design option. Upon the unveiling of artist Armando Hinojosa’s proposal, however, these guidelines were impulsively overlooked.

“When Armando pulled the cover off of his maquette (small model), all of us gasped, sighed, oohed and aahed,” recalls committee Vice President Dr. Andres Tijerina, a Tejano historian and Austin history professor. “I think we may have given ourselves away with our reactions.”

Hinojosa was ultimately selected to design the Tejano monument, which, thanks to a recent unanimous approval by the State Preservation Board, will soon grace the State Capitol grounds. Organizers expect the monument, a series of several statues representing different aspects of Tejano history accompanied by bronze educational plaques, to be completed in summer 2011.

The monument, which has been in the works for nearly a decade, received broad-based support from Texas legislators during the production and approval process. In 2007, the Legislature appropriated \$1 million to the project, and in 2009, a bill was approved allowing the monument to be constructed in a prominent location — the entrance to the Capitol’s south lawn.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Trey Martinez-Fischer (D-San Antonio) and Sen. Judith Zaffirini (D-Laredo). Zaffirini, who served as vice chair of the Senate Finance Committee during the 79th and 80th Legislatures, secured the state’s fiscal support.

“I am delighted that the Tejano monument is finally coming to fruition,” she says. “I’m confident that Armando’s creation will be a stunning and inspirational addition to the Capitol grounds.”

Tijerina shares this enthusiasm, noting that all who have reviewed the monument’s plans — from Gov. Rick Perry to legislators to historians — are overwhelmingly supportive.

“It’s interesting because there are so many aspects of it that can be considered subjective — the art, politics and even the history,” he says. “Still, everybody has unanimously expressed love and admiration for this statue.”

Tijerina played an instrumental role in the monument’s origins. After speaking at Edinburg’s

University of Texas-Pan American nearly a decade ago, Tijerina was approached by McAllen physician and history enthusiast Dr. Cayento Barrera. The two men, along with other Tejano activists, occasionally met into the early morning hours to discuss “ways to rectify the story of Texas heritage,” Tijerina says.

After solidifying an objective with Barrera, Tijerina helped organize a committee to determine potential financial resources and work with legislators to develop an official resolution. It was during this process that Tijerina met Terry Colley, the Texas Historical Commission’s (THC) deputy executive director.

Tijerina credits Colley with offering insight about legislative procedures as well as the agency’s service as a fiscal entity for potential grant opportunities.



Opposite page: Calvin Lackey of Weslaco stands next to a full-scale clay model of the vaquero element of the Tejano monument. Left and below: The monument features heritage aspects such as Tejana women and Spanish colonists.



“I wholeheartedly expect visitors to be enchanted, inspired and enlightened by the new monument.”

— Sen. Judith Zaffirini,
D-Laredo

“It’s a very natural, fitting relationship to have our plans go through the THC,” Tijerina says. “And it’s not just because of our history-related connections. The THC has been an excellent partner by endorsing us and providing so much invaluable support along the way.”

Colley suggested Tijerina contact the Texas Commission on the Arts (TCA) to initiate the artist selection process. The TCA’s then-executive director, Rick Hernandez, helped organize a national search that led to the five finalists, including Hinojosa. A Laredo native, Hinojosa has created nearly two dozen monumental sculptures, most notably Laredo International Airport’s “Among Friends There Are No Borders.”

Tijerina has been working with Hinojosa on meticulous design details to ensure historical accuracy, including which side of the saddle the rope should be placed on, and how the spurs, hat, bridle and pistols would have appeared during the represented eras.

“We tried to vet it with accuracy and extreme attention to detail,” Tijerina says. “For example, we wanted to make sure the Spaniard had Spanish features, and we’ve depicted the mestizo horseman smaller in stature with Native American features.”

Virtually everyone involved with the monument project has expressed concern — sometimes even indignation — about the current lack of Tejano heritage representation at the State Capitol. They’ve noted the absence of statues, memorials, commemorations, photographs (except for headshots of previous legislators and an image of a soldier displayed in a Capitol back room) and even omissions in the tour guides’ presentation.

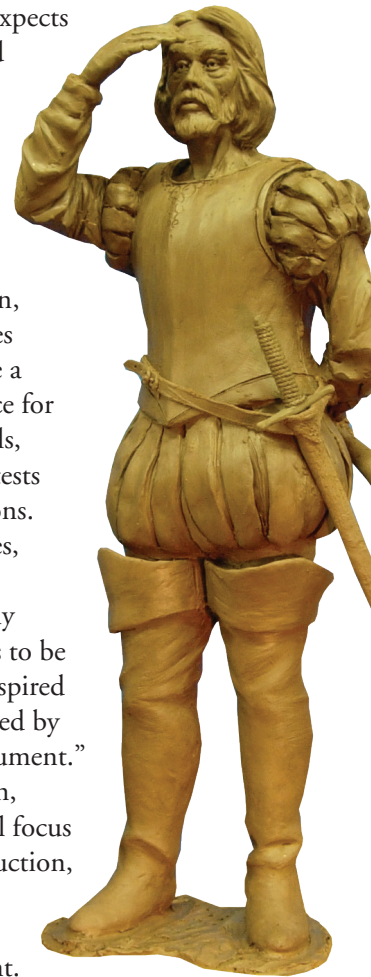
“This is wrong because Tejano history is Texas history,” Zaffirini states. “A history of Texas that does not acknowledge the contributions of Tejanos is incomplete.”

Tijerina expects the completed monument to draw substantial visitor attention in its highly visible location, and he believes it will become a gathering place for Tejano festivals, speeches, protests and celebrations. Zaffirini agrees, adding, “I wholeheartedly expect visitors to be enchanted, inspired and enlightened by the new monument.”

Until then, organizers will focus on the construction, erection and placement of the monument. Discussions are already under way with engineers, legal representatives and the foundry, and fund raising efforts are continuing (visit www.tejanos.com to contribute).

Tijerina expects the mid-2011 unveiling to be a grand celebration with music, food and festivities attracting thousands of participants.

“We want to make it a massive festival to match the scale and importance of the monument,” he says. “This will truly be a place for the expression of pride of our Tejano heritage.” ★



This article was written by Andy Rhodes,
managing editor of The Medallion.

