

Executive Committee

April 14, 2021

Videoconference
Dallas, TX



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

AGENDA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Videoconference Meeting Communities Foundation of Texas Community Room 5500 Caruth Haven Lane Dallas, TX 75225-8146 April 14, 2021 1 p.m.

Pursuant to the Governor's March 16, 2020 suspension of certain provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19), the April 14, 2021 meeting of the Executive Committee will be held by videoconference as authorized under Texas Government Code section 551.127. The presiding officer and a quorum of the THC Executive Committee will be present at the above-posted physical location and will accept invited testimony only.

Zoom meeting access link (registration required): <http://bit.ly/april14executive> or for audio only access via telephone at 1-346-248-7799; Webinar ID 917 8360 6325

Digital copies of the meeting materials will be available at www.thc.texas.gov/videoconferences after April 7, 2021. To obtain a recording of the meeting please contact esther.brickley@thc.texas.gov after April 16, 2021. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.

1. Call to Order

- A. Committee member introductions
- B. Establish quorum
- C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

2. Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1081 for Repairing the Superstructure on Battleship Texas BB35, La Porte, Harris County – *Graham/Woods-Boone*

3. Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1052 related to the relocation of the Confederate monument formerly located at the Denton County Courthouse Square, Denton, Denton County – *Wolfe*

4. Presentation and discussion regarding the Alamo Curatorial Facility – *Wilson*

5. Committee Chairman's Report

- A. Ongoing Projects; and
- B. Updates and Upcoming Events

6. Adjourn

TAB 2

**Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities
Permit #1081 for Repairing the Superstructure on Battleship Texas BB35,
La Porte, Harris County**

Background

The Battleship Texas (USS *Texas*) is the last remaining battleship that participated in both World War I and World War II. The ship was commissioned on March 12, 1914 by the U.S. Navy. In 1916, it became the first battleship to mount anti-aircraft guns and the first to control gunfire with range-keepers and directors. In World War I, USS *Texas* was part of the 6th Battle Squadron of the British Grand Fleet. Later in the war, the ship was converted to run on fuel instead of coal. In World War II, the ship was involved in firing on Nazi defenses in Normandy on D-Day. USS *Texas* was decommissioned on April 21, 1948 to serve as a museum located along the Houston Ship Channel and adjacent to the San Jacinto battleground and monument. The USS *Texas* is a National Historic Landmark, a National Historic Mechanical Engineering Landmark, and a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL).

Previous permits issued by staff in the last five years for the Battleship Texas include upgrades to the HVAC units, internal improvements to various rooms to provide better museum and tour space, upgrading the freshwater supply system, installing an electric generator system, and the additional of more water pumps.

Previous permits approved through the commission include:

- The transportation and transportation preparation, which includes using marine salvage techniques to mitigate and minimize flooding and water communication inside the vessel and ballasting the ship to relieve structural strain. The towing portion of that permit is being addressed as an amendment today.
- The hull and blister rehabilitation that will happen at the shipyard. This permit involves replacing the hull plating and blister shell plating from approximately four feet above the waterline down, rebuilding the structural framing of the blisters, repairing framing in the inner bottom of the ship, and adding stiffeners in the inner bottom of the ship.
- The restoration of macro-objects on the ship
- The reproduction of missing equipment and features

In accordance with a 99-year lease stipulated in Texas Senate Bill 1511, 83d Leg., R.S. (2019), the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department is applying for Historic Buildings and Structures permit application #1081 on behalf of the Battleship Texas Foundation. This permit covers the rehabilitation of the Battleship Texas superstructure. The scope includes repairing decks, bulkheads,

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overheads, structural members, fittings, and the reinstallation of drains and windows. The affected areas of the ship include the aft fire control tower, foremast, mainmast, smokestack, superstructure deck, and turrets.

Staff Recommendation

THC staff has reviewed the Historic Buildings and Structures permit application #1081 provided on March 17, 2021 by the Battleship Texas Foundation and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and finds the submitted documentation to be sufficiently complete for issuance of a permit to rehabilitate the superstructure on Battleship Texas BB35.

Suggested Motion

Move to authorize the Executive Director to issue State Antiquities Landmark Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1081 to rehabilitate the superstructure of Battleship Texas BB35, La Porte, Harris County, as described in the permit application.

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ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION

Historic Buildings and Structures

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, for additional information.

