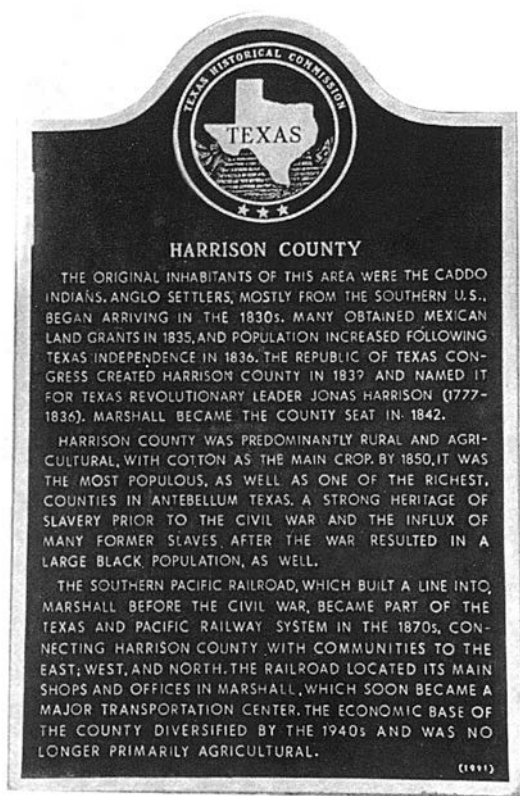


HARRISON COUNTY HISTORICAL MARKERS



HARRISON COUNTY, TEXAS

created from Shelby County, 1839



Caddo Indians lived in the Harrison County timberlands for centuries before the arrival of Spanish explorers in the sixteenth century. Harrison County was named in the honor of Jonas Harrison. Legends of Harrison's early days in the area indicate that he dressed and spoke as an uneducated frontiersman, taking no part in political or legal affairs. By 1827, however, he was practicing law on at least a part-time basis. His conversion to the cause of Texas independence is said to have been enormously influential. Although his health was failing in 1835, he took the title of "Major" and was active in recruiting for the armies of Texas. Harrison died on August 6, 1836. (Harper, 1995)

Marshall, founded in 1841, became the county seat in 1842. Harrison County comprises 894 square miles of the East Texas timberlands. By 1850 the county had more slaves than any other in the state, a distinction that it maintained through the next decade. The census of 1860 enumerated 8,784 slaves (59 percent of the total population). Harrison County was among the richest and most productive in antebellum Texas. (Campbell, 2020)

As in antebellum times Harrison County remained overwhelmingly agricultural and rural from 1880 to 1930. The county also retained its Black majority through these years. Oil was discovered in the county in 1928, and the production of petroleum and natural gas would continue to contribute to the area's economy into the twenty-first century. (Campbell, 2020)

The center of Caddo Lake, the only natural lake in Texas, is located twenty-nine miles northeast of Marshall. (Breeding, 2020)

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Compiled, edited, and published by the
Harrison County Historical Commission

with special thanks to
The Print Shop
Marshall, Texas

Revised and updated with additional markers, September, 2021

Harrison County Commissioners Court

1994

Rodney Gilstrap	County Judge
James Mooney	Commissioner, Precinct 1
William (Buddy) Power	Commissioner, Precinct 2
Mike Adkisson	Commissioner, Precinct 3
H. W. McCoy	Commissioner, Precinct 4

1995

Rodney Gilstrap	County Judge
James Mooney	Commissioner, Precinct 1
Charles Bennett	Commissioner, Precinct 2
Mike Adkisson	Commissioner, Precinct 3
Jeffery Thompson	Commissioner, Precinct 4

2021

Chad Sims	County Judge
William D. Hatfield	Commissioner, Precinct 1
Zephaniah Timmins	Commissioner, Precinct 2
Phillip Mauldin	Commissioner, Precinct 3
Jay Ebarb	Commissioner, Precinct 4

HARRISON COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Thomas E. Speir, Chairman

Mission Statement:

The Harrison County Historical Commission (HCHC) is the county department in Harrison County, Texas for historic preservation. Its mission is to assist the Commissioner's Court and the Texas Historical Commission (THC) in the preservation of our county's historical and cultural resources and to protect and preserve the county's historic and prehistoric resources for the use, education and enjoyment of present and future generations.

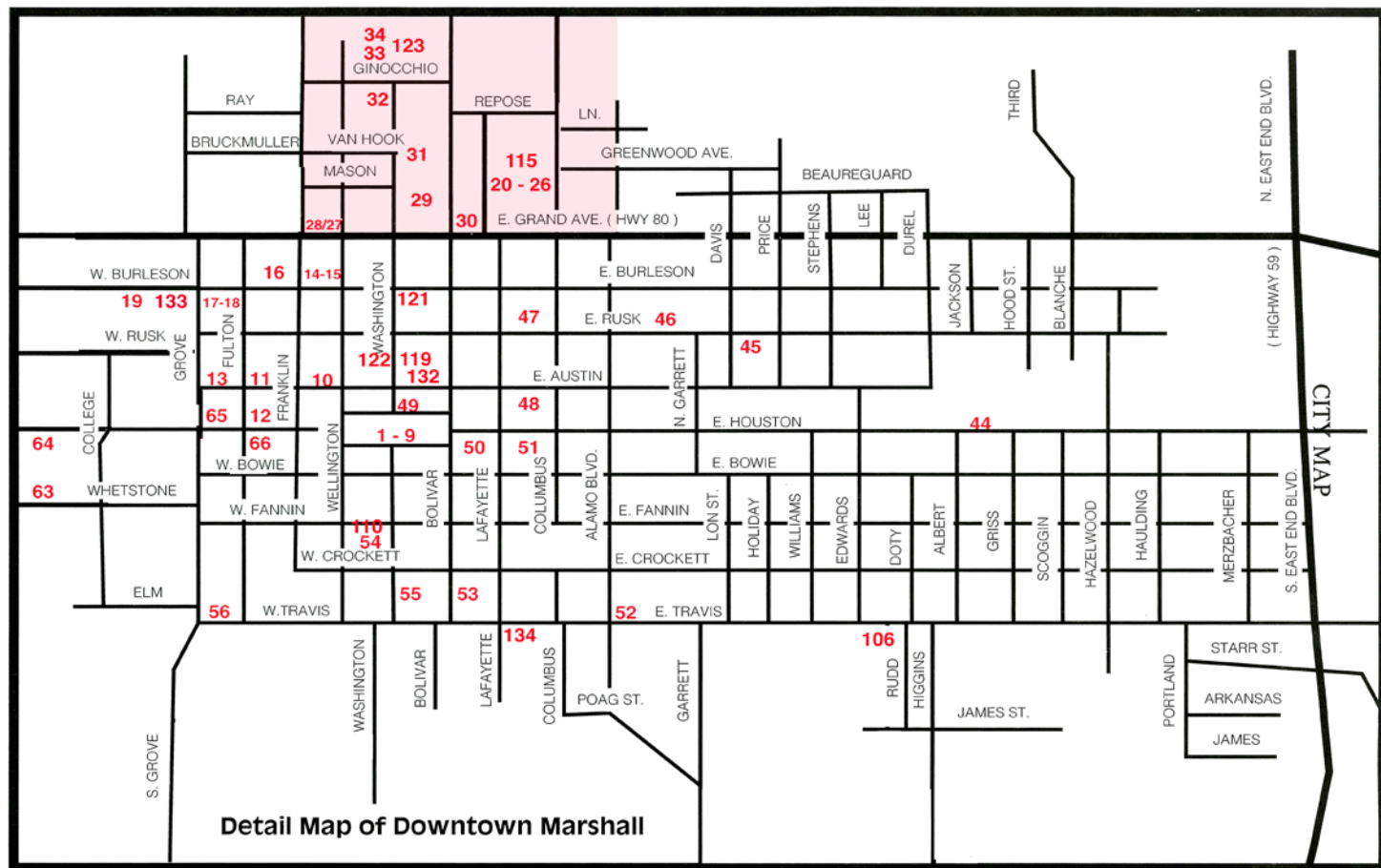
What are County Historical Commissions?

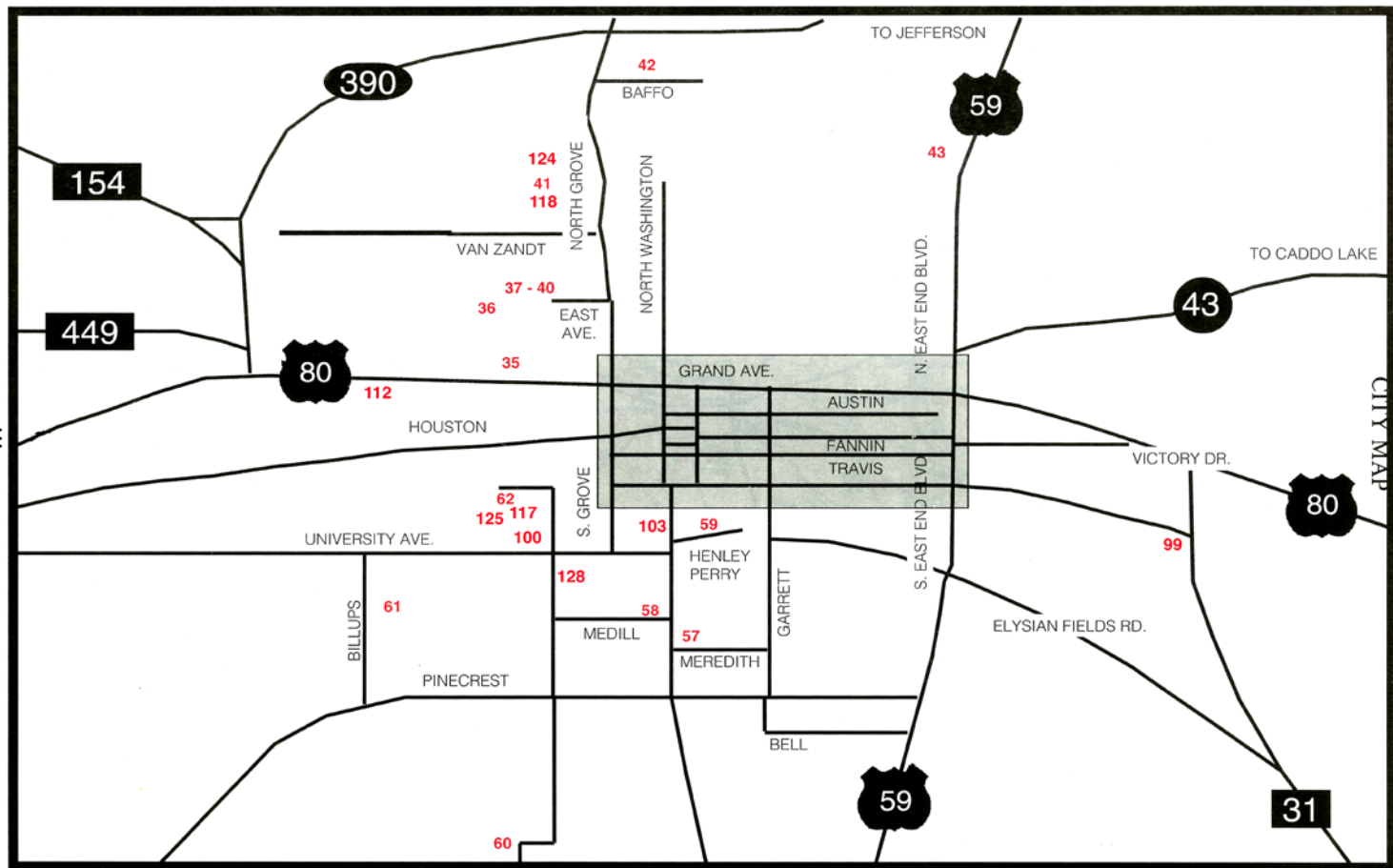
The Texas Legislature authorized counties to establish County Historical Commissions (CHC) to assist county Commissioners' Courts and the Texas Historical Commission (THC) in the preservation of our historic and cultural resources. The mission of each CHC is to preserve, protect, and promote these resources. Texas Local Government Code, Chapter 318, establishes work that CHCs may pursue. The statute is fairly broad, leaving latitude for CHCs to manage activities appropriate to county size and resources. Appointees consult with county officials and preservation partners to determine the CHC's body of work.

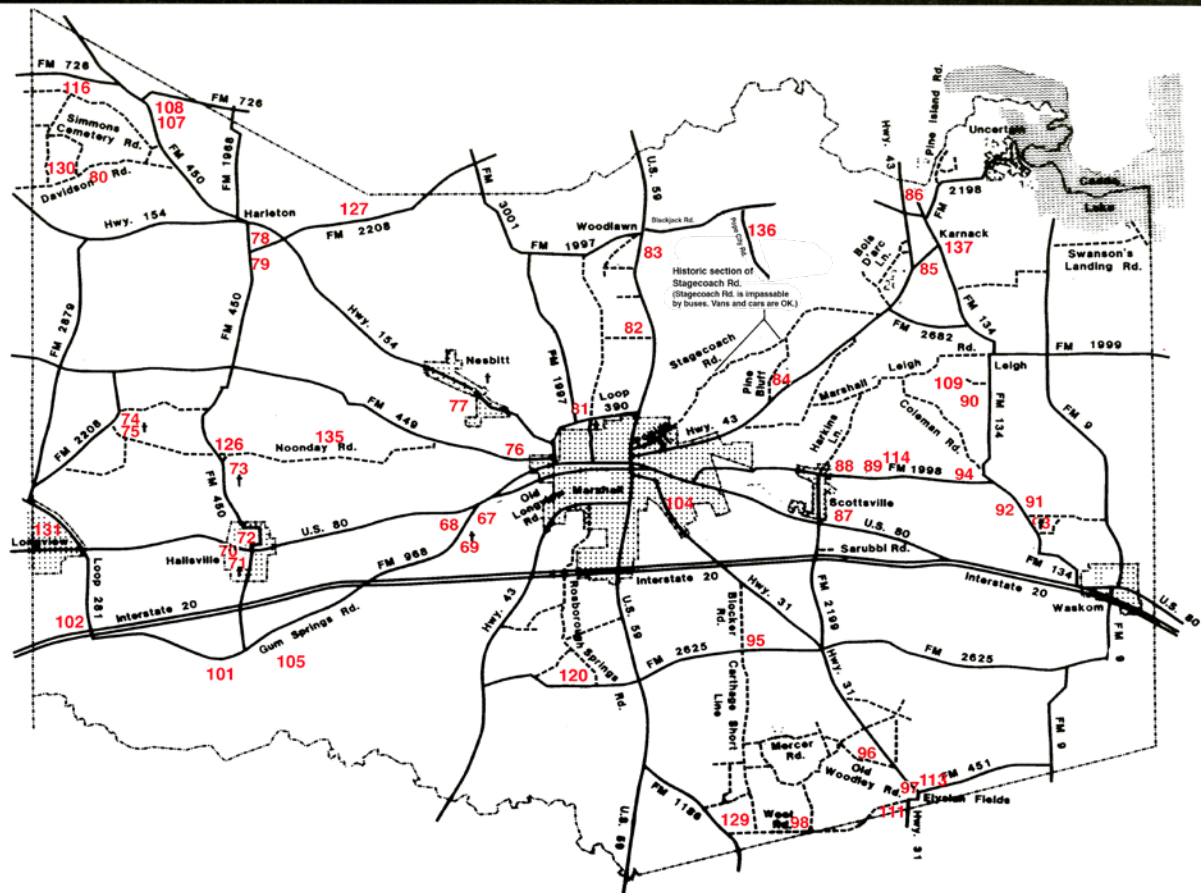
As a political subdivision, CHCs serve as primary points of contact for individuals who need more information about particular aspects of history and historic sites in Texas. Please note that CHC activity levels vary from county to county. Active CHCs provide a broad range of services to individuals and organizations within the county. Some CHC appointees provide help with research and applications related to historical designations. More active appointees provide public presentations and events that educate and celebrate local history, and apply for historical markers.

