

# AUSTIN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

2016 Vol. 57 No. 3



Austin Genealogical Society  
PO Box 10010  
Austin, Texas 78766-1010

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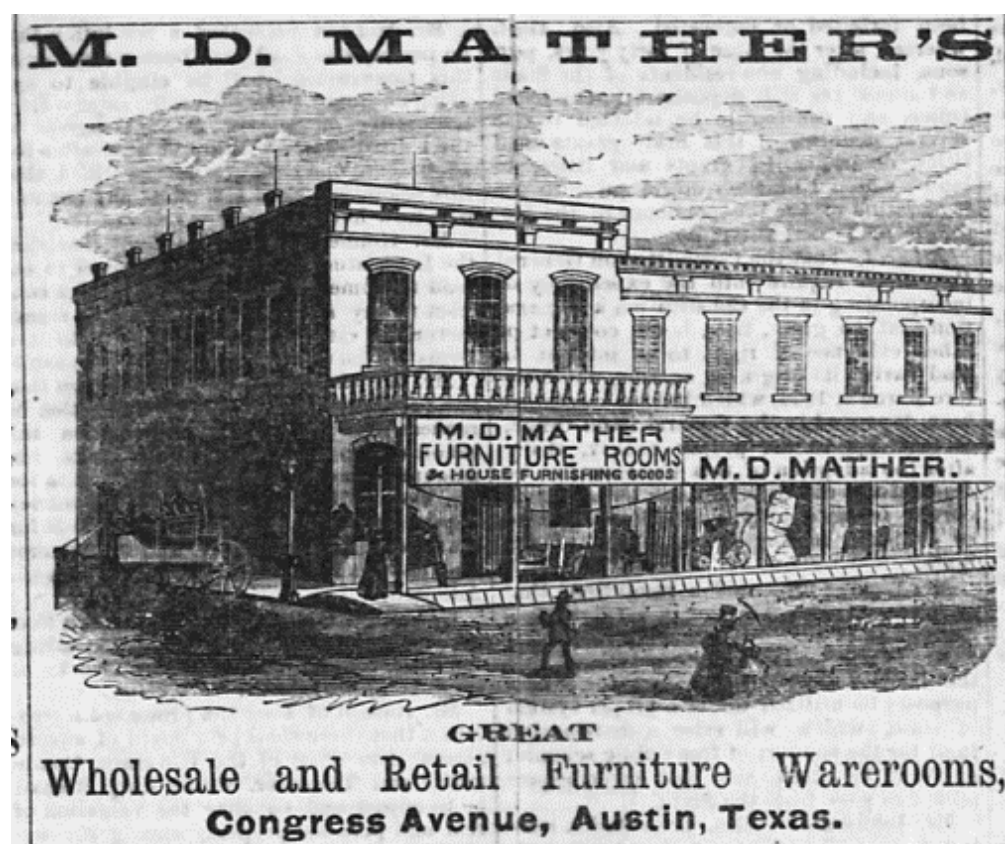
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**M.D. Mather's Great Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warerooms,  
Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas**

*The Austin Weekly Statesman, 16 September 1875, Thu, First Edition Page 4*

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/49664630/>

# Austin Genealogical Society 2016 Writing Contest

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Every article published by a current member of AGS in an issue of the AGS Quarterly will be automatically eligible for entry into our 2016 writing contest. The details are listed below:

## Contest Criteria

- Article must be published in the AGS Quarterly during the calendar year 2016.
- Article must include 500 words or more written by the author (not including words in transcriptions or family trees.)
- Articles considered will include original research, case studies, educational columns, essays and narratives on a genealogical subject.
- Articles must be submitted by a member of AGS in 2016, and winners must be a member at time of the award announcement in 2017.

*Entries will be judged on research quality, overall impact and interest, and clarity in writing.*

## Judging categories will include:

- Articles with a focus within Travis County
- Articles with a focus within Texas outside of Travis County
- Articles with a focus outside of Texas and other geographical areas
- Articles pertaining to an educational/historical topic with a focus on genealogy
- Personal Memoirs

## 1st place Articles in each category will be awarded\* from the following prizes:

- One Year Fold3 subscription
- One Year Newspapers.com subscription
- One Year HistoryGeo.com subscription
- 2017 AGS Seminar
- 2017 Save Austin's Cemeteries annual membership and a copy of the book, *Austin's Historic Oakwood Cemetery: Under the Shadow of the Texas Capitol*

*\*Articles will be judged by a committee and prizes will be awarded for the highest score in each category. A minimum of two submissions per category needed to qualify.*

We look forward to reading your submissions this year!

## QUARTERLY SUBMISSIONS AND INQUIRIES

Quarterly Submissions and inquiries can be sent to the Editor via email at:  
[quarterly@austintxgensoc.org](mailto:quarterly@austintxgensoc.org)

Contest rules and quarterly guidelines can be found on our website:  
[www.austintxgensoc.org/quarterly-guidelines](http://www.austintxgensoc.org/quarterly-guidelines)

The AGS Editor reserves the right to edit all contributed materials for style, grammar, and length.

It is the intent of AGS to avoid publishing personal information that is considered private, to identify author ownership for copyright purposes, and to publish accurate information through direct verification, identification of information source, or author's declaration.

## From the Editor

Greetings AGS Members,

Sometimes the best experiences in researching our family histories happen in the journey we take to make new discoveries, decipher mysteries, and break through those pesky “brick walls.” From meeting new family members to reconnecting with those we lost touch with over the years; from walking around in abandoned cemeteries to road trips made to dusty county courthouse records archives; one thing is for certain, the task of seeking out our family past is often filled with adventure!

While I love to travel the open road as often as I can, it is not realistic to pick up and go to another state or country every time research calls. I am thankful for modern technological advances that help me along the way. I can research on my laptop or mobile phone from just about anywhere. I use applications on my phone to quickly search and pull up records about my family surnames.

A few weeks ago, I was doing some research on my French-Canadian ancestors, the Robinsons and Humphreys. I knew they had immigrated into Indiana and lived in South Bend. I pulled up my Find a Grave application (a go-to of mine) and searched for Highland Cemetery in St. Joseph County. My 2<sup>nd</sup> great-grandmother Mary Louise Robinson’s (nee Humphrey) death certificate said she was to be buried at Highland. I searched for her name, and did not find it. I then searched for her husband, George, assuming they would be interred in the same cemetery, and did not find him. We all know that death certificates can often be wrong, so I also searched for their names in other cemeteries in St. Joseph County...nothing. I decided to give Highland Cemetery a call; you never know. I spoke with a wonderful gentleman who turned out to be extremely helpful. I explained that I was looking for the final resting place of my 2<sup>nd</sup> great-grandparents and had reason to believe they were buried at Highland. He promptly asked me for their names and dates of death. He said he would look into it and give me a call back. The next day, he called. They were there! He not only gave me the section, lot, and plot numbers of where they were at Highland Cemetery, but texted me a map showing the exact location. He then said he would go out to their plot to take pictures for me. Those came through on my phone a few hours later. I couldn’t have been happier! Having already gone above and beyond his job duties, he also sent me a copy of their lot card. From a 10-minute phone call to an enthusiastic cemetery employee, I now have completed another piece of the family puzzle, all from the comfort of my home. Now I can’t wait to plan that trip to Indiana. I now know exactly where to go.

In this issue, you will find articles that highlight similar discoveries and adventures taken while exploring family history, a memoir recalling the adventures of the past and family mysteries solved. You will also find an article that will help you decipher digitized records.

While we will always have unsolved pieces of our family history and “brick walls,” it is always worth it to take the journey, no matter the outcome.



**Photo of the Robinson Family plot, Graceland section, Highland Cemetery, South Bend, Indiana**

*Photo courtesy of AGS member Angela Doetsch  
(Provided by Highland Cemetery)*

**Angela Doetsch**

[quarterly@austingensoc.org](mailto:quarterly@austingensoc.org)

# How the Hollands Came to Texas

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## *A Story in Three Parts*

By AGS Member Alyssa Helen Behr

*Anthony Holland is my 8<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather. There are many theories as to who his parents are. I came across a very helpful website created by Lisa M. Bowes on the Holland's and Adairs of South Carolina: <http://www.adair-holland.com/>*

*The first two segments are some of Lisa Bowes' theories on Anthony Holland.*

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## ANTHONY HOLLAND

*Of Anne Arundel County, Maryland*

*Used with permission from Lisa M. Bowes' website: <http://www.adair-holland.com>*

### Our Elusive Ancestor

This page is dedicated to the memory of Anthony Holland of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

- Birth: 30 March 1641
- Death: 2 August 1702
- 1st wife: unknown
- 2nd wife: Isabella Elizabeth Parsons

### Possibilities

Many bits and pieces of Anthony's history have come to my attention or have been submitted to me by some of my Holland "cousins". I would like to list some of the "clues" here in order to provide Holland researchers with a list to work from. Any further information, sources, clarification, or personal theories for consideration are welcome and appreciated! Good luck, all!

From the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints Main International Genealogical Index 4.00--British Isles:

HOLLAND, Anthony Father: Anthony HOLLAND Mother: Elizabeth  Christening: 30 March 1641 Saint Nicholas, Deptford, London, England  Source Batch Number P001621
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

*This information courtesy of Holland cousin Jim Rutherford*

Anthony was possibly "transported" from Turo, or Cornwall England/Wales, or Virginia. Transported doesn't always mean they were a criminal. It just means that someone brought them to a certain place, usually paying their expenses that they worked off as would an indentured servant. Anthony was brought into Maryland from Virginia by Col. William Burgess (Annapolis Liber 24.3). When transported he must have been a mere lad. I have always interpreted this as meaning that when Burgess brought him to Maryland with him he was quite young. Back then the English especially used to put their sons with someone of prominence to train them for the future. This is what I feel happened here. I also feel that he was a Descendant of Gabriel Hollands and Mary Pinkes line, but I will probably never be able to prove this. *Cousin Margie from Maryland*

Will from 1639 naming an Anthony Holland as the husband of Mary Richards and father of a Mary Holland, and an Anthony Holland, Jr. from Suffolk, England.

**Excerpts as follows:**

Archdeconry of Suffolk 1639 page 365-366

RICHARD RICHARDS of Medham, 29 June 1639

...To ANTHONY HOLLAND of Metfield L25 and to his wife Mary L10, and to his son ANTHONY L5 and to his daughter MARGARITE L5, and to his daughter MARY who is testator's goddaughter, L10...

...To goddaughter MARY HOLLAND, daughter of ANTHONY HOLLAND, Senior, one feather bed, coverlet, and one posted bedstead, now in the possession of testator's nephew JOHN RICHARDS of Fressingfield...All wearing linen and woolen to be equally divided by the executor between ANTHONY HOLLAND, THOMAS and WILLIAM RICHARDS, the sons of testator's brother ROBERT, immediately on testator's death...

Proven at Bungay 9 January 1639.

*This information courtesy of Holland cousin Jim Rutherford*

One source shows Anthony as arriving in America on 12/15/1658

**Other sources for Anthony, wife, and children:**

- Maryland Calendar of Wills-Baldwin Vol I, p128, Vol III, p9
- Maryland Genealogical[sic](Genealogical) Records-Vol 5 p189
- Maryland Genealogists-Vol 8 p 402,403
- Will dated March 19, 1714
- Will No 2 p226 (Abraham, son of Anthony)
- The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy
- Yikus Vol 3, p443 Vol 4 p641

Anthony's first wife is "unknown". They were married in or about 1672 in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Birth dates attributed to children of this union (Elizabeth, John, Benjamin, Anthony) are prior to his marriage to Isabella Parsons.

Sources show Anthony buried in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. I am trying to get a listing from Cousin Margie, which I will post when available. Margie also has this theory to offer:

"My cousins and I are Researching the Descendants OTHO HOLLAND SR. Also the Descendants of ANTHONY HOLLAND. The two lines are tied in thru a marriage of one of our HOLLAND-WILLIAMS ancestors and one of ANTHONY HOLLAND'S descendants. I personally feel that there is a tie further back probably in Virginia before they came to Maryland. It has always been a puzzle to me that some of both line[s] are buried in the same cemetery. Coincidence??? We are willing to work with others researching these or any line connected to these." *Margie in Maryland.*

A cousin has e-mailed me with this interesting information. Can anybody confirm or embellish on this info? Please drop me a note!

"Has anyone found any connections between William Holland and Francis Holland? They were both Vestry men, and both seemed to have owned the plantation "Holland Hills" at one time. William Holland was also involved in the transfer of a servant and her Mulatto child to Anthony Holland in

1698-9. Has anyone run across this before?" *This information is courtesy of cousin and fellow researcher, Carole. Thanks Carole!*

**From "St James'- Old Herring Creek Parish A history 1663-1799":**

(Page 19) After a short history of Colonel William Holland there is a footnote. It reads:

Francis Holland came up from York County, Virginia, to Anne Arundel County about 1656. He is listed in the early records as a Justice of the Anne Arundel County Court. He died in 1684, leaving a wife, Margaret, and two children, a daughter, Margaret and a son Francis. He left to his children a large landed estate most of which descended to his daughter, as his son Francis died in 1687 without issue. His wife married 2<sup>nd</sup>. between 1684 and 1691 Hugh Gill (See Vol. 1 pages 51, 173). Margaret, the daughter, married her distant kinsman William Holland. This marriage has led to confusion among historians and genealogists, some listing William as son of Francis 1, and William's wife as the daughter of Hugh Gill; clarification of this matter is found in William Holland's will (Baldwin, Vol.VI, page 234) and in Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls, 1700-1707, found at the d. Hall of Records. Colonel William Holland's second wife was Elizabeth ??, executrix of his will.

"Holland's Hills," 190 acres, "to the westward of Herring Creek Bay," surveyed for Francis Holland 1 in 1663, was inherited by his son Francis Jr., who sold it to Richard Harrison in 1685; now known as "Holly Hill," there is on the property a very old and charming plantation house listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It has been conjectured that the old Herring Creek Church was on this Harrison land.

**Anthony Holland: Will 1702 (Transcription)**

Maryland Calendar of Wills: Volume 3 Page 10

Holland, Anthony, Herring Ck., A. A. Co.,

12<sup>th</sup> Feb., 1702;

2<sup>nd</sup> Aug., 1703.

Testator sets forth that he has 4 tracts lying in Herring Ck. Swamp, obtained as follows:-120 A., "Goldsborough," purchased from Robt. Goldsborough by deed 10th May, 1677; 50 A., part of the "Great Neck," given to testator's dec'd wife Isabell by will of her father, Thomas Parsons; 120 A., "Holland's Range," purchased from Geo. Yates 13th May, 1679, and 18 A., part of "Locust Neck," purchased of Robt. Lockwood 8th Aug., 1682. The following disposition is made of sd. tracts:-

[p.10] To son John and hrs., 116 A. (For description see will).

To son Benjamin and hrs., 100 A. (For description see will).

To son Anthony and hrs., residue of afsd. tracts.

To son Thomas (16 yrs. of age on 20th Jan. last) and hrs., 180 A., part of "Holland's Choice," Balto. Co., patented 12th May, 1670.

To son Richard at 16 yrs. of age (1st Mch., 1703), and hrs., 100 A. of the afsd. "Holland's Choice."

To dau. Eliza:, wife of Richard Gott, Herring Ck., 100 A. of "Holland's Choice" afsd.

To son Jacob at 16 yrs. of age (2nd May, 1706), and hrs., 100 A., part of "Holland's Choice."

To son Capele at 16 yrs. of age (10th June, 1708), and hrs., 100 A., part of afsd tract.

To dau. Susanna at 16 yrs. of age (24th Apr., 1710), and hrs., 80 A., residue of tract afsd.

