

## APPENDIX 3

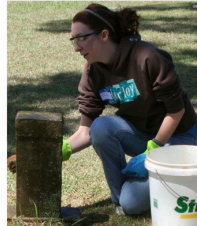


Scan this QR code with your smart phone to see more information about Adolphus Sterne.

If you do not have a QR code scanner, you may visit the following website for more information:  
<http://www.sfasu.edu/heritagecenter/7019.asp>



Adolphus Sterne is significant in Nacogdoches for his role as a financier and recruiter in the Texas Revolution.



Misty Hurley, a Graduate Student in Public History at Stephen F. Austin State University, created this brochure as part of her thesis on cemetery preservation and creation of interpretive materials connecting Oak Grove Cemetery of Nacogdoches with historic sites, museums, artifacts, and



This project has been created in conjunction with the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFASU. Painting of Adolphus Sterne courtesy of the Sterne-Hoya House Museum. Photograph of the Sterne House courtesy of the Historic American Buildings Survey.

### Adolphus Sterne



Businessman and Texas Revolution Leader



Adolphus Sterne was born on April 15, 1801 in Cologne, Germany. When he was sixteen, Sterne ran away from Cologne to New Orleans, where he worked as a store clerk.

In 1824 Sterne received an appointment from the Mexican government to sell goods to its soldiers in Nacogdoches. Sterne arrived in Nacogdoches at a volatile time in the city and state's history as Texans began to rebel against the Mexican government and would soon fight for their independence.

After the Fredonian Rebellion, the Mexican Government arrested Sterne for treasonous conspiracy. Due to the terms of his parole, Adolphus Sterne was unable to openly participate in the Texas Revolution but that did not prevent him from using his resources to aid revolutionaries. In 1835, Sterne raised a volunteer company, later called the New Orleans Grays, to help the Texans overthrow Mexican rule. When the Battle of Nacogdoches began in 1832, Sterne directed soldiers on the best routes to take into town and what defenses the Mexican troops had set up. Sterne also took part in negotiations with the Cherokee tribes to make certain there would not be an uprising in East Texas while the Texan Army was needed elsewhere.

After the Texas Revolution, Adolphus Sterne was very active in the establishment of the new republic. He was a member of the first Legislature of Texas, representative to the

Constitutional Convention of 1833, founder of the Masonic Lodge in Nacogdoches, and served as the holder of municipal funds, judge, notary public, clerk of the Board of Land commissioners, justice of the peace, and the Postmaster.



Sterne's gravemarker is located south of the main entrance to Oak Grove Cemetery near Thomas J. Rusk's memorial. The marker has a thick marble tablet styled top with a decorative limestone base. The stone was created by Underhill & Co. of Austin, Texas and their name is carved on its base. On the back of the stone is Masonic insignia, an organization that he was a member for most of his life and an affiliation that helped him to gain his freedom from prison.

### Visit these sites associated with Adolphus Sterne

- The Sterne – Hoya House Museum - 211 South Lanana St.
- Eugenia Sterne Park - 701 East Main St.
- Adolphus and Rosine Sterne graves at Oak Grove Cemetery - North Lanana St.
- The Stone Fort Museum - Griffith St. on the campus of Stephen F. Austin State University



Scan this QR code with your smart phone to see more information about Thomas J. Rusk.

If you do not have a QR code scanner, you may visit the following website for more information:

<http://www.sfasu.edu/heritagecenter/7036.asp>



Thomas J. Rusk is significant in Nacogdoches for his role as a soldier and politician in the Texas Revolution and the Republic of Texas.

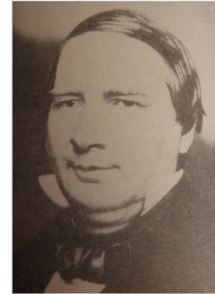


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This project has been created in conjunction with the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFASU. Photograph courtesy of the Nacogdoches County Genealogical Society.