As one of the most visible programs of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), historical markers commemorate diverse topics in Texas history, including: the history and architecture of houses, commercial and public buildings, religious congregations, and military sites; events that changed the course of local and state history; and individuals who have made lasting contributions to our state, community organizations, and businesses.

September, 2021







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(alphabetized by word in bold)

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OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKERS

HARRISON COUNTY

This list of historical markers located in Harrison County, Texas, includes the following information for each marker: name of marker, year marker was placed, location of marker and text on marker's interpretive plate.

Markers 1-66 are keyed to the city maps on pages ii and iii.

** - Markers are on private residences. Please do not go onto private property.*

1. OLD HARRISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE (1965)--Peter Whetstone Square, Old Courthouse Façade (east side), Marshall

Built 1900. Cost \$62,000. Third on this site. Little Virginia, 1851; Brick Gothic, 1889, burned in 1899. This one of granite, brick, and marble. Capital-styled, Classic Roman architecture, with a dome clock and bell belfry surmounted by a symbolic figure of Justice.

In 1964, became the site of Harrison County Museum, in space allotment after new courthouse was opened on Whetstone Square.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places. State Archeological Landmark.

2. PETER WHETSTONE (1936)--Old Courthouse façade (east side), Peter Whetstone Square, Marshall

In memory of Peter Whetstone and Dicey Whetstone. Pioneer settlers in Harrison County. Donors in 1843 of the site of the city of Marshall. A part of the Peter Whetstone Headright granted in 1838 by the Republic of Texas.

Granted by the State of Texas in 1938.

3. HARRISON COUNTY (1991)--Old Harrison County Courthouse grounds, Peter Whetstone Square, Marshall

The original inhabitants of this area were the Caddo Indians. Anglo settlers, mostly from the southern U.S., began arriving in the 1830s. Many obtained Mexican land grants in 1835, and population increased following Texas independence in 1836. The Republic of Texas Congress created Harrison County in 1839, and named it for Texas revolutionary leader Jonas Harrison (1777-1836). Marshall became the county seat in 1842.

Harrison County was predominantly rural and agricultural, with cotton as the main crop. By 1850, it was one of the most populous, as well as one of the richest, counties in antebellum Texas. A strong heritage of slavery prior

to the Civil War and the influx of many former slaves after the war resulted in a large black population, as well.

The Southern Pacific Railroad, which built a line into Marshall before the Civil War, became part of the Texas and Pacific Railway system in the 1870s, connecting Harrison County communities with the east, west, and north. The railroad located its main shops and offices in Marshall, which soon became a major transportation center. The economic base of the county diversified by the 1940s and was no longer primarily agricultural.

4. MARSHALL (1991)--Old Harrison County Courthouse grounds, Peter Whetstone Square

Two years after Harrison County was created by the Republic of Texas Congress in 1839, landowner Peter Whetstone offered property for a courthouse, a church, and a school in an effort to persuade county officials to locate the seat of government in the new town formed on his land.

Isaac VanZandt, the local representative to the Republic of Texas Congress, named the new community Marshall in honor of U.S. Chief Justice John Marshall. By 1850, it had become one of the wealthiest towns in East Texas, with a population of about 2,000 and a number of cultural, religious, and civic organizations.

An important Confederate stronghold during the Civil War, Marshall was home to the wartime capital of Missouri and the postal headquarters of the South's Trans-Mississippi Department. Following the war, it was the site of an office of the Freedman's Bureau.

After the Texas and Pacific Railway located its division point, shops, and offices here in the 1870s, Marshall became a major regional marketing and educational center. Colleges located here included Marshall University, Marshall Masonic Female Institute, Wiley College, Bishop College, and East Texas Baptist College (later East Texas Baptist University).

5. HOMETOWN OF TEXAS CONFEDERATE GOVERNOR EDWARD CLARK (1963)--Old Courthouse Grounds, Peter Whetstone Square

1815-1880. Son of a Georgia Governor. Came here in 1842. Member Annexation Convention. First and Second Texas Legislatures. Participant Mexican War. Secretary of State 1853-57. Elected Lieutenant Governor 1859. Made Governor 1861 upon removal of Governor Sam Houston, who opposed secession. Clark's major activity was mobilizing Texas in cause of Confederacy. Plans were made to prevent Federal invasion, take over enemy property, organize resources to provide supplies and arms for defense, and to properly care for families of Texas soldiers battling at the front.

Opposite side: Gov. Edward Clark's term from March to November 1861 also faced difficulties caused by mechanics of changing flags, seals, currency, postal and tax systems for membership in new nation. Camps of instruction were set up over state to enroll, equip, and train troops. Hardest job was to

convince Texans, the best horsemen in the world, that all could not ride on cavalry but some must be foot-soldiers in infantry. The C.S.A. was supplied guns, powder, lead, and cloth made in penitentiary, salt, and 20,000 troops in his term. In late 1861 he raised and became colonel 14th Texas Infantry Regiment. Led units in Arkansas-Louisiana campaigns to prevent invasion of Texas. Wounded and commended Battle of Pleasant Hill, April 1864. Discharged 1865. Postwar lawyer, businessman. Buried in Marshall Cemetery. A memorial to Texans who served the Confederacy.

Erected by the State of Texas 1964.

6. HOMETOWN OF TEXAS CONFEDERATE GENERAL ELKANAH GREER (1963)--Old Courthouse grounds, Peter Whetstone Square

1825-1877. Born Tennessee. Fought Mexican War. Came to Texas 1848. Commissioned colonel and raised 3rd Texas Cavalry. Attached to Ross' Texas Brigade. Fought at Wilson's Creek, Missouri. Led brigade division in Pea Ridge, Arkansas, Battle. Resigned commission but was recalled as brigadier general October 1862. Chief Conscription Bureau for Confederacy West of Mississippi, 1863. Worked to reconcile Confederate and Texas draft laws. Commanded Texas Reserve Corps in 1864-65, keeping them in readiness to withstand threatened Union Coastal invasion. Organized slave labor to build roads, fortification for state defense. Buried Memphis, Tennessee.

Opposite side: Knights of the Golden Circle. Elkanah Greer was Grand Commander of Knights of the Golden Circle in Texas. Organized 1854, this secret order meant to extend slave holding territories. The Golden Circle was centered in Havana and had a 1200 mile radius. Member Knights lived, however, in such remote places as New York and California. Tobacco, sugar, cotton, and possible rice and coffee were to be the world trade monopoly of the Golden Circle. In first expansion attempt in 1860, failed to take Mexico. 1861-1865 in Texas, Golden Circle Knights formed military units, guarded captured forts, and helped expel subversives. The Civil War swallowed up activities of the Knights of the Golden Circle. A memorial to Texans who served the Confederacy.

Erected by the State of Texas 1964.

7. HOMETOWN OF TEXAS CONFEDERATE JAMES HARPER STARR (1961)--Old Harrison County Courthouse grounds on Peter Whetstone Square, Marshall

1809-1890. Connecticut born. Came to Texas 1837. A doctor in Nacogdoches, Secretary of the Treasury and Army Surgeon, Republic of Texas. At start of Civil War, appointed East Texas receiver in sequestration to make and sell the property of enemy aliens, the proceeds going to treasury of Confederacy to aid the war effort. Became Post Master General for

Western CSA in 1864. The South was then split in two parts by Federal control of the Mississippi River.

Starr's problem was to provide mail service in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas and to devise means

Opposite side: to get mail through the enemy military lines and naval blockade to and from Westerners fighting east of the river and the Confederate capital. This was essential to soldier and homefront morale and to maintain the necessary military and governmental communications. The mail was carried by pony express, wagons, blockade running vessels, stagecoach lines, couriers, spies, and army details. Starr competed with the army to get drivers, wagons, and horses drafted by military for postal employees. Was fought by writs of habeas corpus. Men under sixteen were hired. Printing facilities had to be smuggled. The children of a cabinet officer once came through enemy lines with \$300,000 worth of stamps for him. After the war, Starr in 1865 looked into East Texas oil showings. He founded Marshall's first bank. Starr County was named in his honor.

8. WALTER PAYE LANE (1936)--Military Room inside Old Harrison County Courthouse on Peter Whetstone Square

To the Memory of Walter Paye Lane. Hero of San Jacinto. Indian Fighter. Commander of Texas Rangers in Mexican War, Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. Born February 18, 1817. Died January 22, 1892. With honor untarnished he rests from his labors.

Marked by the State of Texas 1936.

9. WYALUCING (1956) Formerly located at West Grand and Bishop Streets, this marker was given to the Harrison County Historical Museum when Wyalucing was razed. It is currently housed in the Old Harrison County Historical Commission office.

Home of Beverly Lafayette Holcomb. Built in 1850. One of the first brick houses in Marshall. Here Lucy Petway Holcomb was married April 24, 1858, to Francis Wilkinson Pickens, Minister to Russia. Purchased for Bishop College in 1880.

Erected by the State of Texas.

10. THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN MARSHALL (1978)--213 West Austin, Marshall

Twenty-five ladies formed the Ingleside Circulating Book Club in 1887, each member buying a book and making exchanges. When that club and four others organized a federation in 1899, their first civic goal was a city library. Use of a feed store loft was donated by the federation president and her husband. The library opened in 1900 with 174 books and with hay-bales for chairs. After a charter was obtained Oct. 24, 1902, the library moved to the city hall, where it operated until a 1923 fire at the city hall. \$1-a-year reading

tickets gave admission to the public. These tickets plus funds raised by the clubwomen provided 69 years of city library services without the use of public tax revenues.

This graceful Georgian structure was built after the clubs worked on funding for over 20 years and after the city hall fire. Erected in 1926 at cost of \$34,046.93, it was ideal in its appointments at that time, but was later outgrown. Finally the city was persuaded to support a municipal library, and on Oct. 28, 1971, the clubwomen handed over the keys to their building, books, and furniture on completion of a new, larger city library facility in 1973. This building came to house other civic endeavors.

***11. BELLE FRY GAINES HOUSE (1978)--313 West Austin, Marshall**

This residence was erected for John R. (b. 1849) and Sallie Stinson (b. 1857) soon after their marriage in Sept. 1875. The wood framing around the entry way was carved to resemble cut stone. Stinson was a merchant and served one term as mayor of Marshall. In 1909 Walter D. Minton (d. 1918) bought the structure. After Minton's death, his widow Belle (Fry) (d. 1978) married E. P. Gaines. She operated an antique shop in the house for many years.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

***12. FRY-BARRY HOUSE (1962)--314 West Austin, Marshall**

Built by Fidel Bircher, this raised Greek Revival style cottage was designed by W. R. D. Ward who sold Bircher the property in 1853. Edwin James Fry (1845-1927), a native Virginian, who came to Texas in 1855 bought the residence in 1872 and enlarged it to accommodate his growing family. A leading businessman and banker, Fry was a longtime Mason and member of Trinity Episcopal Church. After his death, his daughter Pamela (d. 1961) and her husband, banker W. L. Barry (d. 1942) occupied the home.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

13. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (1975)--405 West Austin, Marshall

John Bryce (1784-1864), Baptist missionary and secret agent for U.S. President John Tyler during Texas annexation negotiations, and the Rev. George Washington Baines, Great-grandfather of President Lyndon Baines Johnson, founded this church shortly before Texas became a state in 1845. Dr. William Evans, Marshall's first physician and other leaders of the pioneer community were among the twelve charter members. Throughout its history, this fellowship has included men and women who were leaders in the city, state, and Baptist faith.

Services were held in a brush arbor or a nearby log school house until 1849 when a church building was erected on this lot donated by state

legislator James McCown (1808-55). The frame structure was replaced by a larger building in 1892.

Members of this congregation organized the second Baptist Church in 1904. They also helped establish the College of Marshall in 1912. This junior college later became a four year school which is still actively supported by this church.

The present sanctuary was constructed in 1953 and the children's building was completed in 1955. A new education building and chapel were erected in 1972, completing the church complex.

**14. SITE OF MARSHALL MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE (1969)--
Northeast corner of North Franklin and West Burleson Streets, Marshall**

School originated as female department of Marshall University, chartered by the Republic of Texas.

Marshall Masonic Lodge No. 22 chartered the female institute as a separate school in 1850. Five lodge members (including city's most prominent men) were on institute's executive board. By 1853 there were fifty-three students and a faculty of five.

Two who served longest of the school's five presidents were Dr. Thomas B. Wilson (1850-1858 and 1865-1870) and Dr. Charles B. Stuart (1874-1886).

**15. SAM HOUSTON'S 1857 CAMPAIGN IN MARSHALL (1991)--Northeast
corner of West Burleson and North Franklin Streets, Marshall**

On May 23, 1857, during his first Texas gubernatorial race, Sam Houston came to Marshall, the hometown of two of his most outspoken critics, Robert Loughery and Louis T. Wigfall, for a much anticipated debate against his opponent Hardin Runnels. Here under an oak tree, in an overwhelmingly secessionist area, the Unionist Houston spoke so eloquently that Runnels, who was scheduled to follow, declined to speak. Though he lost the election, Houston's stirring oration brought him forty-eight percent of the Harrison County vote.

**16. SITE OF THE TEMPLE MOSES MONTEFIORE (1982)--303 West
Burleson, Marshall**

In 1887 Jewish residents of Marshall area organized the Moses Montefiore congregation, Adath Israel. Daniel Dopplemayer, a Civil War veteran and one of the pioneer Jewish settlers of the area, was selected as the first president. At his suggestion, the congregational name was chosen to honor Sir Moses Montefiore (1784-1885), the noted Jewish financier and philanthropist of England.

In 1900, under the direction of president Ike Hochwald, a temple was constructed on this site. Designed by the local architect C. G. Lancaster and built by the firm of Sonnefield and Emmons, it featured an elaborate Middle

Eastern architectural style. The structure served as the congregation's place of worship and as a center of the community's cultural and civic activity until 1973 when it was razed.

The Moses Montefiore congregation was founded on a tradition of community leadership, which was begun by pioneer Jewish residents who moved here when the area was first settled. Members and rabbis of the temple continued to play a vital role in the development of Marshall. Their contributions now serve as reminders of their influence on the civic, business and cultural character of the city.

17. GIRLHOOD HOME OF SOUTHERN BEAUTY LUCY HOLCOMBE PICKENS (1965)--First Presbyterian Church grounds, intersection of North Fulton and West Burleson, Marshall

Only 19th century Texas woman honored by a portrait on money - the Confederate \$100 bill.

In 1850s Lucy introduced ice tea and silk hose to East Texas, in social affairs at Wyalucing- her family's home, which stood at this site and was a center for social and cultural life in a wide area of plantations.

Her husband was the Civil War governor of South Carolina. Her brothers were Texas soldiers.

Wyalucing (razed 1962) became 1863-65 headquarters for the Confederate Post Office Department in the area west of the Mississippi River.

Attached plaque: This historical marker was relocated in 1990 from the site of Wyalucing (0.4 mi. west on Burleson Street) to the First Presbyterian Church. The Holcombe family was closely associated with the church, which was organized at Wyalucing on May 30, 1850. Lucy Holcombe was received into the membership of the church in 1853.

18. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (1963)--310 N. Fulton, Marshall
Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. No text marker.

