

Texas General Land Office
Save Texas History
Symposium 2019

09.13-14.19



MARKS THE SPOT

New Directions in Texas and
Borderlands History



Commissioner
George P. Bush
Texas General Land Office



About The Commissioner

George Prescott Bush is a native Texan, born in Houston on April 24, 1976. He was elected Texas Land Commissioner on Nov. 4, 2014, earning more votes than any other statewide candidate on the ballot. Commissioner Bush took office on Jan. 2, 2015.

As Texas Land Commissioner, Bush works to ensure Texas veterans get the benefits they've earned, oversees investments that earn billions of dollars for public education and manages state lands to produce the oil and gas that is helping make America energy-independent. Commissioner Bush also watches over the Alamo and preserves historic archives at the General Land Office that date back to the Spanish Empire.

Commissioner Bush has dedicated his life to public service, working as a public school teacher in Miami after graduating from Rice University and serving in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan as an officer in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Commissioner Bush is a successful businessman. He joined Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP after earning his Juris

Doctorate at the University of Texas School of Law. He subsequently co-founded Pennybacker Capital LLC, a real estate private equity firm in 2007, and St. Augustine Partners LLC, a Fort Worth-based investment firm focused on oil and gas transactions and consulting for private businesses.

Commissioner Bush is also committed to helping fellow Texans in his private life. He co-chaired a \$30 million capital campaign for Big Brothers Big Sisters in North Texas and served as the co-chairman of the Dallas/Fort Worth Celebration of Reading. He was the Tarrant County chairman for Uplift Education – a highly successful Dallas-based public charter network focused on closing the achievement gap in inner-city public schools. He also served on the Board of Trustees for the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum in Austin.

Commissioner Bush is the grandson of President George H.W. Bush, the son of former Florida Governor Jeb Bush and the nephew of President George W. Bush. He lives in Austin with his wife, Amanda, and their two sons, Prescott and Jack.

Fellow Texans,

Thank you for joining us at the 10th Annual Save Texas History Symposium, *X Marks the Spot: New Directions in Texas and Borderlands History*.

This year marks a major milestone for the Save Texas History program – a decade of educational programming. This year we will examine Texas borderlands exploration, from the earliest maps of the Gulf Coast to sovereign Indian territorial claims to the rise of the Republic of Texas, and how exploration of the frontier came to an end. Hosted at the historic Intercontinental | Stephen F. Austin Hotel in downtown Austin, this is an exciting and educational event in Texas history. We anticipate that you will enjoy hearing from graduate students from across the state on Friday afternoon who are sharing new research on the Texas borderlands. For Saturday, we have selected an excellent set of speakers from across the country who are experts on various aspects of the diverse history of Texas to share their insights.

As we mark a decade of Texas history educational programming from the GLO, I would also like to mention another milestone we reached in 2019. Thanks to the leadership of Representative Justin Holland (District 33) and Senator Dawn Buckingham (District 24) during the 86th Legislative Session of 2019, the Save Texas History Program was expanded in the Texas Natural Resources Code with the passage of HB 2971. This will allow the Save Texas History Program to grow in the future, and we will be better able to conserve the historic documents and maps at the GLO, educate the public about Texas history, and acquire new documents and maps to enhance how we, and researchers, will be able to tell the state's rich history.

It is vitally important to preserve the records under our care. Our land records secure property rights for all Texans, further economic opportunity in our state, and the stories preserved in our archives inspire us. They ground us, they teach us who our ancestors were and what they believed, and they guide our steps into the future. Texans from all walks of life rely on our archives and records. Our great state will always benefit from the records at the GLO and what we learn from them, which is why we work to Save Texas History.

The heart of the Save Texas History program is in our supporters, and also found in our partnerships with public and private entities. We collaborate with dozens of different organizations each year, many of whom are here today, to guarantee that future generations of Texans have access to their history. It takes all of us to save Texas history. Some folks buy maps, others make a financial contribution, and still others donate an artifact or document from their personal collection. The work we do is dependent on the support of all Texans – including history enthusiasts like you, who take the time to attend events like this to learn more about our state's rich past.

We appreciate your generous support in protecting these important collections for future generations and hope that you will continue to support our efforts for another decade as we work to Save Texas History. Once again, thank you for taking the time to join us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. P. Bush', written in a cursive style.