An Uplifting Voice for Undertold Stories

THC Program Fills Historical Gaps, Dedicates First Marker

Beneath the shade of mature oak trees a few feet from the graves of his ancestors, Denison Lott spoke to a receptive crowd about his family and memories of his nearly vanished hometown. As he related the importance of the railroad in the town's prosperity, a freight train rumbled by, amusing attendees with its impeccable sense of timing.

This was the scene on a warm fall afternoon in the southeastern Texas community of Cologne, a place that has almost disappeared from the maps but endures in the spirit of the living and through the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) first dedicated historical marker for undertold stories.

"The story of Cologne, Texas, is an uplifting story of an oppressed minority who took their fate into their own hands and built a good life for themselves and their descendants," said Goliad County Historical Commission (CHC) Chair Raymond Starr. "This town's story makes it a significant aspect of Texas African American history — one that has seldom been documented and told."

The State of Texas has been erecting official historical markers since 1894. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, traditional minority groups and the full spectrum of historical subjects comprised a small fraction of these monuments. Most markers commemorated the lives of Anglo-American males and watershed events like battles or the creation of counties.

As the Official Texas Historical Marker program has evolved, underrepresented and complex historical concepts have become part of public history. Examples include Stout Jackson and the Carpa Theaters in Nueces County, which

tells the story of tent theaters with Spanish-language movies catering to Tejano agricultural workers. Other recent examples include Congregation Rodef Sholom in Waco, Migrant Labor Camps of Lubbock County and even multiple-language marker inscriptions in Spanish and Chinese.

More than 500 markers recall the lives of significant women. Approximately 100 historical markers deal with segregation, integration and discrimination. One example is for Macario Garcia (Fort Bend County), a World War II veteran who received the Medal of Honor from the U.S. Congress in August 1945 and the following month was refused service at a Texas restaurant because he was Hispanic.

In contrast, the Alexander Cemetery marker (Erath County) tells the story of a public burial ground open to area citizens regardless of religious or ethnic affiliation, after a child of a Mexican family died and was not allowed burial in a local graveyard. Nearly 1,000 historical markers primarily address African American, Hispanic, European or Asian subjects. While an impressive number, this still totals less than 10 percent of markers statewide.

Recognizing that too many significant subjects were not well represented among these thousands of markers, the THC took action to fill in the gaps. In 2006, the Sunset Advisory Commission and the THC's Historical Marker Task Force both recommended "institution of an application fee...to establish an account to offer funding incentives for special or priority markers." These funds are intended to address historical gaps, promote diversity of topics and proactively



document significant undertold or untold stories.

Collection of the fee (\$100 per application) began in fall 2006. Nominated topics are scored on criteria that include: value of topic as an undertold or untold aspect of Texas history; endangerment level of property, site or topic; historical or architectural significance; historical or architectural integrity; CHC support and existing documentation; and diversity among each year's group of candidates. A call for new marker candidates is issued each spring. Out of 71 candidates submitted in each of the first two years, the top 15 candidates were approved in 2008, and the top 21 candidates were chosen in 2009.



At left: Participating in the marker dedication ceremony were (from left) Goliad CHC chair Raymond Starr, author Sara Massey and James Clifton (third generation Cologne resident). Opposite: (from top) Denison Lott, a descendant of original settlers of Cologne Community, spoke at the ceremony; Goliad County elected officials, members of the Goliad CHC, local residents, visitors and descendants of original settlers attended the dedication ceremony.

For complete information about the THC's Historical Markers Program, visit www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigns/madmark.shtml

2009 topics included the Penateka Comanches (Kerr County), who played a dominant role in the history of the Texas frontier. Women's topics included the Belton Woman's Commonwealth, an 1860s commune that sheltered victims of domestic violence, opened businesses and operated Belton's first public library; Emma Tenayuca, a San Antonio labor organizer involved in several protests throughout Central Texas, most notably the Pecan Shellers' Strike of 1938; and Mabel Welch, who with no formal architectural training became the first woman architect and builder in El Paso, designing as many as 1,500 homes in El Paso, Ciudad Juárez and Dallas from the 1920s to 1950s.

Also in 2009, Civil Rights topics included the 1923 Ku Klux Klan Trial in Williamson County, which propelled Dan Moody to statewide fame, becoming the youngest

attorney general and governor in Texas history. *Hernandez v. State of Texas* (Jackson County) resulted in a U.S. Supreme Court decision important in recognizing Mexican Americans as a separate minority group. In addition, Korean Texans (Dallas) and Syrian-Lebanese immigrants (El Paso) will be mentioned on Official Texas Historical Markers for the first time.

The THC's inaugural dedication ceremony in Cologne commemorated real places and real stories dating to the 1870s, when freedmen Joseph Smith and George Washington bought more than 500 acres on Perdido Creek (located between the cities of Goliad and Victoria), and established the site that came to be called Cologne. They sold lots to other African Americans, and the self-sufficient community soon included businesses, churches, a school and post office, and an integrated railroad depot (built

without separate waiting rooms for Anglos and people of color). The fact that this enterprise began in chaotic and violent Reconstruction-era Texas, and continued to thrive as an agricultural and commercial endeavor, speaks to the perseverance and optimism of its original inhabitants. By remembering this notable Freedmen's town and other significant topics through the undertold stories marker program, Texans reveal important aspects of our communities and of ourselves. The realized hopes of the town's original settlers were perhaps best reflected in the chorus of those assembled that autumn afternoon in Cologne, as they closed the ceremony by singing "Lift Every Voice and Sing":

*Stony the road we trod,
Bitter the chast'ning rod,
Felt in the days when hope
unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat,
Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which
our fathers sighed? ★*

This article was written by Bob Brinkman of the THC's History Programs Division.

The Hills Are Alive...

...With the Upcoming Release of the THC's *Texas Hill Country Trail Region Travel Guide*

Mention the words “Ashe juniper” in the Texas Hill Country and most folks will bristle. Or sneeze. But this hardy evergreen tree, commonly known as cedar, carries a hearty history (and pollen) in the region.

Contrary to local legend, cedars are native to the Hill Country. Though many people curse the tree for its seasonal allergies, aka cedar fever, others honor its contributions to the development of the region, geographically defined as the eastern half of the Edwards Plateau.