***19. THE WIGFALL HOUSE (1979)--510 West Burleson Street, Marshall**

The oldest portion of this house was erected about 1856. It was occupied soon afterward by the family of Louis Trezevant Wigfall (1816-1874). A flamboyant political leader, Wigfall strongly advocated secession and states rights. He served as a state legislator, United States senator, and Confederate senator. During the Civil War (1861-1865), Confederate officers often stayed at the Wigfall home. Later owners enlarged the structure and added Victorian features.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

20. MARSHALL CEMETERY (1966)--200 East Grand Avenue

Incorporated Dec. 12, 1849. Resting place of many early Texas leaders and patriots:

Edward Clark (1815-1880). Governor of Texas, 1861.

Colonel C.S.A. Walter P. Lane (1812-1892). Veteran of Texas Revolution and Mexican War. Brigadier General, C.S.A.

John T. Mills (1812-71). Associate Justice Supreme Court, Republic of Texas. District Judge in the State. A county is named for him.

Horace Randal (1833-64). Brigadier General, C.S.A.; also honored by naming of county in his memory. Unknown soldiers who died in local hospitals honored by an obelisk erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

21. MARSHALL, C.S.A. (1963)--Marshall Cemetery, 200 East Grand Avenue (formerly located in a roadside park east of Marshall on U.S. Hwy. 80, this marker was refurbished and re-located with permission from the State Historical Commission in October 1991.)

As a center of activity for the Confederacy west of the Mississippi, this East Texas town played a major role in the Civil War.

Headquarters of the Trans-Mississippi Department Medical Bureau and Postal Service were here plus two military hospitals and a commissary bureau, an ordinance bureau, depot, arsenal and laboratory produced and distributed powder, pistols, saddles, harness and clothing.

Following the occupation of Missouri by Union forces, the Governor and other officials of that state made this the wartime Confederate capital of Missouri from November 1863 to June 1865.

Three wartime conferences of governors and Confederate military officials of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri met here. One in 1862 resulted in the establishment of a separate department for these states. In 1863 military and civil authority was consolidated under General E. Kirby Smith, Commander of the Department. On May 15, 1865, one month after Appomattox, discussion of continued resistance or surrender resulted in a stalemate. Prominent Confederates from Marshall were Edward Clark and Pendleton Murrah, wartime governors of Texas; Louis T. Wigfall, states rights leader in the U.S. Senate prior to succession and member of Confederate Senate; Dr. James Harper Starr, Trans-Mississippi postal agent; and Brigadier Generals Matthew D. Ector, Elkanah Greer, Walter P. Lane and Horace Randal.

This was the home of Lucy Holcombe Pickens, sweetheart of the Confederacy, the only woman whose portrait graced Confederate currency.

Rather than surrender at war's end, a number of high-ranking Confederate military and civil officials began an exodus from Marshall to Mexico.

- 22. GOVERNOR EDWARD CLARK (1967)--Marshall Cemetery, 200 East Grand Avenue**
Born in Georgia. Came to Texas in 1842. Served as a member of Annexation Convention. Fought in war with Mexico. Held office as state representative, senator, secretary of state, lieutenant governor; governor in 1861.
Raised and led 14th Texas Infantry Regiment in Red River Campaigns of Civil War: Wounded in Battle of Pleasant Hill, 1865. Was a lawyer and businessman after the war.
- 23. WALTER PAYE LANE (1962)--Marshall Cemetery, 200 East Grand Avenue**
Soldier in the Texas War for Independence. Major in the Mexican War. Brigadier General, C.S.A.
Erected by the State of Texas.
- 24. JOHN T. MILLS AND OCTAVIA (JONES) MILLS (1936)--Marshall Cemetery, 200 East Grand Avenue**
John T. Mills. Associate Justice of the Republic of Texas, 1839-40, 1842-45. District Judge State of Texas, 1846-1850. Mills County, Texas was named in his honor. Born in County Antrim, Ireland, Nov. 12, 1817. Died Nov. 30, 1871.
Octavia (Jones) Adair Mills. Widow of William A. Adair and of John T. Mills. Died Nov. 20, 1890.
Erected by the State of Texas, 1936.
- 25. SOLOMON RUFFIN PERRY (1968)--Marshall Cemetery, 200 East Grand Avenue**
June 2, 1818 - January 13, 1885. Born in Louisburg, N. C.: Came to Texas 1833. Never carried a gun through he lived in locality of 1840s Regulator-Moderator feud and risked life to help bury Robert Potter (First Secretary of Navy, Republic of Texas), who had been shot by an enemy.
Was elected county sheriff in 1848 after his predecessor was assassinated. Served 27 years consecutively from 1878 to 1895.
Married Mary Susan James. Had a son and two daughters.
- 26. HORACE RANDAL (1962)--Marshall Cemetery, 200 East Grand Avenue**
Brigadier General, C.S.A. Vicksburg Campaign. Mansfield. Pleasant Hill. Jenkins Ferry.
Erected by the State of Texas.

27. THE CONFEDERATE HAT FACTORY IN MARSHALL, C.S.A. (1976)--201 West Grand, Marshall

Texas had very few factories in 1861 when she joined the Confederate States of America and went to war on the issue of states' rights. Some of the manufacturing plants necessary to supply military goods were thereupon established in and around Marshall, which later (1863) became headquarters for Confederate operations west of the Mississippi River.

At the site of this marker, there was operated in the basement of a dwelling house, a factory which brought high quality fur felt from a plant situated on Young's Mill Pond near Hallsville (13 mi. W) and made military hats to outfit Texas soldiers and other troops fighting for the Confederacy. Some 40 men were employed here blocking and finishing hats and in making blankets and saddle blankets.

Successive generations of the Edmund Key family owned and occupied the house where the Confederate Hat Factory had been operated during the Civil War. After the structure burned, members of the Key family tendered (in 1975) the site to the Harrison County Conservation Society as a park dedicated in memory of civic leaders Edmund and Rae Lyttleton Key.

***28. THE HOCHWALD HOUSE (1978)--211 West Grand Avenue, Marshall**

An orphan, Isaac ("Ike") Hochwald (1865-1956) came to Marshall in 1877 as the ward of Lionel Kahn. He joined Kahn's mercantile firm and became a prosperous businessman. Hochwald was a school trustee, member of several fraternal groups, and one of the organizers of the East Texas Baseball League. He and his wife Amelia (Raphael) built this Victorian residence in 1894-95. Classical Revival detailing was added in 1912. The Hochwald family lived here until 1956.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

29. GINOCCHIO HISTORIC DISTRICT (1974)

Historic area dominated by structures associated with the turn-of-the-century heyday of the Texas and Pacific Railroad in Marshall.

Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

***30. PATILLO HOUSE (1965)--510 North Bolivar, Marshall**

One of the earliest brick homes. Built 1846 for W. M. Patillo, pioneer Marshall teaming and transport contractor.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

31. THE ALLEN HOUSE (1977)--610 North Washington, Marshall

Born in Alabama, the Rev. Walker Montecue Allen (1819-1899) was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, author, and teacher. He moved to

Marshall in 1876 with his wife Eliza Ann (Handly) (1829-1902) and their nine children. They erected this two-story residence in 1879 with the Rev. Allen and his older sons doing most of the carpentry and masonry work. An example of the late Greek Revival style, this structure was occupied by the Allen family until 1942.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

32. GINOCCHIO-COOK-PEDISON HOUSE (1973)--615 N. Washington, Marshall

Italian-American business leader Charles Ginocchio (1844-98) and wife Roxana settled in Marshall in 1871. Built this home, 1886. Architect: C. G. Lancaster, designer of county courthouse. In Ginocchio household was a nephew, George J. Signaigo, whose parents-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Behn Cook, bought place in 1900. Had Signaigos live with them until 1912. Retained title until 1945. Owners since 1945: Grecian-Americans Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Pedison, ex-operators of Ginocchio Hotel dining room.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

33. GINOCCHIO HOTEL AND RESTAURANT (1971)--700 block of North Washington Avenue, facing Texas and Pacific Railroad tracks, Marshall

Built in 1896 by C. A. Ginocchio to serve the transcontinental railway passenger traffic to the West. Four hundred meals a day were provided for travelers stopping at "Gateway to Texas". Hotel was considered luxurious.

A fine example of Victorian architecture. Stairway of curly pine is unique. Many original fittings are retained. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

34. TEXAS AND PACIFIC DEPOT (1985)--North end of North Washington Street

Marshall's first railroad was conceived as a connection to Red River steamboat traffic. Twenty miles of track were laid northeast to Swanson's Landing on Caddo Lake in 1858.

In 1871, the U.S. Congress authorized the Texas and Pacific Railway Company to build a transcontinental Railroad, which would run along the 32nd parallel from Marshall to the West coast. Two years later, the T&P built its first maintenance shops in Marshall.

A new passenger depot was built here at the junction of the Texarkana and Louisiana lines 1911-12. It was positioned to serve easily both routes, to complement the nearby Ginocchio Hotel and huge Texas & Pacific shop complex, and to visually terminate Washington Street from the courthouse.

The railroad's architect was influenced by the popular prairies school and combined abstracted Renaissance and Mediterranean details on the brick and

concrete structure. Prominent features include a tile roof and wood and plaster accents. A pedestrian tunnel was added for safety in 1940.

The Texas and Pacific Depot remains an important symbol of Marshall's relationship to the railroad, once its major employer and transportation source.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

35. BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH (1979)--820 West Grand, Marshall

In 1867 the Rev. William Massey organized the colored Baptist Church in his home. Soon the name "Bethesda" was chosen for the Biblical pool where the sick and troubled went for healing. Members of this congregation included prominent business, educational, and political leaders. They helped organize Bishop College in 1881. The first frame church house was razed in 1932 and a brick building was erected under the Rev. W. H. Dudley. After a fire destroyed the structure in 1953, this building was constructed during the pastorate of the Rev. James R. C. Pinn.

36. MARSHALL HEBREW CEMETERY (1989)--1100 block of Herndon between Speed and Wall Streets

Among the pioneer settlers of Harrison County were a number of Jewish families, many of whom were German immigrants. The Hebrew Benevolent society was organized in 1867 with 25 charter members. In 1881 the society purchased a plot of land to be used as a burial ground.

Known as the Marshall Hebrew Cemetery, this graveyard contains the burials of many prominent citizens and early settlers. The oldest interments are those of the May family, who died in an 1873 yellow fever epidemic. They were originally buried in the City Cemetery but were later reinterred here. The earliest documented burials original to this site are those of two children, James Dopplemayer and Florence Bernstein, who died in 1883.

There are fourteen unmarked graves here as well as burials of veterans of the Civil War, World War I, and World War II. Among the prominent citizens buried in this cemetery are Daniel Dopplemayer, First President of Moses Montefiore Congregation; Rabbi Max Sylvius Handman; members of the Kahn and Weisman families; and other early business and community leaders.

37. GREENWOOD CEMETERY (1967)--Intersection of 1100 Barney Carter Street and 700 East Avenue, Marshall

Originated 1840 as private burial ground, Van Zandt family. Resting place, many early Texas leaders and patriots:

Isaac Van Zandt (1813-47) came to Marshall in 1839. County named in his honor.

James Harper Starr (1809-90). Land commissioner, banker, land agent. County named for him.

Matthew Duncan Ector (1822-79). Brigadier General C.S.A. Lawyer. County named for him.

Alexander Travis Hawthorne (1825-99). Brigadier General, C.S.A. Lawyer, Businessman, Minister.

Charles Raguet Bringham (1880-82). Grandson of Sam Houston.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

38. MATTHEW DUNCAN ECTOR (1962)--Greenwood Cemetery, Marshall, Intersection of 1100 Barney Carter Street and 700 East Avenue

Brigadier General, C.S.A. Richmond, Ky., Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Defense of Mobile. Erected by the State of Texas, 1962.

39. ALEXANDER TRAVIS HAWTHORN (1963)--Greenwood Cemetery, Marshall, Intersection of 1100 Barney Carter Street and 700 East Avenue

January 10, 1825 - May 31, 1899. Native of Alabama. Arkansas lawyer. Colonel commanding 6th Arkansas Confederate Infantry Regiment at Battle of Shiloh in Tennessee. Commended for action at Helena and Fort Hindman in Arkansas. Brigadier General in Confederate Army. Commended for gallantry while leading brigade in Battle of Jenkin's Ferry in Arkansas. Postwar Georgia businessman. Baptist minister in Texas from 1880-1899.

40. LT. GEN. GEORGE PERRY RAINS (1970)--Greenwood Cemetery, Marshall, Intersection of 1100 Barney Carter Street and 700 East Avenue

September 18, 1873 - September 19, 1955. Born in Marshall. Received his medical degree from University of Texas. Enlisted in Marshall Light Infantry (local militia), 1890. Ended military career 49 years later as Brevet Lieutenant General. Saw service on Mexican border. In World War I served as colonel, 3rd Texas Infantry. Later Commander, 144th Infantry, 72nd Brigade, and 36th Division.

Honored nationally as doctor and military man. Active in civic affairs. Married Norma Pitts, 1899.

41. VAN ZANDT HILL (1969)--1209 North Grove, ETBU campus in front of Marshall Hall

Homesite of Isaac Van Zandt (1813-1847), one of founders of Marshall. A noted frontiersman, debater, lawyer, statesman. Served in 5th and 6th Congress of Republic of Texas. Was charge d'affaires to United States, 1842-1844. In governor's race when he died of yellow fever and was buried in family graveyard, now Greenwood Cemetery. This 100-acre Van Zandt tract was bought from heirs in 1912 by College of Marshall founders. First classes met in June 1912. In 1944, the college was raised to senior rank and renamed East Texas Baptist College.

42. OLD POWDER MILL CEMETERY (1986)--Intersection of George Gregg and Buffo Road, 1.5 miles northwest of downtown Marshall

Located on part of a site once occupied by a Confederate gun powder factory, this cemetery originated with the burial of slaves on the powder mill acreage. After the factory was destroyed in 1865 with the collapse of the Confederacy, the acreage fell into private ownership.

One of the landowners, Mortician M.M. Rains, began recording the burials here in 1880; however, the earliest known marked grave, that of Millie Abner, is dated 1878. Her husband, David Abner a former Harrison County treasurer and member of the 14th Texas legislature, is also buried here.

Old Powder Mill Cemetery is important to the history of Harrison County as the burial ground of many of the leaders of Marshall's black community who played important roles in local religious, social, business, and political affairs. Among those interred here are educators H. B. Pemberton, J. R. E. Lee, and Frederick William Gross; war veterans; businessmen and women and professionals. Also located in Old Powder Mill Cemetery are the graves of many former members and founders of the Colored (now Bethesda) Baptist Church, including William Massey, a Confederate soldier who served as first pastor.

43. MARSHALL (1964)--1.5 miles north of U.S. 80 on U.S. 59

Founded 1839. Named for John Marshall, Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court.

Supply, ordinance, medical, telegraph, and military headquarters during Civil War. The Confederate Capital of Missouri was located here.

Trade, industry, rail, and historical center.

44. SAM HOUSTON SCHOOL (1993)--1201 East Houston Avenue, Marshall

The Marshall School Board purchased two acres here in 1903 as the site for this 8-room brick school building designed by prominent architect C. G. Lancaster. Originally called the "East Side School" it opened to Anglo students in 1905. The school initially offered elementary classes to students in Marshall's expanding eastern sector and for 2 years offered a high school curriculum for students throughout the community. It was renamed Sam Houston School in the early 1920s and continued to serve the community until it was closed by the school district in 1981.

***45. FRALEY-GARLAND HOUSE (1986)--700 East Rusk, Marshall**

Designed in the American four-square style with Colonial revival detailing, this home was built for Clinton Virgil Fraley in 1896. A Confederate soldier captured and held in union prisons during the Civil War, Fraley moved from his native Kentucky to Marshall in 1866. Here he served as deputy sheriff, tax collector, and constable. Railroad worker Wiley E.