## Thomas Jefferson Rusk



Lawyer,  
Politician, Texas  
Revolution  
Leader



Thomas Jefferson Rusk was born on December 5, 1803 in South Carolina where the family lived on the property of John C. Calhoun. Calhoun found Rusk a position in the office of the District Clerk, where he earned a living while studying law. Upon gaining a license to practice law, Rusk moved to Clarksville, Georgia, and soon rose to prominence and earned some wealth. Thomas Rusk met and married Mary Frances Cleveland on January 4, 1827.

Rusk invested everything he had in a gold mining operation but was left with nothing when his partners fled with his money to Texas. Rusk followed and though he never regained his investment, he did find his new home in Nacogdoches. On February 11, 1835, Thomas J. Rusk took his oath of allegiance to Mexico.

In Nacogdoches, Rusk met Sam Houston and other revolutionary minded men who were unhappy with their Mexican government and devoted himself wholeheartedly to the achievement of Texas independence. As a Captain in the Texas Army, Rusk organized a company of volunteers and marched to San Antonio in



October of 1835. After a victory at Concepcion, Rusk was named Commissariat

for the Army. Thomas J. Rusk was elected to the Convention of 1836 where he signed the Texas Declaration of Independence. Rusk became the Secretary of War under President David G. Burnet and joined Sam Houston at San Jacinto. When Sam Houston was wounded, Rusk took up the position of Brigadier General and commanded the Texas Army as it chased the Mexican troops out of Texas.

After the war, Rusk returned to Nacogdoches to try and live a quiet life with his family but Texas was not through with him. Rusk served in many political positions until his suicide on July 29, 1857, including :

- Cabinet member of President Sam Houston
- Member of the Second Congress of the Republic of Texas
- Chief Justice of the Republic of Texas
- President of the state Constitutional Convention
- Senator United States and President Pro Temp of the Senate

### Visit these sites associated with Thomas Jefferson Rusk

- Historical Markers – The Battle of Nacogdoches and Red House - 115 South St.
- The Durst-Taylor House Museum - 304 North St.
- Thomas J. Rusk Homesite - corner of North St. and Rusk St.
- The Stone Fort Museum - Griffith Street on the Campus of Stephen F. Austin State University
- Thomas J. Rusk Historical Marker, Rusk Building Historical Marker, and the Rusk Building - Alumni Drive on the Campus of SFA
- Rusk Statue - intersection of North St. and Main St.
- Thomas J. Rusk grave at Oak Grove Cemetery - North Lanana St.



Scan this QR code with your smart phone to see more information about Charles Hoya.

If you do not have a QR code scanner, you may visit the following website for more information:  
<http://www.sfasu.edu/heritagecenter/7037.asp>



Charles Hoya is significant in Nacogdoches for being the most trusted land surveyor of his time in East Texas and as a cofounder of the Stone Fort National Bank.



Misty Hurley, a Graduate Student in Public History at Stephen F. Austin State University, created this brochure as part of her thesis on cemetery preservation and creation of interpretive materials connecting Oak Grove Cemetery of Nacogdoches with historic sites, museums, artifacts, and archival records.



This project has been created in conjunction with the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFASU. Charles Hoya photograph courtesy of the East Texas Research Center.

## Charles Hoya



Businessman and Land Surveyor



Charles Hoya was born in 1848, the fifth child of Joseph and Ida von der Hoya, both of Damme, Germany. Charles attended classes at Nacogdoches University on Washington Square.

After leaving school, Charles began working for Captain A.A. Nelson, the county surveyor, where he learned all about the surveying business. Charles is responsible for resurveying the original land grants of East Texas and gained the trust and respect of the owners of large holdings such as those in the Chireno area. He became so trusted in this area of the state that he and his assistant were the only surveyors the residents of East Texas trusted. Anyone else who tried to survey the land was removed at gun point, even the state's Land Commissioners.



Charles also handled both the legal and financial aspects of deeds and change of ownership transactions. Due to his work with original land grants, Hoya understood the importance of the paperwork and transactions that he handled so he built the first fireproof building in Nacogdoches in 1897, the Charles Hoya Land Office. As the financial part of his business grew, he and several others organized the Stone Fort National Bank in 1903. Hoya was the bank's first president.

Charles Hoya was remembered as an adept businessman, a trusted land surveyor, and a generous man by his family and the community.