In his book *Cedar Whacker*, Charles Wimberley recounts the colorful heritage associated with the much-maligned tree, particularly the rugged loggers who harvested its wood during the heyday of the cedar business (circa 1880–1930).

Wimberley is the great-grandson of Pleasant Wimberley, founder of the namesake community in the Texas Hill Country Trail Region, which is the subject of the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) latest travel guide.

According to Charles Wimberley, the cedars rapidly spread across overgrazed land in the late 1800s after tall grasses had “gone the way of the buffalo.” The introduction of barbed wire to the region created high demand for sturdy fence posts and, consequently, the cedarcutters.

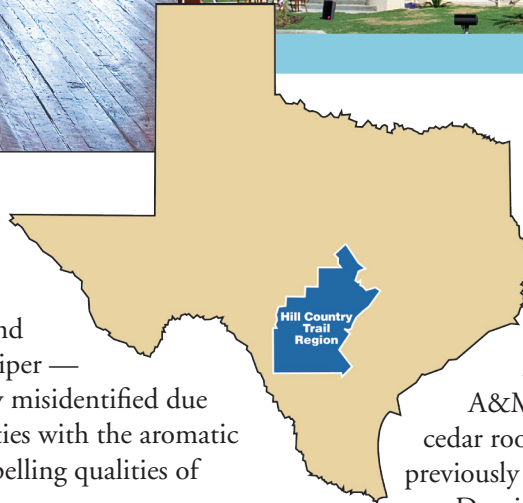
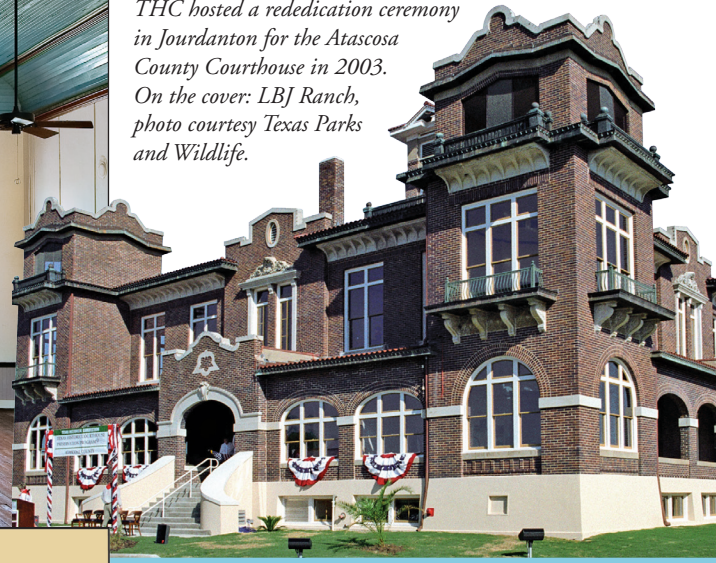
Wimberley notes timber rights to the virgin cedar brakes (dense thickets) were inexpensive, providing cedarmen countless hilly acres for harvesting. He also offers an insightful

and amusing overview of the five distinct types of people involved in the cedar business:

- **Cedarman** — typically owned timber rights to the cedar brake and oversaw logging operations
- **Cedarcutter** — an independent and skilled craftsman who cut and created posts as a chosen trade
- **Cedarchopper** — though less skilled, could produce 100 cedar posts daily “by ample use of brute strength”
- **Cedarwhacker** — a “reckless, careless rogue” who tackled the job with wild abandon using “any sort of an old ax”
- **Cedarhacker** — “He took to the cedars like a blind beaver with the hiccups, but with less favorable results.”



Opposite page: Cedars are among the species lining the Blanco River. Left: interior of the Old Blanco County Courthouse. At right: the THC hosted a rededication ceremony in Jourdanton for the Atascosa County Courthouse in 2003. On the cover: LBJ Ranch, photo courtesy Texas Parks and Wildlife.



Regardless of their status in the cedar-harvesting hierarchy, these men played a significant role in the development of the Hill Country region. Ranches, homesteads and schools used cedar fenceposts to define property ownership, and the rapidly growing tree — it can grow up to 4 inches in diameter within a 20-year span — provided regular production and employment opportunities.

The cedar's enduring Hill Country heritage may be little consolation to the thousands of cedar fever sufferers in Central Texas, who would likely welcome a permanent clear-cutting of the oft-bemoaned tree. The pollen from these trees is a potent allergen, prompting some to decry its natural emergence from Texas' hallowed ground. Although undocumented theories persist about Spanish colonists introducing cedar to the region, naturalists agree it is a native species.

Named for pioneer forester William Ashe, the Ashe juniper covers 8.6 million acres of the Hill Country, according to the U.S. Forest Service. The tree is known by many names —

mountain cedar, rock cedar, Texas cedar and blueberry juniper — and was likely misidentified due to its similarities with the aromatic and insect-repelling qualities of true cedars.

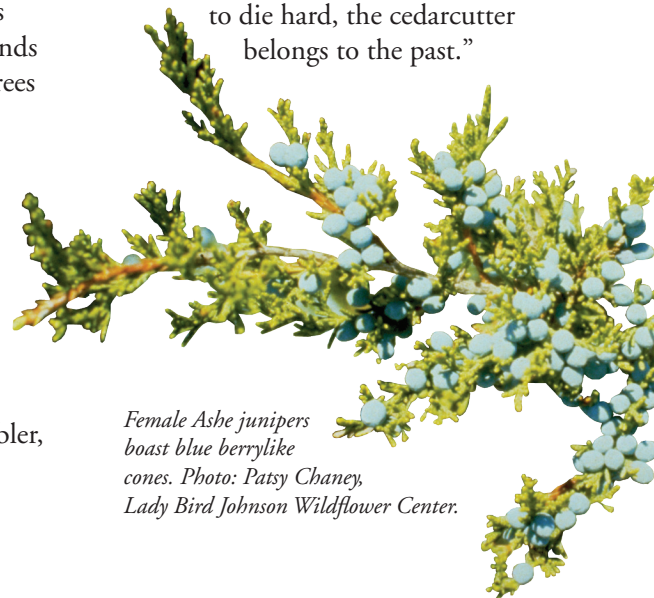
The Hill Country variety thrives across the Edwards Plateau, where some naturalists believe cedar had once been confined to fire-protected gullies before overgrazing altered the grass-filled prairies and rolling hills. Others, however, maintain early documentation reveals the prairies were in fact savannah-like woodlands containing the dense thickets of trees felled by the first cedar cutters.

