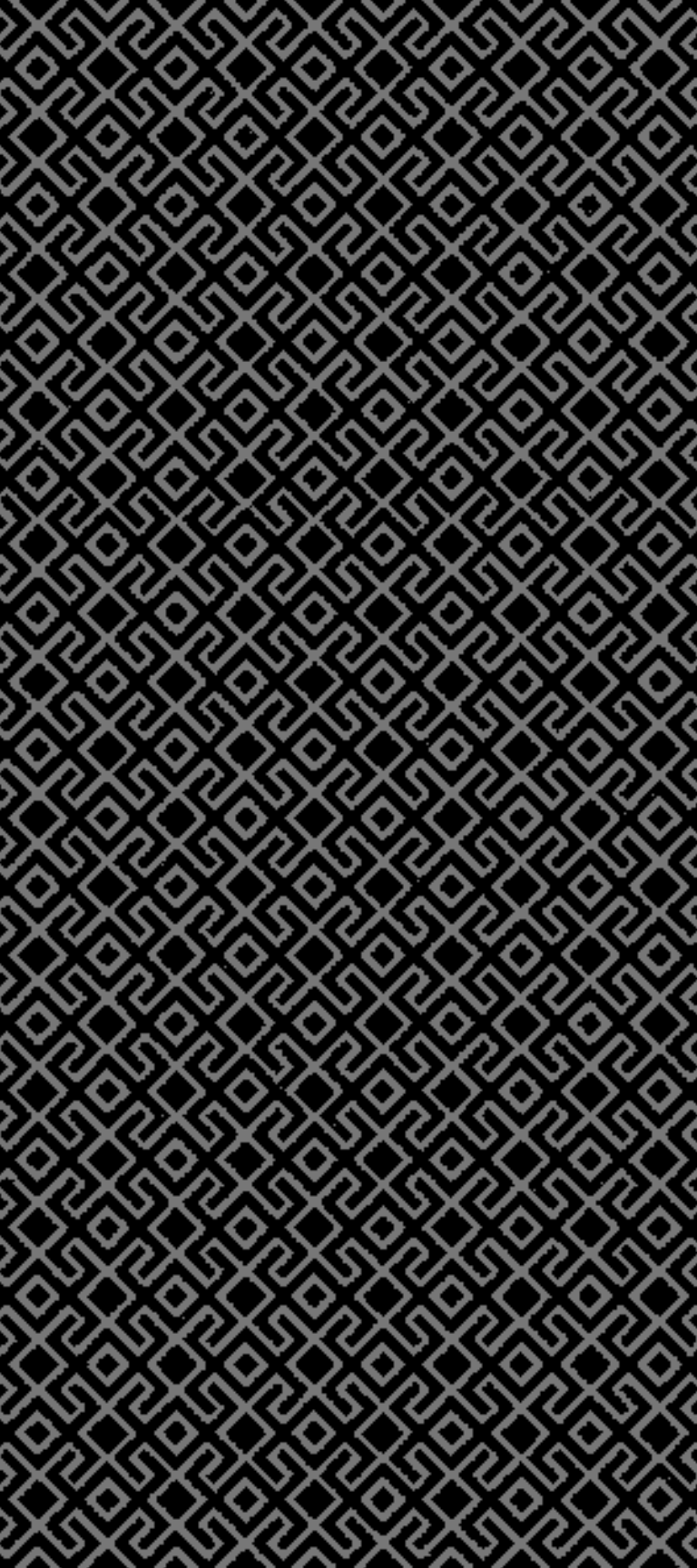


Texas Historical Commission



African Americans in Texas: Historical & Cultural Legacies







Welcome to
the land that
became the
country, that
became the state,
that became **Texas!**
You are invited
to discover the
rich cultural and
historical legacies
of African
Americans in this
great state.



About this guide

This informative and educational guide is an introduction to the exemplary participation of African Americans in Texas history that we hope will provide a basis for stronger appreciation for the total heritage of the state. It identifies a sampling of communities, cultural and historical attractions and entertainment/ special events. Most of these attractions are significant African American cultural sites with national, state and/or local historical designations. Others were selected to highlight additional sites of distinction throughout the state. The sites are listed alphabetically by city. There is also a listing of local chambers of commerce and convention and visitors bureaus that can be contacted for information on other African American attractions and events.

For information about other attractions across the state, the official Texas State Travel Guide is available free by calling **1-800/8888TEX**. For additional copies of this publication, please contact the Texas Historical Commission at P. O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276; 512/463-6100.

Key to Designation Abbreviations:

Properties with historical designations and/or state historical markers are noted with the following abbreviations at the end of each entry:

- NHL** Designated a National Historic Landmark
- NR** Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
- RTHL** Designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark
- SM** Texas Historical Subject Marker
- LL** Designated a Local Landmark or District

More information on designated properties is available at the Texas Historical Commission library in Austin (512/463-5753). On the Internet, visit the Commission's Historic Sites Atlas www.atlas.thc.state.tx.us to explore historical markers, National Register sites, museums and more. Information on historical designations is available by calling the Texas Historical Commission at 512/463-6100.

Notice

For a better travel experience, please contact the local chamber of commerce or attraction to verify the days and hours of operation of specific sites.



African Americans in Texas:
An Enduring Legacy



t.xdot

**African Americans in Texas:
An Enduring Legacy**

The rich historical and cultural legacy of African Americans in Texas is a mosaic inlaid with memories and experiences dating back to the first Spanish expeditions to this land in the early 16th century. The slave Estevan, a survivor of the failed Narváez expedition in 1528, was the first black person known by name to explore the land north

of the Rio Grande. The stories of his adventures helped open the American Southwest to European settlement, which led to the eventual coming of Africans as forced laborers to this new land.

**African Americans in Spanish
and Mexican Texas**

By 1716, Spain had established permanent settlements and missions in the territory then known as Tejas. The cultural history of African Americans thus began with the importation of African slaves to the region. In 1803, however, the Spanish declared any slave who escaped across the Sabine River into Texas automatically free. The border became a sieve and many African Americans fled to Spanish Texas. Residing almost entirely in East Texas, they made a living as teachers, merchants, shoemakers, carpenters, miners, laborers, domestics and farmers.

In 1821,



African Americans in Texas
An Enduring Legacy



Texas became the possession of Mexico. Even though there were Spanish slaveholders throughout Mexico, many blacks in Texas were able to own land, amass wealth, hold office and marry freely.



Buffalo Soldiers, Fort Concho
txdot

near Brownsville in May 1865 at the Battle of Palmito Ranch—one month after the official end of the war at Appomattox. Emancipation from slavery came in 1863, but African

Americans in Texas were

not made aware of the proclamation of freedom until June 19, 1865—now celebrated as Juneteenth. Immediately, colonies of newly freed blacks sprang up all over the state with names such as St. John, Peyton Colony, Jake's and Armstrong.

African Americans during the Republic, Statehood and the Confederacy

Under the Republic (1836-1845), the status of African Americans deteriorated sharply and was defined by slave codes and a constitution that did not grant them full rights as citizens. In 1861, Texas joined the Confederacy and slavery continued as a mainstay of its war economy. While African Americans in Texas were not officially engaged in fighting the Civil War, black soldiers of the 62nd Colored Regiment fought the Confederacy

African Americans in the late 19th and 20th Century

As the Texas frontier expanded westward, a line of forts was erected to protect American settlers from Native Americans who forcefully resisted the advance of newcomers upon their



robert parvin



Gothic window of Wesley Chapel AME Church, Georgetown

jesse hornbuckle

lands. Buffalo Soldiers—as the Congressionally authorized black regiments became known—and Seminole-Negro Indian Scouts were recruited into West Texas and served with distinction in many of the frontier forts.

Through the end of the 19th century, African American churches were important to the progress of black Texans as they served as catalysts for motivating social change. These churches, along with black fraternal and sororal organizations, established the first schools for blacks in

Texas. Higher education for Texas blacks was advanced by several church-sponsored colleges like Tillotson, Huston, Jarvis and Southwestern Christian, St. Philip's, Wiley and Texas College.

Northern missionaries and philanthropists were also instrumental in the development of organized education for African Americans. Most notable is the Julius Rosenwald Foundation—created by and named for the president of Sears Roebuck & Company—which cooperated with local school districts in building more than 500 schoolhouses for African Americans.

At the dawn of the 20th century, churches, schools and social organizations formed the nucleus of many African American communities. Rural crossroads developed into thriving agricultural centers supported by the fluctuating cotton economy. Tenant farmers labored hard while maintaining their distinctive cultural practices. Former freedmen towns evolved into urban neighborhoods as African Americans purchased land and established themselves as homeowners.