Charles Hoya's success in business is due to good business practices but also in part to a strengthening economy in Nacogdoches after the Civil War due to the arrival of the railroad and success of the timber industry.

Charles Hoya's gravestone can be found in the area south of the main drive, near the back of the section. His marker is made of limestone and is a thick square tablet with a pyramidal top, set on a base. This stone serves as a marker for both Charles and his wife Fannie. Charles's name is abbreviated to Chas., as it is on the Charles Hoya Land Office.

### Visit these sites associated with Charles Hoya

- Charles Hoya Home – 210 South Lanana St. (this home is not open for tours)
- Sterne Hoya House Museum – 211 South Lanana St.
- Hoya Buildings – 120 East Pillar St. and 116 South Pecan St. (these locations are not open for tours)
- Clara and Jennie Hoya Houses – 620 and 616 Logansport St. (these homes are not open for tours)
- Regions Bank, Formerly the Stone Fort National Bank – 300 East Main St.
- Charles and Fannie Hoya Graves at Oak Grove Cemetery – North Lanana St.





Scan this QR code with your smart phone to see more information about Diedrich Rulfs.

If you do not have a QR code scanner, you may visit the following website for more information:  
<http://www.sfasu.edu/heritagecenter/7039.asp>



Diedrich Rulfs is significant in Nacogdoches for his distinctive architectural designs, which can be seen throughout the city.

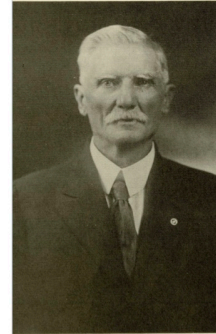


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This project has been created in conjunction with the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFASU. Historical photographs courtesy of the East Texas Research Center.

## Diedrich Rulfs



Architect and Builder



Diedrich Anton Wilhelm Rulfs was born in Oldenburg, Germany on March 6, 1848. Rulfs married Johanne Emilie Helene Wilhelmine Boeschen on July 7, 1873, and the couple had six children: Gerhard William, Carl Henry, Edward Anton, John, Mary, and Emily, who died as an infant in Germany. Rulfs trained as an architect while in Germany, and it was that skill that brought him to Nacogdoches.

Family friend and fellow German, John Schmidt, invited Rulfs to come to America. In 1879, Rulfs, his wife, three children, mother-in-law, and brother-in-law immigrated to the United States and arrived in Nacogdoches in 1880. In 1884, Rulfs bought a piece of property on East Main Street and constructed a modest home and three rental properties. Rulfs's half sister, Sophia, and half brother, William, later joined the family in Nacogdoches. William was a carpenter and went into the building business with his brother.

Rulfs's friend, John Schmidt, was a prominent citizen in Nacogdoches and upon the completion of his home in 1895, helped to establish Rulfs's reputation by commissioning him to build and renovate several of his downtown businesses and personal residences.

Rulfs brought with him the architectural styles he had learned and which were popular in Europe. Rulfs was well known for working with what he was given, both in using materials creatively and in taking into consideration the location, wind currents and the placement of windows. He also adapted existing homes into larger and better functioning designs

Rulfs's architectural work greatly changed the appearance of Nacogdoches, especially the main square and Washington Square. His residential and business structures continue to lend character and beauty to the downtown area of Nacogdoches.



### Visit these sites associated with Diedrich Rulfs

- Dietrich Rulfs's Studio - 113 South Lanana St. (this structure is not open for tours)
- Diedrich Rulfs's grave at Oak Grove Cemetery - North Lanana St.
- The Blount House - 310 North Mound St. (this home is not open for tours)
- Zion Hill Baptist Church - 324 North Lanana St.
- Christ Episcopal Church - Intersection of Mound and Starr

Also see The Legacy of Diedrich Rulfs brochure and exhibit at the Visitor's Center

Rulfs's statue at the Jones House - 141 North Church St.





Scan this QR code with your smart phone to see more information about Frank Aikman.