To this day, the tree remains the subject of myth and controversy. It is often considered problematic for wildlife due to its reduction of understory vegetation, and the species causes an environmental uproar when encroaching development threatens the golden-cheeked warbler, which relies almost exclusively on the tree's shaggy bark for nesting

material. Also, cedars traditionally have been considered “water hogs,” but recent studies by Texas A&M University reveal cedar roots are shallower than previously believed.

Despite the endurance of cedar-related myths, fence posts and historical legacies in the Hill Country, Charles Wimberley longs for the departed heyday of the species.

“A way of life is gone from the Texas cedar brakes and the hills are not the same,” he writes. “Born hard to die hard, the cedar-cutter belongs to the past.”



Female Ashe junipers boast blue berrylike cones. Photo: Patsy Chaney, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center.



At left: Marble Falls' historic downtown Main Street (photo courtesy Marble Falls/Lake LBJ Chamber of Commerce). Below: the wicker body basket at Lampasas' Keystone Square Museum. Opposite: (from left) Leakey's Real County Historical Museum houses a spinning wheel used by local resident Ruth "Granny Fat" Horton; the Rio River provides a cold respite from hot summer temperatures (photo courtesy Texas Tourism).

Traversing the Trail

The cedarchoppers may be gone, but there are still many ways for visitors to experience the region's colorful heritage. The following excerpts from the THC's *Texas Hill Country Trail Region* travel guide showcase a sampling of the area's historical attractions. The public is invited to an event celebrating the guide's official release on April 14 in Blanco. Festivities begin at 11 a.m. in the courtyard of Uptown Blanco (317 Main St.); for more information contact Ann Branson, Hill Country Trail Region executive director, at 830.739.1362. To request a free copy (beginning in April), visit www.thc.state.tx.us/travel or call 866.276.6219.

Blanco

Blanco's historic downtown centers on the 1885 Blanco County Courthouse. The Second Empire building was a courthouse for only five years, until the county seat moved to Johnson City. The structure later served as a school, bank and hospital. The restored Old Blanco County Courthouse is now a community and visitors center. Lining the halls are historic photographs donated by county residents. One photo shows women

cooking barbecue for a Lyndon B. Johnson presidential campaign stop.

Another has Western-garbed locals hamming it up during play rehearsal in the upstairs former courtroom. Others show existing buildings when they were new, including an 1850s one-room school, an 1870s gristmill and a 1930s theater.

Jourdanton

In 1909, patent medicine magnate Charles Simmons built a railroad through Atascosa County to a water-rich area called the Artesian Belt. Jourdan Campbell helped found a town at a stop on the Artesian Belt Railroad, and Jourdanton became a livestock and cotton shipping center. Having attracted a railroad, locals successfully campaigned in 1910 to relocate the county seat from Pleasanton. Century-old Jourdanton celebrates its heritage through the restored 1912 Mission-style Atascosa County Courthouse — rehabilitated through the THC's Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program — and a replica of the county's 1856 log cabin courthouse.

Pleasanton was originally the county seat in 1858, when settlers, afraid of Native American attacks, relocated the first seat from Amphion (now a ghost town). Named after early settler John Pleasant, the town became a gathering place in the late 1800s for cowboys driving cattle to Kansas. Pleasanton celebrates its ranching heritage each summer with bull riding, music and food at the Cowboy Homecoming. The Longhorn Museum retraces the development of Atascosa County.

Lampasas

Artesian springs feed mineral-rich Sulphur Creek, which attracted Native Americans for centuries. The railroad arrived in 1882, and tourists flocked to the growing health resort town. The next year, Lampasas County built an ornate Second Empire-style courthouse, which still graces downtown. Hotels and saloons were established at several springs. By 1911, Hancock Springs Park had a swimming pool and bathhouse and later added the Hostess House, where locals and Fort Hood soldiers held dances during World War II. People still come for the park's soothing waters and historic buildings.



The story of Lampasas, the so-called “Saratoga of the South,” unfolds at Keystone Square Museum. Named for the adjacent Keystone Hotel, the museum preserves period artifacts such as a cypress-wood pipe used at Hanna Springs bathhouse and a card table from an early saloon. Additional items include an 1880s bank teller cage, pioneer ranch blacksmith shop, antique doll collection, 1911 death basket used for body transport in the days before ambulances and bolt-action rifle used during the 1870s Horrell-Higgins feud.

Leakey

Vacationers come to Leakey for cabins, tubing and hiking along the Rio Frio (Cold River). In the 1850s, Anglo settlers came for water, but also for the riverside cypress trees they made into shingles and lumber. Named for pioneer John Leakey, the town was originally the county seat of Edwards County, then later for Real County when the district organized in 1913. The economy revolved around farms irrigated with river water and hilly ranches with cattle, sheep and goats.

The Real County Historical Museum preserves pioneer ways through a replicated log-cabin parlor, kitchen and bedroom, all furnished

with pieces donated by local families. A large collection shows local stone dartpoints used by prehistoric Native Americans. There is also an ornate 1880s horse-drawn hearse pulled in local parades. An adjacent former blacksmith shop houses ranch relics, including a hand-powered wool and mohair shearing machine. Outside exhibits show farm implements, a log corn crib and jail cells from the 1910s.

Marble Falls

Early-19th-century travelers marveled at the Colorado River cascading 20 feet over ledges they believed to be marble (actually granite and limestone). In the 1880s, a blind Civil War hero, Adam Rankin Johnson, founded a town he named for the natural landmark. Johnson saw promise in the river’s water power and in the pink-colored rock from nearby Granite Mountain. While a hydroelectric dam flooded the falls in 1951, it also created water-based recreational opportunities.

The story of Marble Falls’ founding and growth is preserved at the Falls on the Colorado Museum. Displays chronicle how locals donated pink granite to build the State Capitol in the 1880s. In return, they received a narrow-gauge railroad that hauled 15,700 carloads of stone

to Austin. The museum also details how, in 1917, Orphelia “Birdie” Crosby Harwood became the nation’s first female mayor in the U.S. chosen by an all-male local electorate.