Black urbanization continued well into the mid-20th century, stimulated by the world wars and rapid industrialization. Yet, the



Sweet Home High School class of 1950, Seguin

james ussery



Night Shift Day Care, Dallas

jesse hornbuckle



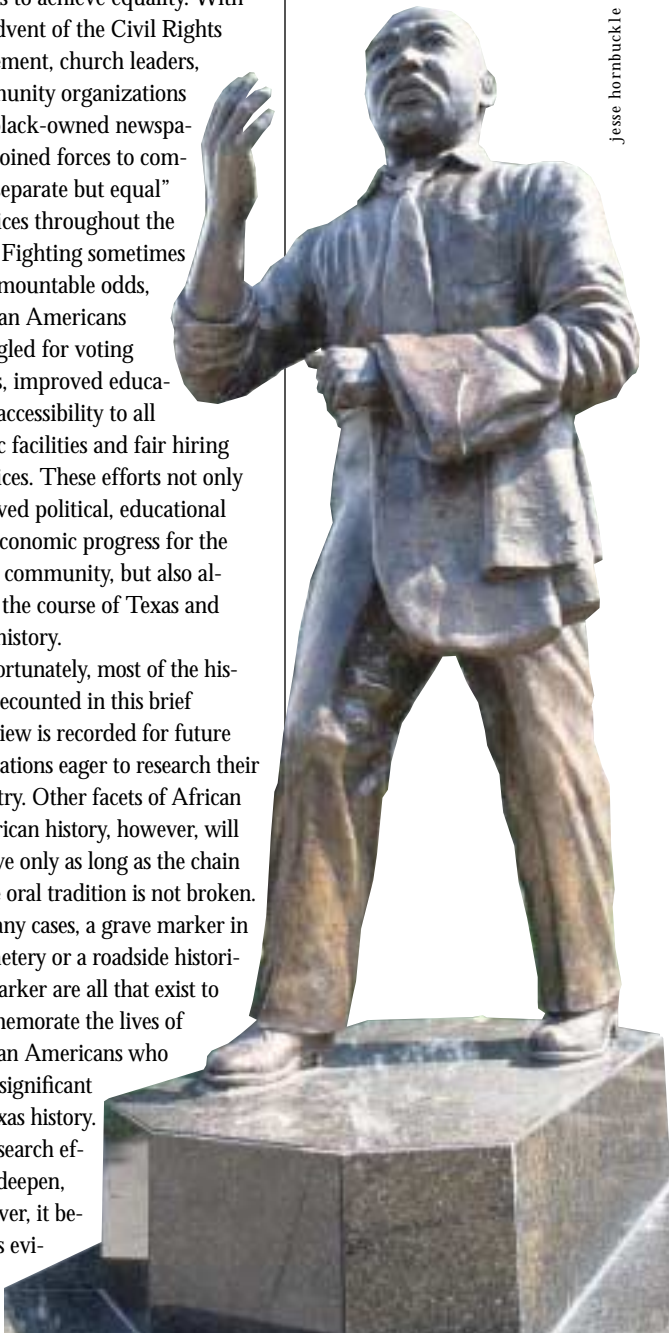
rapid industrialization. Yet, the social and legal status of African Americans continued to be characterized by Jim Crow laws. Weary of violence and discrimination, they sought various means to achieve equality. With the advent of the Civil Rights Movement, church leaders, community organizations and black-owned newspapers joined forces to combat “separate but equal” practices throughout the state. Fighting sometimes insurmountable odds, African Americans struggled for voting rights, improved education, accessibility to all public facilities and fair hiring practices. These efforts not only achieved political, educational and economic progress for the black community, but also altered the course of Texas and U.S. history.

Fortunately, most of the history recounted in this brief overview is recorded for future generations eager to research their ancestry. Other facets of African American history, however, will survive only as long as the chain in the oral tradition is not broken. In many cases, a grave marker in a cemetery or a roadside historical marker are all that exist to commemorate the lives of African Americans who were significant in Texas history. As research efforts deepen, however, it becomes evi-

dent that the true history of this great state cannot be told without recognizing the contributions of its African American community.

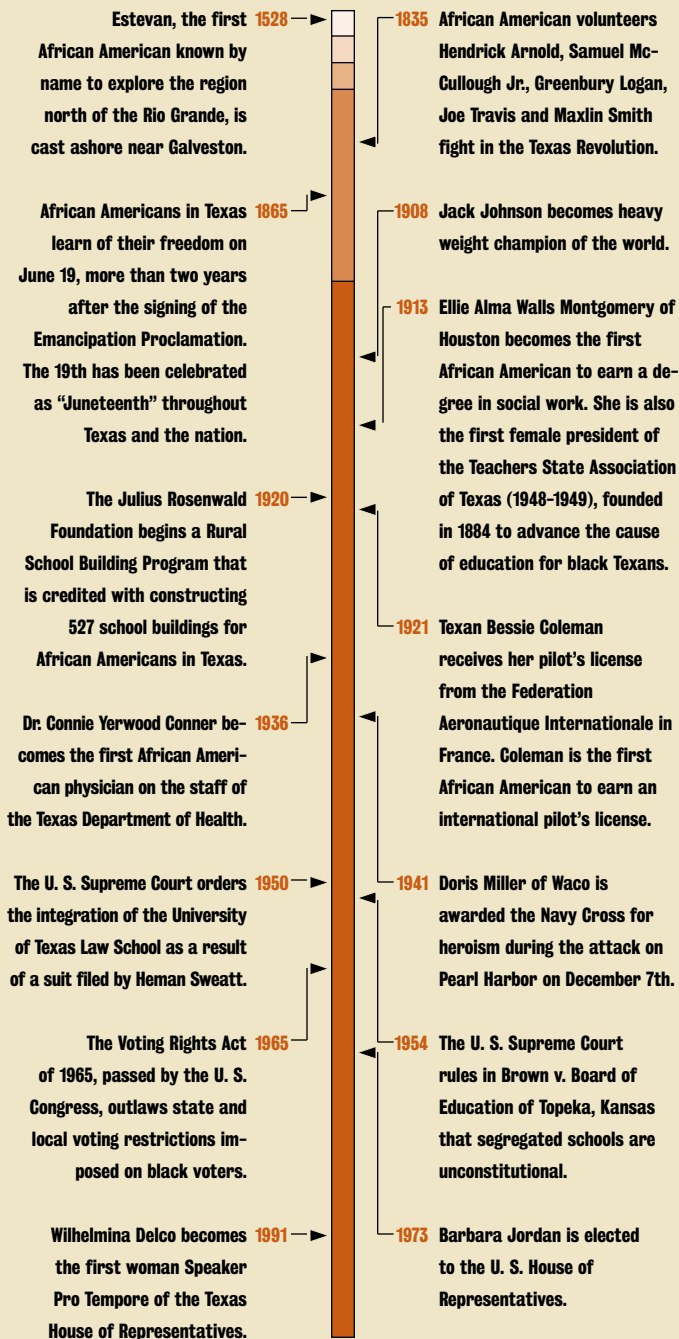
M. L. King Jr. Statue, Dallas

jesse hornbuckle





African Americans in Texas: A Timeline





African Americans in Texas:
Cultural &
Historical Attractions



Abilene

Abilene Negro High School

(Woodson Elementary)
520 N. 9th St.

This 10-room brick school was constructed for African Americans in 1929 on more than six acres of land. It became Woodson Elementary in 1953. **SM**

Fort Phantom Hill

10 mi. N. of Abilene
via FM 600

In 1866, the U.S. Congress established six African American regiments, which became known as the Buffalo Soldiers. In au-

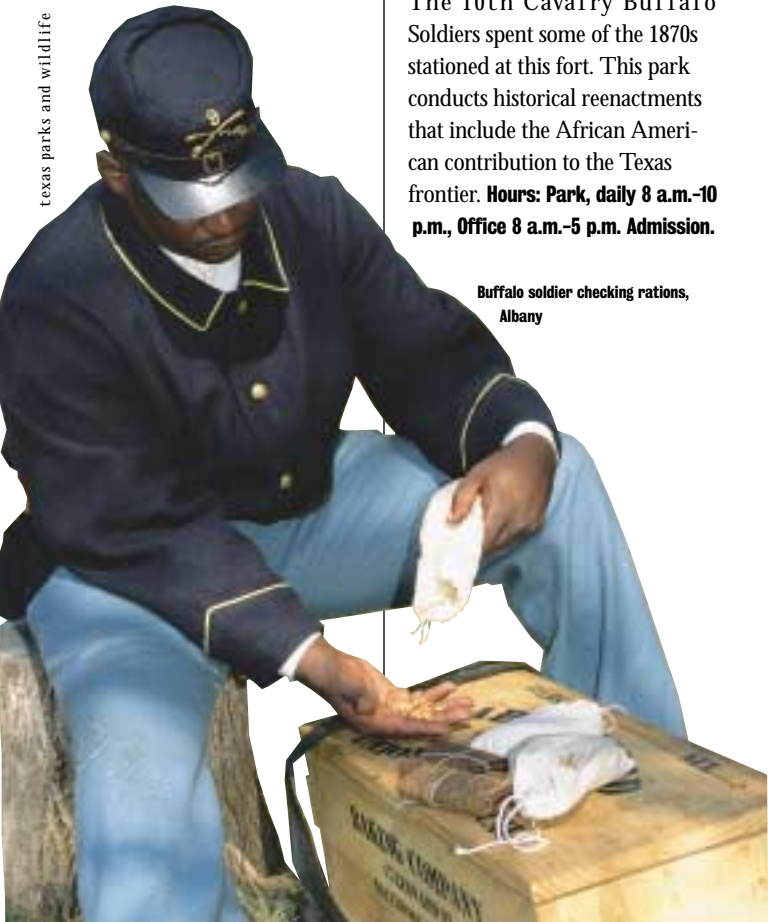
turn of 1869, the 9th Cavalry of these regiments engaged in combat with Comanche and Kiowa braves at this fort. In operation only from 1851 to 1854, the fort now lies in ruins. The stone guardhouse, powder magazine and commissary still offer a sense of frontier life as it was over a century ago. Interpretive signs guide visitors in this privately owned property. **Hours: Daily until sunset. No Admission.**