Garland bought this home in 1907 and with his wife operated it as a boardinghouse for over 50 years.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

***46. HAGERTY-HARRIS HOUSE (1977)--505 East Rusk, Marshall**

Texas & Pacific Railroad shop craftsmen built this residence of hand-pressed bricks in 1889 for William P. Hagerty (1844-1906), personal engineer of T & P president George J. Gould. Stenciled canvas ceilings decorate some rooms. Hagerty, who fled his native Ireland as a rebel, married Mollie Allbright (d. 1907) and had five children. The house was badly deteriorated in 1972 when it was purchased and restored by the families of Dr. James H. Harris and his son Dr. Rush Harris.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

***47. MAGNOLIA HALL (THE PIERCE HOUSE) (1968)--303 North Columbus, Marshall**

Built 1866 by John H. Lee as a wedding gift for his daughter, Anna E. Pierce.

New Orleans style raised cottage of brick, pine, and hand cut cypress, was home of lawyers John L. and Jack T. Pierce. There was once a private school on grounds.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

48. ROBERT W. LOUGHERY (1983)--309 East Austin, Marshall

Civil War Editor. In the mid-nineteenth century Robert W. Loughery (b. 1820) was one of East Texas' best known journalists through his association with several Harrison County newspapers. As owner and editor of Marshall's "Texas Republican," he supported such controversial issues as slavery, secession, and the Confederacy, while boldly denouncing his opposition. After the Civil War he wrote for other papers around the state and was appointed United States Consul in Acapulco, Mexico, in 1885. He retired to Marshall, where he died in 1894, and is buried in the Marshall Cemetery.

49. FIRST TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN TEXAS (1964)--East side of 100 block of North Washington, Marshall

Texas Telegraph Centennial. Marshall - Site of first telegraph office in Texas. The Texas and Red River Telegraph Company. February 14, 1854. This plaque presented by Western Union Telegraph Company, Walter P. Marshall, President.

50. CAPITOL HOTEL (1974)--Southeast corner, East Houston and South Bolivar

A 3-story brick structure built on this site in 1857 by business leader George B. Adkins (1810-76) and called Adkins House ranked as a very fine hotel and served as depot for stage lines including southern branch of Butterfield mail 1858-61. In this hotel, the Confederate Governor of Missouri, functioning in exile in Marshall, held several conferences with the Civil War governors of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Afterward, the hotel was renamed the Capitol Hotel. It continued to host celebrities for years. In 1915, first floor was converted to mercantile uses. The building was razed in 1971-72.

51. FIRST METHODIST CHURCH (1965)--300 East Houston, Marshall

First Methodist Church begun by Littleton Fowler, 1839. Job M. Baker, first pastor. Organized 1845. Built 1861 on site given by Wm. M. and Mary M. Johnston. Bricks hand-molded. Beams hand-hewn. Gallery in north end for slave members.

Munitions stored in basement during Civil War. Bell given to Confederacy replaced 1865 by one stolen from Federal Army. During World War I, this sold for metal.

While pastor here (1866), Dr. E. M. Marvin was elected Bishop.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

52. SITE OF CENTRAL SCHOOL (1994)--Northeast corner of South Alamo and Travis Streets

Early schools for Marshall's African Americans consisted of loosely organized classes held in homes, churches, and lodge halls. In 1894 Professor H. B. Pemberton, Sr., convinced city officials of the need for a school building and a fixed curriculum for African Americans. Pemberton arranged a loan, which the African American community repaid, to establish Marshall's first public school, "Central," at this site in 1894. Central expanded in 1906 to include a high school. Central High moved in 1925 and the school here was renamed "Hillside." Hillside School closed in 1941.

53. CONFEDERATE CAPITOL OF MISSOURI (1963)--402 South Bolivar, Marshall

On this site, a one-story frame house served as headquarters of the Civil War state government of Missouri in exile. Governor Thomas C. Reynolds and his staff directed the civil and military affairs of Confederate Missourians from Marshall beginning in November 1963 until June 1965. The governor's mansion was in a one-story frame cottage then located directly west across the street. A memorial to Texans who served the Confederacy.

***54. WEISMAN-HIRSCH-BEIL HOUSE (1979)--313 South Washington, Marshall**

Before department store owner Joe Weisman (1848-1918) married Lena Young in 1881, her father deeded this property to Weisman. The first home burned and this structure was built in 1901. The architect was C. G. Lancaster who also designed the Ginocchio Hotel. Later, the Weisman's daughter Valrie and her husband Joe Nathan Hirsch (1883-1966) occupied the house. The Weisman-Hirsch residence was a social center for Jewish citizens of East Texas.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

***55. THE TURNER HOUSE (1979)--406 South Washington, Marshall**

George Gammon Gregg, a leading merchant, built this frame house during the early 1850s. According to family tradition, Confederate veteran James Turner (d. 1913) acquired title to the property after a poker game in 1866. Turner was a noted lawyer and served four years as mayor of Marshall. His son Robert (1868-1927) added the front porch with its Victorian columns in 1890. Members of the Turner family owned the residence for over 100 years.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

56. MAPLECROFT (1964)--407 West Travis Street, Marshall

Built by shipwrights for James Frank Starr, 1870-71, of select lumber with joints mortised. On property acquired by Dr. James Harper Starr, Secretary of the Treasury in the Republic of Texas (1839-40) and postmaster General for the Confederacy's Trans-Mississippi Department. Site of the Dr. Starr home at the time of his death in 1890. Now owned by Mrs. Ruth Starr Blake, Daughter of J. F. Starr.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

***57. THE ADAMS HOUSE (1979)--1502 South Washington, Marshall**

Attorney and plantation owner Chesley Meredith Adams (1813-1859) bought this property in the 1850s and constructed a log house. His widow Martha and her husband the Rev. J. F. Riggs built this frame residence in 1880 to replace the log structure. They transferred the property in 1889 to Martha's son Chesley Francis Adams (1856-1940). A lawyer and educator, Adams married Alice Chandler Stuart in 1891 and here they raised their family of eight children.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

58. HOME OF LAST TEXAS CONFEDERATE GOVERNOR PENDLETON MURRAH (1963)--1207 South Washington, Marshall

1824-1865. Born in South Carolina. Successful lawyer and businessman in Marshall. Elected to Texas legislature in 1857. At start of Civil War, served as colonel 14th Texas Cavalry. Governor 1863-65, the most trying years of the Confederacy. Debt, need, inflation, lawlessness, 74,000 dependents of soldiers, and Confederate demands for more men and supplies, all plagued his tenure. Conditions at time are shown by fact that cake served at his inaugural state dinner was made of corn meal. Early in his term, the South was split in two by loss of the Mississippi River. Texas became the main source of supply, food, and arms for the western half.

As it became more apparent that the cause was doomed, conflict increased among the military, civilians, and state authorities. Gov. Murrah, strong for states' rights, believed Texas' safety and needs should be first. The early war years had taken many men from the state with remaining state troops on a 2000 mile hostile frontier border and a coastline threatened on all sides by Indians, outlaws and federal invasion. Both the Confederacy and Texas passed draft laws for badly needed men. Murrah contended state law paramount and held troops until needed to stop invasion. At war's end, ill and knowing death was near, refusing to surrender, put on his old gray uniform, mounted his old war horse, and rode away, dying in Mexico. A memorial to Texans who served the Confederacy.

Erected by the State of Texas 1964.

59. TRAMMEL'S TRACE CABIN (1965)--303 Henley Perry Drive, Marshall

Built before 1842. Hand-hewn logs, chinked with pipe clay. For strength has butterfly mortising on log ends and beams with tee-braces. Was part of a two-pen dog trot house. Moved here, 1938, by Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Key, Jr.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

60. WILEY COLLEGE CEMETERY (1989)--At terminus of dirt road off of 2800 block of Rosborough Springs Road, Marshall

The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, an organization devoted to the education of former slaves and their descendants, established Wiley College in Marshall in March 1873. The school was named for Bishop Isaac W. Wiley, a charter member of the Society, and was originally located about three miles south of the town square.

The college moved to its present location in 1877. A four-acre plot of the college property was set aside as a burial ground for the black community, and has been known through the years as both Wiley College Cemetery and Wiley University Cemetery.

The earliest documented graves here are those of Oscar Laurin Coffin (March 11-May 15, 1894) and his mother, Minnie May Coffin (d. June 17, 1894). Other members of the community buried here include the Rev. Matthew Dogan (1863- 1947), President of Wiley College from 1896 to 1942; Respected schoolteacher Effie Mitchell; Educators Henry and Gertrude H. Mason; and Veterans of the Civil War, World War I, World War II, and the Korean War. The cemetery also contains a large number of unmarked graves. The Wiley College Cemetery Club, organized in 1959, maintains the historic graveyard.

61. JERUSALEM MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH (1994)--1300 Billups Street

After the Civil War many African Americans in Texas struggled to gather the resources necessary to establish churches in their communities. In 1874 a group of African American residents of this section of Marshall (then known as Hubbard's Hill), led by the Rev. William Davis, overcame a lack of resources and organized Jerusalem Baptist Church. Prince Monroe and Jacob Martin were selected as church trustees.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Davis (1874-1888) the congregation constructed its first church building at a nearby site and organized a Sunday School. About 1890 a Baptist Training Union was established. The sanctuary was expanded to include a pastor's study. A parsonage was added in 1930. The congregation built a new sanctuary at this site in 1948.

The congregation initiated several youth programs in the early 1950's, including a kindergarten, Boy Scouts, Girls Scouts, and a youth center. During this time the church expanded its Women's Missionary activities. The church completed renovations to its facilities in 1993.

Jerusalem Baptist Church plays an important role in community affairs and continues to provide spiritual guidance for the community.

62. WILEY COLLEGE (1973)--800 Block of Wiley Avenue, Marshall

Established March 17, 1873; Chartered 1882. Founded by Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Church (North) as a co-educational institution dedicated to the education of black men and women freed by the Civil War. Named for Bishop Isaac W. Wiley (1825-1844), black religious leader. Original campus was 2 miles south, relocated here in 1878.

In early years offered courses only in academic preparation and vocational fields. First college-level course offered, 1885. First graduate, Henry B. Pemberton, 1888. In 1893 Wiley College received its first black president, the Rev. Isaiah Scott, former slave preacher. During the first half of the 20th century, under the administration of Dr. Matthew W. Dogan, the school experienced an era of growth and maturity. Rated "A" by the Association of Negro Colleges in 1924.

In his 46 years as president, Dr. Dogan initiated a combined technical and academic program, offering the students scholastic experience and practical training. Known as the "Wiley Method," it was widely copied among black colleges.

Wiley college presidents: F. C. Moore (1875-1876); W. J. Davis (1876-1885); N. D. Clifford (1885-1887); George Whitaker (1887-1891); P. A. Pool (1891-1893); Isaiah Scott (1893-1896); M. W. Dogan (1896-1942); E. C. McLeod (1942- 1947); J. S. Scott (1947-1958); T. W. Cole (1958-1971); Robert E. Hayes (1971-).

63. EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH (1967)--908 Whetstone, Marshall

On site used since 1867 for worship. First church was built and occupied 1868 when pastor was the Rev. Elijah Blair; second, 1892, under the Rev. Thomas Cole. The Rev. A. J. Newton began drive for third church, completed in 1958 under the Rev. J. F. Cox.

Board chairmen in building eras were Mitchell Kendall, S. S. Reid, and Dr. T. L. Hunter. In century-long career, church has had 42 pastors. At centennial, pastor is the Rev. Simon Snell; chairman of trustees is Dr. N. H. Anderson.

Ebenezer has been recognized as home church of bishops Willis J. King, J. B. Scott, and E. W. Kelly.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

64. SITE OF MARSHALL UNIVERSITY (1936)--South side of 700 West Houston Avenue

A pioneer institution of higher education. Incorporated January 19, 1842. Granted four leagues of land for its support by the Republic of Texas. The leading educational institution in Northeast Texas until the Civil War. It later became a part of the public school system of Marshall. Erected by the State of Texas.

65. TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1973)--Northeast corner of Grove and West Houston Streets, Marshall

One of the oldest Episcopal churches in Texas. An outgrowth of 1840s work in Caddo Lake area by the Rev. William Steel of Louisiana and of appeals for priests made by Frances Cox Henderson (wife of the diplomat-governor-U.S. senator) to the church in the United States. Trinity Parish was founded Jan. 4, 1851, with 22 members by the Rev. Henry Sansom (1821-1903) who was rector 1851-55.

Original membership included E. G. Brenners, later a priest; also the Key family, who remain in parish a century later. Communicants have included Confederate Generals Benjamin Huger and Louis T. Wigfall, and 20th century jurist T. Whitfield Davidson.

The Rev. Edwin A. Wagner (rector intermittently, 1859-75), the Rev. C. C. Kramer (1909-14), the Rev. C. S. Sargent (1914-1921), and others built spiritual strength of the parish and advocated a permanent church edifice to replace successive early structures. Present church was built in 1925-26, when the Rev. Charles S. Monroe was rector. It was dedicated by Bishop Clinton S. Quin, July 25, 1926. Architect was J. W. Northrup, Jr., Houston.

The Rev. Henry F. Selcer (1930-56) achieved record for longest service as rector. Parish in 1972 had 508 members. Its day school renders community service.

66. THE ARNOT HOUSE (1980)--306 West Houston, Marshall

Built in 1848 by Albert M. Arnot, a blacksmith, this house features characteristics of Greek Revival and Creole styling. Four rooms were originally located on the main floor. The basement area constructed above ground housed a dining room, harness shop, and cellar. Later owners included Francis Lang, a German mill operator; Dora Bernstein (d. 1890), the wife of local Jewish merchant; and Joseph Black (1881-1955), an Irish cobbler who built his shop here.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.



Markers 67-98 are keyed to the county map on page iv.

** - Markers are on private residences. Please do not go onto private property.*

***67. EDMONT (1981)--Old Longview Road, 3 miles west of Marshall**

Virginia native Montraville "Mont" Hall (1819-71) had this Greek Revival plantation house built shortly after moving to Harrison County in 1844. Designed and constructed by W. R. D. Ward, it features a distinctive portico with octagonal columns. Hall became a successful planter and a leader in politics, law, business and the area's early railroad development. His political career included service in the Texas Legislature and the 1861 State Secession Convention.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

68. OLD GROVER CEMETERY (1986)--5.4 miles west of Marshall on Gum Springs Road, .3 mile past the juncture of Gum Springs Road and U.S. Hwy. 80

William McKinney conveyed adjacent land in 1848 for the establishment of a community school. Later, a union church was included and the site

became the center of Grover Community, a widespread farm settlement. This cemetery is first noted in records of the 1850s. The oldest marked grave is that of Susan Green (d. 1875), who came to this area from Tennessee. Grover began to decline in the 1920s and the schoolhouse and church sanctuary were gone by 1930. The Old Grover Cemetery remains, however, as a reminder of the area's pioneer settlers. Texas Sesquicentennial 1836-1986.

***69. THE BILLY ANDERSON HOME (1963)--Gum Springs Road .4 mile past the juncture of Gum Springs Road and U.S. 80, 5.4 miles west of Marshall.**

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. No text marker.

70. HALLSVILLE (1973)--200 West Main (US 80), Hallsville

Successor to Fort Crawford and Ash Springs, pioneer settlements of 1840's. Hallsville was founded when Texas & Pacific was built. First train arrived Aug. 17, 1869. Western terminus for a time and site (1870-1873) of T & P shops. Town attracted ox-wagon freighting in wool, cotton, and buffalo hides from the west. Hallsville, named for Kentuckians Elijah and Volney Hall, received charter Aug. 13, 1870. Volney Hall was a vice president of the old Southern Pacific Railway, which was rechartered as the T & P. Acquired sub-courthouse, 1965.