George P. Bush



SCHEDULE

Events for Friday

9/13

Graduate Student Research Showcase:
New Directions in Texas and Borderlands History



1:00-5:00 PM

Location: Texas General Land Office
1700 N. Congress Ave., Rm 170

1:15 PM

Welcome

1:30-1:40 PM

**Translating the Archives of the Texas
General Land Office: Matters Related to Indian
Land Claims**

→ Gabriela Perez, GLO Summer Intern,
University of Texas - Austin

1:40-2:00 PM

**The Shape of Sovereignty: Native
American Territoriality in the Texas
Borderlands**

→ Christina Villarreal, University of Texas - Austin

2:00-2:20 PM

**Borders, Commerce, and Intrigue:
The Neutral Ground Agreement and the
Environment of the Louisiana-Texas
Borderland, 1803-1821**

→ Jackson Pearson, Texas Christian University

2:20-2:40 PM

BREAK

2:40-3:00 PM

**On the Rio Grande: The Mapping of San
Vicente del Llano Grande and its Lasting
Effects**

→ María Vallejo, University of Texas at El Paso

3:00-3:20 PM

**Conquered Frontier: How the US Army
Helped Change the Geography of the
US-Mexico Borderlands**

→ Christopher Menking, University of North Texas

3:20-3:40 PM

BREAK

3:40-4:00 PM

**The Scramble for Texas: The Republic of
Texas, European Diplomatic Relations, and
Imperialism in the North American
Southwest, 1836-1846**

→ Penelope L. Jacobus, University of Texas at
El Paso

4:00-4:20 PM

**Before the Cattle Run: The Lives of
Enslaved Cowboys in Tejas, the Republic of
Texas, and the Lone Star State**

→ Ron Davis, University of Texas - Austin

4:20-4:40 PM

**Broncos, Brush, and Celebration: Vaqueros
and Memory in South Texas, 1900-Present**

→ Alejandra Garza, University of Texas - Austin

4:40-5:00 PM

BREAK

5:00-6:30 PM

**Tours of GLO Archives and Pioneer
Surveying (optional)**

7:00-9:00 PM

**Reception at Bullock Texas State
History Museum (FREE)**



**FRIDAY
RECEPTION**

7:00-9:00 PM
(Free)

9/13

See page 11



Save Texas History Symposium:
New Directions in Texas and Borderlands History



SCHEDULE

Events for Saturday

9/14



8:00 AM-9:00 PM

Location: InterContinental | Stephen F. Austin Hotel
701 Congress Ave.

8:00-8:30 AM

Registration / Check-in / Exhibitors Open

8:30-9:00 AM

Opening Comments
→ Mark Lambert, Deputy Director of Archives and Records

9:00-9:45 AM

Mapping Indian Sovereignty in Spanish Archives
→ Dr. Juliana Barr, Duke University

9:50-10:30 AM

“Americans aspire to supremacy over the future republics of the New World”: Manifest Destiny and the Adams-Onís Treaty
→ Dr. Gene Smith, Texas Christian University

10:30-11:00 AM

BREAK

11:00-11:45 AM

Stephen F. Austin: Mapping and Remaking the Landscape of East Texas
→ Dr. Andrew Torget, University of North Texas

12:00-1:00 PM

Lunch

1:00-1:45 PM

Zebulon Pike and His Contemporaries: Intrigues Surrounding the Exploration and Mapping of Texas, the Southwest, and the Southern Plains
→ Dr. Jay Buckley, Brigham Young University

1:45-2:30 PM

Mary Austin Holley’s Emigrants’ Guide to Texas
→ Dr. Adrienne Caughfield, Collin College

2:30-3:00 PM

BREAK

3:00-3:45 PM

Alonso Álvarez de Pineda: Facts versus Fake News
→ Dr. Harriett Denise Joseph, University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley

3:45-4:30 PM

Remapping la Comanchería: Spanish Cartography and Indigenous Territorialities in the Eighteenth-Century Borderlands
→ Dr. Joaquín Rivaya-Martínez, Texas State University - San Marcos

4:30-4:45 PM

BREAK

4:45-5:15 PM

Texas Cattle, Texas Railroads, and the Closing of the Frontier
→ Dr. Deborah Liles, Tarleton State University

5:15-5:30 PM

SILENT AUCTION ENDS

7:00-9:00 PM

Save Texas History Reception - FEATURING H.W. Brands - A Republic Despite Itself: Texas Between Three Empires
(Advanced Registration Required)



SATURDAY RECEPTION

7:00-9:00 PM
(Advanced Registration)

9/14

See page 11



1:40 – 2:00 **Christina Villarreal**, University of Texas at Austin

THE SHAPE OF SOVEREIGNTY: NATIVE AMERICAN TERRITORIALITY IN THE TEXAS BORDERLANDS

Texas was never Spanish. Throughout the seventeenth century, indigenous peoples of North America were responding—offensively and defensively—to European colonialism in different ways. Some tribes reinforced their geopolitical positions while others migrated away from colonizing forces. During this period, modern-day Texas had yet to become a site of Spanish settlement. Nonetheless, it was a diplomatic center for Native American affairs. This presentation examines the impact of Native American territoriality on Spanish colonialism in Texas. Specifically, it analyzes how Caddo, Karankawa, and Apache conceptualizations of domain affected Spanish settlement patterns across the eighteenth century. It argues that Native spatial realities, or the ways in which indigenous people used space and divided it politically, continued to influence land use in Texas into the nineteenth century. By limiting the movements of Spaniards, indigenous people mapped the internal and external frontiers of Texas throughout its history.