If you do not have a QR code scanner, you may visit the project website at:  
<http://www.sfasu.edu/heritagecenter/7038.asp>

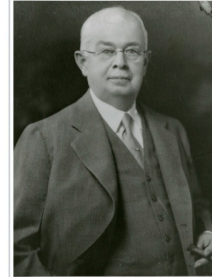
Frank Aikman is significant in Nacogdoches history for his role as a co-owner the Mahdeen Hair Tonic Company and for generously donating money for the construction of a gymnasium at SFA.



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This project has been created in conjunction with the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFASU. Photographs courtesy of the East Texas Research Center.

## Frank Aikman



Businessman, Entrepreneur, & Philanthropist

Frank Speir Aikman was born January 13, 1862, in Brooklyn, New York, to parents Samuel and Amelia Aikman. Frank came to Nacogdoches through his job as a travelling salesman, selling drugs and barbershop supplies. Mr. Aikman stayed at the Banita Hotel during his business trips and became friends with the McKinney family who owned the establishment.

It was through his friendship with John Richard McKinney that Aikman met Ohn Louis Needham, the manager of a barbershop located near the Banita Hotel. Needham had recently created a hair tonic and needed a partner in order to expand his business. The two signed a contract and formed a partnership, and created the Mahdeen (Needham spelled backwards) Company on September 3, 1912. Under this arrangement, the Mahdeen brand expanded, was sold to all of the big national drug companies, and could be found in every state. Needham died in 1918 and Aikman carried on the company. By this time, Frank Aikman was one of the wealthiest men in



Nacogdoches and Mahdeen had gained national prominence, selling at the best barbershops.

Aikman was known for his generosity with his friends and the community. He donated \$25,000 to build Stephen F. Austin State Teacher's College's first gymnasium and contributed subsequent donations totaling \$37,000.

The success of Mahdeen and Aikman took place over the course of two economic upturns in Nacogdoches; one brought on after the Civil War when the railroad arrived in Nacogdoches and the timber industry was experiencing great success, the other was after World War I when Stephen F. Austin State Normal College was established and attracted new interest in the town.

Frank Aikman's grave is located north of the exit of Oak Grove Cemetery. His marker is made of marble and is in the art deco style with geometric designs on either side of his epitaph, floral imagery, and urns on each side of the stone.

### Visit these sites associated with Frank Aikman

- Mahdeen Company Building - 204 East Pilar St. (this building is not open for tours)
- Historical Marker - Birdwell Field, Aikman Gym, and the Women's Recreation Center - Raguet St. and Aikman Dr. on the SFA campus
- Former Banita Hotel - 201 West Pilar St.
- Frank Aikman's grave at Oak Grove Cemetery - North Lanana St.



Scan this QR code with your smart phone to see more information about Karle Wilson Baker.

If you do not have a QR code scanner, you may visit the following website for more information:

<http://www.sfasu.edu/heritagecenter/7040.asp>



Karle Wilson Baker is significant in Nacogdoches for her writing, which was often inspired by her observations around Nacogdoches.



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This project has been created in conjunction with the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFASU. Photograph of Karle Wilson Baker courtesy of the Center for East Texas Studies.

## Karle Wilson Baker



Poet, Author, and Professor



Karle Wilson was born on October 13, 1878, in Little Rock, Arkansas to parents William Thomas Murphey and Kate Florence Wilson. Karle attended multiple colleges throughout her life, including the University of Chicago, Columbia University, and the University of California at Berkeley. Karle received an honorary Doctorate of Letters from Southern Methodist University in Dallas in 1924.

Karle's love of literature began early in life and she recalled writing her first poem at the age of eight, when she announced to her family that she would like to be an author, but remembered that her passion for writing began before that time.

In 1897, Karle's parents moved to Nacogdoches, and four years later she joined them to help take care of her ailing mother. On August 8, 1907, Karle married Nacogdoches banker Thomas Ellis Baker. The couple had two children, Thomas and Charlotte, who inspired the author to write children's books. Nature, birds, trees, flowers, and the weather of Nacogdoches also inspired



Karle and influenced her poetry and novels, such as her work *The Birds of Tanglewood*.