In event of death of any afsd. last named 6 child., survivor or survivors to inherit deceased's portion of estate.

To young. son Abraham at 16 yrs. of age (13th June, 1714), and hrs., dwelling plantation purchased of son Richard Gott.

To Judith Deavour, personalty.

Residue of estate to child. afsd.

Exs.: Benj. Capele, Mordecay Price, Wm. Richardson, Sam'l Gassaway. Test: Rich'd Chesheir, Jno.

Anderson, Jno. Chesheir, Wm. Taylor, Chris. Vernon. 11. 316.

## ABRAHAM HOLLAND FAMILY

*Of Laurens District, South Carolina*

*Used with permission from Lisa M. Bowes' website: <http://www.adair-holland.com>*

My ancestor, Abraham Holland, born in 1715, came from Maryland to Laurens County, South Carolina, where he died in 1800. The memorial burial stone states: Patriotic Service American Revolution. Abraham is the eldest son of Capell Holland (1692–1777) and Katherine Eldridge (1696–1765.) “The record states he purchased land on Duncan’s Creek. He married Asenath Spires in 1752; they were the parents of nine children. Some of the descendants of their children Rezin, Thomas, and William, are living in Laurens County today.



**Abraham Holland (1715-1800)**

**Burial: Holland Cemetery**

**Hillsboro, Lawrence County, Alabama, USA**

**Find A Grave Memorial# 11456206**

I am of the line of Abraham’s son, Thomas Rutledge Holland, Sr. (1762–1815). He married Jane Adair, daughter of Joseph Adair, Jr. and Sarah Dillard. Thomas and Jane were the parents of five daughters and one son, Thomas Rutledge, Jr. Thomas and Jane Holland are buried in Old Zoar Chapel Cemetery on the hill south of Duncan’s Creek on Spartanburg Highway (56 North).

During the Revolution and afterwards, South Carolina kept its own records, muster rolls, and so forth, and paid its own soldiers for military service. They also paid citizens for supplies for the military and distressed civil population.

These records were never in the hands of the general government at Washington, D.C., but were retained in Columbia, South Carolina. All requests for information on war records for any soldier of the American Revolution in South Carolina should be sent to the South Carolina Archives Department in Columbia.

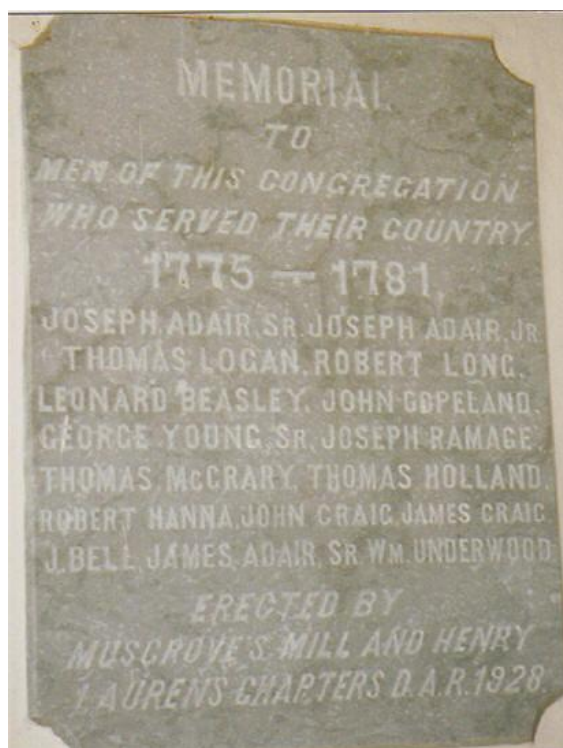
In about 1780, during the most intense part of the Revolutionary War, the Tories burned the courthouse in Laurens, South Carolina, as well as the private residences of many of the Adairs and Hollands, thus destroying the priceless records up to that date.

The marble tablet placed by Musgrove Mills and Henry Laurens Chapters DAR in 1926, on the front wall of Duncan’s Creek Presbyterian Church, lists names of sixteen men who served in the Revolutionary War. Included in this list: Joseph Adair, Sr., Joseph Adair, Jr., James Adair, John Copeland, and Thomas Rutledge Holland, Sr.

**Thomas Rutledge Holland, Jr.:** (1803–1850) married Mary Leak; their plantation was in the area of American Legion and Rosemont Cemetery property. Thomas and Mary are buried in Salem Cemetery, located about three miles east on U.S. Highway #76. Living in Laurens County are some descendants of four of their children: Elizabeth Jane, and Thomas Rutledge Holland III.

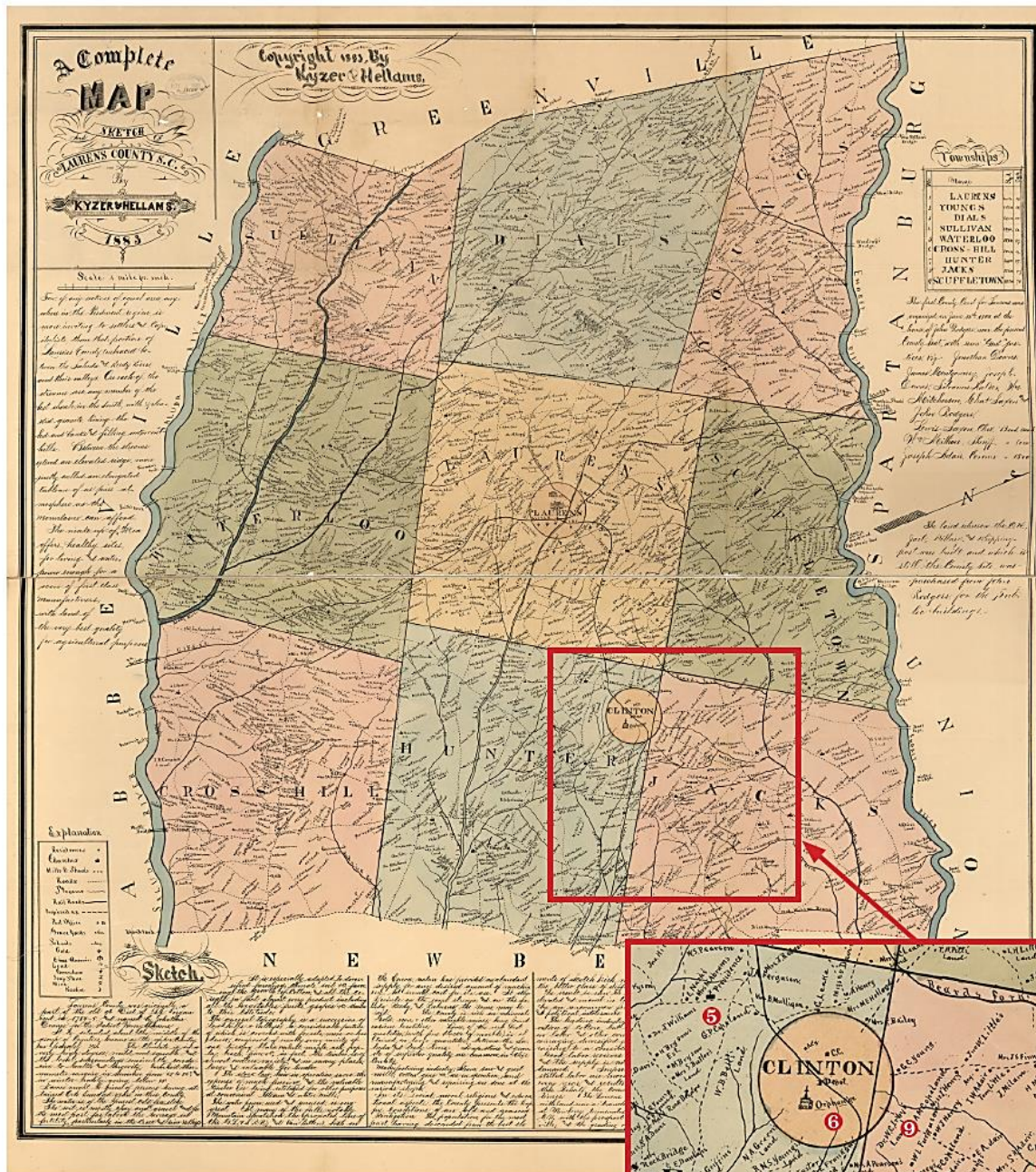
**Thomas Rutledge Holland III:** (1831–1856) married Nancy S. Finney (1833–1903); Thomas died at the age of 25. Both are buried at Holland Family Cemetery #2 in Laurens County, South Carolina. They had three sons; John, William, and Thomas Rutledge Belton Holland.

**Thomas Rutledge Belton Holland:** (1856–1889) married Sallie Philot Mason (1856–1934). They both have 3<sup>rd</sup> great-grandparents (Joseph Adair, Jr. and Sarah “Sally” Dillard) in common; therefore, they are probably 4<sup>th</sup> cousins. They were the parents of six children: four boys and two girls. Their children were Thomas Rutledge Holland IV, Gus James “Mace” Mason Holland, John William “Jack” Holland, Margaret Susan “Maggie” Holland, and Dora Tutula Holland. Thomas died suddenly at the age of thirty-three. Five months after his death, his son George Belton Holland (my great-grandfather) was born.



The following served in the Revolutionary War and their names are listed on a marble tablet placed by the DAR on the front inside wall of the Duncan Creek Presbyterian Church: Joseph Adair, Sr., Joseph Adair, Jr., James Adair, Sr., Leonard Beasley, J. Bell, John Copeland, John Craig, James Craig, Robert Hanna, Thomas Holland, Robert Long, Thomas Logan, Thomas McCrary, Joseph Ramage, William Underwood, and George Young, Sr.

# 1883 Laurens District, South Carolina Map



A map sketch of Laurens District, South Carolina around 1883, by Kyzer & Hellams. The county is divided into 9 Townships: Suelivan, Dials, Youngs, Waterloo, Laurens, Scuffletown, Cross Hill, Hunter, Jacks. Listed with the names of the property owners. Map can be found in Library of Congress records for South Carolina. Title: "A complete map and sketch of Laurens County, S.C." <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3913l.la000838/>

Enlarged Red Box Map: The land of my 2nd great-grandparents ① Thomas Rutledge Belton Holland 1856-1889 and Sallie Philot Mason 1856-1934. The red numbers shown on both the maps and in the following article show the proximity of Sallie and Thomas R.B. Holland family's farm to their kin and neighbors' farms.

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3913l.la000838/>

# SALLIE PHILOT MASON HOLLAND & CHILDREN

*Of Jacks Township, Laurens District, South Carolina*

*By Alyssa Helen Behr*

Sallie Philot Mason (1856–1934) was born in Jacks Township, Laurens County, South Carolina. The third of nine siblings, she was the daughter of David Henry Augustus Mason<sup>2</sup> (1830–1904) and Margaret Elizabeth Copeland<sup>2</sup> (1832–1881). On 15 February 1877, she married Thomas Rutledge Belton Holland<sup>1</sup> (1856–1889). His farm was located in Jacks Township not far from where Sallie’s parents’ farm is located. Sallie and her husband had five children and one on the way, when her husband died unexpectedly on 24 November 1889. Their children were: Thomas Rutledge Holland IV (1878–1954), Gus James “Mace” Mason Holland (1880–1959), John William “Jack” Holland (1882–1964), Margaret Susan “Maggie” Holland (1885–1957), Dora Tutula Holland (1887–1955), and George Belton Holland, Jr. (1890–1968). Sallie never remarried.

Sallie appears in the 1900 census owning her home. Her youngest child, George Belton Holland, age nine is listed living with her. The oldest son, Thomas Rutledge Holland IV, age 22, is shown living with his uncle John B. Holland during the 1900 census. John’s wife, Sallie Elizas Ross Hunter,<sup>4</sup> was previously married to John Ross Finney,<sup>4</sup> father of Mary E. Finney, future wife of Thomas Rutledge Holland IV.



**Sallie Philot Mason Holland  
(1856-1934)**

*From the collection of Sammie Jean  
Ducas Covington*

Sallie’s second son, Gus James “Mace” Mason Holland, age 20 in the 1900 census, lived in McLennan County, Texas. The year he moved to Texas is not verified. There may be two reasons why he came to Texas. First, his mother Sallie’s older sister, Elizabeth Frances Mason who married James Robert Adair (1848–1916), moved to Travis County, Texas, in 1893. Second, Gus’ neighbor, John Henry Thomas Hunter,<sup>3</sup> had a ranch in Hunter Township, Laurens County, South Carolina, not far from where Gus’ family ranch was located. In the summer of 1893, John Hunter moved his family to McLennan County, Texas. Gus James “Mace” Mason Holland married Ida T. Hunter, the eldest daughter of John Hunter, on 16 June 1901.



**Margaret Elizabeth  
Copeland Mason  
*Sallie Philot Mason Holland’s mother***

Her next three children; John William “Jack” Holland, 17; Margaret Susan “Maggie” Holland, 15; and Dora Tutula Holland, 13; are shown in the 1900 census living at the Thornwell Orphanage<sup>6</sup> in Clinton, South Carolina. It is not clear how many years her children lived and attended school at the Thornwell Orphanage. The Orphanage has been rendering

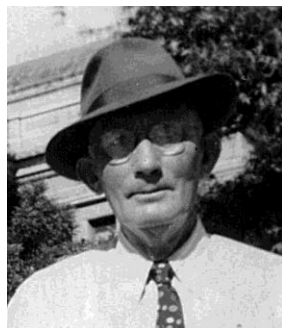
its Christ-like ministry to fatherless children for over fifty years.

After John William “Jack” Holland graduated from school, he joined his brother in McLennan County, Texas, where he met and married Laura Rachel Hunter in 1905, the younger sister of his brother’s wife.

The youngest son, George Belton Holland Jr., moved in with his Aunt Elizabeth Frances Mason and Uncle James Robert Adair in Travis County, Texas, at the age of eighteen. George met Eulalia Helen Wood through two of his cousins, David Augustus Adair and Camilla Eugenia. David and Camilla were married to two of Eulalia's older siblings, Ethel Floy Wood and Ernest Marion Wood. George married Eulalia 16 July 1909, at her hometown, Webberville, Travis County, Texas.

Sallie lived close to two of her uncles, George Pringle Copeland<sup>5</sup> (1822–1913) and John Holland Copeland<sup>7</sup> (1839–1906). Also nearby were two first cousins, James Franklin Copeland<sup>8</sup> (1847–1928) and Adolphus Miles Copeland<sup>9</sup> (1849–1936).