2:00 – 2:20 **Jackson Pearson**, Texas Christian University

BORDERS, COMMERCE, AND INTRIGUE: THE NEUTRAL GROUND AGREEMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE LOUISIANA-TEXAS BORDERLAND, 1803-1821

On November 6, 1806, American General James Wilkinson and Spanish Lieutenant Colonel Simón de Herrera averted a potential conflict by negotiating the Neutral Ground Agreement. The agreement declared the region between the Sabine River and Arroyo Hondo as outside the sovereignty of either Spain or the United States pending an international treaty. My research explores how these officers defined the Neutral Ground's borders through nature. These "natural borders" divided the region from the sovereign influence of either nation-state's influence. However, the conception of borders and local realities could not have been more divergent. The nature of this region created a haven for both commerce and intrigue which linked the region with the larger Atlantic world. Traders, revolutionaries, and bandits competed with Native Americans and political officials to define the contours of daily existence. This paper will explore the interconnected relationship between the nature of borders, commerce, and intrigue in the Louisiana-Texas borderland. The paper aims to enhance our understanding of the historical processes which occurred as individuals interacted with the environment in the Louisiana-Texas borderland between 1803 and 1821.

2:40 – 3:00 **María Vallejo**, University of Texas at El Paso

ON THE RIO GRANDE: THE MAPPING OF SAN VICENTE DEL LLANO GRANDE AND ITS LASTING EFFECTS

Often the value and importance of land are overlooked, yet my research places it at the forefront by analyzing how race, class, gender, and citizenship played an integral role in land ownership through the Spanish, Mexican, Texan, and U.S. eras. The San Vicente del Llano Grande land grant, in the Rio Grande Valley, offers a complex and rich history that is an essential contribution to borderlands history through its assessment of the politics of land use over the Spanish, Mexican, Texan, and U.S. eras while analyzing the ways in which empires, nation-states, families, and individuals reshape their identities over time. The Spanish land grant policies and mapping the Llano Grande are to be the focus of my presentation, since many of these practices and markers were contested or disputed after the U.S-Mexico War when the Texas government took over the public lands of the new state. Using a rope to measure, known as a cordel, mesquites or other physical markers were used to map the Llano Grande's boundary. Located along the Rio Grande, this particular grant offers a view not only into water concerns but the bureaucracy and the systematic fashion that Spain granted land to its residents along the northern frontier colonies.

3:00 – 3:20 **Christopher Menking**, University of North Texas

CONQUERED FRONTIER: HOW THE US ARMY HELPED CHANGE THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE US-MEXICO BORDERLANDS

This presentation will demonstrate how the U.S. Army Quartermaster Department left a lasting presence on the Lower Río Grande Borderlands, especially the region of South Texas, during the interwar period of 1848-1860. The results of the war on South Texas and the presence of the Quartermaster Department along the Río Grande served as a catalyst for economic, geographic, social, and demographic changes along this borderland region. Combining primary source analysis of the wartime logistical efforts with a synthesis of divergent military and social histories of the Lower Río Grande Valley borderlands will demonstrate the clear influence of the Department on the development of South Texas during the mid-nineteenth century. The presence of the [continued on next page]

Quartermaster Department, with lucrative Army contracts, created an economic environment that favored Anglo-American entrepreneurs, allowing them to grow in wealth and begin to supplant the traditional Tejano/Mexican-American power structure in South Texas. This Anglo-dominated outcome shaped South Texas for decades to follow. The most visible result being the numerous new towns that appeared on the borderlands map north of the Río Grande.

> 3:40 – 4:00 Penelope L. Jacobus, University of Texas at El Paso

THE SCRAMBLE FOR TEXAS: THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, EUROPEAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, AND IMPERIALISM IN THE NORTH AMERICAN SOUTHWEST, 1836-1846

Throughout the nine years of its independence, Texas became the subject of diplomatic correspondence of European states, including Britain and France, as well as Prussia and the Hanse Towns. Behind each of these European parties stood commercial interests that dovetailed with imperial motives. The *Adelsverein*, led by Carl Count zu Castell-Castell, Friedrich Prince of Prussia, and Karl Fürst zu Leiningen, hoped that colonization projects in Texas would enable the German Bund, and Prussia in particular, to participate in the imperial game dominated by Britain and France. Hanseatic representatives hoped that their commercial relations with Texas would establish the Hanseatic cities as more powerful entities in the Bund dominated by Prussia, which sought to gain supremacy over this federation. Through trade with Texas, the Hansa aspired to contest Prussia's expansion of power within the Bund and secure their status as independent *Miniaturstaatswesen* (miniature state entities.) Given that Texas was desperate for foreign recognition, French and British statesmen believed that they could assert more influence there and acquire cotton from a raw material producer unlikely to develop significant industry. For Britain, an independent Texas also provided an opportunity to halt the westward expansion of the U.S. and protect Mexico from U.S. imperialism.