1. Property Name and Location
NAME OF STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK
Battleship Texas State Historic Site
ADDRESS 3523 Independence Pkwy S, La Porte CITY Harris COUNTY Harris ZIP CODE 77571

2. Project Name
NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK
Repairs to aft Fire Control Tower, the foremast, the mainmast, the smokestack, and Superstructure Deck

3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)
OWNER/AGENCY Texas Parks and Wildlife Department REPRESENTATIVE Rodney Franklin, TITLE State Parks Director
ADDRESS 4200 Smith School Rd CITY Austin STATE tx ZIP CODE 78744
PHONE 512-389-8545 EMAIL rodney.franklin@tpwd.texas.gov

4. Architect or Other Project Professional
NAME/FIRM Valkor REPRESENTATIVE TITLE
ADDRESS 21732 Provincial Blvd STE 160 CITY Katy STATE TX ZIP CODE 77450
PHONE 832-226-5022 EMAIL

5. Construction Period
PROJECT START DATE August 1, 2021 PROJECT END DATE August 1, 2026

PERMIT CATEGORY

Please select the category that best describes the proposed work. (Pick one.)

- Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, Reconstruction, Architectural Investigation, Hazard Abatement, Relocation, Demolition, New Construction

ATTACHMENTS

For all projects, please attach the following:

- Written description of the proposed project;
Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:

- Historic Structure Report, Historical Documentation, Architectural Documentation, Archeological Documentation

PROPERTY NAME: **Battleship Texas State Historic Site**COUNTY: **Harris****CERTIFICATIONS**

The applicant and project professional must complete, sign, and date the following certifications. The Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are available through links from the Antiquities Permits page on our website at www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits. Standard permit terms and conditions are listed in the detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures. Special conditions may also be included in a permit. Please contact Texas Historical Commission staff with any questions regarding the Rules, our procedures, and permit requirements prior to signing and submitting a permit application.

Applicant's Certification

I, Rodney Franklin, as legal representative of the Applicant,

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature


Date 3/17/2021**Project Professional's Certification**

I, Brad Currin, as legal representative of the Firm,

Valkor Energy Services, LLC,

do certify that I am familiar with the Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Furthermore, I understand that submission of a completion report is required for all Historic Buildings and Structures Permits. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the Rules, Standards, approved contract documents, and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature


Date 3/16/21**SUBMISSION**

Please submit the completed permit application in hard copy with original signatures to the mailing or physical address below, or electronically with scanned signatures to hsp permit@thc.texas.gov. Attachments, including plans and photographs, must be sent to the mailing address below or delivered to 108 West 16th St., Second Floor, Austin, TX 78701.

Texas Historical Commission
Division of Architecture
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
512.463.6094
fax 512.463.6095
architecture@thc.texas.gov



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Battleship TEXAS Superstructure Rehabilitation

Prepared by

Travis Davis
VP of Ship Operations
Battleship Texas Foundation



The purpose of the is project is to rehabilitate the superstructure of the Battleship TEXAS, which is in dire need of repair due to advanced levels of deterioration. Without repairs, parts of the superstructure will collapse in the next few years, potentially harming staff and visitors and causing great harm to the ship and its fabric. In the past three years, several brackets have fallen from the foretop. One small falling bracket caused a near miss that would have been fatal to the two employees who were under the foretop at the time. Further, deterioration will continue to accelerate causing loss of historic fabric and damage to other areas of the ship unless these deficiencies are addressed.

The Battleship Texas Foundation (BTF), a nonprofit organization, operates the Battleship TEXAS for Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) and the State of Texas, which owns the vessel. As the project manager, BTF has the responsibility to ensure that this project is conducted within historic vessel preservation standards and best practices, including the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Vessel Preservation Projects. For this project, BTF is specifically following the Rehabilitation Guidelines within the Secretary of Interior Standards. The original construction drawings and the original drawings for historic modifications were the basis of the scope and repair strategy for this project.

This rehabilitation project seeks to address five major areas within the superstructure – the Aft Fire Control Tower, the foremast, the mainmast, the smokestack, and Superstructure Deck. Aside from the smokestack, each area has multiple levels and compartments that compose it; however, the fundamental elements of deterioration that need to be addressed are shared between the different areas. These elements include failing structural members, holed decks/overheads, rusted out/buckled bulkheads, rainwater failing to drain promoting deck corrosion, leaking doubler plates on decks, failed wire rope stays, failed handrails and ladders, and failing coatings on the interior of structures.