### **Sallie Philot Mason Holland's Children**



**Thomas Rutledge  
Holland IV**  
1878–1954



**Gus James "Mace"  
Holland**  
1880–1959

*From the collection of  
Sammie Jean Ducas  
Covington*



**John William "Jack"  
Holland**  
1882–1964

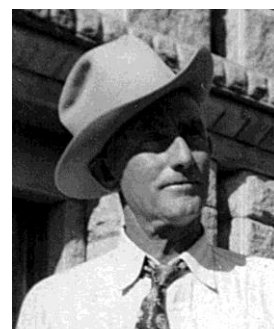
*From the collection of  
Cynthia Peavey*



**Margaret Susan  
"Maggie" Holland**  
1885–1957



**Dora Tutula Holland**  
1887–1955



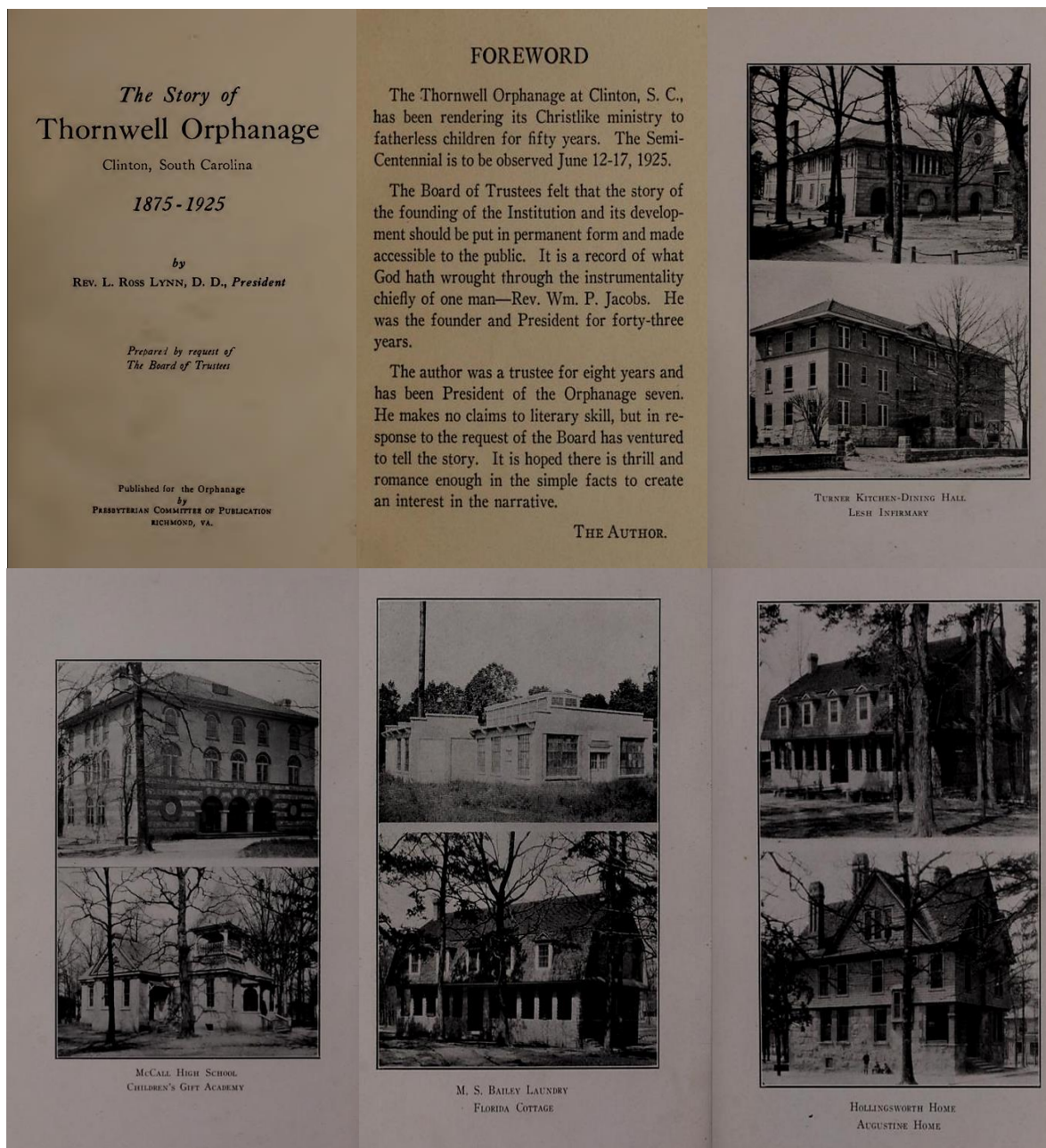
**George Belton Holland  
Jr.**  
1890–1968

# “THE STORY OF THORNWELL ORPHANAGE: CLINTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1875–1925”

Website: <https://archive.org/details/storyofthornwell01lynn>

Shown below are a few pages from the book “*The Story of Thornwell Orphanage Clinton, South Carolina, 1875–1925.*”

Sallie Philot Mason Holland sent only three of her children to Thornwell Orphanage to live and go to school; John William “Jack” Holland, Margaret Susan “Maggie” Holland, and Dora Tutula Holland. How long they attended Thornwell Orphanage & School is not known. Only two sources, the 1900 census and “*The Story of Thornwell Orphanage Clinton, South Carolina, 1875–1925,*” show all three Holland children listed. The Thornwell Orphanage had many facilities: cottages and homes, kitchen and dining hall, church, high school, elementary school, museum and library. They also had an infirmary, laundry, poultry yard and dairy herd.



Below are the pages that listed all of the pupils who attended the school over the past 50 years, which totaled 1500. Underlined are the three Holland children listed as former pupils.

### Thornwell Orphanage

Carrie E. Moore	Fannie C. Perry
Lily Moore	Andrew Blume Milam
Carrie L. Hipp	Mamie Norris
Henry L. Griffin	Pearl Norris
Lizzie A. Blackburn	Lizzie S. Norris
Carl Q. Guderson	John L. Mallard
Albert Elmore Taylor	Mary Watkins
Mary N. Hellams	Ida Bishop
Hervey D. Rantin	Jennie Bishop
Ona May Austin	Maggie McGee
Mollie J. Manson	Mattie Daisey Hipp
Laura T. Philips	Murdock Henry
Genetta Guest	James Harvin
Minnie L. Guest	Sara Harvin
Aimee B. Rantin	Martha W. Hellams
Louise Baldwin	Lidie Ferguson
Earnest M. Miller	Addie Ferguson
Georgia A. Malone	Berta Ferguson
J. Mc. Jennings	John Ferguson
A. Franklin Page	Oscar Caldwell Philips
Roberta M. Page	Henry Russell
William Page	Herbert Russell
Jennie May Jane	Charles L. Milam
Jessie S. Todd	Dawson Henery
Bessie M. Gibson	James Chalmers Perry
Rosa Estelle Hipp	Sally Dickey
Mary Dillard Shelton	Benj. C. Glenn
Wm. A. Caldwell	Nannie Cora Loven
John Wesley Carpenter	Fuller C. King
Bessie Hackney	Mary Carl McGowen
Lalla D. Neal	Bettie Strain McGowen
Anna Shute	Lida Simmons
Edward A. Groves	Wallace Hudson
E. Lizzie McGaha	Annie Harmon

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### Pupils

Eudora Evelyn Patton	Maggie Watt
Ava Parnell Patton	Ida Wood
Bessie Feebeck	Julia Wittman
Aoline Price	Lula Wittman
<u>Maggie S. Holland</u>	Walter Chamblee
Alice M. Cole	Lucius Gartell
Katie Cole	Kemble Bailey
John R. Todd	Ben. F. Norris
Ebenezer Laurens Patton	Herbert Russell
Alfred L. Miller	John Young
Natt S. Corry	Raymond McGuire
Joseph J. Bailey	William Arthur Erskine
Mark Groves	Thomas Geo. Ashley O'Brien
Joseph Leonidas Curl	James Bennett Branch
James E. Loven	Marcus Albert Smith
Robert B. Loven	Virginia Ophelia Bailey
Joseph B. Witherspoon	Lena Rachel Kaiser
Charlotte Dunn	Hugh Samuel Smith
Maude Judson	Celia Conn
Kate Maury	Mora Malley Conn
Mary Feebeck	Annie Peak Neece
Elvira Dunn	Mary Emma Gleen
Ellison Simpson	<u>Jack William Holland</u>
Arthur H. Davis	Alice Kate Mattox
Henry S. Aubinoe	Alice Maud Dunn
Carl H. Robie	Joseph A. Chandler
Sidney Johnson Kilgore	Alma Lottie Bouknight
Robert Lee Kilgore	Caroline Falconer Hart
Clara Maury	Lovick Pierce Kilgore
Harry O'Brien	Denham B. Hart
Bernice Simpson	Carrie Kilgore
Ella Shelton	David Gregg Adams
Eleanor Chamblee	Ettzell Laurens Adams
Birdie Cason	Lena Louise Moore

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### Thornwell Orphanage

Dora Wallace	Thomas Edgar Dunwoody
Sarah Cordelia Loughridge	Bascom Brissenden
Elizabeth McLeod Reamy	Jettie Gertrude Roberts
Alison Montray Fincher	Walter Ponder
Pearl Helen Todd	Warner Ponder
Myrtle Ellen Bowen	Andrew Hazel
Corrinne Rebecca Wathen	James Thomas Wilson
Leonard Clyde Wood	Ruth Harwell Pennington
Charlie Goulding Leonardi	Lillian Ophelia Brissenden
Martin Luther Moore	Charles Everett Dunwoody
Agnes Ella Loughridge	Eloise Linson
William Pierce Hipp	Julia Linson
Thomas Lee Adams	Carrie Lillian Chapman
Nanna Leonardi	Marjie Elizabeth Chapman
William Sinkler Moore	Sallie Frank Clark
Andrew Hasell	William Poindexter
Elizabeth May Wathan	Julia Belle Clark
Harley Wathan	Robert Edwards Elliot
Luther Frierson	Jefferson Ward Poindexter
Sidney Brooks	Robert Daniel Cole
Wm. Thomas McCallum	Mary Louise Fennel
Charles Henry Allgood	Sudie Estelle Harper
Edward Lovelace	Walter Norris Jones
Lorabess Gurley Lovelace	Amanda Meade Minter
Janie Gertrude Satterwhite	Earnest Lee Poindexter
Gussie Varina Harper	Bertha Olive Brissenden
Mary Elizabeth Harper	Mattie Eugene Dobbins
Nellie Benson	Sallie Maude McNeil
Ida Gerdine Streckfuss	Kate Sherrod
Lucy Cecil Feebeck	Lena Elizabeth Bouknight
Harold Ames Thackston	John Wm. Tyrrell
Earnest McGowen Galloway	Blanche Shands Duval
Harry John Brissenden	Ella Dendy Fennel
Lillian Nelson	Alice Hodges

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### Pupils

Eula Harrison	Bessie Leola Hodge
Mary Vermelle Langston	Kate Cleveland Hodge
Nettie Belle Satterwhite	Mary Elizabeth Moore
Corrie Antoinette Ferrell	Rebecca Annie Popwell
Lettie Maude Dobins	Clara Cora Bell
Eola Mae Downs	Cassie Lee Oliver
Hedvig Johanna Anderson	Lucile Francis Thackston
Anna Theresa Anderson	Nannie Missouri Sherrod
Arthur Bruce McCallum	Tommie Lee Adams
Harmon Carson	Wm. Earnest McIntosh
Sara Grace Morrison	William Henry Fennell
Cora Lee McIntosh	Georgia Augusta Brewer
John Addison	Josephine Banks
Lillian Bell	Jessie Ettabell Brewer
Edward Glaeseker	James Barber Lovelace
Janie Hamlin	Lucy White Hollingsworth
Luther Moore	Virginia Annie Green
John Carl Anderson	Eugene Earl Hamlin
Richard Vaiden Bowman	Archie Jackson Miller
William Lamar Carson	Lottie Albertine Tyrell
Ella Pearl Harper	Jose Perdie
<u>Dora Tutula Holland</u>	Susan Gordan Green
Charles Kirk	Florence Gertrude Green
Eunice Vivian Riddle	Eva Miller
Ella Bright Satterwhite	Virginia Anda Chalmers
William Harry Stembridge	Herbert Brooks
Willie May Satterwhite	Sidney Albert Brooks
Leslie Emerson Thomson	Edna King
Willie Grafton Addison	Allene Frances Langston
Jean Walter Bailey	Virginia Addison
Henry Grady Hamlin	Howard Hodge
Rupert Dalrymple McIntosh	Lila Elizabeth Jacks
John Gardener	Nannie Allen Jacks
Paul Garrison	Esther Connelly

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## MYSTERY PHOTO SOLVED: FREY'S PHOTO GALLERY

Photo about 1902, Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas

*From the photo collection of Alyssa Helen Behr*

After the death of my dad, I was given a box of old photos. I started rummaging through the box not knowing any of the stories behind many of the photos. After a while, I came to realize that in these



**Original photo: 1902 "Frey's Photo Gallery" and "Bates & White Boots and Shoes" (not in good condition: fading, marks and a crack down the center of the photo.**

*From the photo collection of Alyssa Helen Behr*



**Restored 1902 "Frey's Photo Gallery" in Photoshop.**

*From the photo collection of Alyssa Helen Behr*

photos was my dad's dad, Howard Belton Holland, my grandfather. There was one photo that caught my eye; a photo taken about 1902. Taken from the street, it was of two shops: "Frey's Photo Gallery" and "Bates & W---e B---ts and Sh---s." There are eight people standing on a wooden boardwalk in front of the two shops. The word "Holland" is written in pencil on the border with an arrow pointing to a man with a long beard wearing a bowler hat. Nothing else is identified on this photo. I went to my dad's sister, Patricia to ask if she knew anything about this photo. She had never seen it before.

I knew of two Holland brothers, Gus James "Mace" Mason Holland and John William "Jack" Holland who moved to Waco, McLennan County, Texas, from Laurens County, South Carolina, around 1900. They were the older brothers of my great-grandfather, George Belton Holland. I linked this photo to both older brothers on my Ancestry.com family tree. I got a "hit" from Sammie Covington, the granddaughter of Gus James "Mace" Mason Holland. She said that the man standing to the left of the man with an arrow pointing at him is definitely Gus James "Mace" Mason Holland. She couldn't identify which brother is to the right of her grandfather. He could possibly be the older brother, Thomas Rutledge Holland IV, visiting his two younger brothers in Texas.

I had been trying to figure the location of this picture. I always thought it was taken in Waco, McLennan County, Texas, at about the time Gus James “Mace” Mason Holland and John William “Jack” Holland were living in Waco. When I began to write an article about the Hollands, I wanted to add the photo at the end; it had always been a bit of a mystery photo for me. I submitted the article for publication in the AGS Quarterly. The editor found something interesting in the last segment of my article on Frey’s Photo gallery. Being fascinated by old photos, and with her ancestors having resided in Waco, she was also curious about where this old Frey’s photo studio might have been.



**Enlarged photo showing name of shoe store**

First, she enlarged the photo a bit to see if she could read the name on the shoe store. Even though the woman’s hat is obscuring most of the signage, it appeared to at least say Bates & W...TE (White?) B...TS (Boots) and SH.ES (Shoes.) Next, she performed a Google search on Bates & White Boots and Shoes and got a “hit” on The Portal to Texas History site:

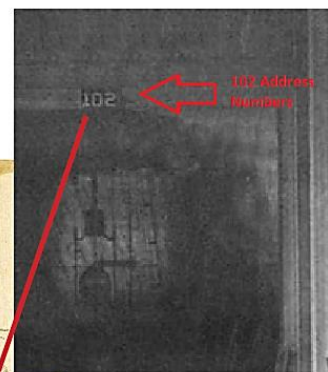
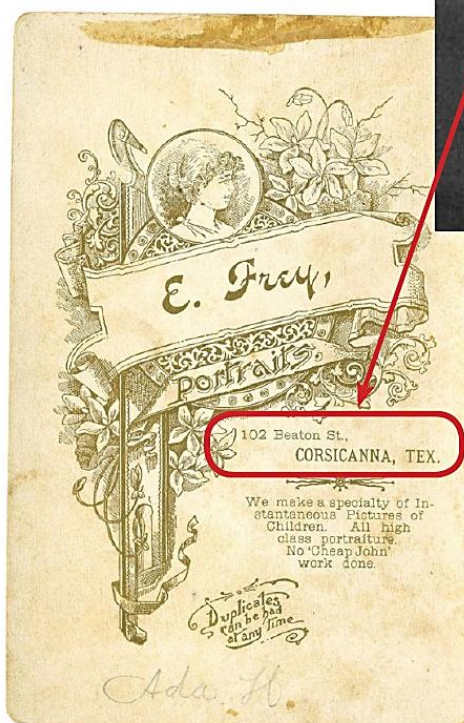
<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph235708/m1/3/>.