> 4:00 – 4:20 Ron Davis, University of Texas at Austin

BEFORE THE CATTLE RUN: THE LIVES OF ENSLAVED COWBOYS IN TEJAS, THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, AND THE LONE STAR STATE

Between 1866 and 1895, approximately one quarter of all cowboys on the cattle trail were black. These men learned their trade as slaves. My project, "Before the Cattle Run" investigates the lived experiences of enslaved cowhands in Texas in the nineteenth century. Through an examination of personal accounts, business records, newspapers, and legal documents, I explore how black cowboys performed labor, forged community, and resisted enslavement. Since the scholarship on enslaved labor in the United States centers on the cash crops of cotton, sugar, and rice, the work of enslaved cowboys is often overlooked. This study contributes to scholarship on slavery studies and Texas history. It highlights the importance of the work of enslaved cowboys to the expansion of slavery in Texas in addition to the evolution of the American cattle industry. My research opens a window into a seldom examined history, black cowboys in Texas, during the nineteenth century.

> 4:20 – 4:40 Alejandra Garza, University of Texas at Austin

BRONCOS, BRUSH, AND CELEBRATION: VAQUEROS AND MEMORY IN SOUTH TEXAS, 1900-PRESENT

At twelve years of age, Horacio Evers left school to work on a ranch outside Hebbronville, Texas where he learned bronco busting, participated in cattle round-ups, and branded livestock. From then on, he was a *vaquero*, a cowboy. Evers was a part of a group of men, mostly Mexican American, who lived and worked on ranches well into their later years and knew the brush like the back of their hand. Studies of Texas ranches have indicated that the cattle industry declined at the turn of the twentieth century, however, they often ignore the cultural element that this industry left behind. "Broncos, Brush, and Celebration" uncovers *vaqueros'* individual histories, as well as a communal history of how they came to be revered and celebrated in our times. This research focuses on public festivals that acknowledge the importance of *vaqueros*, against the backdrop of the ranching industry in the twentieth century. In order to uncover the full impact of this history, we must understand the people who created and curated *vaquero* culture.



> 9:00-9:45 Dr. Juliana Barr, Duke University

MAPPING INDIAN SOVEREIGNTY IN SPANISH ARCHIVES

Professor Barr will discuss how European cartography reveals the unequivocal territorial power exercised by Indian people within the sovereign borders of their nations and shows how the Spaniards who sought to conquer Texas instead found they had to negotiate, and were subject to, the rules and controls of Native jurisdiction.



> 9:50-10:30 Dr. Gene Smith, Texas Christian University

“AMERICANS ASPIRE TO SUPREMACY OVER THE FUTURE REPUBLICS OF THE NEW WORLD”: MANIFEST DESTINY AND THE ADAMS-ONÍS TREATY

Frenchman Arsène Lacarrière Latour, working on behalf of the Spanish government in the Southwest during 1816, reported that the “Americans aspire to supremacy over the future republics of the New World.” The American government works diligently “for this same end” and “the time will come, and unfortunately is not . . . far off, when the Americans . . . will pour in myriads into Mexico.” The author of this plan is Mr. Jefferson.

The Jeffersonian presidents—Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—wanted to acquire the Gulf region without waging war, and decaying Spanish power in the region made that possible. The turmoil in the region during the early-nineteenth century provided opportunities for ambitious Americans to exhibit an early form of “Manifest Destiny,” and the Adams-Onís Treaty did little to prevent Texas from ultimately falling under “Star and Stripes.”



> 11:00-11:45 Dr. Andrew Torget, University of North Texas

STEPHEN F. AUSTIN: MAPPING AND REMAKING THE LANDSCAPE OF EAST TEXAS

Andrew J. Torget will discuss the efforts of Stephen F. Austin to explore, map, and remake the landscape of East Texas during the 1820s and early 1830s. From the moment he entered Texas, Austin began surveying the region with plans to “transform” the wilderness into “productive” settlements. The Anglo colonists who followed Austin enacted this vision by constructing new roads, making new boundaries, and creating new networks across the Texas territories as they redrew lines of commerce, trade, politics, and the movement of

information in the Texas borderlands. Torget will detail the efforts of Austin and his colonists to remap and reshape eastern Texas during these decades, examining their lasting impacts on the region.