This advanced deterioration level is from decades of deferred maintenance and expedient, temporary repairs that did not address underlying conditions but made them worse over time. The deferral of maintenance to parts of the superstructure is directly attributable to the difficulty accessing these areas and low maintenance budgets over the first 40 years of being a museum ship. The body of deferred maintenance includes failure to repair corrosion holes that allowed rainwater into the structures, broken windows, clogged and cut away deck drains, failure to renew any coatings in the interior of these structures, and the failure to address issues as they appeared. This allowed unabated deterioration of these structures' interiors, leading to the collapse of their interior decks and the deterioration of bulkheads and structural supports where rainwater pooled.

In 1989 many of the issues were corrected. Notably, many of the exterior bulkheads were repaired, the exterior of decks of the mainmast, structural issues with the yardarms on both masts were addressed, and the foretop's windows were replaced, which stopped the unabated ingress of rainwater and the nesting of birds. Despite this work, the 1989 project, with immediate cost savings in mind, performed some expedient work that is

causing issues today. Namely, the failed interior decks of the foretop, Aft Fire Control Tower, and mainmast were replaced with galvanized grating, which improved worker safety, but increased weight and would focus corrosion into more sensitive areas. When the structures started leaking again, the water would pool on the only solid decks in the structures and begin to corrode those out, causing safety and structural issues. The 1989 project is also notable for not coating the interior of the most at-risk and hard-to-reach compartments with a preservative coating or at least a rust inhibitor to prevent corrosion.

This rehabilitation project seeks permitting to correct all these severe deficiencies in the superstructure. The tasks listed below will be done in the five major areas within the superstructure – the Aft Fire Control Tower (AFCT), mainmast, smokestack, superstructure deck, and foremast. Aside from the smokestack, each area has multiple levels and compartments. Qualified contractors will complete all work, which BTF’s preservation team will oversee.

- Structural Member Repair/Replacement –repair or replace all structurally deficient or missing framing, vertical supports, failing riveted connections, and riveted structural supports that are separating throughout the superstructure. The most heavily affected areas are the Radar topmast (on the mainmast), the Navigation Bridge supports, the foretop structure, Flag Plot, and the Director and Searchlight Platform in the mainmast. With spot repairs in other areas of the mainmast, needed. We will preserve as much of the riveted structure as possible while balancing the need to restore structural integrity to the superstructure. Below are representative pictures of the structural deterioration and damage\.



Figure 1 - Severely compromised support (at center) for the radar topmast.



Figure 2 - Severely deteriorated and structurally compromised support of the radar topmast



Figure 3 - Distorted and warped vertical support for the navigation bridge and foremast



Figure 4 - Main support for the Navigation Bridge separating from the conning tower on which it rests.



Figure 5 - Completely rusted away rivet heads on rivets that connect the main Navigation Bridge support to the conning tower roof.

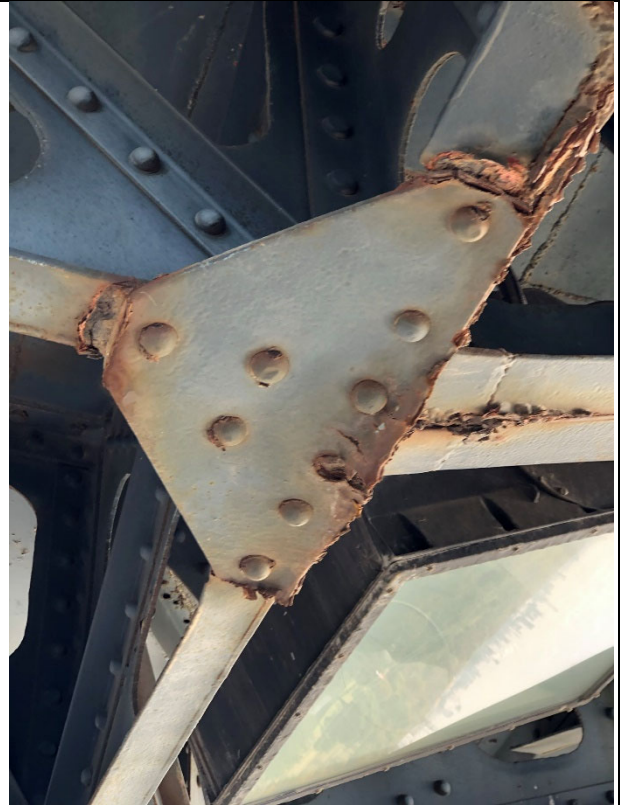


Figure 6 - Pack rust causing a bracket to fail on the underside of the foretop. This bracket is providing very little structural



Figure 7 - Notice the rust outline of the missing bracket. When the bracket fell it nearly hit a staff member.