Albany

Fort Griffin State Historical Park

1701 Hwy. 283 N., 915/762-3592
The 10th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers spent some of the 1870s stationed at this fort. This park conducts historical reenactments that include the African American contribution to the Texas frontier. **Hours: Park, daily 8 a.m.-10 p.m., Office 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission.**

Buffalo soldier checking rations,
Albany





Jesse Hornbuckle

Folk style house in Clarksville, Austin

Austin

Clarksville Historic District

bounded by W. Lynn, Waterston, W. 10th and the Mopac Expressway
Clarksville is a historically African American neighborhood and is one of the oldest existing communities in Austin. It was established in 1871 when Charles Clark, a freedman, purchased two acres of land in an effort to begin a settlement for former slaves. Though Clarksville is no longer exclusively inhabited by African Americans, the centerpiece of this district is the Sweet Home Missionary Baptist Church (1725 W. 11th) founded in the 1880s by the Rev. Jacob Fontaine and the residents of the community. **NR, SM (at Sweet Home Missionary Baptist Church).**

First Colored Baptist Church

4805 Heflin Ln.

The oldest black Baptist church and the second oldest church of its denomination in Austin, this congregation was founded when the Austin Baptist Association deemed that separate

services be provided for slaves. This church was subsequently organized in 1867 by Rev. Jacob Fontaine. The current building is the fourth location of the congregation. **NR, SM**

Gold Dollar Newspaper Building

2402 San Gabriel St.

This stone structure is one of the last remaining buildings of a 19th century black neighborhood called Wheatville, which extended from 24th and 26th streets and Rio Grande Street to Shoal Creek. Its history is connected with Rev. Jacob Fontaine, who published the first black-owned newspaper in Austin, *The Gold Dollar*, in 1876. This building was also where Fontaine organized New Hope Baptist Church and helped run a community grocery store. **LL**

Significant African Americans in Texas History

Rev. Jacob Fontaine (1808-1898)

Born a slave, Rev. Jacob Fontaine was one of the most influential persons in the state. During the 33 years he lived as a free man, Fontaine founded at least seven churches, published one of the first African American newspapers in Texas, was a political and civic leader and owned several businesses.





Austin

(Continued)

George Washington Carver Branch Library and Museum

1165 Angelina St., 512/472-4809

This one-room frame building housed the first Austin public library from 1926 to 1933. The library was later remodeled and renamed for the well-known African American educator, George Washington Carver. Housed in this library, the Carver Museum pays tribute to the “peanut doctor” whose work aided black sharecroppers and small farmers throughout the South in the early 20th century. The museum hosts changing exhibits and programs that explore the African American experience. **SM**

Hours: Tue.-Thu., 10 a.m.-6 p.m.;

Fri.-Sat., noon-5 p.m. Admission.

Huston-Tillotson College

900 Chicon St., 512/505-3000

Tillotson Collegiate and Normal Institute of Austin opened in 1881 with Allen Hall, the first building of its kind in Texas and west of the Mississippi

Evans Industrial Building

at Huston-Tillotson College, Austin

Significant African Americans in Texas History

John Mason Brewer (1896-1975)

One of Texas’ most distinguished folklorists, Brewer wrote African American tales in the black dialect. He was the first African American member of the Texas Folklore Society and the first of his race to become vice president of the American Folklore Society.



River created for the higher education of African Americans. Samuel Huston College was organized in 1876 in Dallas, and moved to Austin in 1890. The two historically black colleges merged as Huston-Tillotson College in 1952. **NR (Administration Building and Evans Industrial Building), SM (for original site of Huston College at E. 12th and IH-35).**





Jesse hornbuckle

Cows grazing near Ebenezer Baptist Church, Webberville

Webberville and Webberville Ebenezer Baptist Church

13 mi. E. of Austin on FM 969
Named for Anglo settler John F. Webber, who moved here with his African American common-law wife and family in 1839, this community was the site of an early ferry crossing on the Colorado River and grew to include numerous businesses, homes and farms. Still primarily an African American enclave, Webberville remains a pastoral rural community. **SM**



Jesse hornbuckle

Wesley Chapel United Methodist Church, Austin

Wesley Chapel United Methodist Church

1164 San Bernard
This congregation was established at the end of the Civil War for former slaves living in the Austin area. One of the leading African American churches in Texas, this congregation has actively participated in community projects and educational leadership activities. **NR, SM**

1987 Texas Blues Reunion performers, Austin



tary owens

Victory Grill

1104 E. 11th St., 512/474-4494
Step back in time to the 1940s in this historic post-World War II blues night club that was once a part of the “Chitlin Circuit,” a network of venues throughout the South where blacks were allowed to perform. Enjoy the live music talents of local musicians in the Grill’s Kovac Lounge. **NR**

Special Events:

Clarksville/West End Jazz and Arts Festival (June) - 512/477-9438

This festival, occurring during the second week of June, brings in nationally and internationally acclaimed jazz musicians and artists to the Austin area.

Black Expo (June) - 512/472-5111

Festivities include a job fair, motivational workshops for businesses, a children’s corner, African American storytellers, fine music and the Black Taste of Austin.



jesse hornbuckle

Sandra Reed holds portraits of Lula & Beverly Kerr, Bastrop

Bastrop

Ploeger-Kerr-White House

806 Marion

Robert Kerr was the first black legislator from Bastrop and one of the few African Americans to hold office in the years immediately following Reconstruction. He was the second owner of this c. 1863 house. **NR**

Kerr Community Center

1308 Walnut

Built in 1914, this two-story wood frame structure was built by Beverly and Lula Kerr, prominent black community lead-

ers and talented music teachers. They rented out the facility for social events, lodge meetings and entertainment. During World War II, it was used as a United Service Organization (USO) center. **NR**

Jennie Brooks House

1009 Walnut

This 1890 vernacular Greek Revival style house is significant for its association with Jennie Brooks, one of only a few black home owners of her time in Bastrop. It is one of the oldest houses in Bastrop built by a black family. **NR**

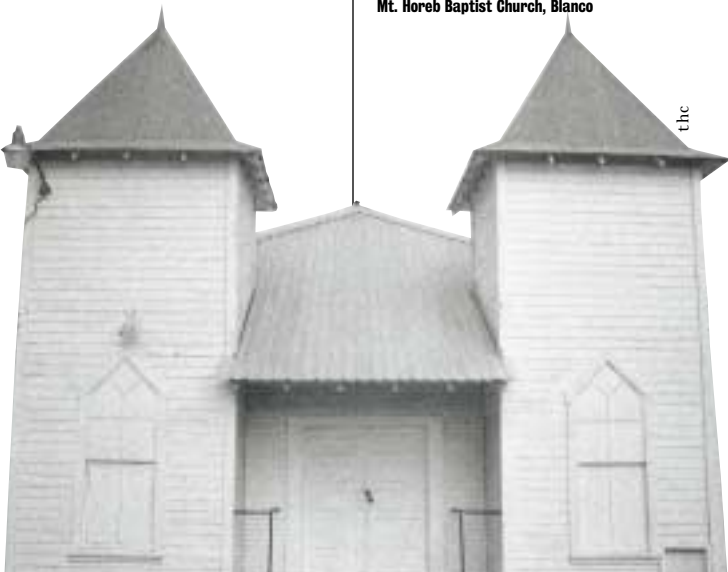
Belton

Mount Zion United Methodist Church

218 Alexander

This church was constructed in 1893 during the cotton boom when the black community of Belton was rapidly growing. It is one of the few surviving early black churches in Bell County. **NR**

Mt. Horeb Baptist Church, Blanco



thc



Blanco

Peyton Colony Lime Kiln

roadside park on FM 165, 0.4 mi. S.W. of RM 2325/165 inters., 8 mi. N.E.

Peyton Colony was a freedmen's community established in the 1860s under the leadership of former slave Peyton Roberts. This kiln was built by Roberts and his neighbors to provide high quality building materials. **SM**

Mt. Horeb Baptist Church

8 mi. E. on FM 165, then 1 mi. N. on CR 409

This church was established in 1874 in what was then called Peyton Colony. Since Reconstruction, Mt. Horeb has served as a focal point for the black community in this rural area. **SM**

Brackettville

Old Fort Clark Guardhouse Museum

Hwy. 90, 830/563-9150

Established in 1852, Fort Clark is one of the most notable frontier forts resulting from the American westward expansion. The famed Seminole-Negro Indian Scouts, who allied them-

Seminole Indians c. 1980s

selves with the Buffalo Soldiers of the 24th and 25th infantry, were headquartered at the fort. These scouts served for more than a decade and won recognition for their skill and bravery. Four of the Negro Indian Scouts received Medals of Honor. The museum contains exhibits and memorabilia pertaining to military life at the fort. **NR, RTHL**

Hours: Sat.-Sun., 1-4 p.m.; other times by appointment with the Fort Clark Springs Information Center, 830/563-2493. No Admission.