> 1:00-1:45 Dr. Jay Buckley, Brigham Young University

ZEBULON PIKE AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES: INTRIGUES SURROUNDING THE EXPLORATION AND MAPPING OF TEXAS, THE SOUTHWEST, AND THE SOUTHERN PLAINS

The secret Treaty of San Ildefonso (1800) and the Louisiana Purchase (1803) piqued American interests in Spanish Louisiana and Tejas. Thomas Jefferson’s well-known explorers like Freeman and Custis and Lewis and Clark and James Wilkinson’s covert explorers like Philip Nolan and Zebulon Pike forced the Spanish to take the necessary steps to thwart American incursions into New Spain’s domain in an attempt to hold onto their buffer province of Texas.



> 1:45-2:30 Dr. Adrienne Caughfield, Collin College

MARY AUSTIN HOLLEY'S EMIGRANTS' GUIDE TO TEXAS

With Texas emerging into public view in the early-nineteenth century, curious Americans wanted to know more about the region. As a cousin of Stephen F. Austin, Mary Austin Holley had the perfect opportunity to provide insider knowledge to a wider audience. Her works served two purposes. Her description of an agricultural paradise served as a beneficial emigrant guide for interested parties, while simultaneously she described the Texas Revolution of 1835-36 in hopes of raising money for the war effort. At the same time, Holley had a goal of her own: to use Texas, and her books, for the financial well-being of her and her family. As a result, Holley's writings became the intersection of public, private, and personal "utility," leading to more American involvement in the new republic and eventual state.



> 3:00-3:45 Dr. Harriett Denise Joseph, University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley

ALONSO ÁLVAREZ DE PINEDA: FACTS VERSUS FAKE NEWS

On the quincentenary of Alonso Álvarez de Pineda's historic expedition(s), Dr. Joseph discusses the limited sources that exist about the first European to map the Gulf Coast from Florida to Mexico, places the Spanish explorer in the context of the conquistador rivalry in North America at the time, and dispels some of the myths and misconceptions surrounding his accomplishments. Among questions to be examined are the following: Did Pineda head one expedition or two? Why was he long credited as the first European to set foot on Texas soil and to attempt to establish a settlement there? What evidence led to those claims being refuted? Is the so-called Pineda stone that is housed in a South Texas museum authentic or fake? What was the true historical significance of Pineda's endeavors, and what questions remain unanswered about this significant Spaniard?



> 3:45-4:30 Dr. Joaquín Rivaya-Martínez, Texas State University - San Marcos

REMAPPING LA COMANCHERÍA: SPANISH CARTOGRAPHY AND INDIGENOUS TERRITORIALITIES IN THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BORDERLANDS

This presentation offers a reconstruction of the territories that Comanche divisions occupied in the eighteenth century, considering Comanche notions of territoriality, with particular attention to the southward push of the Comanche frontier throughout the century. It is based on Spanish maps and documents, ethnographic material, archaeological data, and personal interviews with contemporary Comanches.



> 4:45-5:15 Dr. Deborah Liles, Tarleton State University

TEXAS CATTLE, TEXAS RAILROADS, AND THE CLOSING OF THE FRONTIER

The California Gold Rush spurred growth along the Texas frontier during the decade before the Civil War. Opportunity to make vast fortunes engaging in the cattle industry was open to men and women who were willing to risk isolation and Comanche raids. In the antebellum years, markets were established, trails were blazed, and cattle empires formed throughout the state, but primarily in the frontier counties. These paved the way for the post-war cattle boom that brought Texas wealth and fame. As with all things, it could not last forever. The coming of the railroads, barbed wire fences, and windmills ended the great era of driving cattle and closed the frontier.

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**Exhibition on view
Sept. 21, 2019–
Jan. 12, 2020**

Beyond Planet Earth: The Future of Space Exploration is organized by the American Museum of Natural History, New York, (www.amnh.org), in collaboration with MadaTech: the Israel National Museum of Science, Technology, & Space, Haifa, Israel.

Support for the Bullock Museum's exhibitions and education programs is provided by the Texas State History Museum Foundation.

Accomplishments of the Texas General Land
Office Archives and Records
2018-2019



→ **Passage of HB 2971** This will allow the program to grow, as well as clearly define what we will be able to do in the future. We will be better positioned to conserve the historic documents and maps at the GLO, educate the public about Texas history, and acquire new documents and maps to enhance how we tell the story of our state's rich history.

→ **Scanned 226,574** documents and maps from January 2018 through today. We have scanned 99% of our land grant collection and 34% of our Mineral Files.

→ **Raised over \$62,300** in private donations from over 500 individual donors. 100% of the money raised was used on the conservation of historic maps and documents in the GLO Archives and Records.