Pearsall

The International-Great Northern Railroad laid lines to a landmark water well in 1882. There, the company platted a town named for Thomas W. Pearsall, railroad vice president. The new railroad town drew businesses and homes away from Frio City, the seat of Frio County. Within two years, Pearsall was the new county seat, and Frio City became known as Frio Town (now a ghost town).

In 1884, the county built a jail that remained in use until the 1960s. The historic two-story rock building now houses the Frio Pioneer Jail Museum. Some relics, such as a 1910 opera house playbill and a 1914 dance card, recall social occasions. Other artifacts, including a “pear burner” used during drought to singe needles off prickly pear cacti, symbolize tough times. The museum hosts an annual Pioneer Day at the old jail and the relocated Frio Town school. ★

This article (minus excerpts) was written by Andy Rhodes, managing editor of The Medallion.

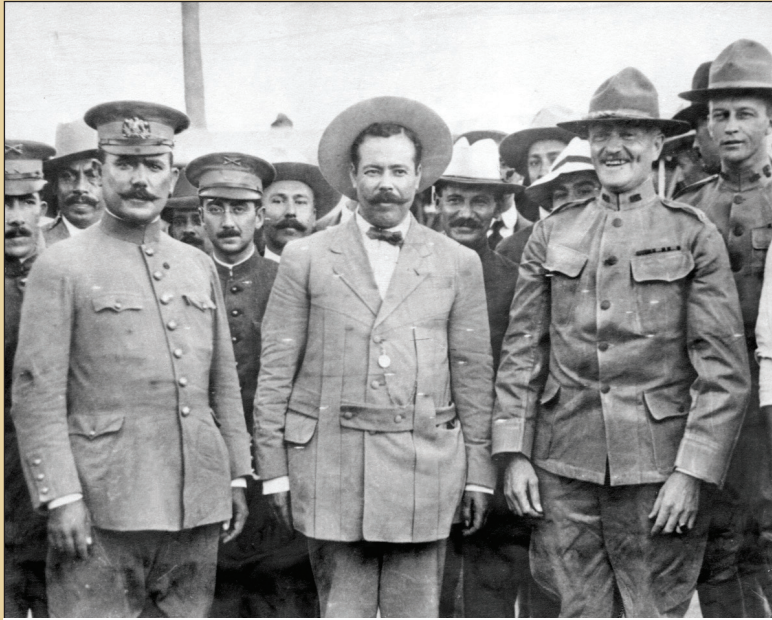
El Paso, Texas Mountain Trail Region Commemorate 100th Anniversary of Mexican Revolution

One hundred years ago, Texas' border with Mexico represented a safe haven for thousands seeking refuge from the horrors of the Mexican Revolution. Violence, oppression and economic misfortune drove Mexican families to numerous border cities, El Paso in particular.

A century later, the Mexican Revolution is remembered as a shaping force for Texas and the communities along the Rio Grande. The decade-long power struggle stemmed from many sources of discontent among the Mexican people, including the policies of the Porfirio Díaz dictatorship, monopoly of power among the elite, repression of labor, drop in food production and decline in real wages.

"The political upheaval and military violence of the Mexican Revolution resulted in thousands of people fleeing to safety to the U.S. states bordering Mexico," says Troy Ainsworth, historic preservation officer with the City of El Paso. "In El Paso, the number of Mexican nationals displaced by the war swelled and drastically impacted the city's demographic makeup that persists to this day."

In 2006, the City of El Paso Museums and Cultural Affairs Department initiated discussions with community stakeholders to commemorate the city's Mexican Revolution-related events. What resulted was a comprehensive program of activities, exhibits, lectures, performances and educational opportunities spanning



Left: Mexican Revolution leaders (from left) Gen. Álvaro Obregón, Pancho Villa, Gen. John J. Pershing and a young George S. Patton. Photo courtesy Museum of the Big Bend.

Mexican Revolution in contemporary Mexican literature and a two-day teacher training produced by the University of Texas-El Paso's Center for History Teaching and Learning. Exhibits around the city will feature Pancho Villa's involvement with the revolution, money of the revolution and posters of social protest.

even beyond the anniversary of the revolution's first year (1910).

The city, in collaboration with the El Paso Convention and Visitors Bureau and other community partners, will release two brochures related to the Mexican Revolution's anniversary, one covering events occurring from January–May, the second covering June–December. Additionally, plans call for commemorative events to take place throughout the coming decade in recognition of the conflict, which took place from 1910 through 1920.

Programs include a lecture series, "The Mexico Revolution in the Greater El Paso Borderlands," at the El Paso Museum of History, featuring topics like "Booker T. Washington in El Paso during the Mexican Revolution" and "The Experiences of Children during the Mexican Revolution." The series is produced with funding from Humanities Texas.

Other programs include a film series at the El Paso Public Library, a conference on the

Elsewhere in the Texas Mountain Trail Region, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's Fort Leaton State Historic Site, in collaboration with the Mexican Consulate, is planning an all-day event on November 20, 2010, the 100th anniversary of the beginning of the revolution. Fort Leaton will also host an exhibition on the bloody Battle of Ojinaga, produced by the Museum of the Big Bend in Alpine, as well as its fourth annual writers' event. The Museum of the Big Bend includes archival film footage of the Battle of Ojinaga among its permanent displays on the campus of Sul Ross State University in Alpine.

For more information about these and other commemorative events in El Paso and the Texas Mountain Trail Region, visit www.texasmountaintrail.com and www.elpasocvb.com. ★

This article was written by Beth Nobles, executive director of the Texas Mountain Trail Region. For more information about regional events related to the Mexican Revolution's anniversary, visit www.texasmountaintrail.com/revolution.

Cherokee County Celebrates Diverse Heritage

Two recent events occurring within a mile of each other along the historic El Camino Real in East Texas provided participants an opportunity to explore the diverse cultures of Cherokee County. Hundreds gathered to participate in speeches, presentations and activities showcasing 1,000-plus years of the area's historic relevance.