71. HALLSVILLE CEMETERY (1986)--300 Willow, Hallsville

After the establishment of Hallsville in 1869 by railroad developers, land was secured here for a cemetery. In 1875 the James E. Taylor Masonic Lodge No. 169 acquired from the railroad (by then named the Texas & Pacific) three acres of land near the rail line and dedicated it as a community burial ground.

The earliest marked burial is that of Mrs. G. G. Russell in 1875, taking place while the land transaction was in progress. Some burials from the older communities of Ash Springs (2 mi. NE) and Fort Crawford (2 mi. SW) were transferred here as most of their settlers moved to Hallsville and the railhead.

Since the 1920s, cemetery cleaning days during May served as community gatherings. Children were encouraged to take part and learn about their ancestors while helping to maintain family plots. Politicians spoke to the crowds before spring primary elections, and veterans were honored on war memorial days.

A cemetery association was formed in 1947 to ensure perpetual care and acquire more land. Several additions were made through the generosity of the railroad. Formal entrance gates, landscaping and other improvements have been sponsored by the association. Texas Sesquicentennial 1836-1986.

- 72. JAMES F. TAYLOR MASONIC LODGE NO. 169, A.F. & A.M. (1989)--Church Street between Oak and Green, 2 blocks north of US 80, Hallsville**

Chartered in 1856 in the town of Ash Springs, this lodge was named for James F. Taylor (1812-1889), a leading citizen, state legislator, and mason. After the railroad bypassed Ash Springs in the late 1860s the lodge moved to the new town of Hallville, where the members built a two-story lodge hall. The first floor of the building was the lodge meeting place. The Masons continued to operate the only school in town until 1914. Throughout its history the lodge has been a leading force in civic activities. Texas Sesquicentennial 1836-1986.

- 73. NOONDAY HOLINESS CAMP (1968)--FM 450, north of Hallsville**

Interdenominational. Founded in 1897 by J. M. Black, T. P. Black, F. E. Dickard, J. B. LaGrone, J. J. Koon and G. B. Richardson, early civic leaders who were businessmen and landowners.

The first two annual camp meetings were held under brush arbors on site given by Mrs. Alfred Beaty and Messrs. Will Schaffer, Will Brazzil and G. W. Croft. Tabernacle was built here in 1900.

A plantation bell announced services. In early days, guests came by special trains.

Camp is controlled by a board of managers who maintain the facilities and conduct business.

- 74. WILLIAM DELAFIELD (1972)--At intersection of Noonday Road West and FM 2208, Hallsville**

(1763 - about 1860) A veteran of the American Revolution. Lived in this area as patriarch of a family whose history typifies westward movement of the people of the United States.

Son of Nicholas Delafield, a cooper in the English Navy in 1740s and an artisan living in Mecklenburg County, Va. As early as the 1770s, William Delafield as a lad of 16 served in the militia company of a neighbor, Capt. Reuben Vaughan, during the year 1779 when the former American colonies--joined together since 1776 as the United States--were revolting against the tyranny of George III of Great Britain.

In 1785 William Delafield, then 22, moved to Georgia. There he brought up a family and in 1827 was awarded land on basis of his Revolutionary War service. By 1832 he and his son Nicholas lived in Alabama where in 1836 both received land grants in Barbour County. The son in 1846 settled here in Harrison County, Tex.

By 1850 William Delafield also lived here, where he was known to neighbors as an elderly man who sat in a rocking chair relating stories of old times. He had lost a leg, probably in frontier fighting in Georgia against the

Indians. His descendants include persons who have attained distinction in military and civilian life in Texas and other states.

75. LAGRONE'S CHAPEL (1973)--On Noonday Road West near intersection with FM 2208, Hallsville

Situated on land owned by a pioneer, Jacob LaGrone (1785- 1868), who settled here in 1837, a citizen of the Republic of Texas. Chapel was built about 1866, of timber sawed by Harleton's Mill (12 mi. N) and hand-dressed at construction site. T. B. McFarland supervised the work; neighbors donated their labor. Property was deeded Aug. 17, 1870, to Methodist denomination by David McKinney, purchaser of 200 acres from LaGrone's estate.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

***76. JUDGE J. B. WILLIAMSON HOUSE (1974)--.9 mile off of Loop 390 on FM 449 (Hynson Springs Road)**

Ante-Bellum Plantation. Built in Republic of Texas, on Headright surveyed 1838. Squared log cabins (still within walls) and 12-foot hall formed original house. Greek Revival crosshall structure is attributed to Augustus Phelps, noted architect of the Republic. By tradition, Sam Houston often stopped here on way to Marshall to pay court to Miss Anna Raguet. 1963-65 restoration by Mr. and Mrs. Dick Hoskins Gregg.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

77. NESBITT CEMETERY (1976)--5 miles northwest of Marshall off State Highway 154 on Nesbitt Cemetery Road

Robert Jameison (1810-1886) and Nathan L. Nesbitt, twin brothers from Tennessee, settled this area in 1847. First grave here was that of Nathan's wife, Psyche ("Sackey") Walker Nesbitt (1815-1851). Robert's wife, Susan Adeline Nesbitt (1827-1901), who often nursed sick neighbors in the absence of a community doctor, donated this site for the family cemetery. After her husband died, she used her pension from his service in the Mexican War (1846-1848) to fence the plot. Nesbitt descendants, led by Julian Womack Nesbitt, established a trust fund for perpetual care of the cemetery in 1969.

78. HARLETON (1993)--Centennial Park, Community Street at State Highway 154, Harleton

Although settlement in this area between the forks of Big and Little Cypress Creeks began in the 1830s, notable growth did not occur until the arrival of a railroad here in 1891. The railroad was a vital part of a venture financed by John H. Inman, organized by Edwin J. Fry, and executed by brothers Robert H. and James W. Harle, to exploit the area's virgin forests. Organized as the Hope Lumber Company, they constructed a depot and large

commissary, installed a band sawmill, and extended a tram road into the Eagle Creek area.

The nearby village of Grady was unable to compete against the Harles' well-stocked store and dance hall and soon faded. Its post office, renamed Harleton after the Harle brothers, was relocated to the Harle store.

Harleton's economy boomed as timber production led to increased farm activity, and local merchants such as D. C. Webb and Son, Dreyfus-Little Mercantile Co., J. P. Craver and Son, and R. W. Taylor General Merchandise increased stocks to meet a growing demand for wares.

By the late 1890s, however, Hope Lumber Company had processed the area's available timber and closed its mill. The railroad later joined with the Marshall & East Texas Railroad. Harleton continued, supported by agriculture and other timber operations in the area.

79. HARLETON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (1993)--On FM 450, 2 blocks south of State Highway 154, Harleton

Methodist Services were held in the homes of area settlers as early as the 1840s. In 1901 the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was deeded land in Harleton where they built a sanctuary. Membership expanded and in 1914 Trustee R. W. Taylor supervised the building of a new brick sanctuary at this site. The congregation has historically shared its church building with other local organizations. The congregation became Harleton United Methodist Church in 1970. The church continues to sponsor various outreach programs and provide spiritual guidance for the community.

80. DAVIDSON HOMESITE (1968)--3 miles northwest of Harleton on FM 450 to Davidson Road; 3.7 miles down Davidson Road

Site of Davidson homestead. On this land purchased by Isaiah Davidson (1814-1900), one of the first frame houses in this section of the state was built in 1867. Davidson of Scottish descent moved to Texas from Georgia with his wife Mary Little and children Elias, Frank Lizzie, and Houston. The oldest son, John, who was a Confederate soldier, acquired land adjoining. Two other sons, Whitfield and Henry, died in the Civil War.

This site soon became a Mecca for the members of the Davidson clan as they moved to Texas. The land was also on an old wagon road on which crops were hauled from "black-land country" (around Dallas) to Port of Jefferson.

Family property, which totals 3,200 acres (five sections), is today owned by descendant T. Whitfield Davidson. Opposite side: Early history of Davidson property. This land was sold on December 15, 1859, by Richard Key to E. J. Glover, who soon built a hewn-log house here. The first Masonic lodge in this area was named for Glover, who sold the property on August 31, 1857, to Isaiah Davidson.

81. MARSHALL POWDER MILL (1988)--Loop 390, ½ mile east of FM 1997, Marshall

Throughout the Civil War, the Confederate Army struggled with the problem of lack of military stores. Following the fall of Vicksburg to Union forces in 1863, the supply of ordinance from Richmond was cut off.

The Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy, of which Texas was a part, established arsenals and ordinance stores at four sites in Arkansas. By the summer of 1863 the strategic position in Arkansas had become precarious and the operations were relocated. The installation formerly at Arkadelphia was moved to Marshall at the end of August 1863.

Buildings were erected here for the manufacture of small arms, shops for smiths and carpenters, a magazine, and a powder mill. The powder mill was in full operation sometime between March and August of 1864. The arsenal, completed by the time of the war's end in May 1864, produced gunpowder and repaired small arms for the Confederate Army.

Following the surrender of the Confederate forces, the installation at Marshall was abandoned. After Federal forces occupied the town and began to dismantle the machinery, an explosion occurred which killed three soldiers and wounded two others.

Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

***82. JOHN BARRY HENDERSON HOME (1965)--8 miles north of Marshall on west side of U.S. 59**

Rear wing built before 1861. Way station on route of Shreveport-to-Daingerfield stage. Main part built 1868-1871 by Henderson, who during Civil War had furnished beef to the Confederate Army.

Thick ground floor walls are of hand-cut local iron-ore rock (Only 19th century native stone home in county). Frame second story has narrow cantilevered porch with ornamental railing.

Still in family of Henderson.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

83. WOODLAWN BAPTIST CHURCH (1974)--East side of Highway 59 north, Woodlawn

Organized as Bethesda Baptist Church on July 21, 1850, with 13 charter members, most of whom had come from Mississippi or Alabama. Bethesda Church building, erected in 1850, was moved in 1977 to a site donated by Capt. Henry L. Berry. For 95 years, until 1945, services were held only on the fourth Sunday of each month, sometimes furnishing an occasion for "dinner on the ground". In 1958, the congregation adopted its present name and completed this modern building on a site given by Mr. and Mrs. George C. Ives.

84. MARSHALL-SHREVEPORT STAGECOACH ROAD (1979)--5.5 miles northeast of Marshall at intersection of State Hwy. 43 and Pine Bluff Road

Before the Civil War (1861-65), the stage road was the main transportation artery between Marshall and Shreveport, providing a link with New Orleans and distant markets. Extending northeast from Marshall, the stage road paralleled the later route of State Highway 43 and passed about 2.5 miles north of this site. Merging with the route from Jefferson, it turned southeast toward Waskom. In some areas, iron-rimmed wheels and horses hooves trampled the narrow roadbed as much as 12 feet below the surrounding terrain. Travel over the dirt road was uncomfortable in dry weather and often impossible in rainy seasons.

Regular stage service was established by 1850, with three arrivals and three departures weekly from Marshall. Arrival of the stage was a major event. At the sound of the driver's bugle, townspeople rushed to meet the incoming coach. By 1860 Marshall had several stagecoach lines and a network of roads.

The Marshall-to-Shreveport line was operated by plantation owner William Bradfield and his son John. The stage continued to run during the Civil War. Due to the shortage of drivers and horses, use of the stage coach declined after the war, when the Southern Pacific completed a rail line to Shreveport.

85. HOMETOWN OF MRS. LYNDON B. JOHNSON (WIFE OF THIRTY-SIXTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES) (1967)--State Hwy. 43 at FM 134, Karnack

On December 27, 1912, in the farm home 2.7 miles south, was born Claudia Alta Taylor. She was third child (only daughter) of Thomas Jefferson and Minnie Patillo Taylor. Her father had a general store in Karnack for many years. Young "Lady Bird" (a pet name originated by her nurse, Alice Tittle) attended public schools in Fern Community near here, and in Jefferson and Marshall and earned bachelor of arts and journalism degrees at the University of Texas.

On November 17, 1934, she married Lyndon Baines Johnson, congressional staff member who became head of National Youth Administration in Texas in 1935. The Johnsons are parents of two daughters, Lynda Bird and Luci Baines.

During her husband's rise to world leadership--as United States Congressman, Senator, Senate Majority Leader, Vice President, and President--Mrs. Johnson added to the role of wife and mother that of hostess to many of the greatest statesmen of the world.

As First Lady of the United States, she is true to her East Texas heritage of love for gardens, trees, unspoiled natural scenery, and historic sites. She sponsors vital national programs of conservation, beautification, and historical preservation.

Outstanding Women of Texas 1967.

86. OLD TOWN OF PORT CADDO (1968)--2 miles north of Karnack on FM 2198 in Caddo Lake State Park

Ancestral home of Texas Caddo Indians, this region gained a distinctive character in the 19th century. From 1806 to 1845 it lay in an area disputed by various countries and designated from 1819 as the "Neutral Ground". Settlers living here were far from neutral, however. They became independent and resisted paying taxes levied by any outside authority.

Port Caddo founded 1838 on Caddo Lake soon grew to importance and its rowdy reputation grew too, as ships crews, gamblers, and Indians filled its streets. Meanwhile, new towns and roads sprang up nearby.

Continuing upheaval led to the assassination of tax collector in 1840 and townsmen joined in the factional Regulator-Moderator War from 1840 to 1844. When Texas proposed to join the Union in 1845, Port Caddoans saw a chance to end their problems and voted strongly in favor of statehood.

From 1845 to the 1850s Port Caddo thrived, growing to 500, but then declined as the Port of Jefferson and the county seat of Marshall drew away business.

With the end of the great plantations after the Civil War, falling of the water level in Caddo Lake, and coming of the railroad to nearby Karnack (1900), Port Caddo gradually faded out of existence.

87. HARRISON COUNTY (1936)--6 miles east of Marshall on U.S. 80 in roadside park

Formed from Shelby County. Created January 28, 1839. Organized June 6, 1842. Named in honor of Jonas Harrison, a pioneer lawyer from New Jersey. He came to Texas in 1820. Member of the first convention of Texas held at San Filipe in 1832. Died in 1836. Marshall, the county seat, named in honor of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

***88. W. T. SCOTT HOUSE (1963)--Near the intersection of FM 1998 and FM 2199, Scottsville**

Home of William Thomas Scott (1811-1887), an 1834 Texas settler and founder of Scottsville. Through father of his wife, Mary Rose, he was embroiled in local 1840s Regulator- Moderator feud. Congressman and Senator in the Republic of Texas, he joined in chartering Vicksburg and El Paso Railroad (1852), a forerunner of the Texas and Pacific Railway, to build a major transcontinental line through the state. He served eight terms in state legislature.