→ **Conserved 601** documents and 65 maps since January 2018.

→ **Provided 154 tours** of the GLO Archives and Records to 1,795 people since January 2018.

→ **Provided 24 workshops** for over 650 teachers since January 2018.

→ **Last year** over 500 students wrote about what history in their community is worth saving for the Save Texas History Essay Contest.

→ **Mapping Texas: From Frontier to the Lone Star State** has been seen by 1,143,255 people at the Witte Museum, Houston Museum of Natural Science, and George H.W. Bush Presidential Library since 2016. The exhibition is currently on loan to the Brazoria County Historical Museum in Angleton, TX.

→ **Connecting Texas: 300 Years of Trails, Rails, and Roads** was seen by 219,745 people at the Witte Museum in 2018.

→ **Translated and transcribed over 100 Spanish documents** and performed 23 certified translations since 2018, including 34 documents relating to slavery, and 31 documents relating to relations with Indians in pre-revolutionary Texas. We also scanned 20 Spanish Collection bound volumes.

→ **The Save Texas History blog** has been viewed by over 125,000 people since 2018.

→ **Over 20,000 votes cast** in the fourth annual 64-Person #TOPTEXAN Tournament. Voters determined that Sam Houston was the Top Texan in Texas History, defeating Lady Bird Johnson.

→ **Followers of the Save Texas History Facebook page** have increased by 300% since January of 2018.

→ **Since January 1, 2018, the GLO has acquired 59 maps** Those maps include an atlas created by Zebulon Pike in 1810, Guillaume De L'Isle's landmark map, *Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississippi*, the first map to identify "Texas" as a place, as well as important maps by J. Disturnell, John Arrowsmith, Thomas Bradford, James Wyld, W.H. Emory, Antonio García Cubas, and several other notable mapmakers.



FRIDAY
Reception
9/13



Friday Night Reception

Bullock Texas State History Museum
7:00 - 9:00 PM

Bullock Museum Reception & Gallery Access - Visit the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum for a relaxing evening with access to 37,000 square feet of exhibition galleries.

This is a great opportunity to visit one of the premier history museums in the country without the crowds.

Thank you to the Bullock Texas State History Museum for Hosting Guests of the Save Texas History Program!

Free with registration



Save Texas History Reception

InterContinental | Stephen F. Austin Hotel
7:00 - 9:00 PM

In beautiful downtown Austin, in the historic InterContinental | Stephen F. Austin Hotel, attend a reception to celebrate the Save Texas History Program and hear from noted historian Dr. H.W. Brands.

(See Registration Desk for Ticket Availability if You Have Not Already Registered)

MARKS THE SPOT **SATURDAY**
RECEPTION
9/14



Featuring Special Guest: Dr. H.W. Brands

A Republic Despite Itself: Texas Between Three Empires

The proudest chapter in Texas history is one that never would have happened, had most Texans had their way. At the time of the Texas Revolution, the inhabitants of Texas were divided into three groups: those who wanted Texas to remain Mexican, those who wanted Texas to become American, and those who wanted both Mexicans and Americans out. Almost no one intended that Texas should become an independent republic. Yet so it became, on account of Texas' strategic location where the American South met the Mexican North and both abutted the Native American West.

About Dr. Brands: H. W. Brands was born in Oregon, went to college in California, sold cutlery across the American West and earned graduate degrees in mathematics and history in Oregon and Texas. He taught at Vanderbilt University and Texas A&M University before joining the faculty at the University of Texas at Austin, where he holds the Jack S. Blanton Sr. Chair in History. He writes on American history and politics, with books including *Heirs of the Founders*, *The General vs. the President*, *The Man Who Saved the Union*, *Traitor to His Class*, *Andrew Jackson*, *The Age of Gold*, *The First American* and *TR*. Several of his books have been bestsellers; two, *Traitor to His Class* and *The First American*, were finalists for the Pulitzer Prize.