It seems there was a shoe/boot store named Bates & White in Corsicana, Texas. Doing research on her own family, she knew that Corsicana is about an hour northeast of Waco. Her family had a farm in Dawson which is “smack dab” in the middle of the two towns. Corsicana would have been the closest town (outside of Austin or Dallas) to Waco in the early 1900s.

Next, she performed a Google search on Frey Studio in Corsicana and found an old listing for a cabinet card someone was selling. The cabinet card was from E.Frey Portraits at 102 Beaton St, Corsicana, Texas.

<http://www.mhodistributors.com/frey-corsicana.jpg>

<http://www.mhodistributors.com/frey-corsicana-b.jpg>



Above Photo: Address number 102 from original Frey photo edited in Photoshop

Right Photo: Shows the same address on the old cabinet card from E.Frey Portraits on the front and back.

Photo location address is:  
102 Beaton St., Corsicana, Texas

She looked at the photo again, this time for an address of the building, and there it was...102! Here is a Google maps listing of the building today!



**102 Beaton St., Corsicana, Texas address today on Google maps**  
<https://www.google.com/maps/place/102+N+Beaton+St,+Corsicana,+TX+75110/>

You can definitely see where a 2<sup>nd</sup> story veranda/porch used to be. To the left of the main door (the old shoe store) is a white wall...just big enough for an old stairway entry to the 2<sup>nd</sup> story photo studio. Special thanks to Angela Doetsch for helping solve the mystery - finding the location of this old photo.

# Three Thomson Brothers of Judges Hill

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By AGS Member Phoebe Allen

*In memory of John Davol (1917–2016)*

The Judges Hill neighborhood lies just outside the northwest corner of the original square mile surveyed by Edwin Waller in 1839, between Shoal Creek and West Avenue; the westernmost boundaries of early Austin. An easy walk to the Capitol and courthouse, many judges built homes there beginning in the 1850s. Austin was a very small town at the turn of the century and the families who lived in this neighborhood were intimately linked to one another and to the power structure of the city, state, and nation. In researching the histories of the existing houses, I encountered evidence of homes no longer standing, and of three brothers who lived in Judges Hill homes at the beginning of the Twentieth Century.

## **Two Surveyors**

Alexander Thomson (1785–1863) began his life in Texas as the partner of empresario Sterling Clack Robertson in the development of Robertson's Colony (formerly Leftwich's Grant and the Nashville Colony), which abuts the north border of Travis County and includes thirty (yes, thirty!) present-day counties northwest of Stephen F. Austin's Colony, between the Colorado and Brazos rivers. Thomson had lived previously in Giles County, Tennessee, where he rented land from S.C. Robertson. Thomson invested \$20,000 of his own money into the endeavor. Robertson and Thomson were credited with bringing 600 families from Tennessee in the 1830s, second only to Stephen F. Austin.

Alexander Thomson's family was the first to settle in present-day Milam County in 1830. Twelve of his thirteen children were born in Tennessee. The penultimate child, Susanna, was born 26 June 1829 in Tennessee. The thirteenth child was born in Texas in January of 1832. His eldest son, William Dowsing Thomson<sup>1</sup> (1806–1866), lived at Nashville, Texas, from its inception and was the first County Clerk of Milam County in 1837. William moved to Austin in 1855. Another son, Jasper Newton McDonald Thomson (1819–1843), was in the Mier Expedition. The purpose of the Mier Expedition was to shake Mexico's hold on the Texas Territory. Jasper was one of the 17 who drew a black bean and was shot by order of General Santa Anna.<sup>2</sup>

Alexander Thomson also lived for a time in Austin's Colony, while representing the District of Hidalgo (now Washington County) at the Texas Convention of 1832. By 1835, when he was Consultation Delegate from Viesca,<sup>3</sup> he was serving as official surveyor for Robertson's Colony, and became empresario Robertson's executor in 1842. Thomson was a master of seven different trades, but it was his work as a surveyor that was the most important in the early settlement of central Texas.

Alexander Thomson was married twice and was the father of 13 children. His son Thomas Coke Thomson (1822–1901), a twin born in Tennessee, came to Nashville, Texas, with his father at the age of nine. In 1845, he married Mary Jane Chriesman (1830–1877), daughter of Horatio Chriesman (1797–1878) — one of the Austin Colony's Old Three Hundred pioneer settlers. Horatio was an important early Texas statesman and the surveyor for Stephen F. Austin from 1823 to 1836. Horatio Chriesman had been a friend of Moses Austin and immigrated to Texas in 1822 before becoming the chief surveyor for Stephen F. Austin. Horatio was elected Alcalde (mayor) of Austin's Colony in San Felipe in 1832 and was closely associated with William Barret Travis (1809–1836) while there. He

was twice married and had 11 children. He offered 700 acres of land near Washington-on-the-Brazos for the seat of government. He retired to Burleson County where he died in the Chriesman settlement, or better known as the Yellow Prairie, where he is buried beside Mary Jane and Thomas Coke Thomson.

So, lest the reader missed this key point, I repeat: The daughter of the surveyor for Austin's Colony married the son of the surveyor for Robertson's Colony...small world!



**The Thomson Brothers: Rector, Horace & Thad**

*From the photo collection of John Davol*

Three of Mary Jane Chriesman's and Thomas Coke Thomson's long-lived sons, Horace, Rector, and Thad, started out with sheep and became wealthy cattle ranchers predominately around Ballinger in Runnels County (near San Angelo) at a ranch the brothers established in 1879. They were the first in Runnels County to breed Hereford cattle and the first to farm cotton. The three Thomson brothers became residents of the Judges Hill neighborhood in Austin around the turn of the century. Cotton was to become a very important factor in the lives of several prominent Judges Hill residents at the same time. Among them, Daniel Caswell and his sons William and Haskell, as well as brothers Malcolm and David Cleveland Reed...but that is another story.

Before we move on to each of the three Thomson brothers and the houses they lived in, we must backtrack to one of the neighborhood's earliest judges.

### **Judge Walker, his partner's widow, and the Walker-Thomson House: 1508 Rio Grande**

In 1865, Alexander Stuart Walker, Sr. (1826–1896), born in Virginia, was a District Judge (1862–1865) when he moved to Austin and became the first editor of the *Democratic Statesman*. He formed a law partnership with Marmion Henry Bowers (1829–1872) that year. Walker and his first wife, Anna Jane Wilbarger, daughter of Mathias Wilbarger<sup>4</sup> (a surveyor who came to Texas in 1829 with Stephen F. Austin's second colony), had one son, A.S., Jr. Governor Roberts appointed Walker, Sr. as a judge of the Court of Commission of Appeals in 1879. He resigned soon thereafter to accept the position of Judge of the 16<sup>th</sup> Judicial District (1880–1887).<sup>5</sup> Walker became an associate justice of the Texas Supreme Court (1888–1889). He donated land upon which Southwestern University in Georgetown was founded. He had a grand career with four terms in the Texas Senate (1876–1884), four years in the state House of Representatives (1891–1892 and 1903–1905), and three years as the United States Minister to Turkey (1893–1896). Walker's family lived on the southwest corner of 15<sup>th</sup> and Rio Grande Streets in Judges Hill; later the site of the Byrne-Reed House which has been renovated by and for Texas Humanities.

Marmion Bowers was an early Austin lawyer who came to Austin from Indiana in 1853 with his wife, Mary Batterton Bowers (1832–1919). The Bowers family lived one block from Judge Walker on the southeast corner of 16<sup>th</sup> and West Avenue, which was the northwest corner of the block (Outlot 22). The Bowers had three daughters; Mary Belle, Margaret, and Rizpah. They also had one son named Hayes.

After the death of Judge Alexander's first wife, and the death of his partner in 1872, Walker married his partner's widow, Mary Bowers, and moved into the Bowers' home at 707 W. 16<sup>th</sup>. According to



**The Walker-Rector Thomson House, 1508 Rio Grande**

*From the photo collection of John Davol*

the first Austin city lot register, Walker owned the entire block (Outlot 22) between 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>, and between West Avenue and Rio Grande Streets, by 1879. It was valued at \$10,000. In 1881–1882, the Walkers built a larger home on the block, at 1508 Rio Grande, and lived there until his death in 1896. Walker's widow continued to reside in the home with her daughter and son-in-law, Mary Belle and Rector Thomson, until 1906; and that brings us back to the Thomson brothers.

### **The Middle Thomson Brother: Rector**

Rector McDonald Thomson, "Sr." (1849–1944) was widely known in real estate with his business partner John K. Donnan. Rector married the daughter of Mary Batterton and Marmion Bowers, Mary Belle Bowers (1861–1930), at her mother's new home in 1881. The couple lived in the old Bowers home next door where she had grown up.

After Belle's stepfather, Judge Walker, died in 1896, the young couple moved into the 1882 Walker-Thomson House at 1508 Rio Grande with Belle's mother. The Bowers-Walker-Thomson farm

occupied the entire block until Thomson sold a lot on the southwest corner of the block in about 1922. Before that time, each block, or outlot, had been owned by one family as a farm with gardens, orchards, barns and outbuildings, and carriage houses, with lots for the horses, chickens, and a few dairy cows.

Rector Sr. and his wife, Belle, raised one son and two daughters: Henry, Mary and Hayes, in the Walker-Thomson home, in addition to his nephew, Rector Jr., Horace's son.

Henry Bowers Thomson (1882–1974) known as “Hal,” built several beautiful houses in Austin and became one of the leading society architects in Dallas during the first half of the Twentieth Century. In 1929, he designed Malcolm Reed's estate on Harris Boulevard, a “sister ship” to the Edgar Perry mansion at 41<sup>st</sup> and Red River.

John Davol (1917–2016), to whom this narrative is dedicated, was Belle and Rector's grandson, the second son of Hayes Thomson Davol. Born in Brooklyn, New York, John was a history major at Yale and later an accountant with Calcasieu Lumber Company, rising to the ranks of Vice President and CFO during his 33-year tenure. When he was a child, John's family came by train from Connecticut for summer visits with his grandparents. In an interview five days before his death in April of 2016, John closed his eyes and recalled entering and moving through the house:

“...we[’d] go in on the side street, on 16<sup>th</sup> Street and walk into a hall. The kitchen would be on the right, and the left would be the downstairs toilet right near there, too, and the silver closet in the kitchen. Then from there, go across the hall, was stairs...a pair of stairs in that hall to the dining room; we’re still on the first floor, where the dining room, they could serve from the kitchen to the dining room. Across the hall from the dining room was the main stairs going up to the second floor, and if you kept on going, you’d go into the downstairs living room, which is in two parts (it’s kind of separate) they had big part[ies]. Lights all around the top, and all the lamps had gas jets. Although they used electricity, they were converted. The electricity was probably not too...couldn’t be too sure it was going to be on (laughs). And then from the dining room, which is across the hall, there’s a kind of an afternoon coffee room for the women. The men went to the smoking room. And then on the outside was that porch that went all the way ‘round...And that same porch upstairs, except they were screened. The porch was a wonderful place in the summertime.”



**A four-generation photograph pictures Mary Batterton Bowers Walker, her daughter Belle Bowers Thomson, her granddaughter Hayes Thomson Davol, and Hayes' son Rector Davol**

*From the photo collection of John Davol*

The house was demolished in 1948. The former horse lot on the south part of the block is today a church parking lot, but many beautiful heritage trees, live oaks, that once surrounded the Bowers and Thomson houses, still stand. The carriage house and barn were moved to the Barton Hills neighborhood and converted to a home. It was demolished in 2015.



**Belle and two of her grandsons, John and Rector Davol, are pictured at the front steps of their Rio Grande house**

*From the photo collection of John Davol*

### **The Eldest Thomson Brother: Horace and the Horace Thomson House: 900 West 17<sup>th</sup>**

Horatio "Horace" Alexander Thomson (1846–1940), was born in Burleson County and remained on the brothers' cattle ranch in Ballinger for many years after the Civil War in which he was wounded. In 1906, fresh out of his architectural studies, Hal Bowers Thomson designed a Georgian Colonial Revival house for his Uncle Horace on the northwest corner of 17<sup>th</sup> and Pearl. Likely the first house designed by Hal, who went on to make a name for himself in Dallas, the house was originally red brick but is now painted white. Swiss artist Peter Mansbendel carved the mantels in the living room and dining room. It is the only house still standing in Judges Hill to remind us of Horace's generation of the Thomson family.

Horace's son, Rector McDonald "Jr." was born on the Thomson brothers' Runnels County ranch in 1877, and was named for his uncle. His mother died in childbirth in 1883. As there were no schools near the ranch, Rector was sent to Austin to live with his uncle, Rector "Sr.," in Judges Hill. Rector Jr. married Margaret "Peggy" Drake in 1932. She was the daughter of Calcasieu Lumber Company co-founder and later mayor, William Sherman Drake, and the sister of well-known historian Katherine Drake Hart.



**Horace Thomson House, 900 West 17th Avenue**

*From the photo collection of John Davol*

Horace Jr. married Laura Grice Maverick, bought property in Comfort, Texas, and built a house there in about 1954. Horace's youngest daughter, Mary Lee, married Dudley K. Woodward<sup>6</sup> of Dallas. The Woodward family inherited and sold the Horace Thomson house and property in 1940 to Judge James P. Alexander, Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court (1940–1947) and his wife, Elizabeth Akin.

Elizabeth Woodward Jones (1913–) recounted her early life at her Thomson grandparents' house when she was young.

"I...remember a great deal about living with my grandparents until I was six years old...There were 19 steps in front of the house. It was on a steep hill...It had a sitting room, parlor and dining room with a fireplace in each room. They had a "gong" that the man servant would ring to call us to come to dinner...The house was heated by a coal furnace with a big stove in the basement. Men would come to the house in the fall to fill it up...The ice man came to our house in a horse-drawn wagon. He went around to the back with a 25–50 pound chunk of ice over his shoulder to the west side and up some steps to a platform where there was a door. He opened that door so he could put huge chunks of ice in the icebox without walking through the house. We would chip

off the ice all day long. Our vegetable man would come by with his horse and wagon and ring a bell, and our cook would go out and select the fruits and vegetables... [My grandparents] had a horse and carriage...I also remember they had a cow and we had fresh milk. [The house man] would milk the cow, and we had buttermilk, cheese and ice cream... [The house men] did everything for us. They worked in the house, around the yard and put on their white coats in the evening and rang the gong for supper... We lived with my grandparents because my grandfather was away at the ranch most of the time, and he wanted us to be with my grandmother as she was not well.”<sup>7</sup>

### **The Youngest Thomson Brother: Thad and the Townsend House: 1802 West Avenue**

The youngest of the three Thomson brothers, Thaddeus Austin Thomson (1853–1927), was born in Burleson County and educated at Salado College and Austin’s Texas Military Institute. He was admitted to the bar in 1881. Thad’s wife Annie Eloise Anderson (1863–1931), was one of three sisters married to prominent Austin families; Attilia Aldridge Anderson<sup>8</sup> married Lewis Hancock, and Mary Anderson married Walter Bremond.

From 1903 to 1924, Thad’s family resided in the 1868 Nathaniel and Angeline Townsend home on Outlot 18 at 1802 West Avenue (demolished in 1962). The Townsend home had hosted William Jennings Bryan and his family for a year at the turn of the century.