Another book that was widely popular was *The Texas Flag Primer*, published in 1923 and adopted by the state textbook committee from 1926 to 1929. Stephen F. Austin State Teacher's College was established in 1923 and within two years, President Birdwell offered Mrs. Baker a position in the English department. Through her relationships with other authors, Baker secured notable figures such as Robert Frost and Rachel Field to speak at Stephen F. Austin.

In 1931, Karle's collection of poetry *Dreamers on Horseback*, was nominated for a Pulitzer prize.

Karle Wilson Baker's grave is located in the central section of the cemetery under a large oak tree. Karle's gravemarker is made of marble and a desk shape, which means that it slants back and is covered with a scroll, on a pedestal. Around the grave itself is a flower box with curving detail.

### Visit these sites associated with Karle Wilson Baker

- Karle Wilson Baker's Home "Tanglewood" (now the Sigma Tau Gamma Fraternity House) - 711 North Mound St. (this home is not open for tours)
- Karle Wilson Baker's Statue - at the corner of Mound St. and Hughes St.
- Read some of Karle's poetry at [http://www.poetry-archive.com/b/baker\\_karle\\_wilson.html](http://www.poetry-archive.com/b/baker_karle_wilson.html)
- Examine Karle Wilson Baker's Manuscript Collection at the East Texas Research Center - A/2
- Karle Wilson Baker's grave - Oak Grove Cemetery - North Lanana St.



Scan this QR code with your smart phone to see more information about Lera Millard Thomas.

If you do not have a QR code scanner, you may visit the following website for more information:

<http://www.sfasu.edu/heritagecenter/7041.asp>



Lera Millard Thomas is significant as a politician and for relocating historic structures to Millard's Crossing Historic Village.



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This project has been created in conjunction with the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFASU. Photograph courtesy of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library.

## Lera Millard Thomas



Politician and Preservationist



Lera Millard was born on August 3, 1900, in the Old North Church Community of Nacogdoches, Texas. Lera graduated from Nacogdoches High School and went on to attend Brenau College in Gainesville and the University of Alabama. Lera left college halfway through her senior year to marry her sweetheart Albert Thomas on October 2, 1922.

The couple moved to Houston in 1930, where Albert was a district attorney. Mr. Thomas's political career began in 1936 as a Texas Representative. In 1961, he became a US Representative in Congress. Upon the death of her husband, Lera was elected to fill Albert's unexpired term. She became the first Congresswoman from Texas, serving from March 26, 1966, until January 3, 1967. After her term was completed, Mrs. Thomas worked for the Agency for International Development and served as a special liaison for *The Houston Chronicle* to Vietnam until 1968.

After her work in Vietnam ended in 1968, Mrs. Thomas returned to Nacogdoches where she developed Millard's Crossing Historic Village. The site was named for its location on the property owned by the Millard family since 1830, and the rail line that crosses the property. Mrs. Thomas's work in creating the village saved many historic homes and structures from destruction during the post-World War II building boom. The private,

non-profit Village now contains fifteen nineteenth and twentieth century structures including a dogtrot cabin, a train caboose, a log office, a church, and several other homes. Lera joined Lady Bird Johnson and Ima Hogg as the three pioneering leaders in historic preservation in Texas. She remained active until her death in 1993 and received many awards and honors.



Mrs. Thomas's grave is located in the Thomas family plot in the section north of the exit. The family plot is marked with a gray granite marker. Lera's grave is marked with a gray granite ledger, or flat marker, that states not only her name and dates of birth and death, but also her role as a Congresswoman and work in preservation and establishing Millard's Crossing Historic Village.

### Visit these sites associated with Lera Millard Thomas

- Millard's Crossing Historic Village - 6020 North St.

Visit Millard's Crossing Historic Village online at [www.millardscrossing.org](http://www.millardscrossing.org)

- Lera Millard Thomas's grave at Oak Grove Cemetery - North Lanana St.





Scan this QR code with your smart phone to see more information about Jack McKinney.

If you do not have a QR code scanner, you may visit the following website for more information:

<http://www.sfasu.edu/heritagecenter/7676.asp>



Jack McKinney is significant in Nacogdoches for organizing the construction of the Hotel Fredonia.