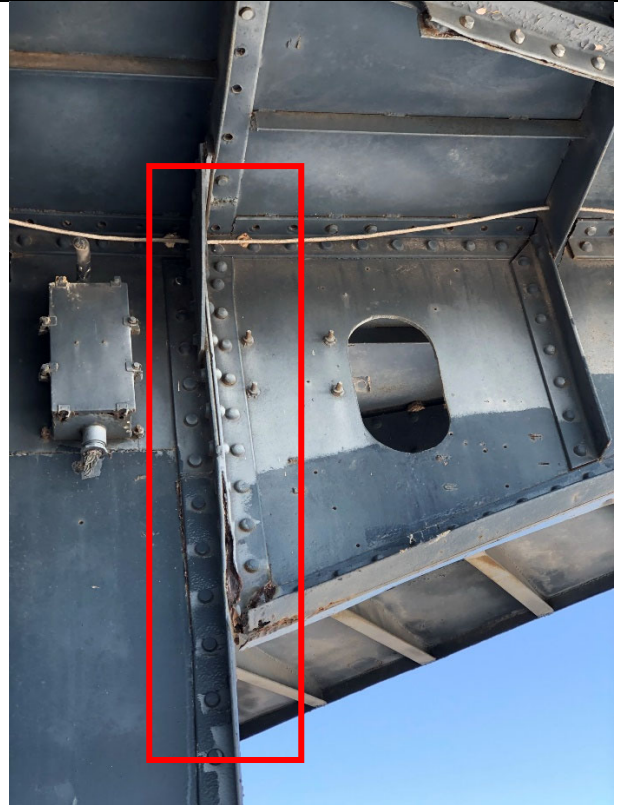


Figure 7 - Riveted structures separating due to pack rust. This is a recurring issue in the foremast.



Figure 8 -Pack rust causing a bracket to fail on the underside of the Navigation Bridge. This bracket is providing very little structural strength. This type of failure is systemic throughout the superstructure.



Figure 9 - Built up structural member delaminating from pack rust. This type of failure is common in the foremast.

- Bulkhead Repairs/Straightening – repair rust damage in over twenty-five bulkheads that vary from minor holing to large sections of the bulkhead needing replacement in the AFCT, foremast, and mainmast and straighten several bulkheads that have warped due to compression caused by the sagging of the structure above. This scope also includes repairing broken windows in the foretop, reinstalling windows into the AFCT, and replacing the missing deadlights in the main mast and reinstalling the missing door to the Signal Records Room. This will eliminate rainwater and animal infestation, which accelerate deterioration in the superstructure.



Figure 10- Rusted out lower bulkhead in foretop. Representative of much of the bulkheads. Note the fallen accumulated rust and bird filth.



Figure 11 - Rusted out lower bulkhead on the superstructure deck.



Figure 12 - Rusted out lower bulkhead and deck of Sky Control Forward in foremast.



Figure 13 - Buckled bulkhead in foretop. Almost every bulkhead in the foretop is buckled or in dire need of repair.

- Deck Repair/Replacement – repair or replace decking that has failed on the Forward Air Defense Platform, Director and Searchlight Platform, and Secondary Battery Station or was replaced with gratings in six compartments in the foremast, AFCT, and the mainmast. The grating poses a severe threat as it allows the ingress of rainwater to structural components. Replacing the decks will facilitate the deck drains’ reinstatement, which will prevent water from pooling or going to places it should not. It also removes the nonhistorical doubler plating laid on the Signal Bridge and Superstructure Deck and will make the underlying original deck watertight.



Figure 14 - Holed and failing decking in the mainmast



Figure 15 - Deteriorated vertical support footing and holed doubler plating in the Signal Bridge.

- Overhead Repairs – repair localized holing from rust in the overhead of the foretop and AFCT. This will prevent rainwater from leaking into these structures.
- Deck Drains – reinstall deck drains and piping removed from the superstructure over the years. The drains and piping will be new but will run along the same routes and installed in the same location and manner as the historic deck drains. This will replicate the drains' original appearance and function while helping to ensure the long-term preservation of the internal structures.