SUPPORT

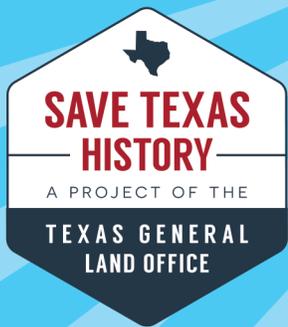
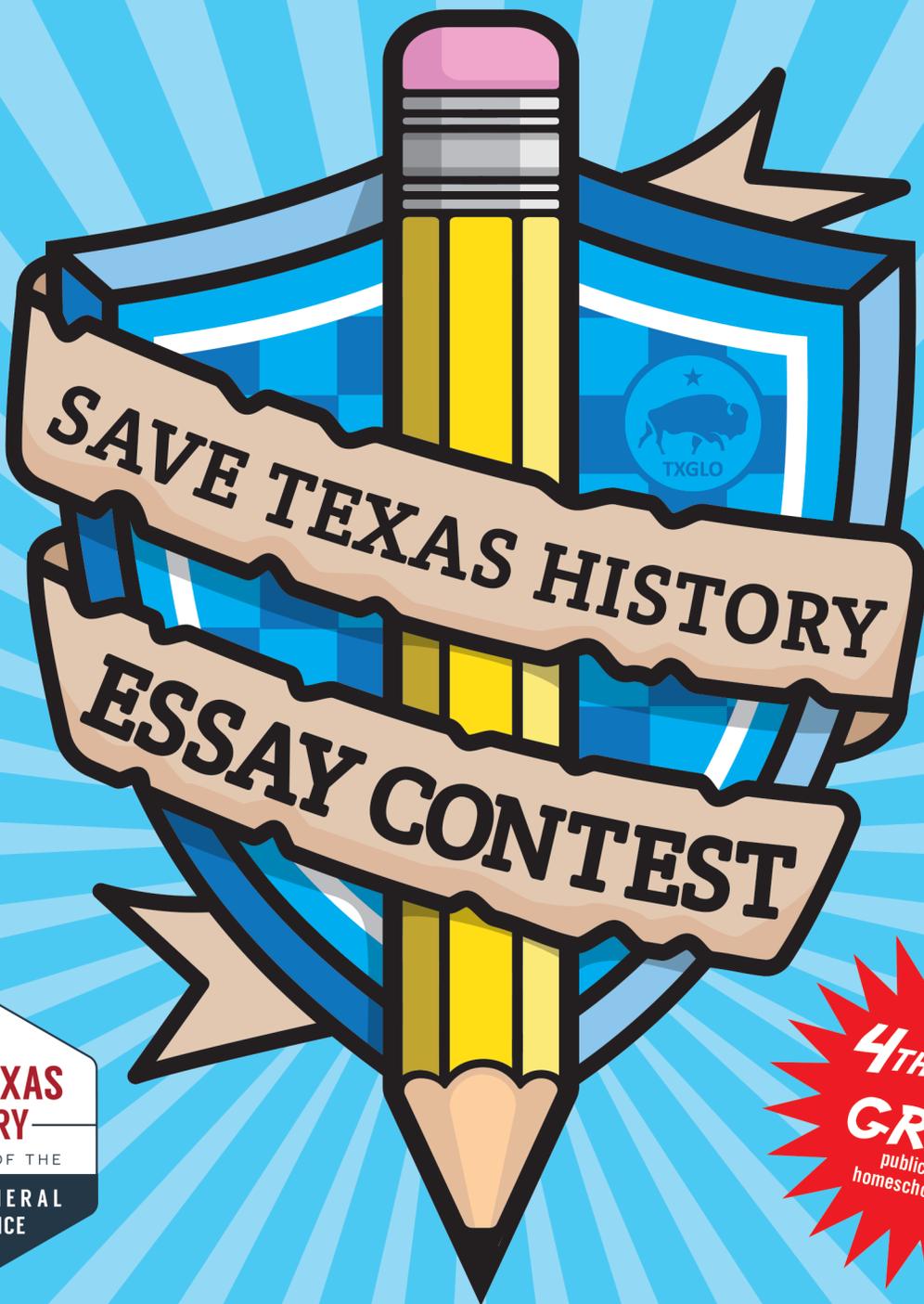


Support Save Texas History Levels of Support

Help us *Save Texas History* for future generations so they may continue to benefit from our rich historical resources. Donations are used for conservation of historic records, developing educational programming, and acquiring historic maps and documents that complement the current holdings of the agency.

	TEACHER / STUDENT \$25	FRIEND \$50	PATRON \$100	CONTRIBUTING \$250	DEFENDER \$500	TOP TEXAN \$1,000
LETTER OF THANKS FROM GLO COMMISSIONER	●	●	●	●	●	●
SUBSCRIPTION TO SAVE TEXAS HISTORY NEWSLETTER	●	●	●	●	●	●
INVITATION TO SAVE TEXAS HISTORY EVENTS	●	●	●	●	●	●
LISTING ON SAVE TEXAS HISTORY WEBSITE	●	●	●	●	●	●
SAVE TEXAS HISTORY PENCIL	●	●	●	●	●	●
\$5 DISCOUNT ON SAVE TEXAS HISTORY SYMPOSIUM REGISTRATION	●	●	●			
"I SAVED TEXAS HISTORY" MAGNET	●	●	●	●	●	●
SAVE TEXAS HISTORY MAP CALENDAR			●	●	●	●
\$10 DISCOUNT ON SAVE TEXAS HISTORY SYMPOSIUM REGISTRATION				●		
\$20 DISCOUNT ON SAVE TEXAS HISTORY SYMPOSIUM REGISTRATION					●	
COMPLIMENTARY REGISTRATION TO SAVE TEXAS HISTORY SYMPOSIUM						●
SIGNED COMMISSIONER MAP						●

Donations made to the GLO for public purposes may be tax deductible pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code (§170(c)(1) β



Essay question: “What history in your community is worth saving?”