Seminole-Negro Indian Scout Cemetery

3 mi. past Old Fort Clark, S. of Brackettville

One of the toughest units in the U.S. Army, Seminole-Negro Indian Scouts were recruited in 1870 from free blacks living in Mexico. The scouts were descendants of escaped slaves who settled among the Seminole Indians of Florida. These brave soldiers protected the Texas frontier. A group settled in Brackettville around Old Fort Clark. Many, including those who received Medals of Honor, were buried in this segregated plot on the grounds of the fort. **SM**



Brenham

African American Catholic Community

*12 mi. N.E. of Brenham
on SH 105, then N./N.W.
on CR 100/Sweed Road*

This community traces its history to the late 1840s, when the Spann families brought a number of slave families (known as the Sweeds) to the area from South Carolina and Mississippi. A Catholic mission was established in 1888 for the African American community, and the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary emerged out of this mission. Presently, the community consists of approximately 35 families, all descendants of the original Sweed families. It is thought to be the oldest African American Catholic settlement in Texas. **SM**

Land owners in Germany Community



robert parvin

Brownsville

Palmito Ranch Battlefield

*10 mi. S.E. on Hwy. 4,
E. of Brownsville, 956/787-3079*

This site marks the last land battle of the Civil War in May 1865, where 250 men of the 62nd Colored Infantry fought.

NHL, NR, SM (for Battle of Palmito Ranch).

Calvert

Calvert School (Spigner Elementary)

West Texas Ave., 409/364-2882

Built in 1929 for African Americans, Calvert is the largest school constructed in Texas with funds from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation. It has been in continuous use as a school since its construction.

Crockett

Germany Community

*from Crockett, 10.1 mi. N.E. on SH
21 from inters. w/Loop 304, 9 mi.
N. CR 1545, .9 mi. on CR 1655*

Named by former slaves in reference to the German family that first resided in the area, Germany is a farming community settled by African Americans immediately following Emancipation. Although not incorporated as a city and without businesses or industries, this community has maintained its autonomy and continues to reflect African American rural life in Texas. **SM**



jesse hornbuckle

Museum of African American Life and Culture



jesse hornbuckle

Deep Ellum Historic District, Dallas

Dallas

The Museum of African American Life and Culture

3536 Grand Ave. in Fair Park,
214/565-9026.

This museum has an impressive collection of African and African American art and features one of the largest black folk art collections in the nation.

The Texas Black Women's Archives, the Dallas County Black Political Archives, the Freedmen's Cemetery Collection and a center for African American religions are all part of the museum's collections. Lectures, exhibits and festivals that celebrate African American heritage are also held here.

Hours: Tue.-Fri., noon-5 p.m.; Sat., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun., 1-5 p.m. Minimum tour time: 45 minutes. No Admission.

Deep Ellum Historic District

bounded by Elm, Commerce, Oakland and Good Latimer Sts.

Shops, restaurants and live music clubs await tourists in this historic district. Deep Ellum was the city's center for African American business, music and art

Sculpture at the Museum of African American Life and Culture





jesse hornbuckle

Juanita J. Craft Civil Rights House, Dallas

in the pre-World War II era. **LL**

Dallas

(Continued)

Freedmen's Cemetery Memorial

S.W. corner of N. Central Expressway and Lemmon Ave.
Freedmen's Cemetery, which dates to 1869, was a vital part of Freedmen's Town, a community of former slaves and their descendants. Desecrated from the early 1920s by various public projects, more than 1600 gravesites were discovered in 1986 during the widening of Central Expressway. Many of these graves were relocated and Freedmen's became one of the nation's largest cemetery excavation projects ever undertaken by archeolo-

gists. This memorial symbolizes the reconstitution of a sacred place and commemorates the contributions of African Americans to the city of Dallas. **SM**

Juanita J. Craft Civil Rights House

2618 Warren Ave., 214/670-8637

This house is a memorial to the achievements of Civil Rights activist Juanita J. Craft. Craft became the first black woman to vote in Dallas and was a national delegate to the 1976 Democratic convention. The museum features general exhibits of both the Dallas and national Civil Rights movements. **NR**
Hours: Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m.-5 p.m.;
Tours: Thu.-Sat., 9 a.m.-6 p.m.,
other tours by appointment only.
No Admission.

Knights of Pythias Temple

2551 Elm St.

This building's eclectic, Beaux Arts style can be traced to its designer, William Sidney Pittman, Dallas' first black archi-

Knights of Pythias Temple, Dallas



jesse hornbuckle



the

Queen City Heights Historic District, Dallas

tect and son-in-law of Booker T. Washington. **LL**

Queen City Heights Historic District
roughly bounded by Eugene, Cooper, Latimer, Kynard and Dildock Sts.

Developed around a Reconstruction-era settlement of farmers and workers, Queen City is significant as the historic center of the African American community in South Dallas. Populated by working-class black families in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Queen City helped spawn the subsequent development of surrounding African American neighborhoods. **NR**

Romine Avenue Historic District
Romine Ave. between Octavian and Latimer Sts. in South Dallas



the

Romine Avenue Historic District, Dallas

This district was built exclusively for African Americans as segregated housing in early 20th century Dallas. The 17 houses in the district, built between 1928 and 1940, were the first in the area to be constructed of brick and stone and were historically occupied by prominent African Americans: educators, hotel proprietors and Pullman porters. **NR**

St. Luke Community United Methodist Church
5710 E. R.L. Thornton Freeway, 214/821-2970

The 53 stained glass windows in this community church were designed by African American artist Jean Lacy. Each window panel tells of the endurance of the African American spirit. **Windows viewed by**

"The Migration": Stained glass panels at St. Luke Community United Methodist Church, Dallas



Jesse hornbuckle



jesse hornbuckle

Tenth Street Historic District, Dallas

Dallas

(Continued)

Tenth Street Historic District

roughly bounded by E. Clarendon, S. Fleming, IH-35E., E. 8th, eastern end of Church, E. 9th, Plum

This district is the oldest relatively intact freedmen's town in Dallas, with many of its original buildings still standing. A starter neighborhood for African Americans soon after Emancipation, most of the remaining his-

toric houses were built between 1890 and the early 1940s in various folk designs: shotgun, double shotgun, and camel back. These modest houses are indicative of the skill and artistry of African American craftspeople. **NR**

Wheatley Place Historic District

bounded by Warren, Atlanta, McDermott, Meadow, Oakland and Dathe Sts.

This district, consisting mostly of wood frame bungalows dating from 1916 to the mid-1930s, is one of Dallas' first planned residential areas for black families. It was constructed in an effort to segregate African American housing in Dallas in the early 20th century. Named for the 19th century African American poet Phyllis Wheatley, the district attracted black ministers and business leaders who made up the African American community's middle class. **NR**

Significant African Americans in Texas History

Juanita J. Craft (1902-1985)

An ardent Civil Rights activist, Juanita Craft worked to organize more than 100 chapters of the NAACP across Texas and played a crucial role in desegregating several Texas organizations. She became the first African American woman to vote in Dallas and was a national delegate to the 1976 Democratic Convention.

Eagle Pass

Fort Duncan Museum/Park

210 Bliss St., 1 block from International Bridge, 830/773-1714
Seminole-Negro Indian Scouts first reported to this fort in 1870 for enlistment in the U.S. Cavalry. Most of these scouts were relocated in 1871 because of racial tensions created by the presence of black soldiers in Eagle Pass. The museum contains memorabilia from the pioneer and Civil War days of the fort.

NR, SM

Hours: Mon.-Sat. 1-5 p.m.

No Admission.



El Paso

Fort Bliss Museum

*Pleasanton Rd. and Sheridan Dr.,
915/568-4518*

A replica of the original adobe fort is maintained as a museum of frontier military era, and includes photo exhibits on the Buffalo Soldiers. **Hours: daily, 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. No admission.**

Fort Davis

Fort Davis National Historic Site

Hwys. 17 and 118, 915/426-3225

Fort Davis, an important frontier defense, was destroyed by the Apaches after its abandonment by Confederate troops in 1862. In 1867, four companies of the 9th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers rode into the ruins of the fort and began the task of rebuilding. All four Buffalo Soldier regiments protected the Texas frontier while stationed at this fort from 1867 to 1875. Attractions include the parade ground, historic buildings and a museum that offers a slide program on the history of the fort. **NR, NHL**

Hours: June-Aug.: daily, 8 a.m.-6 p.m.; Sept.-May: daily, 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission.

Fort Stockton

Historic Fort Stockton

300 E. 3rd., 915/336-2400

In 1867, the fort became the first headquarters in Texas of the 9th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers.

Three of the original eight officers' quarters, guardhouse with jailer's quarters, three solitary confinement cells and a large holding cell remain. **Hours: Sept.-May: Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; June-Aug: Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Admission**

Fort Worth

Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church

116 Elm St.

Built in a modified Tudor Gothic style, Allen Chapel is one of the more architecturally sophisticated, early 20th century black churches in the Southwest. It was designed in 1914 by African American architect William Sidney Pittman.