- Debris Clearance – remove large amounts of rust scale and fallen steel from the foremast and the AFCT. This will make repairs more efficient and preventing moisture trapping that accelerates deterioration.
- Lead Abatement – lead abatement of four compartments in the foretop where the lead-based paint has failed and poses worker safety and preservation issues. The abatement will allow modern preservative coatings to be applied to inhibit rust and further deterioration in these problematic areas to address.
- Coatings – preparing and coating the interior of eight compartments in the AFCT and foremast. These spaces are difficult to access spaces and need these coatings to stop active rust and prevent future rust.
- Smokestack Repairs – repairs roughly 100 square feet of plating in the stack’s casings, and fiddley that is holed by rust. This task also includes ring welding approximately 200 rivets that are pulling through the air casing. This will stop rainwater from entering and slow the deterioration of the smokestack.



Figure 16 - General photo of the smokestack

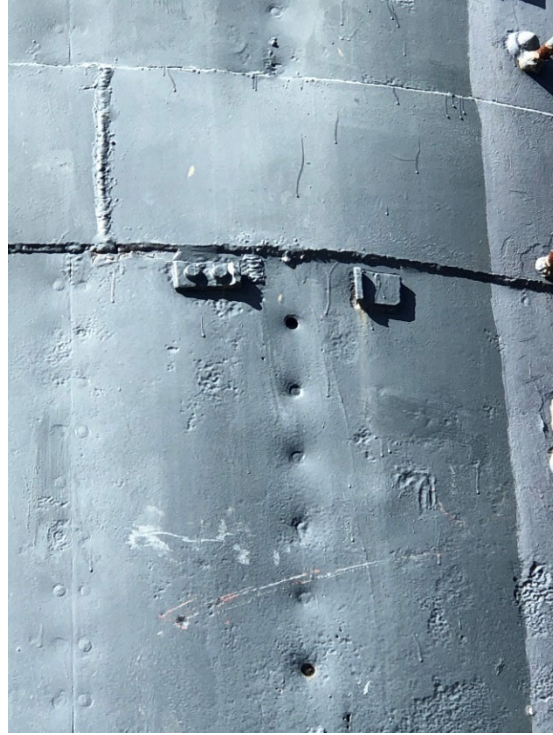


Figure 17 - Rivets pulling through the skin of the smokestack's casing

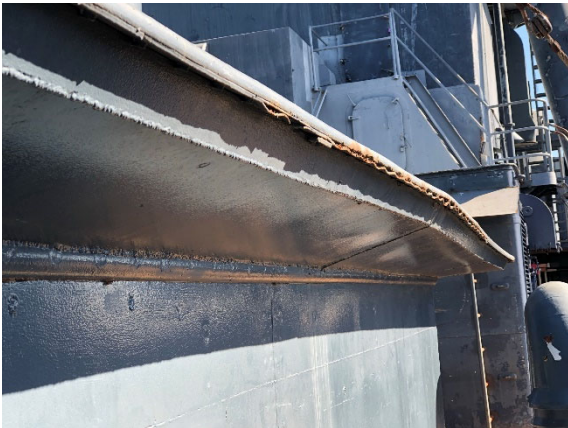


Figure 18 - Pack rust causing damage to the stack's fiddley.



Figure 19 - Holing and bubbling paint in smoke stack

- **Miscellaneous Repairs** – includes repairing one ladder and three sets of handrails, all damaged and made unsafe by corrosion. It also reinstalls two sets of handrails removed due to corrosion that need to be replaced for staff safety. Other tasks include replacing rust-damaged support for the port signal yard on the mainmast, damaged antenna outriggers on the Navigation Bridge, repairing the tops of vents, and the turret rain guards, jack rods, and ladders on the turrets, which are in danger of falling without repairs. Lastly, this scope replaces three failed wire stays and hardware for the radar topmast, which will improve its structural stability and prevent it from swaying.



Figure 20 - Representative handrail rust damage needing repair.



Figure 21 - Representative turret rain guard needing repair.



Figure 22 - Turret ladder needing repair



Figure 23 - Broken stays for radar topmast needing replacement.



Figure 24 - Rust damaged antenna outrigger.

Completing this scope will eliminate the threat of structural failure in the superstructure, safety issues for staff and visitors. It will prevent further damage and loss of historic fabric while addressing the contributing factors that lead to the volume of deferred maintenance in the superstructure.

TAB 3

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Item 3

Texas Historical Commission
Executive Committee Meeting
April 14, 2021

Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1052 related to relocation of the Confederate monument formerly located at the Denton County Courthouse Square, Denton, Denton County

Background

The Denton Confederate Soldier Monument was erected on the Denton County Courthouse square in 1918, twenty-two years after the construction of the historic courthouse. The monument placement was part of a movement in the southern states to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Civil War. On June 25, 2020, the monument was deconstructed and removed from the courthouse grounds and moved to storage for safekeeping until plans were completed to relocate it to an appropriate location for public display.