Misty Hurley, a Graduate Student in Public History at Stephen F. Austin State University, created this brochure as part of her thesis on cemetery preservation and creation of interpretive materials connecting Oak Grove Cemetery of Nacogdoches with historic sites, museums, artifacts, and archival records.



This project has been created in conjunction with the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFASU. Photographs courtesy of J. McKinney's and the Hotel Fredonia.

## Jack McKinney



Businessman and Hotelier



Jack Raines McKinney was born October 4, 1911, in the Banita Hotel which was operated by his parents John and Laura McKinney. The hotel, also the home of the McKinneys, was constructed by his grandfather Norvel Wade in the 1890s and later purchased by Jack's parents. Jack graduated from Nacogdoches High School in 1929, and he attended Stephen F. Austin State Teacher's College and the University of Virginia where he studied history, art, engineering, and law.

When McKinney returned to Nacogdoches, he went to work for his brother at the R.W. McKinney Construction Company. In 1940 Jack and R.W. founded the McKinney Drilling Company with Jack acting as manager.

Having been born and raised in a hotel and traveling a great deal for work, Jack concluded that Nacogdoches needed a first class hotel to attract and to cater to vacationers who came to see the city's historic sites, visitors to Stephen F. Austin State Teacher's College, and businessmen from the lumber, gas, and oil industries, all of which grew rapidly after the end of World War II. McKinney began studying the hotels he visited, even carrying along a folding ruler to measure the size of the rooms, hallways,

staircases, and the distance between the entrance and the reception desk. McKinney shared his dream with other community leaders and the group took their idea to the Nacogdoches Chamber of Commerce who approved the idea on June 16, 1952. On April 1, 1955 the Hotel Fredonia opened. McKinney's attention to detail and the vintage charm of the Hotel Fredonia is what continues to attract visitors to this day.



Jack McKinney is buried in the McKinney family plot, which is located in the northeast corner of the cemetery. Jack's gravemarker is a square tablet made of marble. Unlike many markers, the carved letters on this stone were darkened so that they are easy to read. In addition to his name and dates of birth and death, the stone also lists where Jack was born and died, both in Nacogdoches County.

### Visit these sites associated with Jack McKinney

- The Hotel Fredonia – 200 North Fredonia St.
- J. McKinney's Restaurant in the Hotel Fredonia – 200 North Fredonia St.
- The McKinney Drilling Company Building (now the Fine Arts Building at Stephen F. Austin State University) – corner of North St. and Wettermark St.
- Jack McKinney's grave at Oak Grove Cemetery – North Lanana St.



Scan this QR code with your smart phone to see more information about The Texas Revolution in Nacogdoches. If you do not have a QR code scanner, you may visit the following website for more information: <http://www.sfasu.edu/heritagecenter/7042.asp>

The Texas Revolution is significant in the history of Nacogdoches because citizens of Nacogdoches served in the Texan Army and signed the Texas Declaration of Independence.



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This project has been created in conjunction with the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFASU. Photograph courtesy of the East Texas Research Center.

## The Texas Revolution in Nacogdoches



### The First Shots of the Texas Revolution

The large number of Anglos entering Texas in the early 1800s, either with the sponsorship of an empresario or illegally, began to worry the Mexican government who noticed that settlers were not taking their oaths of allegiance and agreements with the government seriously. Individuals who made their homes here at this time include future Texas Revolutionaries such as Sam Houston, Thomas J. Rusk, Haden Edwards, Charles S. Taylor, and Adolphus Sterne.

#### The Fredonian Rebellion

Haden Edwards, an empresario with land grants around Nacogdoches, embodied many of the government's fears. Edwards and other empresarios were reluctant or downright refused to honor previous Mexican and Spanish land grants. Another reason Edwards was disliked was his meddling in Nacogdoches's politics, much to the disdain of many citizens, who complained to the Mexican government. The Mexican government revoked the Edwards brothers' grant. The brothers determined that the only way to get their land back would be to break away from the Mexican government and establish their own republic, the Republic of Fredonia. Upon hearing about this uprising, the Mexican government sent troops to Nacogdoches, but the closer the troops came to the town, the less support the brothers retained and the members of the uprising fled.