The first event, held on Sept. 26, 2009, was a historical marker dedication at the community of Weeping Mary, approximately 40 miles west of Nacogdoches. Cherokee County Historical Commission (CHC) Chairman Terry Guinn and commission members were on hand to preside over the dedication, which commemorated the site where freed African Americans organized the Weeping Mary community following the Civil War.

"This is an especially interesting aspect of our local heritage because the community was developed in a location where so much history existed prior to its birth," explained Jennifer Price, who wrote the

marker narrative and presented the community's story at the dedication ceremony.

Price, who also serves as site manager of the Texas Historical Commission's Caddo Mounds State Historic Site, noted the Weeping Mary community is traced to two sisters born into slavery — Nancy Ross Lockhart and Emily Ross Skinner — who purchased the land on which the settlement developed. According to the Handbook of Texas Online, the community and church at Weeping Mary were likely named for the biblical story of Mary Magdalene crying at the tomb of Jesus. However, local folklore suggests other possible origins for the name, including an African American woman who wept inconsolably after losing her property to a deceitful land purchaser.

The community's religious and social life centered on Weeping Mary Baptist Church, organized after the announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation in Texas

on June 19, 1865, now known as Juneteenth. For employment, some of Weeping Mary's residents worked at the Indian Mounds Nursery in the early 1900s, then operated by the Texas Forest Service.

Cherokee County residents also recently celebrated regional heritage at the Annual Caddo Culture Day. On Oct. 10, 2009, the Caddo Indians of Caddo Nation of Binger, Okla. shared their history and culture through music, crafts and storytelling. Visitors also attended archeological presentations, participated in craft demonstrations and took tours of Caddo Mounds State Historic Site.

"The air was filled with the sound of drums as the Caddos danced," Price recalls. "Attendees enjoyed mouth-watering Indian fry bread and learned how to throw a spear or use a bow and arrow. People of all ages enjoyed these fun and educational activities, as past and modern-day cultures collided on this special Saturday in Cherokee County." ★



At left: Participants at the Weeping Mary marker dedication included members of the Skinner family, Judge Chris Davis and Caddo Mounds Site Manager Jennifer Price. Below: Members of the Caddo Nation participated in the Annual Caddo Culture Day. Photos courtesy Dr. Deborah Burkett, Cherokee CHC.

CLG Program Helps Communities Develop a Strong Preservation Ethic

The acronym CLG is one of several used in historic preservation in Texas, but not everyone knows what it means. Even preservationists are often unsure how the program behind the acronym helps their communities protect historic resources.

The Certified Local Government (CLG) program enables local governments — a town, city, municipality or county — to develop and sustain a strong preservation ethic to influence zoning and permitting in their communities. In Texas, the CLG program, part of the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) Community Heritage Development Division, helps promote preservation efforts by providing technical and financial assistance through a partnership with the National Park Service and local governments.

Texas municipalities achieving CLG status are eligible to receive valuable technical assistance, training and matching grants to assist with developing and maintaining preservation planning programs.

“Communities that participate in the CLG program can benefit in many ways,” says Derek Satchell, state coordinator for the program. “Municipal and county governments often make significant decisions that impact local historic properties, so it’s crucial that the thread of historic preservation becomes woven into the fabric of local land-use policy and educational efforts. Local governments can achieve this goal with help from the CLG program.”

Projects eligible for CLG grant funding include nominations to the National Register of Historic Places; work for preservation commissions; oral histories; architectural, historical and archeological surveys; design guidelines and preservation plans;

educational and public outreach materials (such as publications, videos, exhibits and brochures); training for commission members and staff; and rehabilitation or restoration of National Register properties.

For example, the city of Round Rock received a \$10,000 matching grant to hire a preservation consultant to help create a comprehensive preservation education and awareness program. Project members developed and utilized strategies to bolster public appreciation and involvement in local

built environment while fostering local cooperation,” Satchell explains. “Although most CLG grants are relatively small in nature, they certainly can accommodate a much larger need.”

To participate in the program and be eligible for a CLG grant, local governments must agree to several conditions, including enforcing



Round Rock's historic properties (above, at left) benefited from a CLG grant.

preservation efforts. The result was a media and activity blitz that consisted of public service announcements, cable access segments, building placards, updating the city's preservation web site and local realtor training, to name a few.

“Taking such a targeted approach to raising public awareness about the benefits of historic preservation has enabled the city to disseminate user-friendly information that will help citizens understand, appreciate and value the city's history and

appropriate state or local legislation for the designation and protection of historic properties; establishing an adequate and qualified historic preservation review commission under state or local legislation; providing adequate public participation in the local historic preservation program; and maintaining a system for the survey and inventory of local historic properties.

For more information about the program, call 512.463.6092, email community-heritage@thc.state.tx.us or visit www.thc.state.tx.us. ★

This article was written by Andy Rhodes, managing editor of The Medallion.



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Creating a Different Preservation Plan for Texas

Every 10 years the Texas Historical Commission (THC), in collaboration with its partners, develops a Statewide Preservation Plan for Texas. It's one of the agency's major responsibilities as a State Historic Preservation Office in accordance with the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act. THC planners, however, view it as much more than a responsibility.

"This new statewide preservation plan is an opportunity to lay a pathway, or perhaps blaze a trail, for Texans to preserve, protect and leverage our historic and cultural fabric for the betterment

of our communities," says Tracey Silverman, the THC's agency planner. "Our goal is to create a plan that works hard for Texans."

She adds that the plan will be a web-based interactive tool "chock full" of resources, best practices, case studies and local applications that relate to the specific goals all Texas preservationists are working toward. "It will be practical and achievable," Silverman says.

The agency hopes to gather input from Texans across the state during every step of the planning process. Silverman suggests three easy ways to get involved:

- Participate at the agency's Annual Historic Preservation Conference this April (see ad at the top of this page). The THC will host two planning workshops and a booth in the Preservation Marketplace to accept ideas and discuss details about the Statewide Plan.
- Attend a planning workshop this summer. The THC will hold several forums throughout the state in May, June and July. Find a date and location that is convenient for you.
- Sign up for updates, submit your thoughts or find more details at www.thc.state.tx.us/statewideplan/swpdefault.shtml ★

Celebrate San Jacinto Day Festival and Battle Reenactment

The Texas Historical Commission (THC), in conjunction with the Harris County Historical Commission, is hosting an excursion to the San Jacinto Day Festival and Battle Reenactment following the Annual Historic Preservation Conference in Houston. The event will be held April 24 from 10 a.m.–6 p.m. at San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site in La Porte, 20 miles east of downtown Houston. The event is free to the public; however, tickets must be purchased via conference registration for the bus tour, which includes lunch, refreshments and educational programming.