Located facing south on E. Hickory Street, the monument previously framed the main entrance to the courthouse in an arch configuration spanning the sidewalk at the perimeter of the square. The monument base consisted of a rusticated arch supported by a pair of square engraved columns of monolithic carved granite. Bas relief urns (water fountains) inscribed with “1861” and “1865” completed the symmetrical composition. A life-sized common soldier carved from white marble topped the arch.

“OUR CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS” arced across the face of the monument. A plaque on one square column supporting the archway is inscribed with, *Erected by Daughters of the Confederacy in memory of our Confederate soldiers in heroic self-sacrifice and devoted loyalty gave their manhood and their lives to the South in her hour of need*, while the inscription on the opposite column reads, *In Memoriam, “Their names [en]graved on memorial columns are a song heard far in the future; and their examples reach a hand through all the years to meet and kindle generous purposes and mold it into acts as pure as theirs”*

As part of the 1896 Denton County Courthouse square, the monument is protected as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1970), listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1977), and designated as a State Antiquities Landmark (1981). It also contributes to the Denton Courthouse Square Historic District (1999). Under the Texas Administrative Code Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter D, Rule 26.20(2), “The commission must be notified of any anticipated...work to a landmark or *the site associated with a landmark.*”

On June 9, 2020, the Denton County Commissioners Court voted unanimously to relocate the monument from the courthouse square following years of community protest, culminating with on-going protests on the courthouse square following the slaying of George Floyd, Jr. in Minneapolis, MN on May 25, 2020. On June 18, 2020, the Texas Historical Commission approved issuance of Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1052 with the following conditions:

- Denton County will maintain ownership and custody of the memorial and reinstall within one year at a new location; and

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- Denton County will seek and obtain approval from THC Executive Committee through the State Antiquities Code application process before reinstallation for the following items:
 - Location of the reinstalled memorial; and
 - Interpretation and presentation of the memorial; which shall include:
 - A description of the history of slavery in America and its causal impact on the Civil War; and
 - A description of the African American experience as that experience related to the legacy of the Civil War at the time of the memorial's initial construction in 1918; and
- Denton County will consent to the continuing jurisdiction of the THC for the administration of the permit sought in this application.

The county requests moving only three parts of the monument: the life-sized, white marble soldier, along with two inscribed tablets from the bases of the arch. The county plans to leave the rest of the monument (architectural arch with water fountain urns and one granite sphere) in storage until such time as another exhibit area becomes available. To complete the new installation, an extension of the permit's duration is also requested.

Staff Recommendation

According to 13 TAC Section 26.22(7), the requirements for a relocation permit are as follows:

Under most circumstances, a permit to relocate a building or structure from its original site will not be issued unless the commission has been satisfied that there is a real and unavoidable threat to the building or structure's existence, and that the applicant has made a thorough effort to find the means to preserve the building or structure on its original site. If relocation is unavoidable, the building or structure should be relocated to a site that resembles its original setting as closely as possible. A relocation permit will require thorough documentation of the relationship between the building or structure and its existing site and documentation of the proposed new site and placement of the building or structure to demonstrate that the new site and setting are comparable to the original. An archeological investigation of both the old and new site locations may also be required.

Division of Architecture (DOA) staff has reviewed the amendment for Permit #1052 and found the attached documentation to be sufficiently complete.

Possible Motions

Move to authorize the Executive Director **to amend** Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1052 for the partial relocation of the Confederate monument to the Museum Exhibit Gallery inside the Courthouse on the Square, as described in the letter from County Judge Andy Eads, dated April 6, 2021, including a six-month permit extension to complete the exhibit installation and close the permit.

OR

Move to authorize the Executive Director **to deny** amending Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1052 for the partial relocation of the Denton County Confederate Memorial, Denton, Denton County, while extending the permit duration by six months to resolve relocation issues.

Texas Historical Commission

State Antiquities Code

Permit Application #1052

Project Narrative

Date: April 6, 2021

On Tuesday, June 9, 2020, the Denton County Commissioners Court unanimously approved the following resolution:

To execute a State Antiquities Code Permit Application to remove and relocate from its current location, The Denton County Confederate Memorial for the purpose of interpretation by the Office of History and Culture.

The soldier statue and the arch will be moved and crated by a professional fine arts moving company. Denton County will notify the THC once the moving details are finalized.