#### The Battle of Nacogdoches

The Fredonia Rebellion left the Mexican government and its Texas settlers uneasy and suspicious of one another. The Mexican

Government passed the Law of April 6, 1830 which closed the borders of Texas to immigrants, suspended all land grants, required all trade to be conducted with Mexico, and allowed the Mexican government to collect customs. The reaction of Texans to the Law of April 6, 1830, is called the Disturbances of 1832, is considered the beginning of the Texas Revolution.

Instead of bringing their weapons into town to turn in, as commanded by General Piedras, East Texans came to town to fight. Starting on August 2, 1832, the Battle of Nacogdoches took place over the course of two days and in downtown Nacogdoches. As the Texans gained ground, Piedras fled to the Angelina River where he was captured and forced to surrender, putting an end to the battle.

#### The Texas Revolution

While no battles of the Texas Revolution took place in Nacogdoches, citizens of Nacogdoches had an important part in the struggle. Sam Houston and Adolphus Sterne signed a treaty with the local Native American tribes to prevent war with the tribes while Texans were fighting Mexican forces. Sterne also gathered and funded the New Orleans Greys who fought and died in the battle of the Alamo and at Goliad. Locals Thomas J. Rusk, Charles Taylor, John S. Roberts, and Robert Potter served on the provisional government of 1836, and Rusk became Secretary of War and served as leader of the Texan Army at San Jacinto after Sam Houston was wounded.

### Visit these sites associated with the Texas Revolution in Nacogdoches

- The Stone Fort Museum – Griffith Street on the campus of Stephen F. Austin State University
- Battle of Nacogdoches and Fredonian Rebellion Historical Markers and plaques located around the Visitor's Center – 200 East Main St.
- The Sterne-Hoya House Museum – 211 South Lanana St.
- The Red House historical marker – 115 South St.
- Texas Revolutionaries' graves at Oak Grove Cemetery - North Lanana St.

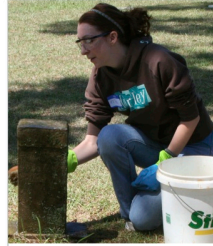


Scan this QR code with your smart phone to see more information about war in Nacogdoches.

If you do not have a QR code scanner, you may visit the following website for more information:

<http://www.sfasu.edu/heritagecenter/7043.asp>

Wars have been significant in Nacogdoches for the changes that they caused in the town and in the lives of Nacogdoches's citizens.



Misty Hurley, a Graduate Student in Public History at Stephen F. Austin State University, created this brochure as part of her thesis on cemetery preservation and creation of interpretive materials connecting Oak Grove Cemetery of Nacogdoches with historic sites, museums, artifacts, and archival records.

This project has been created in conjunction with the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFASU. Flag picture courtesy of [unitedstatesflag.org](http://unitedstatesflag.org). Victory Liberty Loan poster courtesy of the East Texas Research Center.

## War in Nacogdoches



Civil War  
Spanish-  
American War  
World War I  
World War II  
Vietnam

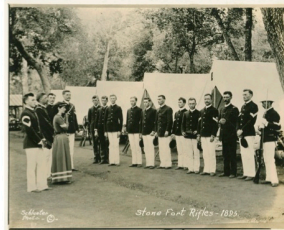
**The Civil War** While no Civil War battles took place in Nacogdoches, a Confederate hospital was set up Washington Square to serve those injured in the nearby battles of Galveston and Sabine Pass. The Nacogdoches economy, much like the rest of the South, suffered during the war due to blockades and the shortage of men at home caused a decrease in production. After the war, not only did Nacogdoches's veterans return but many other families arrived to make their home in Nacogdoches county.

### The Spanish-American War

After the U.S.S. *Maine* was sunk in Havana Harbor in February of 1898, President McKinley called for volunteer regiments to fight the Spanish in Cuba. Nacogdoches's own Stone Fort Rifles volunteered their service.