**The Townsend House, 1802 West Avenue, home of Thad Thomson**

*From the photo collection of John Davol*

Of note, Thad purchased the Townsend property on Congress Avenue in 1911, where Townsend had built a general merchandise store in 1851. The 1875 Townsend-Thomson Building, a two-story Victorian-Italianate stone structure, is today a National Register property and City of Austin Historic Landmark. It served for many years as the location for Congress Avenue Booksellers and is today The Townsend, a cocktail bar and performance space, but harkens back to the days when the Thomsons, Bowers, and Townsends were close neighbors and friends.

In 1912, Thad was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and was appointed by Woodrow Wilson as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Columbia (1913–1916). He was signer of the Thomson-Urrutia Treaty in 1914, and a life member of the Navy League. It is probably not insignificant that the Townsend House was next door to the magnificent 1892 shingle style home (demolished in 1967), of prominent Democrat and Woodrow Wilson advisor Edward Mandell House. But that, too, is another story.



**Edward Mandell Thomson:**  
**“For my good friends Rector and Mrs. Thomson -**  
**January 8th, 1916.”**

*From the photo collection of John Davol*

**SOURCES:** Interviews with John Davol, Davol’s personal archives, biographical and house building files at the Austin History Center, Elizabeth Woodward Jones’ *Memoir of 2011*, *Handbook of Texas*, *Deed Records for Travis County*, *Lot Registers*, *City Directories*, *Texas Historical Commission*, *Peter Maxson*, *Dorothy Knox Houghton*, *Austin American Statesman* clippings and obituaries, *FindAGrave.com*, and *Ancestry.com*. The 2016 interview with John Davol, recorded on audio and video, will be available at the Austin History Center.

## BOWERS FAMILY TREE

- I. Marmion Henry Bowers (1829–1872) married 1861 in Indiana to Mary Batterton (1832–1919)
  - A. Henry I. Bowers (1859–1866)
  - B. Mary Belle Bowers (1861–1930) married Rector McDonald Thomson (12 January 1849–April 1944) on 24 June 1881, age 20  
Graduate Wilson College, Chambersburg, Franklin, Pennsylvania, 1879, age 18
  - C. Margaret Bowers (1864– unknown) married A.A. Tomlinson 4 August 1887  
Graduate Wilson College, Chambersburg, Franklin, Pennsylvania, age 16
  - D. Rizpah Clark Bowers (1865–1938) married William Stuart Red <sup>9</sup> (1857–1933) on 2 January 1896, age 30: two children  
State University of Texas, age 19, 1884
  - E. Hayes L. Bowers (1866–unknown) married S.I. Von Koenneritz 26 August 1896, age 27
    - 1. One daughter, Helena Bowers

## THOMSON FAMILY TREE

- I. Alexander Cromwell Thomson, Jr. (1785, South Carolina–1863, Yellow Prairie, Burleson County, Texas) married 1<sup>st</sup> Elisabeth Dowsing (unknown–1849) in Georgia in 1805, and 2<sup>nd</sup> widow Elizabeth Hill in 1850: 13 children (children of Alexander's son Thomas Coke Thomson are listed here):
  - A. Thomas Coke Thomson (1822 Tennessee–1901 Austin, Texas), married Mary Jane Chriesman (1830–1877 Burleson, Texas), in 1846, daughter of Horatio Chriesman (1797 Virginia–1878 Burleson, Texas), and Augusta Hope
    - 1. Horatio Alexander (Horace) Thomson (1846 Burleson Texas–1940 Austin, Texas), married 1885 1<sup>st</sup> Virginia Hodges\* (1850–1883)
      - a. Rector McDonald Thomson, Jr. (1877–1972) married Peggy Drake (1944–1993) Thomson Motor Company (Dodge-Chrysler at 5<sup>th</sup> and Congress)
        - i. no children
      - b. Horace Alexander Thomson, Jr. (1879–1964) married Laura Grice Maverick
      - c. Beatrice Thomson (1881–1962) married Thomas Washington Masterson
      - d. 4<sup>th</sup> Child died in birth (1883–1883) *\*(1<sup>st</sup> wife & 4<sup>th</sup> child died during childbirth in 1883)*  
(Horatio Married 2<sup>nd</sup> wife Rachel Elizabeth Pipkin (1866–1938))
        - a. Mary Lee Thomson (1886 Ballinger, Texas–1977 Dallas, Texas), married Dudley Woodward, Jr. (Inherited Thomson house)
    - 2. Rector McDonald Thomson, Sr. (12 January 1849 Burleson, Texas–April 1944 Austin, Texas), married Mary Belle Bowers
      - a. Henry “Hal” Bowers Thomson (1882–1974) married Geils Adoue <sup>10</sup> (1886–1972)
        - i. Geils Thomson Todd (1917–2006)
      - b. Mary Bell Thomson (1884–unknown New Jersey), married Herman Gebhart Weicker
        - i. one daughter

- c. Rizpah Hayes Thomson (1892– unknown) married Frank Davol
  - i. Rector Davol
  - ii. John Davol (1917–2016)
    - a. John’s children:
      - i. Steve Critchlow Davol
      - ii. Jacquelyn Cheshire
      - iii. Betty Tipton Finley
- 3. Thaddeus Austin Thomson (1853 Burleson, Texas–1927 Austin, Texas), married 1883 Annie Eloise Anderson
  - a. Eloise Thomson married Frost Woodhull
  - b. Eleanor Thomson married Palmer Hutcheson
  - c. Thaddeus Austin Thomson, Jr. (1887–1974 Venezuela) married Lillian Upperco
    - i. Thaddeus Austin Thomson III (unknown–2013) married in 1963 to a Venezuelan girl
      - a. Their son Thaddeus is the only living male Thomson

*An original portrait of Alexander Thomson is owned by this family.*

- d. Mary Jane Thomson married Charles C. Allen

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<sup>1</sup> Ancestor of Dorothy Knox Houghton and daughter Rowena Dasch, director of the Neill-Cochran House Museum.

<sup>2</sup> <http://theusgenweb.org/tx/burleson/Biographies/alexanderthomson.htm>

<sup>3</sup> Sarahville de Viesca or Fort Milam was located at the falls on the Brazos River in present-day Falls County. The settlement, established in 1834, was the land office for Robertson’s Colony. Alexander Thomson introduced a resolution in 1835 to change the name to Milam after Ben Milam’s death, but it was abandoned during the Runaway Scrape, and permanently afterwards because of Native American raids.

<sup>4</sup> Wilbarger County was named for Mathias and his better-known brother, Josiah, who was scalped by Comanches in 1833 and lived for another eleven years.

<sup>5</sup> Lynch, James D., *Bench and Bar of Texas*, Published by the author, 1885.

<sup>6</sup> Dudley Woodward was the Chairman of the U.T. Board of Regents and a person of some importance in both Austin & Dallas.

<sup>7</sup> Harbour, J. Chandler, “*Elizabeth Woodward Jones, A Memoir*” (family book)

<sup>8</sup> Aldridge Place was named for Mrs. Hancock.

<sup>9</sup> Rizpah helped to complete *A History of the Presbyterian Church in Texas* (1936) after her husband’s death. Red was a Presbyterian minister and historian, born in Washington County, Texas.

<sup>10</sup> Sister to Jean Baptiste Adoue Jr., (1884-1956) Dallas banker, mayor and tennis champion.

## A Search for the Parents of Four Orphaned Young Adult Children

By Janet Miller

Research by Janet Miller & Claudia Doerfler

We had four orphaned young adult siblings living in Petit Jean Township, Conway County, Arkansas, in 1840: William Green (1818–1881), Elizabeth Betsy Jane Green Williams (1820–1908), our ancestor James Green (1823–ca. 1900), and Mary Ann Green King Pinson (1825-1897).<sup>1</sup> William is said to have been born in Mississippi, the other three in Arkansas.

NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES	FREE WHITE PERSONS, INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES																											
	MALES														FEMALES													
	Under 5	5 under 10	10 under 15	15 under 20	20 under 30	30 under 40	40 under 50	50 under 60	60 under 70	70 under 80	80 under 90	90 under 100	100 and upwards	Under 5	5 under 10	10 under 15	15 under 20	20 under 30	30 under 40	40 under 50	50 under 60	60 under 70	70 under 80	80 under 90	90 under 100	100 and upwards		

Ovan Metre																										
Laravis Houston				2																						
Wm Green																										
Ovan Humphrey	2																									

James Green  
b. 1823, about age 17 in 1840  
(between ages 15 and 20)

William Green  
b. 1818, about age 22 in 1840  
(between ages 20 and 30)

Mary Ann Green  
b. 1825, about age 15 in 1840  
(between ages 10 and 15)

Elizabeth Betsy Jane Green  
b. 1820, about age 20 in 1840  
(between ages 15 and 20)

1840 U. S. Census Petit Jean Township, Conway County, Arkansas

Conway County was formed in 1825 from Pulaski County (Little Rock is the county seat of Pulaski County). The 1840 census for Conway County was taken effective 1 June 1840. Six months later, Conway County was carved up and Perry County was formed. Perry County contained at least a portion of the Petit Jean Township where we believe that our ancestors were then living in 1840.

Perry and Conway Counties were the first places in Arkansas that we looked for original records to confirm the identity of the parents of our four orphans. Unfortunately, the courthouse in Perry County was destroyed by fire in 1881 and although most records in Conway and Pulaski Counties survive today, traces of our ancestors are absent from the books.

Without Arkansas courthouse records, we looked to the records of the next generation, the children of our orphans, to see what they could tell us. When William's son, William Polk (W.P.) Green (1846-1931) died in Hays County, Texas in 1931,<sup>2</sup> he left a "nice" death certificate indicating that his father, the elder William Green, had been born in Louisburg, Arkansas.

As we all know, death certificates are often inaccurate. First of all, a death certificate is signed by an informant who is supposed to be someone knowledgeable of the facts, but that's often not the case. Second, such informant is signing the certificate during a stressful time when mistakes are easily made.

In the case of William Polk Green, the certificate had been signed by Walker Dismuke, William Polk's son-in-law and the elder William's grandson-in-law. Walker certainly didn't have the information firsthand about the birth of his wife's grandfather, the elder William. Additionally, with respect to the elder William, all of the U.S. census records have consistently shown him to have been born in Mississippi. So Walker could have made a mistake as to the birthplace of his grandfather-in-law, William Sr., but it's highly unlikely that he would have pulled "Louisburg" out of thin air. What if the elder William had been living in Louisburg when the younger William Polk Green was born? It is possible that Walker Dismuke confused the birthplace of the father with that of the son.

NOTE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Where birthplace is given as cause of death, its birth certificate. Every item of information should be carefully checked. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Short statement of OCCUPATION is very important.

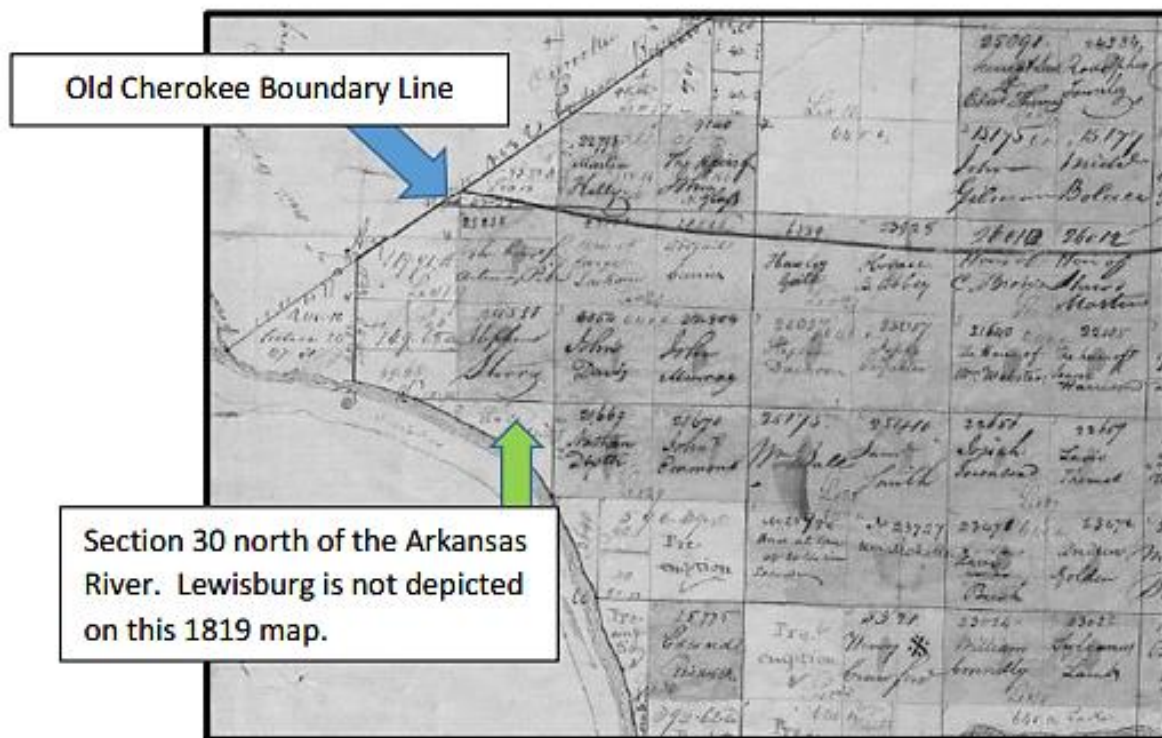
1 PLACE OF DEATH		TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS		38905	
State of Texas		COUNTY OF		CITY OR PRECINCT		No. Street	
Haynes		Haynes		Haynes		Haynes	
31 Wmberley		31 Wmberley		31 Wmberley		31 Wmberley	
2 FULL NAME OF DECEASED		W. P. Green		No. Street		No. Street	
Length of residence in city where death occurred		yrs. mos. 14 days		How long in U. S. If foreign born?		yrs. mos. days	
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS				MEDICAL PARTICULARS			
3 SEX	4 COLOR OR RACE	5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (Write the word)		16 DATE OF DEATH	1931		
male	white	widower		Aug 15	1931		
6a If married, widowed, or divorced		HUSBAND OF		17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from			
Hermette Green		Hermette Green		Aug 7 1931 to 1931			
8 DATE OF BIRTH		May 12 1846		that I last saw him alive on 6-5 1931			
7 AGE	Yrs.	Months	Days	and that death occurred on the date stated above at 10 P. M.			
85	3	3	3	The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows:			
9 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED				Life-long			
(a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work				(duration) 2 yrs. mos. da.			
farmer				CONTRIBUTORY (Secondary)			
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)				(duration) 65 yrs. 3 mos. 3 da.			
10 BIRTHPLACE (State or country)				18 Where was disease contracted			
Arkansas				If not at place of death? San Marcos Tex			
11 NAME OF FATHER				Did an operation precede death? No Date of			
William Green				Was there an autopsy? No			
12 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country)				What test confirmed diagnosis? Symptom only			
Louisburg Ark				(Signed) R. F. Currie M. D.			
13 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER				5-14 1931 (Address Wmberley Tex)			
Hanna King				19 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL			
14 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country)				Wmberley			
Ark.				DATE OF BURIAL			
15 Signature of Informant				Aug 16 1931			
Walker Dismuke				20 UNDERTAKER			
Address Rock Spring				g. m. Gurnett			
16 FILED				ADDRESS			
Aug 16 1931 M. M. Morris				Dripping Springs			

William Polk (W.P.) Green Death Certificate (1931)

Since it was a possibility that the elder William was living in "Louisburg, Arkansas," when William Polk was born on 12 May 1846, we performed a Google search for "Louisburg, Arkansas." There is no such place. However, another source tells us about "Louisburgh" in the 1800s. According to *The Raven* by Marquis James, Sam Houston was in "Louisburgh" in 1829.<sup>3</sup> Houston had resigned the office of governor of Tennessee and had set out for Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). "Twenty miles [west] from Little Rock [on the Arkansas River] was a collection of log houses called Louisburgh where the traveler [Houston] put up at the residence of John Linton."<sup>4</sup> The area at that time was still part of the "Arkansaw Territory." Arkansas didn't become a state until 1836.