Amended June 17, 2020

At the June 17, 2020 meeting of the Texas Historical Commission, there were numerous questions and concerns regarding the timing of the reinstallation of the Denton County confederate monument, and its potential future location. At the request of the THC, Denton County Judge Andy Eads, agreed to have the full Denton County Commissioners Court meet and take action to resubmit the permit application per the THC request as follows:

1. Denton County shall resubmit the permit application for the removal and storage of the monument.
2. Denton will maintain ownership and custody of the monument and shall reinstall within one year at a new location.
Before relocation and installation, Denton County will seek and obtain approval from the THC Executive Committee through the State Antiquities Code application process for the following items:
 - a. Location of reinstalled memorial
 - b. The new interpretation and presentation of the memorial to include;
 - i. A description of the history of slavery in America and its causal impact on the Civil War.
 - ii. Description of the African American experience as that experience related to the legacy of the Civil War at the time of the memorial's initial construction in 1918.
3. Denton County will consent to the continuing jurisdiction of the THC for the administration of the permit sought in this application.

The new application was submitted to the THC on June 18, 2020. The THC met on June 18, 2020 and unanimously voted to approve Denton County's permit application.

On June 25, 2020, Denton County retained the services of a professional fine arts moving company to remove and relocate the monument to a Denton County climate controlled storage facility. Photographs in a zip file of the monument removal and storage location were sent to architecture@thc.state.tx.us with the following link

<https://share.dentoncounty.gov/receive/?thread=F35A-GEN3&packageCode=jbFPdbco02kMfoUERVDPDNw02s0j0p4XJmNOUzG0r4GU#keyCode=nP7C3shuzBLbGCJlsAtZ-IVHbPiu0WRUV0cl3l8XHX4>

A six hour video of the removal of the statue is available upon request.

Working with Denton County Judge Andy Eads, the Denton County Office of History and Culture prepared documents for the interpretation of monument within the Courthouse on the Square. The monument measures 18 feet 54 inches and the ceiling height for the majority of rooms in the courthouse is 12 feet 8 inches. Therefore, it was recommended that the exhibit feature the statue of the soldier and two engraved tablets. The suggested location is in the Museum Exhibit Gallery, Museum, East Hall, 122A, Vestibule 122. (Photo 1) This space contains secured cases with exhibits featuring the County's firearms collection with one case featuring firearms from the Civil War period (Photo 2)



Photo 1



Photo 2

DRAFT



CREATED BY THE
MEMBERS OF THE
CONFEDERATE
IN MEMORY OF
CONFEDERATE
SOLDIERS WHO
WERE
SELF-SACRIFICING
AND DEVOTED
THEY GAVE THEIR
LIVES FOR THE
SOUTHERN CAUSE
AND WOULD IT
BEHOLD IT

Rendering of monument exhibit.

Monument Installation and Display Draft

- Statue sits on a reinforced wooden platform 4 Inches high
- The plaque columns sit on individual podiums 2 ft. tall
- Plexiglass attaches to the front of the platform and masonry wall extending 10 ft. high
- The window behind the monument is covered with a historical image of the monument.



- The side and back walls feature a wrapped image of the courthouse with the monument



MAIN TEXT PANEL NARRATIVE *DRAFT*

COMMISSIONED BY UDC

(The United Daughters of the Confederacy)

On June 3, 1918, President Jefferson Davis' birthday, the Katie Daffan chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) dedicated to the Denton County Confederate Monument on the Courthouse lawn. Part of the mission of UDC chapters was to erect monuments to the men who fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War and "to perpetuate the traditions and literature of the South." UDC members strongly encouraged schools to teach the "Southern Cause" in their curriculum.

THE LOST CAUSE MYTH

The book, "The Lost Cause," published by Edward Pollard in 1867, influenced the myth that the Civil War was fought for state sovereignty and that enslaved people benefitted from slavery. Across the southern states in the decades following the Civil War, the perpetuation of the myth of the "Lost Cause" and the Southern aristocracy's fear of political and social equality amongst races led to the treatment of African Americans as second-class citizens. By erecting confederate monuments and celebrating Confederate heroes, descendants of those enslaved were constantly reminded of this ideology.

MEMORIALS ACROSS THE U.S.