NR, RTHL, SM



jesse hornbuckle

Bill Pickett Statue, Fort Worth

Bill Pickett Statue

*121 E. Exchange Ave., in front of
Cowtown Coliseum*

This bronze statue commemorates the world famous black cowboy Willie M. (Bill) Pickett, the inventor of the sport of bulldogging (or "kissing the bull") and the first black man inducted into the Cowboy Hall of Fame. The statue is the first in the country erected to honor a black rodeo cowboy. (See also the city of Taylor).



**Significant African Americans
in Texas History**

Dr. Lawrence A. Nixon (1884–1966)

When the state of Texas moved in 1923 to formalize black exclusion in the Democratic primary by legislation, El Paso physician Lawrence A. Nixon challenged the law in *Nixon v. Herndon* (1927).

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that all-white primaries violated the Fourteenth Amendment.



Fort Worth

(Continued)

Stop Six Historic African American Neighborhood

roughly bounded by Rosedale, Loop 820 S. and Miller St.

This African American community developed originally as the sixth stop on the Interurban train line. Originally known as Cowanville, Stop Six encompasses a number of early 20th century subdivisions with a range of housing forms and building types. The focal point of this community is Sagamore Hill Negro High School/Dunbar Junior High School (5100 Willie St.). This well-preserved structure was built in 1924 with funds from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation and has been in continuous use since its construction.

James E. Guinn School

1200 S. Freeway

James E. Guinn, the son of former slaves, grew up in Fort Worth and was educated in the city's earliest school for African Americans. After serving as a professor at Prairie View College, Guinn returned to Fort Worth in 1900 to become the principal of South Side Colored School, the city's first African American public school. The school was later rebuilt and re-named for Guinn after his death in 1917. **NR, SM**

Galveston

Avenue L Missionary Baptist Church

2612 Ave. L

This congregation traces its origins to 1840 when members of Galveston's first Baptist church organized a separate church for their slaves. The present structure was designed and constructed by black architects and contractors in 1916. **SM**

Avenue L Missionary Baptist Church, Galveston



the



jesse hornbuckle

First Union Baptist Church, Galveston

First Union Baptist Church

1027 Ave. K

This African American church was founded in 1870 as the First Union Free Baptist Church by a delegation representing the American Baptist Free Mission Society of Boston, an interracial antislavery group. **SM**

Mount Olive Baptist Church

3602 Sealy

This African American church was organized in 1876 as an outreach congregation of Avenue L Baptist Church. The historic brick building features classical architecture and impressive stained glass windows.

Reedy Chapel AME Church

2013 Broadway

Originally constructed in 1863 by white Methodists for the use of their slaves, this chapel was later used by free blacks as the first African Methodist Episcopal church in Texas. The current building was constructed in 1886 and restored in 1947 and 1957. **NR, RTHL, SM**

West Point Missionary Baptist Church

3003 Ave. M

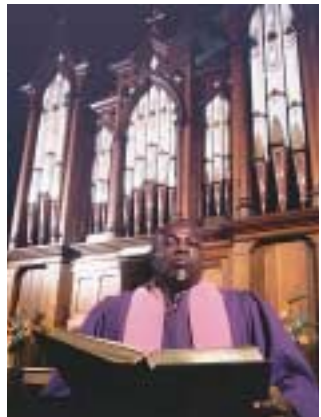
This congregation traces its history to 1870, a time when there were few sanctioned black churches and African American ministers had to create and govern their own. The current edifice was built in 1921. **SM**

Norris Wright Cuney Historical Marker

722 Moody, on county courthouse grounds

Born in 1846 in the slave quarters of Sunnyside Plantation near Hempstead in Waller County, Norris Wright Cuney was educated in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Moving to Galveston following the Civil War, he operated a wharf contracting company and became involved in Republican Party politics. A national leader, he was instrumental in giving Texas African Americans a voice in both state and national politics. (See also the city of Hempstead). **SM**

Pastor Arthur Ferguson of Reedy Chapel, Galveston



jesse hornbuckle



Georgetown

Wesley Chapel AME Church

508 W. 4th

Founded in 1869, the congregation has owned the land on which the present church stands since 1881. It is one of the very few extant historic buildings in Georgetown's historic black neighborhoods. **NR, RTHL**

Hawkins

Jarvis Christian College

1 mi. E. on U.S. 80, 903/769-5700

Initiated through the efforts of Mary Alphin, the African American leader of the Negro Disciples of Christ in Texas, this college is a historically black institution affiliated with the Christian Church. Until 1937, Jarvis Christian Institute existed as the only accredited high school for African Ameri-



the

Campus of Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins

cans in the Hawkins area. The school was incorporated as a college in 1928, and high school instruction was eliminated in 1938. Stained glass windows in the sanctuary of the campus' Christian Church tell the story of the founding of the college. **SM**

Hempstead

Norris Wright Cuney Historical Marker

14.8 mi. S. of Hempstead on FM 529

This marker is located near the birthplace of Norris Wright Cuney. (See also the city of Galveston). **SM**

Wesley Chapel AME Church, Georgetown



Jesse hornbuckle



Jesse hornbuckle

Freedmen's Town Historic District, Houston

Houston

Freedmen's Town Historic District

roughly bounded by Genesse, W. Dallas, Arthur and W. Gray Sts. This 40-block residential area represents the first settlement of the city's freed blacks. The district contains many examples of shotgun houses. As the oldest black community in Houston, the district has long been considered the "Mother Ward for Black Houston." **NR**

Rutherford B. Yates House

1314 Andrews, in Freedmen's Town This 1912 Queen Anne style cottage was home to Rutherford B. Yates, son of Rev. Jack Yates and co-founder of Yates Printing & Lithography Company in 1921. The building will house a museum that will focus on the work of African American printers. **RTHL**



Jesse hornbuckle

Stained glass panel of Rev. E. L. Harrison, pastor of Antioch Missionary Baptist Church 1922-31, Houston

Antioch Missionary Baptist Church

313 Robin St.

Located in historic Freedmen's Town, this church was organized in 1866 and is the oldest black Baptist congregation in Houston. The current structure was built in 1879 by African American contractor and politician Richard Allen. **NR**

Rutherford B. Yates House, Houston



Jesse hornbuckle



jesse hornbuckle

Historic Houston Negro Hospital

Houston

(Continued)

Houston Negro Hospital (Riverside General Hospital)

3204 Ennis St.

Completed in 1926, the Houston Negro Hospital is a three-story building in Spanish Colonial Revival style located in the city's Third Ward. It was the first nonprofit hospital for black patients in Houston, and it provided a place of work for black physicians. The hospital campus is still in use for medical purposes. **NR**

Project Row Houses, Houston

Independence Heights

*bounded by N. Yale,
E. 34th and I-610*

This community was established about 1908 as middle-class African American families began moving into the north Houston area. The first African American community to be incorporated in Texas, Independence Heights operated as a city from 1915 until its annexation by the city of Houston. **SM (at 7818 N. Main), NR**

Project Row Houses

*2500 Holman (Third Ward),
713/526-7662*

This community-based arts project encompasses neighborhood revitalization, historic preservation and cultural education. Programs are held in 22 identical late 19th and early 20th century shotgun houses that occupy an entire city block. Shotgun houses were typically found throughout the South in neighborhoods populated by freed blacks who migrated to the cities after the Civil War. **Hours: Wed.-Sun., 12-5 p.m.; Office: Mon.-Fri., 10 a.m.-6 p.m. No Admission.**

jesse hornbuckle





jesse hornbuckle

American Cowboy Museum, Houston

Taylor-Stevenson Cowboy Museum

11822 Almeda, 713/433-4441

The Taylor-Stevenson Ranch is one of the first and still one of the few black family-owned working cattle ranches in the U.S. A variety of historical and educational events are offered in this century-old ranch, which is also the site of the American Cowboy Museum. The museum highlights the

African American, Latino and Native American contributions to America's cowboy legacy.

Hours and Tours: by appointment only, 713/613-9777.

Texas Southern University (TSU)

3100 Cleburne, 713/313-7011

Originally named "Texas Southern University for Negroes," this school was established by an act of the Texas Legislature in 1947 as a way for the state to circumvent the anticipated U.S. Supreme Court ruling that would allow Heman Sweatt, an African American, to enroll in the University of Texas Law School. The campus grounds display sculptures by African American artist Carrol Sims.

Sculpture at TSU

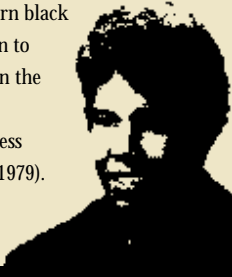


jesse hornbuckle

Significant African Americans in Texas History

Barbara Jordan (1936-1996)

Educated at Texas Southern University and Boston University Law School, Barbara Jordan was the first black since Reconstruction to be elected to the Texas Senate (1966). She became the first southern black woman to serve in the U. S. Congress (1973-1979).