“Louisburg” and “Louisburgh” do not appear on Google maps, but a place called “Lewisburg” does. It is a ghost town located within the city limits of Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas.

Lewisburg is located in Township 6 North, Range 16 West in Conway County. Here is a screen shot of an 1819 map from the Bureau of Land Management – General Land Office (BLM–GLO) which depicts the township, but Lewisburg was not drawn in.<sup>5</sup> That Lewisburg is not depicted on the 1819 map, but was mentioned in association with Sam Houston in 1829, suggests that Lewisburg was founded between 1819 and 1829.



BLM-GLO Map of Township 6 North, Range 16 West, Conway County, Arkansas. Ca. 1819

Our next question: Were there any Greens living in Lewisburg between 1829, the date of Sam Houston’s visit, and 1846 when William Polk Green was born?

On 3 March 1843, a William J. Green was granted a tract of land "north of the old Cherokee Indian boundary" in Section 18, Township 6 North, Range 16 West, Conway County, Arkansas,<sup>6</sup> which section is located about two miles north of Lewisburg.

102

**CERTIFICATE**  
No. 3986

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**

**To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:**

**WHEREAS** *William J Green, of Conway County, Arkansas.*

has deposited in the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** of the United States, a Certificate of the **REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE** at *Little Rock* whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said *William J Green* according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the East half of the North East quarter North of the old Cherokee Indian boundary of fraction <sup>Section</sup> eighteen, in Township six North, of Range sixteen West, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Little Rock, Arkansas, containing eighty Acres.

and to *his* heirs, the said tract above described: **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said *William J Green* and to *his* heirs and assigns forever.

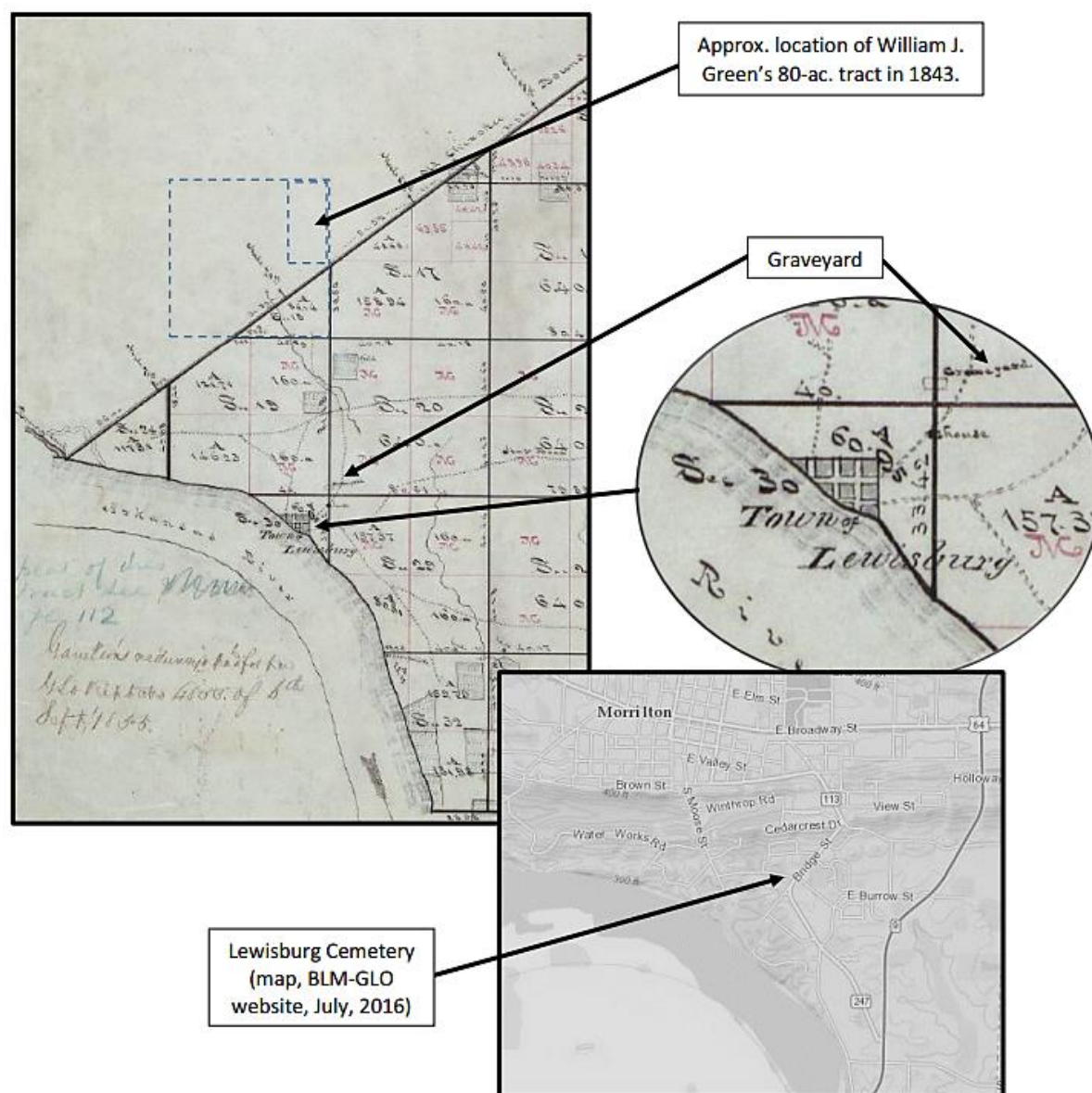
**In Testimony Whereof, &** *John Tyler*  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made **PATENT**, and the **SEAL** of the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** to be hereunto affixed.

**WITNESSE** under my hand, at the **CITY OF WASHINGTON**, the *third* day of *March* in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *forty three* and of the **INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES** the *Sixty seventh*

**BY THE PRESIDENT:** *John Tyler*  
By *W Williamson* Recorder of the General Land Office. *W Tyler Sec'y.*

**L.S.**

This slightly later 1855 map from BLM–GLO<sup>7</sup> depicts Lewisburg in Section 30. On the map, just north of the Northeast (NE) corner of Section 30, the 1855 mapmaker drew in a graveyard for us. This location is the exact present day location of the Lewisburg Cemetery situated within the city limits of Morrilton.



We then asked; Are there other clues associated with Lewisburg and the Lewisburg Cemetery that would reveal the identity of the parents of our four orphaned young adults?

Buried in the Lewisburg Cemetery is a James S. Green (born 1844 Tennessee, died 1878 Arkansas),<sup>8</sup> the son of William E. Green (born 1823 North Carolina, died 1905 Arkansas). The father William E. was once described as a “capitalist” (1900 Conway County Census). Their family appears to have arrived in Arkansas between 1855 and 1860 (1860 Conway County Census).

The problem is that three of our four orphans had moved to Texas at least five years earlier (1850 U.S. Censuses for Gonzales, Caldwell and Milam Counties, Texas); only Mary Ann (then wife of David Pinson) remained in Arkansas (1850 U.S. Census for Perry County, Arkansas).



"These Stones Memorialize Old Lewisburg, First Trading Post of Conway County. Established 1825 by Stephen D. Lewis. Made County Seat 1831 to 1850, Again 1873 to 1884, Incorporated 1884, This Marker erected by Lewisburg H. D. Club 1937."

*Photos courtesy of Janet B. Miller, August 2016*

What have we learned in our search for the parents of our four orphaned siblings? We do not yet know whether James S. Green buried at Lewisburg and his father William E. Green are related to our Greens. We do not yet know whether William J. Green who purchased land in 1843 north of Lewisburg is related either. We do know that our four orphans lived in Conway County, Arkansas, and when Perry County was carved out of Conway County in 1840, they probably lived in Perry County. One interpretation of the 1931 death certificate of William Polk Green suggests that our orphans may have lived near Lewisburg, now Morrilton, in Conway County in 1846. Despite the courthouse fire in Perry County and the absence of records in Conway and Pulaski Counties, all may not be lost. The United States (U.S.) General Land Office records and various censuses and cemetery records rekindle our hope to find the parents of our orphaned ancestors.

<sup>1</sup> Year: 1840; Census Place: Petit Jean, Conway, Arkansas; Roll: 17; Page: 56; Image: 121; Family History Library Film: 0002474. Ancestry.com.

<sup>2</sup> Ancestry.com. Texas, Death Certificates, 1903-1982 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013. W. P. Green. Wimberley, Hays County, Texas. 1931.

<sup>3</sup> James, Marquis. *The Raven: A Biography of Sam Houston*. 1929. Bobbs Merrill. 2008. University of Texas Press. Page 90.

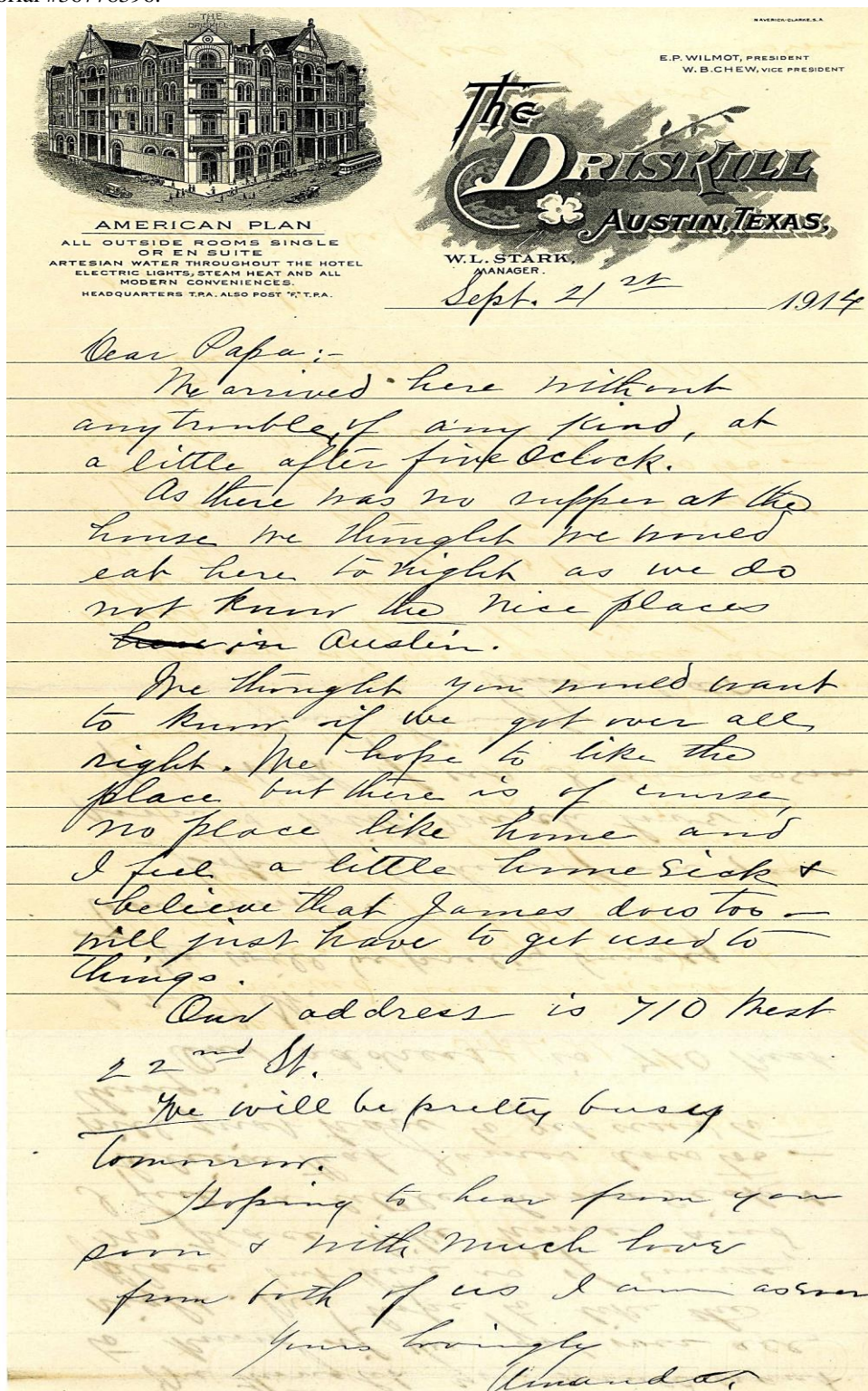
<sup>4</sup> Ibid

<sup>5</sup> U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records. Map found at [http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm\\_id=2387&sid=4hxfw0z3.aio&surveyDetailsTabIndex=1](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm_id=2387&sid=4hxfw0z3.aio&surveyDetailsTabIndex=1).

<sup>6</sup> U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records. Document #3986. Accession #AR0080\_\_162. United States of America to William J. Green. 1843.

<sup>7</sup> U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records. 1855 map found at [http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm\\_id=2389&sid=tzckcyqx.mos&surveyDetailsTabInd ex=1](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm_id=2389&sid=tzckcyqx.mos&surveyDetailsTabInd ex=1). For 2016 map on BLM-GLO website, search Township 6 North, Range 16 West, Section 30 in Arkansas. Click on Patent Details tab; under Land Descriptions, click on "Map" box.

<sup>8</sup> For James S. Green, Find A Grave Memorial #35125389. For William E. Green, Find A Grave Memorial #36778396.



"Dear Papa" hand penned letter on The Driskill hotel letterhead, 21 September 1914 Austin, Texas  
From the private collection of AGS Member Angela Doetsch

## Section III: Graduation

By AGS Member Glenda Lassiter

*In Section I of this memoir (printed in the December 2015 edition of the AGS Quarterly), the narrator recounted Griff's audio taped recollections of his early childhood in the newly founded Texas town of Jermyn (founded in 1902), the death of his father when Griff was only six in 1914, and the family's subsequent struggle for survival.*

*Section II was printed in the June 2016 edition of the AGS Quarterly. These recollections are based on the narrator's recounted audio taped recollections made by her father beginning with his memories of his childhood in Jermyn, Texas. This section continues relating his story after he graduated from high school in 1924.*

When Griff graduated from high school at 15, he thought his future lay in returning to full-time work on the farm. He also thought that his mother Trotty could not surprise him more than when she had gone to work after his father died. However, she astounded him even more when, after he graduated from high school, she made him an offer that would change the rest of his life.

Griff's Grandma Allen wanted the relatives and friends who lived in Jermyn, or on nearby farms, to be invited to the small Griffitts' farm for a picnic to celebrate his graduation from high school. Family and friends bringing covered dishes wrapped in dish towels met for the picnic in the shade of the Griffitts' farm shelterbelt after church on 1 June 1924. Shelterbelts are rows of trees planted on farms to prevent soil erosion and damage to crops from the harsh winds. Texas weather was a ferocious adversary for farmers in north Texas all year 'round, from ice storms in winter, to treacherous (sometimes tornado-force), winds in spring. Griff's father had started planting this shelterbelt of juniper, red cedar, Texas ash and live oak trees when he started the farm in 1912, decades before President Roosevelt would initiate the Great Plains Shelterbelt in 1934 in response to the drought and soil erosion of the Dust Bowl.

The covered dishes were spread on a large sheet of brown paper from the dry goods store and were filled with crispy fried chicken, homemade rolls, cornbread muffins, cream gravy, candied yams, a variety of home canned vegetables, preserves, watermelon, pecan pies, and peach cobbler all to be served on tin plates. Grandma Allen had made a freezer full of ice cream. Men took turns cranking the freezer and youngsters scuffled for the chance to lick the dasher. There were games of washers and horseshoes. Although a hot wind blew across the plowed field, the picnickers were protected in the shade of the shelterbelt and the breeze felt almost pleasant in spite of the 90-plus degree weather of a Texas summer.