While many view these monuments as memorials to fallen soldiers, others view them as symbols of oppression. Erecting monuments during the 20th Century was a large effort in both the northern and southern states. There were 694 in Confederate States, 74 in Border States, 17 in Union States and 22 in areas that were not yet a state during the Civil War. (Source: Southern Poverty Law Center at <https://www.splcenter.org/20190201/whose-heritage-public-symbols-confederacy>)

TEXAS SECEDES FROM THE UNION

In 1861, Denton County voted for Texas to secede from the Union with a close margin of 331 to 264, solidifying the desire to preserve the institution of slavery. After Texas became the seventh state to join the Confederate States of America, approximately 1,200 men from Denton County served in the Civil War. Denton County was a relatively young county, having formed only 15 years prior. Many of these early Anglo settlers began to develop large cattle ranches and cotton farms which utilized slave labor. At the time of secession, the Denton County census recorded approximately 250 enslaved persons, comprising 5 percent of the total population of the

county. The total number of enslaved persons in Texas was 180,682 or 30 percent of the total population.

BEGINNING OF SLAVERY

The first recorded enslaved person in Texas history was a Moroccan man called Esteban who was brought on a Spanish expedition in 1528. The Dutch introduced the African slave trade to the British Colonies in 1619. Throughout the 18th century, the transatlantic slave trade remained one of the most profitable businesses in the world. These captured men and women were treated as less than human, separated from their families, and sold at auction like cattle. Congress banned the United States' involvement in the international slave trade in 1808. However, within the U.S., slavery continued in the southern states. By 1860, the number of enslaved people in the United States had reached four million and multi-generations of enslaved persons had endured a life without freedom.

QUAKERTOWN COMMUNITY RELOCATED

About a mile away from the monument stood, the African American residents of Denton faced eviction from their homes. City leaders, encouraged by women's clubs, proposed a new public park at the location of the African American community of Quakertown. In 1921, after a citywide vote, Quakertown residents were forced to relocate to an undeveloped part of the city.

KU KLUX KLAN IN DENTON COUNTY

During this time, the Ku Klux Klan had a more visible presence in North Texas, holding public rallies, leaving threatening notes, and performing acts of intimidation which left African Americans fearing racial violence. Within their community, African Americans faced unequal and limited opportunities for employment and conducting business. Across Denton County, businesses, schools and public facilities remained racially segregated until the 1960s. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 began to open up more opportunities for African Americans in the United States.

RELOCATION OF THE MONUMENT

On June 9, 2020, the Denton County Commissioners Court sought a permit from the Texas Historical Commission to relocate the memorial to inside the Denton County Museum in the Courthouse-on-the-Square.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Texas Historical Commission met on June 17, 2020, and agreed to grant the permit based on the following conditions:

1. Denton County to remove the monument using a qualified contractor and store the monument in a way that insures its preservation
2. Denton County will maintain ownership and custody of the monument and reinstall within one year at a new location.
3. Before reinstallation, Denton County will seek and obtain approval from the Texas Historical Commission Executive Committee the State Antiquities Code application process for the following items:
 - a. Location of reinstalled memorial
 - b. The new interpretation and presentation of the monument include:
 - i. A description of the history of slavery in America and its causal impact on the Civil War;
 - ii. Description of the African American experience as that experience related to the legacy of the Civil War at the time of the monument's initial construction in 1918.
4. Denton County will consent to the continuing jurisdiction of the Texas Historical Commission for the administration of the permit sought in this application.

REMOVAL FROM COUNTY COURTHOUSE LANDSCAPE

It was removed on June 25, 2020, and this exhibit was installed in the summer of 2021.

SUGGESTED VIDEO TOPICS

Videos will be between 2-4 minutes in length. Possible narrators include Judge Andy Eads, Commissioner Bobbie Mitchell, Bill Lawrence, Sheryl English, Zenobia Hutton, and John Baines.

- A. Statement by Judge Andy Eads on the removal of the Confederate Monument
 - Confederate Monument Advisory Committee
 - Courthouse-on-the-Square Art Committee
- B. History of Slavery in America with an Emphasis on Texas
 - Chronology of events (1528-1865)
 - The debate over the issue of slavery and how it led to the Civil War
- C. African American Experience During the Era of Jim Crow (1877-1965)
 - Laws (Black Codes) created after Reconstruction
 - “Separate but Equal” – Plessy v. Fergusson (1896)
 - Acts of Violence, including the Ku Klux Klan
 - 1954 – Brown v. Board of Education and the reversal of Plessy v. Fergusson
 - Passage of Civil Rights Act in 1965
- D. History of the United Daughters of The Confederacy and Confederate Monuments
 - Mission of the UDC
 - Confederate symbols and monuments – how many are in the south? The north?
 - i. Use infographic from Southern Poverty Law Center
 - McNeel Marble Company
 - Construction of Denton County’s Monument
 - Denton’s Katie Daffan Chapter