The festival celebrates the battle that won Texas' independence in 1836 by offering living history camps, period demonstrations, family entertainment and children's activities. In the afternoon, hundreds of historical reenactors will gather at the San Jacinto Battleground to stage the state's largest battle reenactment.

For more information about this event, call 281.479.2421 or visit www.sanjacinto-museum.org.

Preservation Texas Announces 2010 Most Endangered Historic Places

Preservation Texas officials announced seven sites (at right) as this year's Most Endangered Historic Places. The February 4 announcement at the State Capitol in Austin covers a diverse range of the state's historical assets and styles.

The Most Endangered Places program is at its heart a grassroots effort designed to elevate the cause of historic preservation and to increase the capacity of local groups and individuals to preserve the historic resources in their communities. Sites receiving the designation receive one-on-one consultation in such areas as technical assistance to identify preservation needs and set

priorities, fund raising expertise, and assistance in fostering partnerships and building community support.

"It is our hope that inclusion on our list will provide these sites with the expertise and momentum that they need to take their preservation efforts to the next level," said Susan Lassell, president of Preservation Texas, Inc.

For more information on Texas' Most Endangered Historic Places, visit www.preservationtexas.org, or call 512.472.0102.



Leave a Legacy to Texas

The THC continues to dedicate efforts to assisting Texans interested in leaving a legacy by donating property or easements. With the agency's assistance, this can be accomplished in three ways: conservation easements, land banking and the Revolving Properties Fund.

These opportunities are specifically outlined in a THC brochure and web initiative. A donor's generosity will help preserve and protect Texas' significant resources for future generations and, in the process, provide potentially significant tax benefits.

The Leave a Legacy initiative's brochure, inquiry forms and applications, and historic property comparison chart are available at www.thc.state.tx.us/aboutus/abtlvlegacy. For more information about donating resources through these programs, contact the THC at 512.463.6100 or admin@thc.state.tx.us.

Oral History Training Publication Available

The recently released *Texas in World War II: Fundamentals of Military Oral History* is a

Texas' Most Endangered Historic Places

- **Austin Woman's Club**
710 San Antonio St., Austin, Travis County
- **Brazos Drive-In Theatre**
1800 W. Pearl St., Granbury, Hood County
- **Herff Farm**
33 Herff Rd., Boerne, Kendall County
- **Downtown Austin's Historic Assets**
bounded by Interstate 35 to Lamar Boulevard, Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard to Lady Bird Lake, Austin, Travis County
- **Old Llano County Jail (Red Top)**
400 E. Oatman St., Llano, Llano County
- **San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site**
3523 Independence Pkwy., La Porte, Harris County
- **Swenson Swimming Pool and Bathhouse**
Swenson Park Rd., Spur, Dickens County

National Register News

The National Register of Historic Places is the country's official list of cultural resources deemed worthy of preservation, including more than 3,000 listings in Texas. Listing affords properties a measure of protection from the impact of federally funded projects, as well as access to technical expertise, tax credits and grant funds to facilitate preservation. The following recently listed historic properties represent the real stories reflecting Texas' dynamic cultural heritage.

South Main Street Historic District — Fort Worth, Tarrant County

The South Main Street Historic District stretches along an important artery linking the Southside with downtown Fort Worth. Most buildings in the district were constructed in the aftermath of the Great Fire of April 3, 1909 and represent the evolution of architectural trends for small commercial buildings through the early 1940s. By utilizing federal historic preservation tax credits, recent rehabilitation projects in the district have contributed to the revitalization of the neighborhood. The district was listed at the local level of significance in the area of architecture.



Allen Water Station District — Allen, Collin County

The Allen Water Station district contains structures and structural ruins built by the Houston & Texas Central Railway Company beginning in 1874. Nominated by the City of Allen, the property is open to the public as a local heritage park that highlights the important role the railroad played in the late-19th-century development of North Texas. The most visible component is the 1874 stone dam across Cottonwood Creek that created the water storage critical for operating the railroad north of Dallas. The property was listed at the local level of significance in the areas of transportation and settlement.

new tool to help preserve the real stories of Texas' involvement in World War II. Produced by the THC, the publication ensures the endurance of the voices of our service men, women and the homefront.

The new oral history training guide spells out the benefits of recording oral histories, as well as the necessary research associated with the discipline and permission release needed when undertaking a project.

To learn more about the THC's Texas in World War II initiative visit www.thc.state.tx.us or contact the History Programs Division at 512.463.5853 to obtain an oral history training publication. It is available to download from the THC's Military Sites web page, www.thc.state.tx.us/militarysites/milwwII.shtml.

First Lady's Texas Treasures Award Winners Announced

First Lady Anita Perry honored three communities with the First Lady's Texas Treasures Award at the Texas Travel Industry Association's annual Unity Dinner in Austin on February 16. Nacogdoches, San Marcos and Waxahachie were chosen from a group of highly qualified candidates by a committee comprised of staff members from the Office of the Governor and the THC.

The award, initiated in 2009, recognizes communities that showcase their dedication to preservation efforts through participation in THC initiatives and other state and local programs. The award is sponsored by the Office of the First Lady and the THC.

"We are fortunate here in Texas to have such a collection of historic towns, buildings, courthouses and sites," said First Lady Anita Perry. "We're also lucky to have tried and true programs and dedicated partners that contribute to the preservation of our shared heritage."

The First Lady's Texas Treasures Award promotes and recognizes the unique heritage experiences of San Marcos through special signage and a DVD promoting the cultural resources of the community. To see video clips of the 2009 award-winning communities visit the THC web site at www.thc.state.tx.us. To learn more about this and other heritage tourism initiatives contact the THC's Community Heritage Development Division at 512.463.6092. ★

A statue of José Antonio Navarro stands in front of his namesake home.