Griff knew everyone there. Over the years, he had worked for most of them doing odd jobs to supplement his family's income. This past year had been a fairly good year for the Griffitts' farm, showing a little more profit even though it was still just being worked by Griff, his younger brother Cledys (now thirteen), Johnny Tate who lived with the Griffitts to attend school, and some hired hands – drifters who still roamed the farmlands of Texas following World War I.

Overall, the 1920s had not been a prosperous time for American farmers when compared to the war years. During World War I, American farm products were profitable because farms in Europe could not compete. All over Europe, farmlands were being destroyed by war. During this time, farmers in America invested in newly available farm machinery and were farming more acreage than before at less cost. Falling prices on farm machinery had contributed to its use in the United States. A tractor that cost \$725 in 1920 could be purchased for \$395 in 1922. After the war ended in 1918, and

Europeans started farming again, America was actually experiencing food surpluses. Almost 25 percent of American farmers had their farms foreclosed on in the course of the 1920s.

During the picnic, Trotty asked Griff to come with her to talk to Mr. Jones who owned the dry goods store where she worked. Mr. Jones was a bit of a dandy. He was now in shirt sleeves, having removed his blazer in the heat. His shirt was smartly accented by a stiffly starched collar and cuffs, a brightly colored tie, printed suspenders, and embroidered sleeve garters. Sleeve garters were in style because all readymade men's shirts were made with long sleeves, and the garters allowed the length to be adjusted. He still wore his narrow-brimmed straw boater hat that he'd worn to church. As owner of the dry goods store, Mr. Jones enjoyed buying the newest fashions from the traveling salesmen who came to his store. He also took advantage of the mail order catalog sales that had become more and more available. His appearance distinguished him from the farmers in their freshly pressed overalls or Sunday dress slacks, many shiny from wear, and clean, well-ironed dress shirts and neckties. Even in a small town, people always turned out in their best "bib and tucker" for weekly church services. The church was the center of social life in small farming communities in Texas.

Being formally asked by his mother to meet with Mr. Jones was unexpected and even surprising to Griff. He was wondering if his mother might have arranged with Mr. Jones for him to work at the dry goods store. He knew she worried about his future with the decreasing income from farming.

"Gordon," Trotty said as she looked into Griff's eyes, a younger version of her own light blue eyes, "Mr. Jones has been talking to me about something. He's sending his sons to college in Denton this year. He's bought a house, and his wife is going to live there and take care of their boys. There are several bedrooms, and he said you could live there too if you would help take care of the place. What would you think about going to college in Denton?"

Griff's eyes widened with amazement. He was speechless! College? That was the last thing he had expected to hear.

Mr. Jones chuckled, obviously enjoying his role of benefactor to this young man who had really never done much of anything in his life but work. "You'd just need to help keep the yard and do some chores and repairs. Your mother and I have worked out how she can afford to pay me a little room and board for two years, long enough for you to get a teaching certificate. Mrs. Jones will cook for you boys and see that you get to classes."

Griff knew his mother was very serious about this. She never took her eyes off of his. She continued, "You know, Gordon, since you're only 15, and can't apply to the post office like Loyd did, this might be a good chance for you. Mrs. Osburne has told me that you are quick in your studies and that she even has you help teach some of the younger students. She thinks you might make a fine school teacher."

Gradually, a new light began to shine on Griff's future. He really had believed that his destiny was to continue to take care of the farm and the family. His sense of himself was tied to these responsibilities, and he felt he was fulfilling his father's wishes with his dedication. He thought back on all the difficult years of struggle since his childhood and wondered what his dad would have to say about his leaving. He remembered being told that his dad had wanted his kids to have an education so much that he had built their house just a block from the school. He thought about why his mother was so determined that he take advantage of this opportunity and why she was willing to make the sacrifices to send him to college. He knew the answer was that farming did not hold the promise that it had a decade before. He knew she wanted a larger life for him than farming offered and that his father would have wanted that too.

Griff's best friend in the world was Dutch Lorenz. This had been true ever since the Lorenz family had moved into Jack County four years ago. Dutch had three brothers and a sister, and since there was

plenty of help on their farm, Dutch walked the five miles to and from school every day. While Johnny Tate, who lived with the Griffitts' in order to attend school, was a good helper on the farm, Dutch was a friend. They shared confidences, they kept each other's secrets, and they told each other everything. Dutch was Griff's first real friend.

Dutch was a bit more unconventional than Griff. In fact, Dutch even smoked cigarettes. Dutch's father smoked and wasn't concerned when his sons picked up the habit. Dutch was two years older than Griff, but they were in the same grade at school because Dutch had not skipped two grades as Griff had. When the older boy arrived at school with a package of Camels, it wasn't long before he had enticed Griff into trying one. At first, Griff tried to smoke but had coughed so furiously that he said he'd never smoke again. He didn't, until the next day. Griff could not afford to buy cigarettes, but Dutch was very generous with those he brought from home.

Cigarette smoking had become more popular in the United States after 1913, when the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company began mass marketing Camel cigarettes. Prior to that time, the popular tobacco products were cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco, snuff, and roll your own cigarettes. The habit was not looked on as a health risk. Griff was only 12 when he started smoking, but he enjoyed the habit until the age of 70 when he was diagnosed with lung cancer and quit.

In 1924, the population of Jermyn was 213, and Griff knew everyone. Naturally, he was a little uneasy about moving to Denton for two years where he would know no one except the two Jones boys, whom he didn't know very well. He asked Dutch to come with him. When Dutch's father said that he could go to college, and could even share a room with Griff in the Jones' house, he was thrilled. Griff and Dutch would be life-long friends.

Griff knew very little about Denton. It had been a rural farming community in 1890 when Joshua Chilton established the Texas Normal College and Teacher Training Institute there. Schools to train teachers were called "normal" schools because training teachers was setting the standards, or "norms," for education. This school principal from Indiana had rented space above a hardware store in downtown Denton and started the school with 70 students of various ages. Now, 34 years later, in 1924, the student population was 4,736, and the college was established at the corner of Hickory and Avenue B streets in a building financed and constructed by the city government. In 1893, when the president of the college sought the right to confer state teaching certificates, the law accidentally changed the school's name to North Texas Normal College.

Denton is located only 78 miles from Jermyn, but to Griff it seemed like another country when he arrived on campus in September of 1924. Trotty had told Griff two years was all he had in Denton because that was all they could afford. School had always been easy for him, and two years sounded like more than enough time to do the work and earn his certificate. He would bet his life on it, which he almost did.

To be continued...

Sources: ([www.sodgod.com](http://www.sodgod.com)) "History of the Tractor"  
(<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/>)  
([www.apstudynnotes.org](http://www.apstudynnotes.org)) "Farming in the '20's"

## On the Road

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### *A Spotlight on Texas Historical Markers*

**By AGS Member Angela Doetsch**

Sometimes a historical marker does not exist when you think there might be one. Markers are often placed on the sites where both groundbreaking and tragic events have taken place. Historical markers are erected in battlefields, in place of burned or destroyed buildings, and tell the stories of the people who witnessed the events, or who were unfortunate victims. Just as tales of victory are remembered, so are tales of tragedy; together they make up our past.

In August of 2016, Austinites (and the world) reached the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the University of Texas (UT) Tower shooting. Even if you are not from Austin or were born after 1966, you have more than likely heard of Charles Whitman and the day he took the UT Tower in Austin, Texas, by storm and cast a cloud upon the nation. “On August 1, 1966, Charles Whitman climbed to the top of the University of Texas Tower with three rifles, two pistols, and a sawed-off shotgun.”<sup>1</sup> Charles Whitman shot and wounded 43 innocent people, spanning a radius of five city blocks; 13 of those died. At the end of the day, the final death toll surrounding Whitman, from the top of the tower to his own home, would come to 17. This act of horror would be recorded in our history books as the first mass shooting in American history. It rang out across the nation, and newspapers and magazines from coast to coast reported on the tragedy. It is now a part of Texas history.

While a historical marker does not stand to mark the site of the shooting, a memorial stone was commemorated this year on the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the tragedy. The “Tower Garden Memorial” stone lists the names of all who fell by Whitman’s hand. It was made possible in part by Cook-Walden Funeral Homes who assisted on that fateful day. “Charles Walden, the former owner of Cook-Walden, was present during the shooting and used Cook’s hearses as ambulances.”<sup>2</sup> The memorial stone is also dedicated to Mr. Walden and his staff for his service on that day.

This quarterly issue, we will be focusing on historical markers that coincide with historical events and figures impacting Texas history during the months of July, August, and September.

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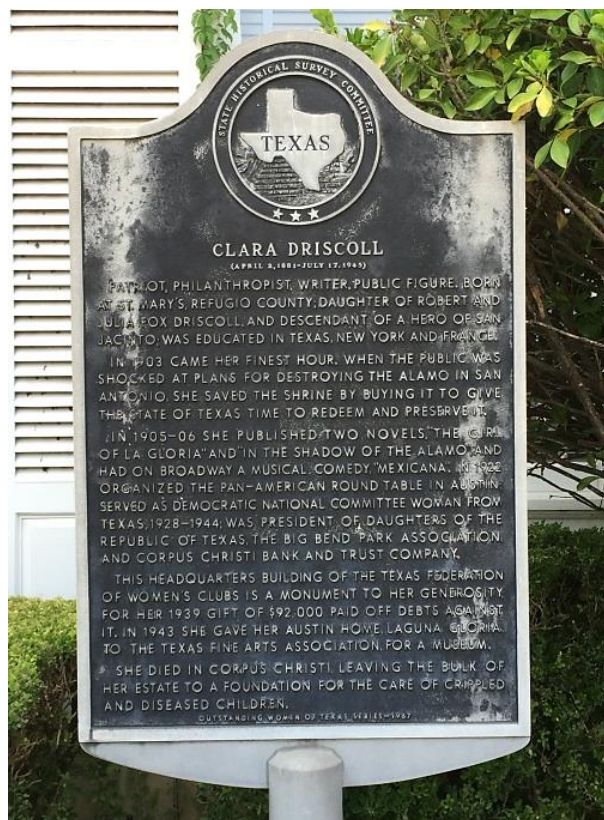
### **JULY**

#### ***Clara Driscoll (April 2, 1881 – July 17, 1945)***

This September, The Texas General Land Office (GLO) hosted the 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Save Texas History Symposium. The topic of the 2016 symposium was *The Alamo, The Keystone of Texas History: Past, Present and Future*.<sup>3</sup> The symposium not only featured the history of the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas, and its defenders during time of war, but on the early efforts to save and preserve the structure itself. One of the first to recognize the importance of preserving the Alamo was a woman named Clara Driscoll.

Clara Driscoll was born 2 April 1881, in St. Mary’s, Texas.<sup>4</sup> Both of her grandfathers fought in the Texas Revolution and her father was a wealthy rancher and land owner.<sup>5</sup> Clara, well-educated and world-traveled, understood the importance of preserving the historic sites of Texas. Upon her return to Texas from studying abroad, she learned that the entirety of the Alamo plaza had fallen to ruin, and “that the property might soon be converted into a hotel.”<sup>6</sup> This upset Clara and in 1903, she formed a partnership with the Daughters of the Republic of Texas in efforts to purchase the Alamo, in which she put up the majority of the money out of her own pocket.<sup>7</sup> Today, she is known as the “Savior of the Alamo.”<sup>8</sup>

In 1916, Clara built a home with her husband, Henry Hulme “Hal” Sevier (publisher of the Austin American – later Austin American-Statesman newspaper), in the capital of Texas at Austin. It was named Laguna Gloria after a nearby lagoon located off of the Colorado River, and was inspired by their travels to Italy.<sup>9</sup> She later donated the home to the Texas Fine Arts Association as a museum.<sup>10</sup> There is also a Texas Historical Commission Marker on the property.



Clara Driscoll historical marker

*Photo courtesy of AGS member Angela Doetsch*

Round Table in Austin; served as Democratic National Committee woman from Texas, 1928–1944; was president of Daughters of the Republic of Texas, The Big Bend Park Association, and Corpus Christi Bank and Trust Company.

“This headquarters building of the Texas Federation of Women’s Clubs is a monument to her generosity, for her 1939 gift of \$92,000 paid off debts against it. In 1943, she gave her home, Laguna Gloria, to the Texas Fine Arts Association, for a museum.

“She died in Corpus Christi, leaving the bulk of her estate to a foundation for the care of crippled and diseased children.” **Outstanding Women of Texas Series – 1967**

### Where is it?

The Texas Historical Commission Marker is located in front of the Texas Federation of Women’s Clubs headquarters, at 2312 San Gabriel Avenue in Austin, Texas. This building is also entered into the National Register of Historic Places. A historical medallion marker for the building is also on site.

*The Clara Driscoll monument marker inscription reads:*

“Patriot, philanthropist, writer, public figure. Born at St. Mary’s, Refugio County; daughter of Robert and Julia Fox Driscoll, and descendant of a hero of San Jacinto; was educated in Texas, New York and France.

“In 1903 came her finest hour. When the public was shocked at plans for destroying The Alamo in San Antonio, she saved the shrine by buying it to give the State of Texas time to redeem and preserve it.

“In 1905–06 she published two novels, “The Girl of La Gloria” and “In the Shadow of The Alamo”, and had on Broadway a musical comedy, “Mexicana”. In 1922 organized the Pan–American

*The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs Headquarters monument marker inscription reads:*

“Dedicated to the pursuit of education and humanitarian programs, The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs was founded in 1897. The goal of a permanent state headquarters was realized with the construction of this building in the early 1930s. Designed by prominent Dallas architect Henry Coke Knight (1896–1966), it is one of the best examples of Georgian Revival architecture in Texas and features a dominant central two-story portico and fine detailing.

**Recorded Texas Historic Landmark – 1986**

Entered into the National Register of Historic Places 1985



**The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs  
Headquarters**

*Photo courtesy of AGS member Angela Doetsch*

## AUGUST

### *Governor Elisha Marshall Pease (January 3, 1812 – August 26, 1883)*

Elisha Marshall Pease, a two-term Texas Governor, was born 3 January 1812, in Connecticut, the son of Lorrain Thompson and Sarah *Marshall* Pease.<sup>11</sup> He worked in both a general store and a post office before making his move to Texas in 1835.<sup>12</sup> He settled in Mina, near present day Bastrop and was the secretary of “Mina’s Committee of Public Safety.”<sup>13</sup> Pease formed a law partnership with Don Carlos “D.C.” Barrett, who he had come down to Texas with that same year.<sup>14</sup> Elisha Pease was passionate, and therefore, heavily involved with the efforts of the Texas Revolution, even taking up arms in the battle of Gonzales.<sup>15</sup> He served as a member of the General Council,<sup>16</sup> attended the convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos,<sup>17</sup> served as chief clerk to the ad interim government,<sup>18</sup> and was offered a position as postmaster general (which he respectfully declined), all before 1837. Elisha was admitted to the bar in April of 1837 and moved to Brazoria, Texas, where he set up a law practice of his own.<sup>19</sup> Pease first ran for Texas governor in 1851, but did not win. He ran for election again in 1853 and won. He was reelected in 1855. He made many positive changes while in office including, the establishment of public education, a permanent school fund, and settled the “public debt of the state.”<sup>20</sup> The settlement of the public debt opened up funds for use to build what is now the Austin State Hospital, Texas School for the Deaf, and the Texas School for the Blind.<sup>21</sup> He also supervised the construction of the Governor’s Mansion, the General Land Office building, a State home for orphans, and a new capitol building.<sup>22</sup> In 1867, he was once again appointed Governor of Texas, replacing James W. Throckmorton,<sup>23</sup> but resigned in 1869 due to irreconcilable differences.