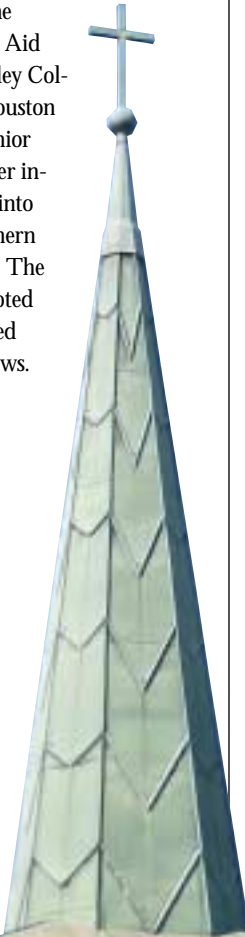
Houston

(Continued)

Trinity United Methodist Church 2600 Holman St.

This congregation grew from a small mission organized in 1848 for the slaves of the members of the Houston Methodist Church. The oldest African American church in Houston, Trinity is known for its role in founding the Freedmen's Aid Society, Wiley College and Houston Colored Junior College (later incorporated into Texas Southern University). The church is noted for its stained glass windows.

SM

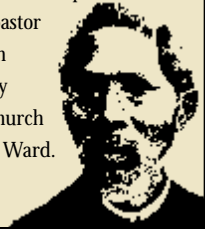


Jesse Hornbuckle

Significant African Americans in Texas History

Rev. Jack Yates (1828-1897)

Though he spent over half of his life as a slave, Rev. Jack Yates emerged as a pioneer in the Houston African American community and was instrumental in bringing the first Baptist college to Texas. He founded Bethel Baptist Church and was pastor of Antioch Missionary Baptist Church in Fourth Ward.



Special Events:

Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo (February)

713/791-9000

This annual month-long event every February features a parade, livestock show, live entertainment and the Black Go Texan Day!

Houston International Jazz Festival (August)

713/227-8706

Jazz groups from around the world convene here for this popular annual event.

Spire of Trinity United Methodist Church, Houston



Jacksboro

Fort Richardson State Historical Park

*Hwy. 281 S. in S.W. edge of city,
940/567-3506*

Seven of the original buildings still stand at what was once a base of operations for the African American Buffalo Soldiers. The park features a scouting map of the 10th Cavalry and a list of the Buffalo Soldiers stationed at the fort. **Hours: Museum: Wed.-Sun., 8 a.m.-1 p.m. Tours: pre-arranged. Recreational facilities and grounds: daily, daylight hours. Admission (67 and older free).**

Kendleton

Powell Point School

*FM 2919 at
Powell Point School Rd.*

The African American town of Kendleton was established in 1884, when several former slaves purchased the land offered by a white lawyer, William Kendleton. Tellie B. Mitchell, a Kendleton native and graduate of Wiley College, established this school in 1914. In 1923, Mitchell obtained funds from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation for a new school building. It was erected in the 1924-25 school year and became a top high school for black students in the area. The present brick building operates as an elementary school and Powell Point continues to be the center of Kendleton community activities. **SM**



marjorie adams

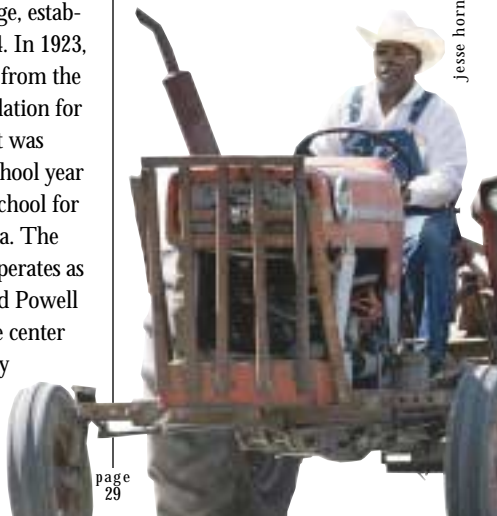
Green family members c. 1920s

Henry and Annie B. Green House

*1/2 mi. S.E. of old US 59 feeder
& Hwy. 118*

This house is the most intact remnant of post-Civil War Kendleton. Continually occupied by the same African American family for more than 100 years, the house is associated with Reconstruction-era multiracial political activities in Fort Bend County because of the political career of its first resident, Henry M. Green. **NR**

Kendleton farmer



jesse hornbuckle



Laredo

Fort McIntosh Historic District

W. of city center on the campus of Laredo Community College

The 62nd U.S. Colored Infantry occupied this fort in the fall of 1865 to protect the city of Laredo. The 10th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers were also stationed here. Many of the original buildings remain, including the hospital, officers' quarters, barracks and chapel, which serves as a museum. **NR, RTHL, SM**



Lockhart Vocational High c. 1935

lockhart.isd

Lockhart

Lockhart Vocational High School (Carver High)

1104 E. Market St.

Lockhart Vocational High School is the last of two, two-story Rosenwald schools built in Texas in 1923. **NR**

St. John Colony

12 mi. N. E. of Lockhart on FM 672, 0.2 mi. E. of CR 294/CR 167 intersection

Founded in the early 1870s by freed blacks and led by the Rev. John Henry Winn, St. John Colony is an offshoot of the Webberville community east of Austin. At one time home to about 100 African American families, the colony still boasts active churches and organizations. Many of the pioneer settlers are buried in the St. John Cemetery. **SM**



Wiley College, Marshall

jesse hornbuckle



tom goolsby/city of lubbock

Chatman Hospital, Lubbock

Lubbock

**Chatman Hospital
(Chatman Memorial Center)**
2301 Cedar Ave., 806/749-0024
Completed in 1945, this was, for many years, the only hospital for African Americans in West Texas. The building's eclectic design and construction reflect the scarcity of building materials during World War II. The building, which was restored as a medical center in 1994, was designed by black architect Louis Fry and named for Joseph A. Chatman, the second black doctor to practice in Lubbock. **LL**

Marshall

Wiley College
711 Wiley Ave., 903/927-3300
Founded in 1873, this college was the first school west of the Mississippi River established by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The campus was relocated to this site in 1878. **SM**

Old Powder Mill Cemetery
*on George Gregg St.
(FM 1997)*

This cemetery is the oldest African American burial ground in continuous use in Marshall. The name derives from the 230-acre Confederate powder mill that operated at the site from 1863 until its destruction in 1865. **SM**



thc

Zinc monument at
Old Powder Mill Cemetery,
Marshall



Menard

Fort McKavett

State Historical Park

*23 mi. S. W. of Menard on
FM 864, 915/396-2358*

After its abandonment by the federal government during the Civil War, this fort was reopened in 1869 and completely rebuilt by the members of the 9th U. S. Cavalry (Buffalo Soldiers). Emanuel Stance earned the Congressional Medal of Honor while stationed at the fort. Also, the headquarters for the 24th Infantry Buffalo Soldiers was here. Fort McKavett is a day-use park with picnic facilities and a visitors' center. Attractions include exhibits and 18 restored original buildings. **NR**
Hours: Daily 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission.

Mexia

Booker T. Washington

Emancipation Proclamation Park

*W. side of Lake Mexia,
9 mi. W. of Mexia*

This park is the location of the annual "Juneteenth" celebration commemorating the day slaves in Texas were made aware of their freedom (June 19, 1865). This parkland was purchased in 1898 by a group of African Americans seeking a permanent place to hold the annual festivities. **NR, SM**

Fort Parker State Park

*8 mi. S. on Texas 14, Park Rd. 28,
254/562-5751*

This park's buildings were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Company 3807C, between the mid-1930s and 1941. The camp of mostly African Americans built the infirmary (now park headquarters), park house, activity center, pavilion, roads to picnic area, picnic tables and the dam. **SM**
Hours: Daily 8 a.m.-10 p.m.
Admission.





Nacogdoches

Zion Hill Historic District

*roughly bounded by Park St.,
Lanana Creek, Oak Grove
Cemetery and N. Lanana St.*

Representing the most intact surviving African American community in Nacogdoches, this collection of wood frame, two-room shotgun houses dating from the late 19th century reflects standard housing types of African American communities in the South. Until well after World War I, Zion Hill remained as the pre-eminent African American neighborhood in Nacogdoches, housing primarily service workers. Zion Hill First Baptist Church (located east of Park Street Cemetery), established in 1879, is the focal

point of this community. Its present building, constructed in 1913, is one of the oldest extant church structures in the city and has undergone virtually no structural modification. **NR, SM (at Zion Hill First Baptist Church), RTHL**

Special Events:

Multicultural Festival (May)

409/564-0849

This is a celebration of the many cultures and nationalities that make up Texas and its history. The festival includes food, music and dance.

Pinetop Blues Festival (September)

409/564-7354

Celebrate the unique sound of the blues in this annual festival of live music.





Palestine

Historic African American Sites of Palestine

Experience Palestine's African American history with "Legends and Legacies," a guide available at the convention and visitors bureau that includes information on Mount Vernon AME Church, the oldest black congregation in the city; the Lincoln School, the only historically black school remaining in Palestine; the 1868 Freedmen's March, an event in 1868 when ex-slaves first exercised their right to vote; and more.

(For contact information, see the listing of the local chambers of commerce in this brochure.)