One grand prize winner from each grade level will receive a cash prize of \$500, and a Texas flag that has flown over the Texas State Capitol. All finalists, five total for each grade, will receive a \$100 prize, a Save Texas History backpack, a Texas flag that was raised over the northern-most point of the Republic of Texas in present-day Wyoming, a historic map reproduction, and a Certificate of Achievement signed by Commissioner Bush.

All entries must be received by midnight, December 6, 2019

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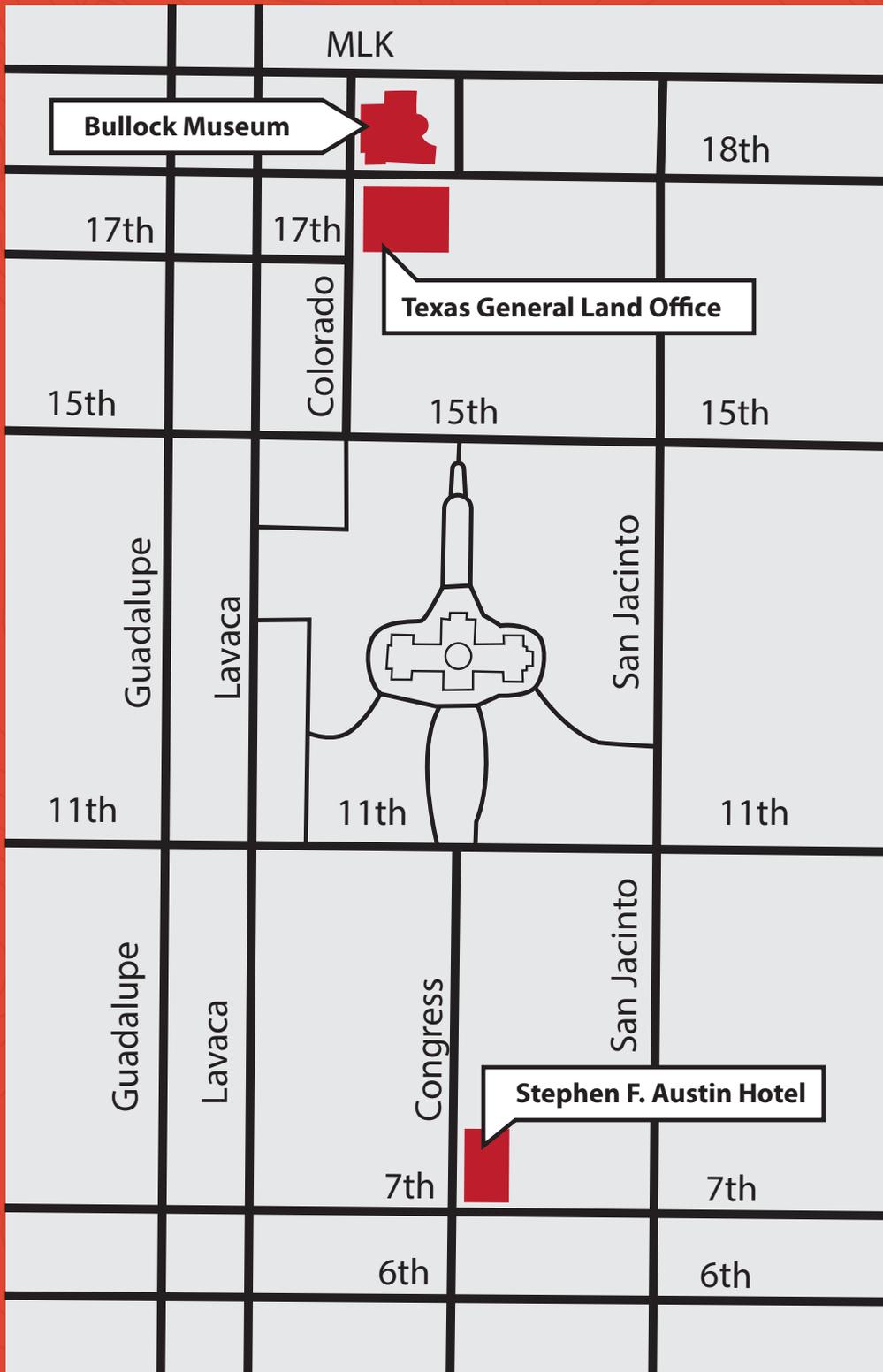
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