**Governor Elisha Marshall Pease historical marker**

*Photo courtesy of AGS member Angela Doetsch*

### **Where is it?**

The Texas Historical Commission Marker is located at 1000 Congress Avenue at the Southwest corner of 11<sup>th</sup> Street and Congress Avenue in Austin, Texas. It is one of many situated on the original site of the Texas Capitol from the 1880s.

### *The marker inscription reads*

“In 1835 E.M. Pease migrated to Texas from his native Connecticut. He joined the Texian forces at the Battle of Gonzales, Oct. 2, 1835, which initiated the Texas War for Independence. In the early days of the republic, he worked as a government clerk and later served in the legislature and senate. He was a prominent lawyer in Brazoria when elected governor in 1853.

“During Gov. Pease’s first two terms in office, 1853-57, a permanent school fund was established and Texas’ first free public schools built. Other achievements included increased railroad construction and reduction of taxes and the state debt. Gov. Pease ordered Texas Rangers to the frontier to combat recurring Indian raids. The Pease family became the first to occupy the newly constructed Governor’s Mansion in 1856.

“A staunch unionist, Pease restricted his political activities during the Civil War (1861 – 65). In 1866 he again ran for governor but lost to J.W. Throckmorton. Gen Philip H. Sheridan, federal military commander of Texas, removed Throckmorton in 1867 and appointed Pease provisional governor to enforce reconstruction policies. Pease resigned in protest in 1869. At the time of his death, he was an Austin banker.

“Married to Lucadia Niles (1813 – 1905), he had three daughters.” (1977)

## SEPTEMBER

*Arrival on Sept. 21, 1874, of two brothers of Holy Cross at the Doyle Farm*



**Doyle Farm historical marker**

*Photo courtesy of AGS member Angela Doetsch*

The Doyle Farm historical marker lies in the back corner (section 24) of Assumption Cemetery in Austin, Texas. Assumption Cemetery was once called St. Edwards Cemetery and before it was donated as a cemetery, it was part of a 398-acre tract of land, the Doyle Farm.<sup>24</sup> Mary Doyle, of Austin, a devout Catholic and member of the Saint Mary parish, had been recently widowed and wished to donate her farm for the purpose of erecting a Catholic school, college, or institution.<sup>25</sup> The Doyle tract was part of the original land grant belonging to San Diego del Valle, purchased by Mrs. Doyle's late husband, James Doyle, a native of Ireland, in 1868.<sup>26</sup> Reverend Edward Sorin of the Holy Cross Fathers and Brothers of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana, acquired the farmland on 6 April 1872.<sup>27</sup> “On September 21, 1874, two Brothers of Holy Cross, Brothers Maximus and John of the Cross, arrived in Austin to take over the duties of the South Austin property of the Community.”<sup>28</sup>

It took many years to build, but out of this venture, we now have St. Edwards University. A portion of this land was provided as a cemetery. Brother Maximus is interred on this portion of land, which is now known as Assumption Cemetery.

### **Where is it?**

The Texas Historical Commission Marker is located at 3650 S. Interstate 35 Frontage Road, Austin, Texas, 78704 in Assumption Cemetery.

*The marker inscription reads*

“Arrival on Sept. 21, 1874, of two brothers of Holy Cross at the Doyle Farm

“James Doyle (1795? –1866). A native of Ireland, came to Texas in 1835. He was a stonemason, and in 1853 had charge of part of the work on the limestone capitol being built in Austin. Also in 1853, he bought 498 acres of land and opened a farm at this site. His devout widow, Mary Doyle (d. 1871), in 1872 deeded 398 acres of the farm to Father Edward Sorin, Superior General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame University, for "the establishment of a college, school, or other educational institution.

“St. Edward's was not to open for several years, but Father Sorin sent Brother John of the Cross (Peter) Hanratty and Brother Maximus (Eugene) Petit to put the farm to use while school plans were pending. Arriving Sept. 21, 1874, they found a large dwelling house and other facilities, and gradually acquired livestock and tools. For years, Doyle Farm furnished food for St. Edward's staff and students, and later it was also to fund building programs. Brother Maximus lived out his days here. This marker stands near his grave. Since 1874 a great university has developed out of the gift of Mrs. Doyle and the work of the pioneering brothers of Holy Cross.”



**Brother Maximus' headstone and final resting place,  
Assumption Cemetery, Austin, Texas**

*Photo courtesy of AGS member Angela Doetsch*

## Want to know more?

To learn more about becoming a sponsor or to apply for an official Texas Historical Marker for your community, visit the Texas Historical Commission website here:

<http://www.thc.state.tx.us/get-involved/training-consulting#markers>

State historical markers have been placed across Texas as part of a preservation project maintained by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). Since the program's inception in 1962, markers can now be found in all 254 Texas counties and total an impressive 3678!<sup>29</sup> Texas State Historical Markers "commemorate diverse topics, 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."<sup>30</sup>

Texas Historical Markers can not only be great sources of historical information; they can also lend you clues about your genealogy.

## Know of a Historical Marker you would like to feature in an upcoming quarterly?

Send an email to: [quarterly@austintxgensoc.org](mailto:quarterly@austintxgensoc.org)

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.texasmonthly.com/category/topics/ut-tower-shooting/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.dailytexanonline.com/2016/07/31/new-memorial-honors-victims-of-ut-tower-shooting>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.glo.texas.gov/save-texas-history/symposium/index.html>

<sup>4</sup> <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fdr04>

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> Ibid

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.humanitiestexas.org/programs/tx-originals/list/clara-driscoll>

<sup>9</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laguna\\_Gloria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laguna_Gloria)

<sup>10</sup> <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fdr04>

<sup>11</sup> <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fpe08>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/taro/tslac/40007/tsl-40007.html>

<sup>13</sup> Ibid

<sup>14</sup> <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fba81>

<sup>15</sup> <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fpe08>

<sup>16</sup> "During the intervening weeks between the adjourning of the Consultation on November 14, 1835, and the opening of the Convention of 1836 on March 1, Texas was governed, after a fashion, by the provisional government, which operated under a document written by the Consultation and known as the Organic Law."

<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/mbg01>

<sup>17</sup> "The Constitution of the Republic of Texas (1836), the first Anglo-American constitution to govern Texas, was drafted by a convention of fifty-nine delegates who assembled at Washington-on-the-Brazos on March 1, 1836."

<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/mhc01>

<sup>18</sup> "The ad interim government of Texas operated from March 16 to October 22, 1836."

<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/mza01>

<sup>19</sup> <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fpe08>

<sup>20</sup> Ibid

<sup>21</sup> Ibid

<sup>22</sup> Ibid

<sup>23</sup> "Gen. Charles Griffin, commander of the Texas sub-district . . . demanded that the governor provide more protection for African-American citizens of Texas and publicly support Radical Republican policies. Throckmorton refused, stating that he had done all he could, given the powers of his office and that his state did not support the Fourteenth Amendment so that he, its governor, could not. Griffin appealed to Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, for Throckmorton's removal from office, which was ordered on July 30, 1867." <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fth36>

<sup>24</sup> <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/kbs44>

<sup>25</sup> <http://archives.nd.edu/aidan/aidan061.htm>

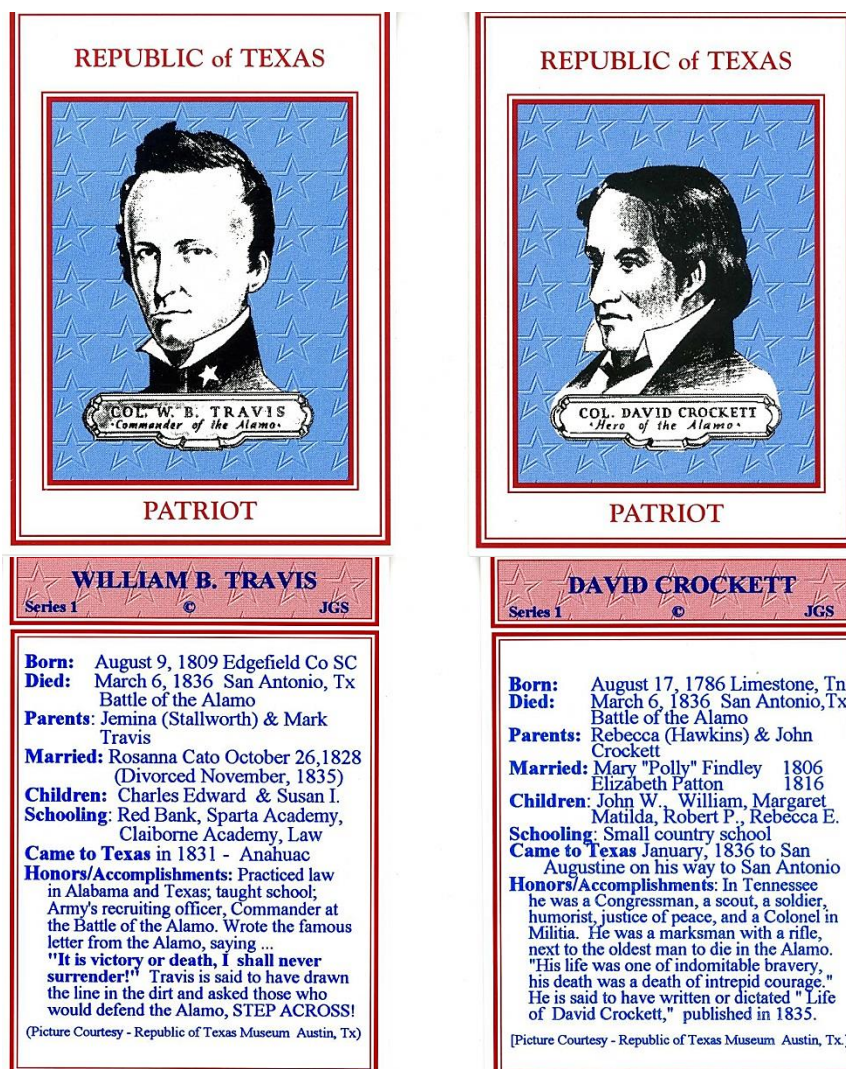
<sup>26</sup> Ibid

<sup>27</sup> Ibid

<sup>28</sup> Ibid

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.thc.state.tx.us/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-historical-markers>

<sup>30</sup> Ibid



Republic of Texas Patriot trading cards from the Republic of Texas Museum, Austin, Texas

William B. Travis and David Crockett were both born in the month of August

*From the private collection of Angela Doetsch*

## Pioneer Families of Travis County, Texas,

The Austin Genealogical Society will issue a pioneer certificate to those who can prove their ancestors lived in Travis County, Texas, prior to the close of 1880. To qualify for the certificate, you must be a direct descendant of people who lived here on or before 31 December 1880, proved with birth, death and marriage certificates; probate, census and military records; and obituaries and Bible records.

Applications for Pioneer Families of Travis County can be found at:

<http://www.austintxgensoc.org/pioneers/> or

from Kay Dunlap Boyd, P.O. Box 10010, Austin, Texas 78766-1010.

Each application is \$20 and the certificates make nice gifts. You don't have to be a Travis County resident or a member of Austin Genealogical Society, although membership in the Society is another fine bargain at \$20 a year.

<b>Austin Genealogical Society</b>	
<b>Travis County Texas</b>	
<b>Pioneer Families Certificate</b>	
	
This is to Certify that	
_____ is a descendant of _____	
_____ who was living in Travis County, Texas	
_____ before the close of _____	
Certificate No. _____	President _____
Date _____	Pioneer Families Chairman _____
	Registrar _____

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## 2016 AGS Calendar of Events

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AGS meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of every month, from 6:30 pm to 8:30 pm (except December). Meetings typically include time to get acquainted with other researchers, announcements and notification of upcoming activities. Meetings also feature a speaker on a genealogical topic.

Here are the remaining events for the 2016 calendar year:

### **September 27**

Member Topic Tables

*AGS Members*

### **October 25**

HistoryGeo.com: Unlocking the Past with Original and Early Landowner Maps including New Features

*Presented by Gregory Boyd (Arphax)*

### **November 22**

Fall Fest Potluck Dinner: Texas Rangers

*Presented by Mike Cox*

(No Regular AGS Meeting in December)

## Austin Genealogical Society General Information

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**PURPOSE:** The purposes for which this Society is organized are: To promote an interest in genealogy. To investigate, collect, record, publish and deposit in libraries, archives, and digital or electronic repositories the genealogical and historical materials of Texas, with particular focus on items pertaining to the City of Austin and/or Travis County. To educate its members and the general public in the use of historical and genealogical reference materials. To support genealogical libraries, archival collections, and access to and preservation of records that will benefit the research efforts of the Society.

**MEMBERSHIP** is open to all upon payment of annual dues. Classes: Individual: \$20; Family (Two in the same household): \$30; Lifetime: \$500 (\$300 if over age 65). All classes are entitled to one electronic copy of each issue of the Quarterly and the monthly Newsletter. **After July 1, dues are \$10 for the balance of the year**, but you will receive only the publications produced after the date you join. Membership includes a copy of the annual Membership Directory, which is published each spring.

**DUES FOR EXISTING MEMBERS** are payable on or before January 1 of each year for the ensuing year. If dues are not received by February 1, membership may be discontinued. Send dues payments to **AGS Treasurer, P.O. Box 10010, Austin, Texas, 78766-1010.**

**MEETINGS** of the general membership begin at 7:00 p.m. on the fourth Tuesday of each month except in December. Members are encouraged to come at 6:30 p.m. Meeting Place: **Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Drive.** Take Northland (RR 2222) exit Loop 1 (Mopac). Go west one block to Balcones Drive, then left in half-a-block. The church and parking lot are on right. Visitors are always welcome. The Board of Directors meets at 5:45 p.m.

**CHECK RETURN POLICY:** Members and other payees must pay AGS the cost of any returned check (currently \$5) over and above the charge their bank may impose.

**AGS QUARTERLY** is issued March, June, September, and December. Contributions are always welcome, subject to editing for style and length. The contributor is completely responsible for accuracy and any copyright infringement. AGS assumes no responsibility for content of submitted material.

**SUBMISSIONS** for the Quarterly must reach the Editor at P.O. Box 10010, Austin, Texas 78766-1010, or [quarterly@austintxgensoc.org](mailto:quarterly@austintxgensoc.org) by the deadlines below, preferably by electronic means, either in an e-mail or as an attachment to an e-mail. When an electronic version is not possible, typing, handwriting or printing must be in black ink and legible. Months must be spelled or abbreviated, not in figures. Show dates in accepted genealogical style: day, month, and year. Leave 1-inch margins at both sides and at top and bottom, and hand number pages on the back of each page. Carefully check horizontal pages (reading in the 11-inch direction) so that one-inch margins are on top, bottom and both sides so no information is lost in stapling. No 8 ½ x 14 sheets, please. You may submit lineage or family group charts, narratives, memoirs, letters, cemetery inscriptions, Bible records, census data, queries or a combination of material, just so it is not under copyright. **Proofread** and **verify** your material for accuracy and clarity so we will not publish faulty or incorrect data. Consult a recent AGS Quarterly for suggestions.

**AGS QUARTERLY DEADLINES:** Quarterly submission guidelines and due dates are available on the Austin Genealogical Society website:

<http://www.austintxgensoc.org/quarterly-guidelines>.

Austin Genealogical Society  
PO Box 10010  
Austin, Texas 78766 -1010