Home built 1838-1840, has hand-hewn timbers, hand-made brick.
Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

- 89. TOWN OF SCOTTSVILLE (1936)--Near the intersection of FM 1998 and FM 2199, Scottsville**
 Founded in 1834 by William Thomas Scott (1811-1887). Pioneer and statesman. This marker is erected jointly by the State of Texas and relatives and friends in the year 1936. Centennial of Texas Independence.
- *90. MIMOSA HALL--On FM 134, 4.8 miles north of FM 1998, Leigh Community**
 Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.
- *91. DR. SAMUEL FLOYD VAUGHN HOME (1985)--FM 134, Jonesville**
 This home evolved from a two-room central hall plan house built in 1841-42. The second story was completed in 1865, and the Italianate style front rooms and Eastlake style porches were added after Dr. Samuel Floyd Vaughn purchased the home in 1870. A native of Missouri and Civil War veteran, Vaughn (1844-1916) served Harrison County as a physician and surgeon. The homestead has remained in the Vaughn family for more than 100 years. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.
- 92. SWANSON'S LANDING (1969)--FM 134, Jonesville**
 Site 16 mi. NE. Historic Railroad bed here. A key port on Caddo Lake for traffic to New Orleans. 1830s-1860s. Founded by Peter Swanson (1789-1849) a civil engineer and planter. Cotton, pelts, and other products went out and settlers' goods came in at this landing.
 1850s terminal of Southern Pacific (first railroad in East Texas). Built to Marshall from the landing. During Civil War, 1861-1865, road was rerouted to haul troops between Marshall and western Louisiana.
 Later, port declined. Steamer "Mittie Stephens" on Feb. 11, 1869, burned near Swanson's Landing with loss of 69 lives.
- 93. OLD CONCORD METHODIST CHURCH AND CONCORD MASONIC LODGE (1971)--On Concord Road, .4 mile east of FM 134, Jonesville**
 Concord Lodge No. 77, A.F. and A.M. was organized in 1850 receiving dispensation on Nov. 15 of that year. It was chartered Jan. 11, 1851, with 14 members: E. A. Geeter, N. M. Doode, N. Jones, A. B. Long, W. H. Luckie, J. R. McCartey, Neal McLane, S. S. Morris, W. C. Moseley, J. H. Price, R. E. Rhodes, J. L. Smith, G. W. Whitmore, A. B. Wright. The lodge met at first in the house of McCartey.
 The nine-acre site here was donated on April 28, 1853, by the owner of the original Republic of Texas grant, Spencer C. Wadlington (1790-1857) to Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South: S. F. Allston, T. C. Bentley, W. C. Crawford, W. D. Jefferson, B. H. Martin, J. S. Powell, A. B. Stone, and Oliver Thompson. A two-story building was erected on the site and was used for many years by the church and the lodge. The adjacent

land became the community cemetery, with oldest stone marking the grave of Ophelia Polk Swanson, who died on March 15, 1850.

The Lodge was demised in 1880; later Concord Church disbanded. The building stood until the 1930s. Site was deeded (1970) by Texas Annual Conference of United Methodist Church, South Central Jurisdiction, to the Concord Cemetery Association, chartered 1970.

- *94. LOCUST GROVE--On Coleman Road, .7 mile off FM 134, Jonesville**
Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.
- *95. HENRY WARE HOME (1963)--Old Blocker Road, 9 miles southeast of Marshall**
Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. No text panel.
- *96. THE WOODLEY HOME (1989)--15 miles southeast of Marshall (FM 31) on Old Woodley Road, Elysian Fields**
Woodley family members first settled in Harrison County in the 1840s. Here they farmed the land and served in local government. William Lawrence Woodley built his home at this site in 1873, soon after he acquired the land from his father. The one-story farmhouse was enlarged in 1910 when he died and son Jessie Lawrence Woodley inherited the homestead. The house now features a six-bay porch, squared columns, and a center-gabled roof.
Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.
- 97. BAILEY ANDERSON (1975)--West side of FM 31, downtown Elysian Fields**
(1764-1840) A Veteran of the American Revolution. Bailey Anderson was born in Stafford County, Va. about 1760. He moved with his parents John and Sarah (Carney) Anderson to the Newberry District of South Carolina. At 21, he was in the Revolutionary Army and during the next 11 years, saw service in Georgia, Virginia, and the Carolinas fighting Indians and the British, scouting and patrolling. His father and two of his brothers were killed in the conflict.
About 1795 Bailey Anderson moved to Kentucky. There he served in the state legislature, 1800-1802. In 1810 he moved to Indiana to try life on another frontier.
He migrated to East Texas about 1818 although it was in dispute. Americans then considered this a part of the Louisiana Purchase. In 1820, when Spanish soldiers came from Mexico to evict the East Texas filibusters, Anderson and his family went to Arkansas Territory, but returned about 1821 as permanent settlers. The land surrounding this marker was in a grant from the Republic of Texas to Bailey Anderson, Jr., a soldier in the Texas

war for independence. Nearby, in the family cemetery is the grave of Bailey Anderson, a veteran of the American Revolution.

98. WOODLEY CEMETERY (1993)--12 miles southeast of Marshall on FM 31, then west on Woodley Road 5 miles to intersection with West Road

Wingate Woodley arrived in the Republic of Texas in 1839 and settled in Harrison County shortly after its formation that year. He received a letter from his father, William (b. 1787), in 1840, asking that he leave the lawlessness of this area and return to the safety of his former home in Georgia. Wingate remained, and in 1843 his father and mother, Telitha (McMichael), left Alabama with their large family and traveled by wagon train to Harrison County. The cemetery began with the burial of their young daughter, Harriett Ellen, here on their family farm in 1844. Woodley family records suggest that this site was set aside for cemetery use in William Woodley's 1844 will. The will was subsequently lost and never probated.

The families of William and Telitha's eleven children and their descendants formed the nucleus of the former community of Arleston and account for most of the people buried here. This site, property of Woodley descendants for more than 100 years, was legally set aside by descendants of George and Caroline (Woodley) McJimsey in 1970. Buried here are veterans of conflicts ranging from the Creek Indian War (Alabama - 1836) to the Korean Conflict. The Woodley Cemetery Trust was established in 1986 to maintain this site.

99. CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS IN HARRISON COUNTY (1997) - 501 Indian Springs Dr. at Travis on SH 31, Marshall

In 1848 the first Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Harrison County was established when the Reverend James Sampson and 22 charter members founded a congregation in Marshall. The first pastor was the Rev. Thomas Wilson. In 1851 church trustees purchased two town lots and a sanctuary was dedicated in 1853. During the next sixty years Cumberland Presbyterian congregations were established in rural areas around Harrison county. In 1855 a branch church called Ewing Chapel was founded south of Marshall. Churches also were organized in the communities of Hope in 1889, Nesbitt in 1901, and later in the Fairview area. As the churches grew, members contributed to many activities including education and local, county, and state politics. Rural congregations began to decline in the 1920s and 1930s as roads and transportation improved and members could travel to congregations served by resident pastors. By the 1970s only the Fairview and Marshall congregations remained. In 1984 the two congregations officially became the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Marshall. The church continues to be an integral part of the community as it has for more than a century.

100. JAMES LEONARD FARMER, SR. (1997) - Wiley College near intersection of Wiley and James Farmer St., Marshall

(June 12, 1886 - May 14, 1961) James Leonard Farmer, Sr., was the son of Carolina and Lorena Wilson Farmer. James Farmer studied at Cookman Institute in Florida before attending Boston University, where he received a bachelors degree in 1913, a Bachelor of Sacred Theology degree in 1916, and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1918. He also attended graduate school at Harvard University in 1917. An elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Farmer served as pastor of churches in Marshall, Texarkana, and Galveston. He also taught Philosophy and Religion here at Wiley College, at Rust College in Holly Springs, Mississippi, at Samuel Huston (now Huston-Tillotson) College in Austin, at Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Georgia, at Gulfside Ministerial Training School in Waveland, Mississippi, and at Howard University School of Divinity in Washington, D.C. A popular speaker, Farmer also was the author of several books, as well as Biblical commentary and articles for secular magazines. Farmer married Pearl Houston; they were the parents of three children. Their son, James Leonard Farmer, Jr., became a prominent civil rights leader in the 1960s and founder of the Congress of Racial Equality. Farmer, Sr., retired in 1956, died in 1961, and was buried in Washington, D.C.

101. FORREST-ROGERS-DOLLAHITE CEMETERY (1996) - From IH 20 exit #604 (Hallsville), 1.7 mi. S on SH 450, then 0.9 mi. west, then 0.4 mi. S on CR 3310 (Quail Lane)

This cemetery is located on the home site of Elisha T. and Sarah Vincent Forrest, who came to Texas from Tennessee about 1846. Other early settlers included the Rogers and Dollahite families who formed the community of Little Flock south of Hallsville. The cemetery name changed over the years depending on the ownership of the land. The earliest marked grave is that of Edward Tansil in 1849. Seven generations of the Forrest family are buried here. The three-acre site is maintained by a cemetery association and continues to serve the community as it has for over 125 years.

102. GUM SPRINGS CEMETERY (2000) - 1220 Gum Springs Rd. (FM 968), Longview

Arjane Hill Yarborough and Cyrena Hill Cox Burnett received their father's 1842 landholdings. According to area lore, a parcel including this site was used as a family burial ground beginning in the 1850s. Arjane sold a portion of her land to a relative, Elizabeth Alexander, who in turn gave an acre adjoining the burial ground to trustees of a community school in 1870. The first known burials in this cemetery were those of three-year-old Annie L. Wilson, who died in 1873, and

five-year-old Finis Kimberling, who died in 1875. Cyrena Hill Burnett and her husband Daniel H. Burnett gave property for a public burial ground, to be called Burnett Cemetery, in 1888. In the summer of 1895 a revival was held across the road from the cemetery. Worshipers began holding regular meetings in the schoolhouse, then moved into their own facility adjoining the cemetery. The church, school and cemetery became known as “Gum Springs” for a nearby spring surrounded by sweet gum trees, and the area became a center of the Gum Springs farming community. Among the notable pioneers buried here are Cyrena Hill Box Burnett and Martha Elizabeth Chilcoat Kimberling, both citizens of the Republic of Texas. Other pioneers interred here include members of the Callahan, Dollahite, Grimes, Kuykendall, Latham, McKay, Miles, Pliler, Rogers, Russell, Taylor, Wilson and Woodall families. W. A. Miles, one of the first three school trustees, served in the Mexican War and lost an arm in the Civil War. At the turn of the 21st century, Miles was one of 58 war veterans interred among the 800 graves on this site, including seven Civil War soldiers; one Spanish-American War veteran; and thirty veterans of World War II, five of whom were killed in action.

103. KAHN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (2000) - 811 S. Washington, Marshall

In April 1909, doctors James F. Rosborough, Rogers Cocke and Frank Littlejohn joined forces to meet the increasing need for a medical facility in Marshall. Established in the home and former sanitarium of Dr. John H. Pope, the new facility was to be called Memorial Hospital. The estate of Rosborough’s former patient, E. Kahn, gave the bulk of the monies and the 12-bed facility was renamed for him. Nursing training began in 1911; Kahn Memorial Hospital became a public institution in 1912, though stockholders expected never to receive a financial return on their investments. By 1926 the hospital was ready for expansion. Through major community and county support, a new structure was erected on the same site and Valleloma, John Pope’s former home and sanitarium and the hospital’s first building, became a nursing school and residence. The hospital incorporated in 1931 and was granted a state charter as a nonprofit private enterprise in 1936. Another expansion was necessary by the 1940s, making Kahn Memorial Hospital a 66-bed facility. Valleloma was razed and a nursing school was erected in its place. In 1954 the board hired a business manager for the first time and he reorganized Kahn Memorial’s failing financial situation. Given the option of becoming a city- or county-owned facility, the board declined and reached out to its citizens once again. The community rallied and the hospital began to succeed once more. Kahn Memorial Hospital hired its first female physician in 1957 and made two African American doctors full members of the staff in 1964. Renamed Marshall Memorial Hospital

and later Marshall Regional Medical Center, the facility continues to serve the area's medical needs at the dawn of the 21st century.

104. MARSHALL POTTERY (1996) - 4901 Elysian Fields Rd. (SH 31), SE limits of Marshall

Kentucky native W. F. Rocker founded the Marshall Pottery in 1895. The locale, apparently not legally owned by Rocker, contained spring-fed water and vast quantities of white clay, the two natural ingredients needed for the production of pottery. The business began with six employees, one wood-fired rock kiln, a mule-powered clay grinder and one man-powered kickwheel for turning the stoneware. Goods were delivered by mule and wagon in Texas and Louisiana. Rocker sold the business, later acquired by Charles Studer. In 1905 Studer turned over the operation to Sam H. Ellis (1861-1938), a blacksmith for the Texas & Pacific railroad. The stoneware business was expanded by Ellis, who employed several family members. New products were added to the line of items made, and the company became one of the largest manufacturers of clay garden pots in the United States. Fire destroyed a majority of the pottery facility in 1962, but it was rebuilt. A retail store was added in 1974, and the pottery operation was promoted throughout the region as a tourist attraction. The Ellis family sold the business in 1983. Most of the commercial potteries in Harrison county trace their roots to the Marshall Pottery, established more than 100 years ago.

105. PLEASANT HILL BAPTIST CHURCH (1997) - 3.8 mi. S of Hallsville on FM 450, then 2 mi. E on FM 968, then 1.8 mi. S on Hut Horton Rd.

Within a few months of the 1865 notification of the Emancipation Proclamation, former slave families began to settle in the area later known as the Pleasant Hill community. Led by Brother Ned Jacobs, several community members held prayer meetings in private homes. In 1871 the Pleasant Hill baptist Church was established under a brush arbor with the Rev. George Pritchett as pastor. In the absence of other public gathering places, the church became a focal point for community pursuits such as reading and writing lessons and economic and political meetings, as well as the church's own gatherings.

106. ST. JOSEPH CATHOLIC CEMETERY (1998) - 1000 E. Travis St., Marshall

Though it is unclear when this land was first used for burials, the oldest known graves date from 1872. At its creation the cemetery served Catholics in Harrison County and St. Joseph Parish, including Carthage, Jefferson, Waskom, Uncertain and Scottsville. Visiting priests served parishioners until the Rev. Thomas Loughery was sent by the Galveston

Diocese in 1874. Land for the cemetery was sold to the Diocese by C.F. Chevaillier in 1878. Among those buried here are a number of workers who died while employed in Marshall's various railroad industries and whose families could not be located. White crosses placed by the Knights of Columbus mark many unknown graves.

107. SMYRNA CEMETERY (1997) - 8 mi. north of Harleton on FM 450

Pioneer physician John Chadd received a land grant in 1845 made by Texas Governor J. Pinckney Henderson. Dr. Chadd donated land to the community in 1846 to be used for a church, school, and cemetery and chose the community's biblical name of Smyrna. This cemetery dates to 1850 when John Glover was buried in an unmarked grave. The earliest headstone is that of Susana Kirkpatrick in 1859. Dr. Chadd deeded two acres of land in 1874 to the Smyrna Methodist Episcopal Church. The cemetery has been closely associated with the church through the years. Tombstones mark the graves of Dr. Chadd and his wife Emily Jane Taylor, and other early settlers who lived and died in the area. Among the more than 675 graves are those of veterans of conflicts from the Civil War to the Vietnam War. The Smyrna Cemetery Association was established as a non-profit organization in 1954 by the people of the Smyrna community. Additional land was donated to the cemetery in 1962 and in 1974. Annual meetings have been held at the cemetery since 1946. The site continues to serve Smyrna and many surrounding communities.

108. SMYRNA UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (1998) - 8 mi. north of Harleton on FM 450

Dr. John Chadd and his family arrived in Harrison County from Indiana in 1846. With several other men from the community, Dr. Chadd founded the Smyrna Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Chadd home served as the meeting place for the congregation; services, held once every three weeks, were led by Methodist circuit riders. In 1858 Dr. Chadd and another founder, William Knox, deeded 2 acres to the E. J. Glover Masonic Lodge No. 178 for the use of the church. A two-story log building was shared by the Masons, the church, and the local school. The structure and its replacement were destroyed by fire. In 1874 Chadd deeded land adjoining the church property and a new building was erected in that year. By 1887 the congregation numbered 80. The school was moved to land donated by Chadd in 1902. The church building was destroyed by a cyclone in 1905. Two years later, Chadd again deeded land to the church, and the Methodist Conference gave \$100 for a new edifice. George Oscar McIntosh, the contractor for the new structure, became a church member. In 1953 McIntosh was the head carpenter for construction of the fifth church building. Renamed Smyrna United

Methodist Church in 1968, the congregation counted 56 members in 1997. The church continues to be a center of Smyrna community and religious life.