Prairie View

Prairie View A&M University

*FM 1098 and University Blvd.,
409/857-3311*

This university was established as the Alta Vista College for Colored Youth when the Alta Vista Plantation was deeded to the state in 1876. Later renamed Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical University, this was, for years, the only publicly funded historically black college in Texas. The campus has several historic buildings designed by renowned African American architects who studied and later taught at the University. **NR, SM**

Anderson Hall at Prairie View A&M University

Wyatt Chapel Community Cemetery

FM 1098, between Pond Creek and Cameron Rd.

This cemetery, an all-black burial ground, is located on land that was originally part of the Alta Vista Plantation (now Prairie View A&M University). According to oral tradition, the slaves of Jared E. Kirby, plantation owner, were buried at this site, as well as the slaves from the Liendo Plantation. The cemetery was later associated with and named for Wyatt Chapel, a nearby African American church. **SM**

Special Events:

Prairie View Trail Riders (February)
409/857-5093

Since 1957, this group of enthusiasts rides horseback in the opening of the Houston Livestock Show, Rodeo, and Parade.



the



Rio Grande City

Fort Ringgold

*E. Hwy. 83, Fort Ringgold
Campus, 956/716-6700*

Constructed in 1869, this fort was one of four military posts built by the federal government along the Lower Rio Grande following the Mexican War. African American troops (the Buffalo Soldiers of the 9th and 10th Cavalries) served at the fort from the end of the Civil War to 1875. Although diligent in their efforts to help protect American settlements, these African American troops experienced extreme racial prejudice. A majority of the original buildings still stand. **NR, SM**

San Angelo

Fort Concho National Historic Landmark and Museum

630 S. Oakes, 915/657-4444

Fort Concho, located at the confluence of the three Concho rivers, guarded the territory associated with the San Antonio-El Paso Upper Road, the old Butterfield Trail, the Goodnight-Loving Trail and an eastern branch of the Comanche War Trail. Today, Fort Concho is one of the nation's best-preserved frontier forts and Texas' premier showcase for interpreting the role of African American regiments in the settlement of the West. Exhibits relating to the Buffalo Soldiers, military reenactments, restored buildings and

a museum compete for visitors' attention. **NHL, NR, RTHL, SM**
Hours: Tue.-Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.;
Sun., 1-5 p.m. Admission.



Bowden Building at St. Philip's College, San Antonio

San Antonio

Historic African American Sites of San Antonio

Information on the cultural influence of African Americans in this "river city" can be found in its brochure, "San Antonio African American Visitors Guide." Included in this guide is documentation on significant African American figures such as Victor Blanco, the first African American mayor of San Antonio; and significant historic sites such as St. Philip's, one of nine historically black colleges still in operation in the state; St. Paul United Methodist Church, the oldest African American church in the city and St. Paul Square, the site of many black-owned businesses during the age of segregation. The guide also features museums and attractions such as the Carver Community Cultural Center and the Institute of Texan Cultures. *(For contact information, see the listing of the local chambers of commerce in this brochure.)*



Calaboose African American Museum, San Marcos



Sweet Home Vocational & Agricultural High School, Seguin

Jesse Hornbuckle

the

San Marcos

Calaboose African American Museum
*corner of Martin Luther King Dr.
and Fredericksburg St.,
512/353-0124, after 5:30 p.m.*

Constructed as the first Hays County Jail in 1873, this building was later an annex for black prisoners. It became a neighborhood recreation center, and served as a World War II USO center. The museum is a repository for vestiges of the city's African American past. **RTHL**

Tours: by appointment only.
No Admission.

Dunbar School (Dunbar Park)

Porter & Endicott

Founded in 1877 with 50 students, this was the first public school in San Marcos for the instruction of African American children. The school was moved to this site in 1918 when it was selected to receive funds from the Rosenwald Foundation. In 1961, it was named for renowned black author Paul Laurence Dunbar. This site, which was occupied by the school until it closed with desegregation in 1969 is now being used by the San Marcos Recreation Department. One of the original school buildings still stands. **SM**

Wesley Chapel AME Church

224 S. Fredericksburg

Built in 1879, this is believed to be the oldest African American church in San Marcos.

SM

Seguin

Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural High School

3340 Sweet Home Rd.

This 1924 school campus is believed to be the most intact structure in Texas funded by the Rosenwald Foundation. The site contains the original schoolhouse, teacher's home, outhouses and playground equipment. **NR**

Wilson Potteries

*10 mi. E./S.E. of Seguin on
FM 466 (Capote Rd.) at
Capote Baptist Church*

Three former slaves—James, Hiram and Wallace Wilson—operated a highly successful pottery business near the plantation where they had been kept in bondage before the Civil War. During an era in which many ex-slaves found work only as sharecroppers, they created a unique style of pottery and remained in business until 1884. **SM**



Sheffield

Fort Lancaster State Historical Park

8 mi. E. of Sheffield off old
U.S. 290, 915/836-4391

The 9th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers were stationed at this outpost to protect the Pecos River crossing on the San Antonio-El Paso Road. It was the first major battle site of the Buffalo Soldiers in Texas. **Hours: Mon.-Thu., 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; summer hours (Memorial to Labor Day): open Mon.-Sun., 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Admission.**

Taylor

Bill Pickett Historical Marker

400 N. Main St.,
on Heritage Square.

This marker commemorates the life of Taylor native Bill Pickett. Working as a cowboy in Central Texas, he pioneered the art of bulldogging, in which a cowboy jumps from his horse to twist a steer's horns to force it to the ground. (See also the city of Fort Worth). **SM**

Terrell

Southwestern Christian College

200 Bowser Circle, 972/524-3341
Established in 1949, the campus of this historically black college contains several buildings that date to the late 19th century. On the college circle is the 1864 Round House (Robert A. Terrell Home), constructed in an octa-

gon shape to give better protection in times of danger. It is the first dwelling of its kind erected in Terrell and one of the few such houses remaining in the U. S. **RTHL (Round House)**



Jesse Hornbuckle

Round House at Southwestern Christian College, Terrell

Tyler

Texas College

2404 N. Grand Ave., 903/593-8311
This historically black college was established under the auspices of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church in 1894. Texas College is the oldest of the three institutions of higher education in Tyler.

President's home at Texas College, Tyler



the



Victoria

Webster Chapel

United Methodist Church

405 S. Wheeler

The history of this congregation dates to the late 1860s. Its first sanctuary was built in 1889 and named for the first pastor, Rev. N. Webster. **NR, SM**

Waxahachie

Joshua Chapel AME Church

110 Aiken

Organized in 1876, Joshua Chapel AME Church is a prominent architectural, social and religious landmark for Waxahachie's black community. This building was designed in 1917 by noted black architect William Sidney Pittman. **NR, RTHL**

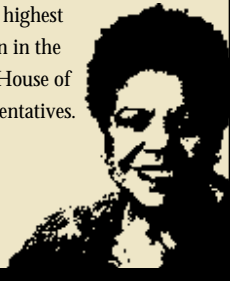
Wyatt Street Shotgun House Historic District

E. side of the 300 block of Wyatt St.
This district contains a row of small, single-family shotgun dwellings built around 1918. The houses stand on narrow lots in an area that has historically been Waxahachie's black community. **NR**

Significant African Americans in Texas History

Wilhelmina Delco (1929-)

In 1991, Wilhelmina Delco was the first woman and the second African American to be chosen as Speaker Pro Tempore, the second highest position in the Texas House of Representatives.



Yoakum

Asberry High School (Yoakum Intermediate)

208 Aubrey, 512/293-2741

This Rosenwald School was built in 1930 and has been in continuous use as a school since its construction.

Joshua Chapel AME Church, Waxahachie





African Americans in Texas: Visitor Information



Abilene Black Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 3572
Abilene, TX 79604
915/672-7950; fax 915/672-6490

Albany Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 185
Albany, TX 76430
915/762-2525; fax 915/762-3125

**Capital City Chamber of Commerce
Convention and Tourism**

5407 N IH-35 Ste 304
Austin, TX 78723
512/459-1181; fax 512/459-1183

Austin Convention & Visitors Bureau

201 E Second St
Austin, TX 78701
512/474-5171; fax 512/404-4383

Bastrop Chamber of Commerce

927 Main St
Bastrop, TX 78602
512/321-2419; fax 512/303-0305

Belton Area Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 659
Belton, TX 76513
254/939-3551; fax 254/939-1061

Blanco Merchants & Business Assoc

P.O. Box 1258
Blanco, TX 78606
830/833-2201
fax 830/833-2201 *51

Kinney County

Chamber of Commerce

(c/o Tourism Director)
P.O. Box 386
Brackettville, TX 78832
830/563-2466; fax 830/563-9393

**Brenham/Washington County
Chamber of Commerce/
Convention & Visitors Bureau**

314 S Austin St
Brenham, TX 77833
409/836-3695; fax 409/836-2540

Brownsville Chamber of Commerce

1600 E Elizabeth St
Brownsville, TX 78520
956/542-4341; fax 956/504-3348

**Brownsville Convention
and Visitors Bureau**

P.O. Box 4697
Brownsville, TX 78523
956/546-3721; fax 956/546-3972

Calvert Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 132
Calvert, TX 77837-0132
409/364-2559