¡Viva la Preservación! Casa Navarro Honors Legacy of Dedicated Tejano Statesman

Texas patriot José Antonio Navarro was born 215 years ago, on February 24, 1795. Navarro's legacy was honored last month — minus the cake with 200-plus candles — at his former homestead in San Antonio, now known as Casa Navarro State Historic Site, a Texas Historical Commission (THC) property.

During the festivities, the San Antonio Conservation Society also commemorated the 50th anniversary of receiving the property from Lady Patricia Brady, the granddaughter of Peter Scheiner, who purchased the Navarro property from Josefa Navarro de Tobin in 1876. For two years following the 1960 transfer, the

conservation society waged a tenacious legal battle to guard this significant site from certain demolition.

In 1962, the conservation society began restoring Casa Navarro by providing new roofs, replacing the stucco and furnishing the home. Renovations were completed in 1964 and the property was opened to the public. Since the site's initial transfer to Texas Parks and Wildlife (1975) and later to the THC (2008),

Casa Navarro's use has evolved, but the message of preservation has continued to stand strong.

"The significance of Texas history and San Antonio culture lives within these walls," says

Casa Navarro Site Manager José Zapata. "Our guests have a wonderful opportunity to revisit the past while learning about the accomplishments of a dedicated statesman."

Casa Navarro also represents a contemporary approach to history with its focus on sustainable practices. The site's adobe brick-building demonstration and reconstruction of a rainwater collection system offer insight into traditional regional practices that are now classified as "living green."

In particular, the annual whitewashing of Casa Navarro's adobe walls provides a natural and cultural connection with the past. To make the whitewash, Zapata starts with a lime mix in five one-gallon buckets combined with water. In another mix he uses diced cactus harvested from a large plant on the property. He lets the cactus soak in water for several days to release the gooey juices that provide an adhesive base for the whitewash. Once the two compounds are mixed, it's ready to apply to the walls.

Site visitors gain a sense of what life was like in downtown San Antonio in the 1800s while learning about Navarro's political endeavors, including his advocacy for Tejano rights. The interpretive renewal project currently under way at the site will provide additional educational opportunities and interactive learning to engage adults and children alike.

"The continued use of historic sites is vital to community development," says Donna Williams, director of the THC's Historic Sites Division. "These types of preservation efforts unite citizens and allow the past to become an educational resource for the future." ★

This article was written by Sarah Tober of the THC's Marketing Communications Division.

Navarro Scholarship Winners to be Announced

In honor of Navarro, the Friends of Casa Navarro organization is sponsoring its third annual scholarship award. The José Antonio Navarro Distinguished Student will be awarded on March 21 to three students who embody the spirit, character and potential that most resemble Navarro. For more information about the award and future application opportunities, visit the Friends of Casa Navarro web site (www.casanavarro.org) or call 210.226.4801.

Casa Navarro State Historic Site
228 S. Laredo St., San Antonio
www.visitcasanavarro.com
Open Tuesday–Sunday, 9 a.m.–4 p.m.



County Historical Commission TIPS & TOOLS

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Our Mission

To protect and preserve the state's historic and prehistoric resources for the use, education, enjoyment and economic benefit of present and future generations.



THC staffer William McWhorter speaks at the "Planning Marker Dedications" program at the 2009 Annual Historic Preservation Conference.

members on the job for which they were appointed.

3. Offers time with THC staff. The conference allows CHCs to access THC staff representing the disciplines and programs our agency offers. Not only do these staff members participate in the conference, they schedule special time with you to meet and discuss the issues pertinent to your county.

4. The CHC workshop. Exclusive to CHCs, this workshop is used to meet and discuss the business of preservation leadership. The 2010 CHC workshop will focus on the weighty responsibilities and political pressures of this service role and offer ways to address the issues in a constructive and professional manner.

5. Strong preservation content. The 20 sessions at this year's conference offer a variety of topics for all levels of preservation experience. Topics pertinent to the work of CHCs include resource fundamentals, funding, advocacy, public engagement and preservation case studies. Full descriptions for all sessions are posted on the THC web site.

6. CHC exhibits! Based on CHC suggestions, we incorporated a method for Distinguished Service Award (DSA) winners to share their accomplishments with a statewide audience. Preservation Texas will host the conference opening reception and has partnered with CHC Outreach to provide exhibit tables for 2009 DSA counties to showcase their work and celebrate preservation success. ★

The following County Historical Commission (CHC) Tips & Tools contain recommendations by Texas Historical Commission (THC) staff to assist preservationists in their efforts to save the real places of Texas. For more information, contact CHC Outreach staff at amy.hammons@thc.state.tx.us or amber.nunez@thc.state.tx.us.

6 Reasons for CHCs to Attend the THC's Annual Historic Preservation Conference

1. It's designed for CHCs. CHC Outreach Program staff co-chair the conference committee to ensure CHC needs are addressed in the selection of topics and speakers. The conference program is designed and developed in part to facilitate CHC networking and provide answers to CHC questions posed throughout the year.

2. Provides access to other CHCs. The annual conference is the time for CHCs across the state to gather and discuss the challenges particular to their vital role. Last year's conference hosted more than 180 CHC appointees. Although some individuals pay their own expenses, many counties invest in this opportunity to educate commission

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Where on Earth? You tell us! Write to the Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276. You also may fax your answer to 512.463.6374 or email it to medallion@thc.state.tx.us. The first three people who correctly guess the site will be named with the answer in the May/June issue of *The Medallion*. The first correct mail answer will be counted, even if correct emails and faxes arrive first. Limit one prize annually per contestant.

Want a clue? Featured in the THC's new *Texas Hill Country Trail Region* travel guide, this detail is from an 1891 structure in a community of 15,000 Texans.



Answer to the photo from the last issue: The former railroad depot (at left) is now city hall in Panhandle. Alert reader Henry Hauschild notes, "This depot was constructed for the Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway, a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka

and Santa Fe Railway." Congratulations to the first three readers who submitted the correct answer: Louise Jones of Spur, Richard Stephens of Silverton and Spanky Whitworth of Borger. They will receive prizes from our Texas Heritage Trails Program, the THC's regional tourism initiative, as a token of our appreciation for taking part in the fun. Thanks to all participants! ★