109. WEBSTER-MIMOSA HALL CEMETERY (1998) - 17 mi. east of Marshall on IH 20; 11 mi. north on FM 134.

Virginia-born John Johnston Webster (1796-1854) brought his family to the Republic of Texas, petitioning for land on which to establish a home in 1842. In 1844 Webster's son-in-law, the Rev. George F. Heard, became the first person to be buried in the cemetery at Mimosa Hall Plantation. He was followed by Mrs. Mirriam (Brown) Webster. Other notable graves include those of the Rev. William Moore Steele and five Webster slaves or ex-slaves. Veterans of several wars also are interred here. The wall surrounding the oldest graves was constructed by plantation labor.

***110. ALBERT & KATIE VAN HOOK HOUSE (2000) - 303 S. Washington St., Marshall**

Built about 1880 as a wedding present for Katie (Allen) and Albert Van Hook, this house was designed by Katie's father, architect N. S. Allen. Allen designed many of the important homes and businesses of Shreveport for forty years. The modified L-plan structure originally featured Italianate details at the gable ends, a widow's walk and double chimneys. It remained in the Van Hook family until the 1950s. A renovation project in the 1990s restored many of the home's outstanding features, including the porch, gingerbread trim and bay window.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

111. BETHEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (2015) - 18271 FM 31 300 yards west of Elysian Fields Post Office

Beginning near the middle of the nineteenth century, Bethel Camp Meeting provided an opportunity for families to gather for fellowship and worship. Much work went into planning provisions for the ten-day event. Water was provided by the nearby spring which still provides water today for baptisms. Three or four worship events would take place every day with a variety of guest preachers leading services. Subsequent generations have continued to hold services every August. For many years the site of camp meeting, near the little community of Arleston, was Bethel Methodist Church's home. The church building was moved to Elysian Fields in 1945. Throughout its history, Bethel has been led by devoted men and women, and it has been an important presence in the community of Elysian Fields. The youth of the church continue to be nurtured in the faith by members of the congregation. Services were held

under Brush Arbors until 1880 when the first tabernacle was constructed. It burned in 1919 but was rebuilt in time for the August revival. In 1982, vandals destroyed and burned the 63-year-old tabernacle. That same year, a metal-roofed structure was erected. A cross constructed from burned remnants of the tabernacle hangs above the pulpit as a reminder of the old and sacred traditions established at the Bethel Campground. Bethel's long heritage of commitment and service is a testimony to those early settlers and their descendants who continue to pass on the faith and the legacy of the campground.

112. BISHOP COLLEGE (2018) - 1500 W Grand Ave, Marshall

Founded by the Baptist Home Mission Society in 1881, Bishop College became the second historically Black college in Marshall. Nathan Bishop, a New York native and superintendent of several Northeastern school systems, his wife, Caroline Caldwell Bishop, and several local Baptist ministers combined their funds to begin the college. Throughout its existence, Bishop College offered instruction in 22 disciplines including literature, science, art and religion. In 1925, the school began a two-year ministerial training program, which was later renamed to honor its first African American president, Joseph J. Rhoads. In athletics, Bishop College achieved championships in the Southwest Athletic Conference and later in the Gulf Coast Athletic Conference. In 1960, Martin Luther King Jr. spoke at the commencement ceremony at Bishop College and during the 1960s Civil Rights era, Bishop College students participated in sit-ins at local Marshall restaurants. The 1960s also marked the relocation of the Bishop College campus from Marshall to Dallas. With the 1960s demolition of Bishop College's Administration Building and former Holcomb family home on the Wyalucing Plantation, all traces of Bishop College in Marshall slowly disappeared. Notable alumni include professional athletes, politicians and ministers. Although Bishop College officially closed its doors in 1988, Bishop College's legacy stands as testament to the success and perseverance of African American institutions of higher learning.

113. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SCHOOL (2017) - 565 FM 451, in front of Elysian Fields Elementary School

Following emancipation, African Americans formed communities along with churches, cemeteries and schools. The first school for African Americans in Elysian Fields was the Elysian Fields Colored School, a two-room building constructed in 1870. The importance of education for their children was a cornerstone of the community. For 41 years, the school offered elementary and high school-level curriculum. In 1911, the Colored School was moved to the current site of the Elysian Fields Elementary School. In the late 1940s, several rural schools for the sur-

rounding African American communities consolidated with Elysian Fields Colored School and operated under The Elysian Fields County Line Rural School System until 1954. On March 5, 1954, the Elysian Fields School Board renamed the school the Booker T. Washington School.

114. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL (1964) - FM 1998 at Scottsville Cemetery, driveway entrance

115. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL (1964) - 300 East Grand Avenue at Marshall Cemetery, center of cemetery

This granite obelisk, located in the back (NE) corner of the Marshall Cemetery, is 15 feet tall, and has inscriptions on the four sides. It stands near a few of the grave stones marked, Unknown Soldier CSA, that are scattered throughout the Marshall Cemetery. Name of Government Entity or Private Organization that built the monument: United Daughters of the Confederacy Marshall Chapter No. 412 (1967)

116. COUNTY LINE CEMETERY (2004) - From Harleton drive north on FM 450 for 7.1 mi., then left on FM 726 for 2.9 mi., Diana

Early settlers to this area included: Eli Henderson McCoy, who came from North Carolina in 1859 and later served in the Confederate Army; Jeremiah Brisco Ormes, who arrived from Mississippi in the 1850s; and Jessie Pierce, who came from Georgia around 1870. These men and their families established what became known as the Crossroads community near the Harrison-Upshur county line. Early residents founded the County Line Baptist Church, affiliated with the Soda Lake Association. They also established the County Line Cemetery on land donated by Dr. T.B. and Buena Vista (Craver) Burford. Although the original deed was lost, Burford descendants formally deeded the land to the church and cemetery again in 1959. The number of unmarked graves indicated some may predate the earliest marked one, that of Eli Henderson McCoy (d. 1863). Other tombstones also reflect military service, as well as memberships in fraternal organizations. Unique graves include two early stone cairns. Maintained by descendants of those buried here, County Line Cemetery is an important link to generations of area residents and the stories of their lives. Historic Texas Cemetery

117. MATTHEW W. DOGAN, SR. (2014) - on the campus of Wiley College, Marshall, in front of Dogan Hall residence center

Matthew Winfred Dogan was born on December 21, 1863 in Pontotoc, Mississippi. His parents, William and Jennie Dogan, were born slaves, but were able to purchase their freedom and that of their six children in 1858. Determined to educate their children, the family moved

to Holly Springs, Miss., in 1869 where there was a school organized by the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At Rust College, Dogan was recognized as valedictorian of his 1886 senior class and then began as a math teacher in Holly Springs. He married his childhood sweetheart, Fannie Faulkner, in 1888 and they had seven children, two of whom died in infancy. In 1892, Dogan moved to Central Tennessee College (later Fisk University) in Nashville, Tennessee as a mathematician. In 1896, Bishop Robert Jones promoted Dogan to Wiley College, making him its second African American president. When Dogan arrived, Wiley was struggling in its 20th year of operation with 285 students. By 1905, Dogan oversaw the construction of thirteen buildings and almost doubled enrollment. Dogan successfully secured the funding for a Carnegie Library on campus. After two years of debate, the building was completed in 1907 entirely by student labor and remained the only truly public library in Marshall until 1972. Dogan also established an endowment for Wiley and, after four years, had raised more than \$600,000. Time and again, Dogan supported his students and professors, even preventing potentially violent confrontations within the segregated community. Dogan spent decades at Wiley College, retiring in 1942. He died in 1947 and is buried in Wiley Cemetery. Matthew Dogan's legacy may be remembered through several schools in East Texas that bear his name and as an advocate for educational equality.

118. EAST TEXAS BAPTIST UNIVERSITY (2013) - 1209 N. Grove St., Marshall

Secondary education is a familiar institution in Marshall with academies dating back to the 1840s. During a 1911 banquet for donors to the new Southern Methodist University, Dr. William T. Tardy, the pastor of the First Baptist Church, was present. Invited to offer remarks, he urged the Methodists to begin a college in Marshall. In response, the Methodist leaders promised support for a Baptist college if Dr. Tardy would undertake it. In 1912, the charter for the College of Marshall was sealed for a two-year school, or junior college. Dr. Tardy negotiated the purchase of 100 acres of the original K.M. Van Zandt Plantation. Fifty acres were to be sold to pay off the note. This along with numerous donations, community fundraisers and support from the Baptist General Convention of Texas helped raise funds to erect educational buildings on campus. Under the leadership of the first president, Thurman C. Gardner, Marshall Hall, an educational facility with a gymnasium, laboratories, library, offices and classrooms, was completed in 1916. The first freshman class registered in 1917 and, by the 1918-1919 academic year, around 300 students were enrolled. By the 1920s, dormitories encircled the campus quadrangle. An additional 43 acres were purchased in 1935,

including the land and buildings of the St. Joseph's Boys Industrial Orphanage, some of which was converted to men's housing. During WWII, enrollment dropped severely but the college saw a vigorous postwar enrollment and building boom. In 1944, the college changed its name to East Texas Baptist College and was authorized to offer bachelors' degrees, and, in 1984, it was renamed East Texas Baptist University. The university continues to serve the honorable goal for higher education in East Texas.

119. ELKS BUILDING (2017) - 212 1/2 N Washington Street, Marshall

Designed by noted East Texas architect Cornelius Granville Lancaster as a crown jewel of Marshall's shopping district, the 1903 elks building served as the headquarters for lodge 683 of the benevolent paternal order of elks. Lodge 683 organized on April 19, 1901, at Newman Hall in downtown Marshall. Soon, a building committee was established and C.G. Lancaster was chosen as architect with the Moose brothers as the builders. Organization activities such as meetings and events were held here until 1953 when the elks lodge moved to Austin and Alamo Streets. (RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2017)

120. EWING CHAPEL CEMETERY (2017) - From IH20 and Hwy 59 in Marshall, drive south on 59 for 4.1 mi., then drive west on FM 2625 for 1.8 mi., then north on Rosborough Springs Rd 0.2 mi.

The Ewing Chapel Cemetery is the final resting place for many early settlers of the mid-19th century. The cemetery was established when the Ewing chapel officially organized in January 1855. The earliest confirmed burial in the cemetery is from July 1853 with more unmarked burials beside the church site, possibly belonging to members of the Collier, Craig or Wilder families. Burials also include at least fourteen men who assembled for volunteer units during the civil war and their descendants. Also buried here are prominent early medical doctors: James M. Key, Dr. James F. Rosborough and Dr. George Dixon Mahon. The cemetery is also the final resting place for the area's first school teachers, Thomas Hatley Craig and Beatrice Ellis Lloyd, and many other early pioneers, businessmen and local leaders.

121. JAMES L. FARMER, JR. (2016) - 312 N. Washington at E Burleson, Marshall

Civil Rights leader James Leonard Farmer, Jr., son of Pearl (Houston) and Dr. James I. Farmer, Sr., was born in Marshall where his father was a professor at Wiley College. The family moved to Atlanta, Georgia, and Austin, Texas, before returning to Marshall in 1930. James Farmer, Jr., entered Wiley College at age 14 and joined the famous debate team led by Melvin Tolson and was challenged with discussions about inequality.

In 1938, Farmer entered the Ministerial Program of Howard University, Washington, D.C., under the direction of Howard Thurman, a student of Mahatma Ghandi and nonviolent philosophy techniques to achieve social change. Inspired by Thurman and Tolson, Farmer turned his attention to civil rights and moved to Chicago in 1941. In 1942, Farmer co-founded the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), which trained civil rights leaders in Ghandi-inspired nonviolent civil disobedience tactics to protest racial discrimination. Under his leadership, CORE organized the first sit-ins of restaurants in Chicago. In 1961, CORE organized the freedom rides into the Deep South, led by Farmer. CORE, other organizations for equality and James Farmer, Jr., were instrumental in the passage of the Civil Rights Act on July 2, 1964. In 1968, Farmer ran unsuccessfully on the Liberal party ticket, backed by the Republican party, and was appointed Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in 1969. Farmer also worked as a union organizer and lecturer, as well as a professor at Amherst College and Mary Washington College. In 1998, President Clinton awarded Farmer the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Farmer died on July 9, 1999.

122. JOE WEISMAN AND COMPANY (2004) - 211 N. Washington, Marshall

Jewish merchant Joe Weisman (1847-1918), born in Syracuse, New York, was one of seven children of Meyer and Mary Doppelmayer Weisman. Joe studied at Bryan-Stratton Business College before following an uncle, Daniel Doppelmayer, to Marshall, Texas in 1866. Five of his siblings followed him to Texas. In 1878, Joe formed Joe Weisman and Company. Three of his brothers worked with him at the mercantile store, located on the north side of Peter Whetstone Square. In 1881, Weisman wed Lena Young (1858-1930), and the couple had four daughters: Hallette, Estelle, Edith and Valrie. Joe and Lena were active at Temple Moses Montefiore and contributed greatly to the community, assisting with fundraising efforts for local churches, charities and schools, including the College of Marshall (later East Texas Baptist University) and Wiley College. In 1900, Weisman relocated the business, which had grown into a department store, to this site. Joe Nathan Hirsch (1883-1966), who began at the store as a stock clerk before opening his own mercantile, wed Valrie Weisman (1890-1963) in 1910. He returned to Weisman and Company and took over its management in the mid-1910s. He and Valrie had four children and continued the business for more than 50 years. They and their extended family also maintained the Weisman-Hirsch commitment to community service and were active in local groups including fraternal organizations and the Marshall Symphony. Martin (1912-1968) and Joe (1923-1994) Hirsch continued the business after their parents' deaths. Joe sold it in 1972, but it was operated by

subsequent owners until 1990. The city restored the building, designed by C.G. Lancaster, and it remains a commercial landmark.

123. MARSHALL: BIRTHPLACE OF BOOGIE WOOGIE (2013) - 707 N. Washington Ave., North patio of the Ginocchio Hotel, Marshall

According to oral tradition and documented evidence, the Boogie Woogie musical genre, with its driving, iconic left-hand rhythm, originated in the area of Marshall, Harrison County, in the early 1870s. During that decade, Marshall became the headquarters of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company and a hub for railroad transportation of cotton, timber and passengers, creating employment for recently emancipated African American laborers. Many African Americans worked in logging camps cutting trees and loading logs for locomotives to haul to sawmills, and most logging camps had a piano in the barrel house to keep the workers entertained and in the camps at night. It was in these barrel houses of East Texas logging camps where the first Boogie Woogies were played as largely untrained piano players developed techniques to entertain working-class audiences under loud, chaotic and often dangerous conditions. The driving left-hand bass patterns that are uniquely characteristic of Boogie Woogie piano, so highly suggestive of a steam locomotive chugging over iron rails, clearly are inspired and influenced by the sounds of the logging camp and the rail yard. Itinerant piano players rode the rails, often performing in exchange for free rides, and the music traveled with them, first to red-light districts of Texarkana and Shreveport, followed by Houston and New Orleans, then gradually reaching African American neighborhoods in St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago. Brothers George and Hersal Thomas were among the first to publish sheet music for Boogie Woogie, which they said they first heard in East Texas. Boogie Woogie masters Huddie “Lead Belly” Ledbetter, Floyd Dixon and Dave Alexander (Omar Shariff) grew up in the Marshall area. An East Texas original, Boogie Woogie may still be found in many genres of music today.