Dallas Black Chamber of Commerce

2838 M L King Jr Blvd
Dallas, TX 75215
214/421-5200; fax 214/421-5510

Eagle Pass Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 1188
Eagle Pass, TX 78853-1188
830/773-3224; fax 830/773-8844

El Paso Chamber of Commerce

10 Civic Center Plaza
El Paso, TX 79901
915/534-0500; fax 915/534-0513

Fort Davis Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 378
Fort Davis, TX 79734
915/426-3015; fax 915/426-2474



Fort Stockton

Chamber of Commerce

*P.O. Box C
Fort Stockton, TX 79735
915/336-2264; fax 915/336-6114*

Fort Worth

Black Chamber of Commerce

*3607 E Rosedale
Fort Worth, TX 76105
817/531-8510; fax 817/534-9274*

Galveston Chamber of Commerce

*621 Moody Ave Ste 300
Galveston, TX 77550
409/763-5326; fax 409/763-8271*

Georgetown Chamber of Commerce

*P.O. Box 346
Georgetown, TX 78627
512/869-3535; fax 512/930-3587*

Hawkins Area

Chamber of Commerce

*P.O. Box 345
Hawkins, TX 75765
903/769-4482; fax 903/769-4320*

Hempstead Chamber of Commerce

*P.O. Box 517
Hempstead, TX 77445
409/826-8217; fax 409/826-0286*

Houston Citizens

Chamber of Commerce

*2808 Wheeler St
Houston, TX 77004
713/522-9745; fax 713/522-5965*

Houston County

Chamber of Commerce

*P.O. Box 307
Crockett, TX 75835
409/544-2359; fax 409/544-4355*

Laredo Chamber of Commerce

*P.O. Box 790
Laredo, TX 78042-0790
956/722-9895; fax 956/791-4503*

Lockhart Chamber of Commerce

*P.O. Drawer 840
Lockhart, TX 78644
512/398-2818; fax 512/376-2632*

Marshall Chamber of Commerce

*P.O. Box 520
Marshall, TX 75671
903/935-7868; fax 913/935-9982*

Mexia Chamber of Commerce

*P.O. Box 352
Mexia, TX 76667
254/562-5569*

Nacogdoches

Convention & Visitors Bureau

*Box Drawer 631918
Nacogdoches, TX 75963
406/564-7351; fax 409/560-3920*

Palestine Chamber of Commerce

*P.O. Box 1177
Palestine, TX 75802
903/729-6066; fax 903/729-2083*

Palestine

Convention & Visitors Bureau

*P.O. Box 2828
Palestine, TX 75802
903/723-3014; fax 903/729-6067*

Rio Grande City

Chamber of Commerce

*P.O. Box 502
Rio Grande City, TX 78582
956/487-3024
956/716-8560 fax*



San Angelo Chamber of Commerce

500 Rio Concho Dr
San Angelo, TX 76903
915/655-4136; fax 915/658-1110

San Angelo

Convention and Visitors Bureau

500 Rio Concho Dr
San Angelo, TX 76903
915/653-1206; fax 915/658-1110

San Antonio Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 1628
San Antonio, TX 78296
210/229-2100; fax 210/229-1600

San Marcos

**Chamber of Commerce/
Convention and Visitors Bureau**

P.O. Box 2310
San Marcos, TX 78667-2310
512/393-5900; 888/200-5620
fax 512/393-5912

Seguin Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 710
Seguin, TX 78156
830/379-6382; fax 830/379-6971

Taylor Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 231
Taylor, TX 76574
512/352-6364; fax 512/352-6366

Terrell Chamber of Commerce

1314 W Moore
Terrell, TX 75160
972/563-5703; fax 972/563-2363

Tyler Chamber of Commerce

407 N Broadway
Tyler, TX 75702
903/592-1611; fax 903/593-2746

Victoria

**Convention and Visitors Bureau/
Chamber of Commerce**

P.O. Box 2465
Victoria, TX 77902
512/573-5277; 800/926-5774
fax 512/573-5911

Heart of Texas

Black Chamber of Commerce

409 Turner St
Waco, TX 76704
254/756-0933; fax 254/756-3733

Waco Convention & Visitors Bureau

P.O. Box 2570
Waco, TX 76702-2570
254/750-5810; fax 254/750-5801

Waller Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 53
Waller, TX 77484
409/372-9210

Waxahachie

Convention & Visitors Bureau

P.O. Box 187
Waxahachie, TX 75165
972/937-2390; fax 972/938-9827

Yoakum Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 591
Yoakum, TX 77995
512/293-2309; fax 512/293-6739



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Compliments of

**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

The Texas Historical Commission (THC), the state agency for historic preservation, administers a variety of programs to preserve the archeological, historical and cultural resources of Texas.

Texas Historical Commission Mission Statement

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

For more information on

THC heritage tourism brochures or programs, contact us at
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276 Phone: 512/463-6100
Visit us at www.thc.state.tx.us

Interested in learning about the THC's support organization?

Friends of the Texas Historical Commission, Inc.,

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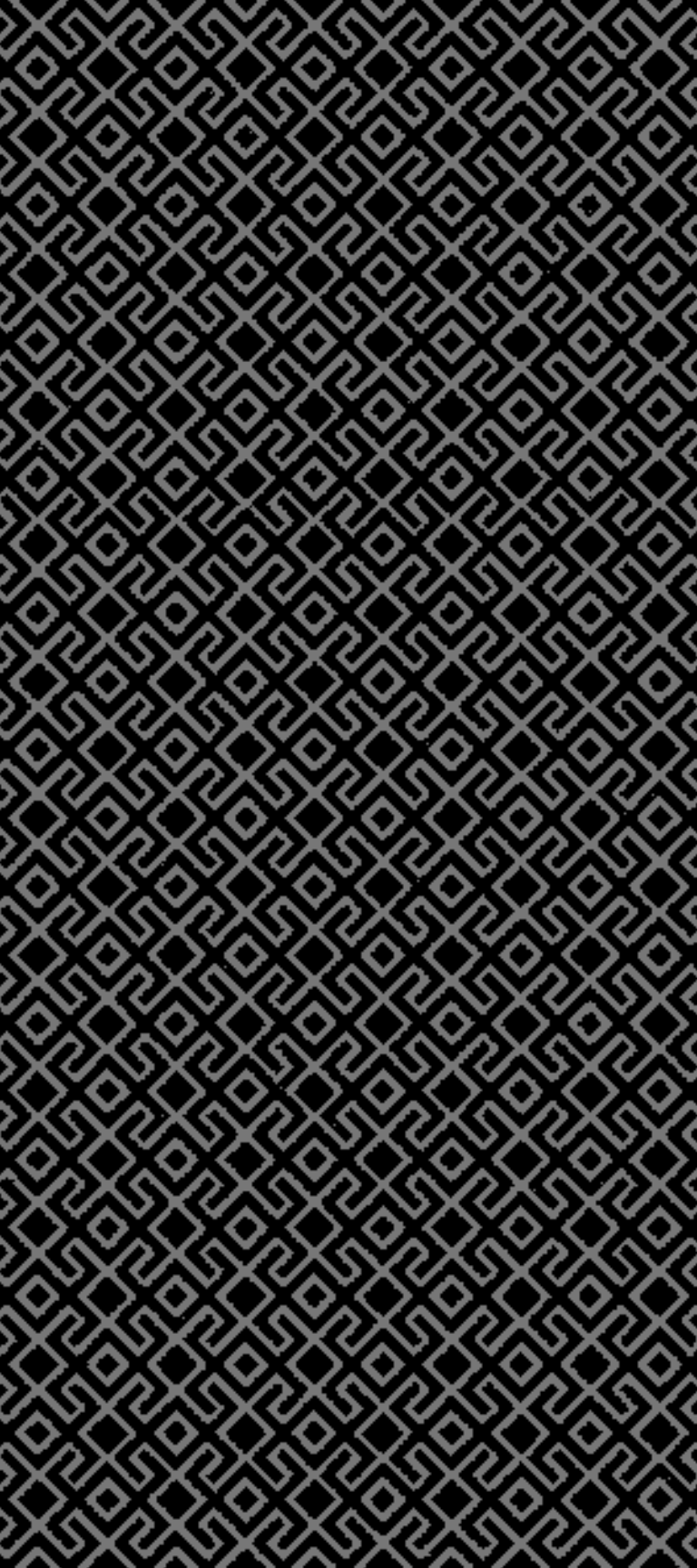
Concept Development

Texas African American Heritage Task Force:

General Berry, *"Our Texas" Magazine*
Rob Blair, *Texas Department of Economic Development*
Karen Charleston, *Prairie View A&M University*
Lauren Charleston, *Prairie View A&M University*
Creola Shaw-Dosreis, *Capital City Chamber of Commerce*
Willie Lee Gay, *Historian*
Vicki Hagen, *Texas Parks & Wildlife Department*
Dr. Mamie McKnight, *Black Dallas Remembered*
Kenneth Pollard, *Texas Parks & Wildlife Department*
Dr. Alexander Pratt, *College of the Mainland*
Alvin J. Sander, *San Antonio National Cemetery*
Mike Talley, *Texas Department of Transportation*
and staff members of the Texas Historical Commission



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