124. MARSHALL HALL (2013) - On the East Texas Baptist University campus, to the right of the entrance of Marshall Hall, N. Grove St., Marshall

As part of a 1912 plan to build the College of Marshall (now East Texas Baptist University), Marshall Hall is the oldest building on campus. Marshall hall was constructed on a high point of the former Van Zandt Family Plantation. Trustees of the college and Dr. William T. Tardy, a pastor of the First Baptist Church and an ardent supporter of the college, purchased 100 acres of land on January 27, 1912, from the K.M. Van Zandt family for \$25,000. The trustees received the college charter from the state of Texas after a 1912 community effort

to create a southern Baptist college in east Texas. Thurman C. Gardner, a Baptist training union leader, began his presidency of the college in 1913. Trustees m. Turney, W.T. Twyman, and M.P. McGee served on the building committee, while architect George Burnett of Waco designed Marshall hall. Breaking ground on July 5, 1915, the Caddo Construction Company of Muskogee, Oklahoma, fulfilled the building contract. Completed in 1916, Marshall Hall included administrative offices, a gymnasium, laboratories, a library, classrooms, and a chapel-theater. Built with Jacobean-Tudor and neoclassical design elements, the four-story building was built to be “thoroughly modern and strictly fireproof.” The Marshall Lodge No. 22 of the ancient free and accepted masons laid the building’s cornerstone. The student body first occupied Marshall Hall in 1917 with the inaugural academic session of the college of Marshall. Marshall Hall underwent interior renovations in the 1950s, 1980s, and 1990s, and remains a chief campus landmark and symbol of educational excellence. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark

125. MELVIN B. TOLSON (2014) - 711 Wiley Ave., in front of Thirkield Hall, Marshall

Poet, professor, and playwright, Melvin Beaunorus Tolson was born on February 6, 1898 in Kansas City, Missouri, to Rev. Alonzo, a Methodist minister, and Lera Ann (Hurt) Tolson. Melvin graduated high school in 1918 in Kansas City, Missouri and then earned a Bachelor’s degree in English in 1923 from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, the nation’s first Black college. Tolson began his teaching career in 1924 at Wiley College in Marshall, where he remained until 1947. While at Wiley College, Tolson taught English and Speech, created an award-winning debate team, co-founded the Intercollegiate Southern Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts, directed the theater club and coached junior varsity football. The debate team, the Wiley Forensic Society, packed venues and won many high-profile debates, including the 1933 defeat of England’s Oxford University and the 1935 defeat of the University of Southern California, the year’s national champions. Several of Tolson’s students became influential civil rights activists, including James L. Farmer, Jr., Fred Lewis and Heman Sweatt. Tolson’s passion and eloquence transferred to his own writings. From 1937 to 1944, Tolson wrote a regular column in The Washington Tribune called “Caviar and Cabbages,” a series largely based on African American life. Tolson left Wiley College for Langston University in Oklahoma in 1947. His poetry and writings continued to receive acclaim and he served as Mayor of Langston from 1954 to 1962. Tolson died on August 29, 1966, but will forever be remembered as an incredible orator, writer and educator who inspired others to prevail.

126. NOONDAY CEMETERY (1999) - From Hallsville, drive north on FM 450 3.9 mi.

The Noonday Holiness Camp was organized in 1898 by businessmen in the Noonday community. In 1899 trustees of the Camp purchased a tract of land adjacent to the Camp for designation as the Noonday Cemetery. The cemetery encompasses 1.25 acres. The oldest interment is Boon David Beaty, buried in 1878. Each year a certain Saturday is reserved as a “homecoming” reunion for cleaning the campgrounds and the cemetery.

127. PINEY CEMETERY (2014) - 4710 Piney Cemetery Rd., Harleton

Located five miles north of Harleton, Piney Cemetery is a rural cemetery in Harrison County. The site has several large oak and cedar trees, some over 100 years old. The entrance to Piney Cemetery is lined with a large iron arched sign and a chain fence. The burial site originated in the 1800s with its oldest grave dated to 1861. Carolin Oney Ragon was the first burial known today in the cemetery complete with a rock tombstone hewed from natural stone. Piney Cemetery became an organization in 1967. Its founding members were President E.L. Craver and Secretary and Treasurer Laurel Hicks. At the end of the 19th century there was a school and a church on top of the hill where the cemetery pavilion is now located. In 1889, Piney School and Piney Church moved to the bottom of the hill to be nearer to the natural water spring. In 1890, a church named Harmony was built on top of the cemetery hill but was closed in 1905. Designated Historic Texas Cemetery in 2014. Piney Cemetery has been associated with several names: Bear Bottom, Harmony, Lancaster, Pineridge, and Equality. Piney Cemetery holds 250 marked graves and around 20 unmarked graves. The unmarked graves date back to 1905 when a wagon train was struck by a case of small pox that killed many of the travelers. Their doctor, J.F. Mattox, is buried at Piney Cemetery. In the 1930s and 1940s the community of Harleton would meet at the cemetery with bag lunches to clean the grounds. This tradition, called the Piney Cemetery annual meeting, is an opportunity for the community to honor their ancestors. Designated as Historic Texas Cemetery in 2014.

128. H. B. PEMBERTON (2014) - 1100 Wiley Avenue, in front of H. B. Pemberton Complex, Marshall

Henry Bertram Pemberton was born on January 20, 1867 to Charles and Eliza Pemberton. In 1876, Charles and his family moved to Marshall and purchased a house near Wiley College. He died in 1883, leaving Henry to care for his mother and sisters. Henry graduated magna cum laude from Wiley in 1888. Following graduation, he married Norella Hawley, also a graduate of Wiley. Pemberton, considered to be the first

college graduate of Wiley, was immediately hired to teach English in the Elementary Department. He worked his way into higher positions until he became the Chairman of the Department of Math and Science. In 1894, Pemberton was hired as the principal of the Colored School in Marshall and he immediately saw the need for a new school building. Given permission but no funding, Pemberton arranged for a loan on his personal credit and constructed a two-story four room building on what is now Travis and Alamo streets. The loan was repaid by the African American community and the school experienced rapid growth. Pemberton guided the expansion of the Black schools in Marshall, and attracted educated and qualified teachers which created a solid atmosphere for scholarly education in the Black community. He also served in a number of regional and state professional and civic organizations, and was a charter member of the local NAACP chapter. Petitions signed by thousands of Harrison County citizens in 1940 led the Marshall school board to name Central High, the school he founded, in his honor. Pemberton died on April 27, 1944 but remains an inspiration for his courage, leadership and his dedication to education.

129. SABINE FARMS (2008) - From IH20 and Hwy 59 in Marshall drive 7.1 mi. south to FM 1186, turn east and drive 3.4 mi.

Sabine Farms was one of several experimental farming communities administered by the Resettlement Administration (later the Farm Security Administration) to aid people displaced by the upheaval of the Great Depression. Sabine Farms was one of only three such communities in Texas and one of thirteen nationwide designated for African Americans. In these group settlements, farmers were offered parcels of land for a minimal price, as well as social and recreational advantages, and also benefited from facilities and services such as community centers, schools, cooperative markets and training and supervision from social workers and extension agents. At Sabine Farms, the portions of land sold to families for farming surrounded a complex of public buildings known as the "Community Center" included an auditorium, library, church, school, dormitories, mess hall, sweet potato curing house, trade school, store and workshop. An African American Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp built the community center of rough-hewn logs. When the federal government ended the project in 1944, the Sabine Farms property was put up for sale. Residents formed the Sabine Farms educational society and joined with Bishop College in Marshall to purchase the site. Under the guidance of the college, the community continued to thrive and provide residents with much-appreciated and well-utilized agricultural and social resources. After Bishop College released its administration of Sabine Farms during the early 1960s, many of the activities at the community center slowed or ended. Most of

the buildings at the site have now been lost. The portions of structures that remain serve as tangible evidence of the vibrant community once located at this site.

130. SIMMONS HILL BAPTIST CHURCH (2011) - From Diana, go east on Hwy 154, turn left on CR 4501 (Davidson Road), then turn left on CR 4503 (Simmons Road); Simmons Hill Baptist Church is located 1.6 miles on the right

This church traces its origins to the 1850s at a site near the Upshur County line, which gave the church its first name of County Line Baptist Church. Minutes from an 1869 meeting of the Soda Lake Association show that Pastor W. W. Lee was leading 58 members. The church joined the Liberty Baptist Association in 1902. About 1915, the church began meeting in the Simmons School House. After the school consolidated with Harleton in 1939, William Hartwell Simmons, in 1941, deeded the property to the B. M. A. Baptist church of Simmons community. The congregation remodeled the schoolhouse and changed names to Simmons Hill Baptist Church in 1944. The church, which built a new sanctuary in 1996, continues to serve as a beacon of light in the area.

131. TEMPLE EMANU-EL CEMETERY (2017) - From Hallsville, drive west on Hwy 80 6.8 mi then turn left on Delia Dr. The cemetery is at the second entrance inside Memory Park Cemetery.

In 1957, Longview members of Kilgore's Temple Beth Sholom established a new synagogue, Temple Emanu-El, along with a new burial ground as part of the larger Memory Park Cemetery. Temple Emanu-El Cemetery became Harrison County's second dedicated Jewish Cemetery (after Marshall Hebrew Cemetery, established in 1881). Most plots are owned by temple members, and the temple itself owns the unreserved plots, which are available to temple members. A notable burial is Rabbi Charles Mantinband (1895-1974), a national civil rights leader who served here from 1963-1971. The cemetery remains a sacred place for Jewish activity and memory in the region. Historic Texas Cemetery

132. THE HUB SHOE STORE (2011) - 111 East Austin St., Marshall

Mose Weisman opened Hub Shoe Store on E. Austin Street in 1897. The Weisman family emigrated from Bavaria, Germany, to Syracuse, New York, and then to Marshall in the late 1840s, becoming part of the town's thriving Jewish community. Weisman's nephew, Louis W. Kariel, purchased the business in 1924. Kariel, a World War I veteran, later became Marshall's first Jewish mayor. His son, Louis W. Kariel, Jr., became the store's sole owner in 1969 and continued a tradition of service as a city leader. The Hub Shoe Store closed in 2001 and today it and its proprietors continue to be remembered for a legacy of commerce

and service in the Marshall community.

133. TODD-MCKAY-WHEAT HOUSE (2002) - 506 West Burleson, Marshall

Todd-McKay-Wheat House Originally constructed before the Civil War and modified during the 1880s and again in 1909, this house is significant for its historical associations and for its representation as an evolutionary house form. In 1856, Mary Britt bought the property and married Judge William S. Todd, later a signer of the 1861 ordinance of secession. Although it is possible a structure was on the site when she purchased it. The increase in value at the time the Todds sold the property in 1858 points to construction of a house here during their ownership. North Carolina native Gilchrist McKay, also a signer of the secession ordinance, purchased the property from the Todds after he moved to Marshall to establish a law practice. During his service in the Confederate army, he was captured at Arkansas Post, imprisoned at Camp Chase (Ohio) and killed in the 1864 Battle of Mansfield. The house was sold in 1869 as part of his estate. After a series of subsequent owners, Naomi and William Wheat purchased the home. It was most likely during their ownership (1880-1888) that the two-story, full-length front porch with turned wood posts and jig-sawn brackets was added, in keeping with the Victorian tastes of the time. In 1909, Oscar Brown purchased the house and added a one-story section to the southeast corner. An engineer for the Texas and Pacific Railroad, Brown and his family resided here until 1926 and then leased the house until selling it in 1970. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark

134. WHETSTONE-LANCASTER HOUSE (2009) - 302 E. Travis Street, Marshall

The Republic of Texas granted Peter Whetstone land that included this homesite for his participation in the siege of Bexar in December, 1835, during the Texas Revolution. Whetstone gave a portion of the property for a town square, courthouse, school and church for the county seat of Marshall. Dr. John Branch Lancaster, physician to Union and Confederate soldiers in Marshall during the Civil War, bought the home in 1872. Their son Cornelius became an architect who designed several surviving buildings in Marshall and was supervising architect of the 1901 Harrison County Courthouse.

135. YOUNG'S MILL POND (2018) - 5000 Block of Noonday Road, north of Hallsville

In the mid-19th century, George W. Young and his family moved from Alabama to Harrison county and began a vineyard. Young constructed a dam across Gum Creek before the start of the Civil War to

improve the irrigation system for his vineyard. This dam created Young's Mill Pond. Young also built a furniture factory and gristmill, which was powered by falling water. The Confederate Hat Factory in Marshall used felt processed at the mill by Young's Mill Pond. The felt mill employed about 60 workers and produced several hundred yards of felt per day.

136. POPE CEMETERY (2019) - Marshall (Hwy 59 and Hwy 80) north to Woodlawn (Blackjack Rd) 8.5 miles East on Blackjack Rd to Pope City Rd 2.4 miles South on Pope City Rd to Pope Cemetery 0.4 miles Cemetery on left behind church

Established 1863. In 1869, H. V. Sentell, W. T. Ware, Sr., W. F. Driskell and O. H. P. Wood, all residents of Harrison County, Texas, determined that there was a need for a public place in which to bury the deceased family members of that part of Harrison County. O. H. P. Wood donated 4 acres of land that was located between the Nesbitt and Sentell residences, located on the old J. H. Pope homestead. The cemetery was originally intended to be used only by the residents of the nearby Ware, Blackjack and Baldwin communities. The name of the cemetery was to be called Pope City Cemetery.

On February 3, 1913, the land adjoining the cemetery to the west, lying between the cemetery and the Jefferson and Shreveport public wagon road (Pope City Road), was sold to the trustees of Pope City Cemetery. This deed transaction resulted in the name being changed to Pope Cemetery.

The cemetery association meets annually, on the second Saturday in May.

137. LONGHORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (2007) - Zeugner Dr. off FM 134, Karnack

In 1941, as the United States prepared for eventual entry into World War II, the U.S. Army Ordnance Department approached Monsanto Chemical Company of St. Louis about operating a local plant for production of explosives. Initially called Longhorn Ordnance Works, the plant produced over 400 million pounds of trinitrotoluene (TNT) from 1941 to 1945. After the war, the Army placed the plant on standby status. During the Korean War (1950-1953), the need for munitions rose again, and the Universal Match Corporation, also of St. Louis, managed the site, producing propellant fuel. In 1956, Thiokol Chemical Corporation began manufacturing solid fuel rocket motors here. This highly guarded and classified site grew in a series of five expansions. In 1964, its name changed to the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant and employment rose to a high of nearly 3,000 personnel. The numbers declined with the end of the Vietnam War and the easing of tensions with the Soviet Union, and employment dropped to less than 1,000 by 1975. In 1987, the United

States and the Soviet Union signed the Treaty of Intermediate Nuclear Forces, beginning the elimination of an entire class of missiles. In 1988, the first destruction on American soil of U.S. Pershing I and II rocket motors occurred at the site. Observed by Soviet and U.S. officials, the demolition project continued until 1991. Following official deactivation in 1995, pollution abatement has steadily provided for adaptive reuse of the former wartime site, now part of the Caddo Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

138. FIRST STATE BANK OF HALLSVILLE (2018) - 108 W. Main, Hallsville

In 1909, Harrison county native Chester F. Haywood met with two Hallsville men, R.V. Haggard and Harry Jones, for the purposes of organizing a bank. A charter was filed on September 2 and the bank opened on October 5, 1909, with T.P. Black as president, Tom Etheredge vice-president, and John Copeland, F.A. Austin and Haywood as directors; Haywood was also the first cashier. This was the first bank in Harrison county established outside of Marshall. In 1912, a new brick bank building was erected on west Main Street, which later thrived as part of the Dixie Overland Highway. In 1950, Haywood sold the bank to W.L. Amis, who moved the business across U.S. 80 to a new building a short time later.