Though the Stone Fort Rifles did not fight in the Spanish American War, over their ninety-year history they received many awards and accolades for their participation in drills, encampments, and parades in East Texas and across the state.

**World War I** Nearly 200,000 Texans either volunteered or were drafted for service in the Army, Navy, or Marines. In addition to the men, about 450 women from Texas served as nurses. The war made it necessary for Texans to



maximize their output of crops and goods while minimizing the amount that they used in the home. Those back home helped the war effort by participating in wartime fundraising organizations, which promoted purchasing Liberty and Victory bonds and War Savings Stamps. The lumber industry of East Texas profited from the Great War as prices for lumber soared to two to three times their usual amount. Another group that profited from the war were farmers, who could demand higher prices for their crops, which were purchased by the Allied army

**World War II** About 750,000 Texans either volunteered or were drafted into the service, including 12,000 women volunteers. The enrollment at Stephen F. Austin State Teacher's College fell during the war years, and the school looked for a way to aid in the war and keep its doors open.

The school became the home of the Women's Army Corps on February 15, 1943.

**Vietnam** The Vietnam War was received with skepticism and protest by Texans. Unlike World War I and World War II, the population of Stephen F. Austin State University maintained a steady student population, thanks in part to men avoiding the draft by attending college. Protests were held on campus and in 1975 SFA made national headlines for streaking.

### Visit these sites associated with War in Nacogdoches

- The Stone Fort Museum – Griffith Street on the campus of Stephen F. Austin State University
- Nacogdoches University Building – 515 North Mound St.
- Nacogdoches Train Depot, departure point for troops going to war – 101 Old Tyler Road
- SFA in World War II Historical markers – on the SFA campus
- War Memorial at the Nacogdoches Courthouse – 101 West Main St.
- World War I plot at Oak Grove Cemetery – North Lanana St.





For more information about gravemarkers, scan the QR code above to download *Deep East Texas Grave Markers* by Nancy Adgent.

If you do not have a QR code scanner, you may visit

[http://preserveamerica.sfasu.edu/PreserveAmerica/PreserveAmericaWebSite/displaypage.php?page\\_id=3](http://preserveamerica.sfasu.edu/PreserveAmerica/PreserveAmericaWebSite/displaypage.php?page_id=3)

and download the guide from the right side of the webpage



Misty Hurley, a Graduate Student in Public History at Stephen F. Austin State University, created this brochure as part of her thesis on cemetery preservation and creation of interpretive materials connecting Oak Grove Cemetery of Nacogdoches with historic sites, museums, artifacts, and archival records.



This project has been created in conjunction with the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFASU.

## Oak Grove Cemetery



### Gravemaker Interpretation and Preservation



#### Gravemaker Materials

- Marble – some of the oldest markers in the cemetery are made of marble and are often tablet and obelisk in shape
- Granite – these markers come in many sizes and shapes including tablet and wedge
- Concrete and Cement – Oak Grove Cemetery is home to some hand made stones, which can be found in the front central section of the cemetery



#### Notable Gravemarkers

- The Steamboat Stone – This monument is for Mary Raguet, who fell off of a Steamboat travelling the Ohio River. This stone can be found South of the main entrance.
- The Clark family plot – This plot features a sculpture of an angel and personalized decorations. The Clark family plot is located in the center section of the cemetery.
- Thomas J. Rusk's monument – This monument was erected in 1894 for the Texas

Revolutionary. Rusk's monument is located South of the main entrance.

- Woodmen of the World – Markers from this organization are found throughout the cemetery and are usually shaped like a tree trunk, though some tablet style stones have the insignia carved on them.
- False Crypts – While these crypts are common in East Texas and Louisiana, Oak Grove Cemetery has a very high percentage of them. Though many believe that individuals are buried in the crypt, they are actually buried as usual and the crypt is a form of grave marker. False crypts can be found on either side of the main drive and in the central section of the cemetery.



- Obelisks – Oak Grove has a large number of Egyptian inspired obelisks, which are often carved on more than once side. These markers may be found in the central and southern end of the cemetery.

#### Gravemaker Cleaning

##### DO

- ✓ Do no harm
- ✓ Check for damage or weaknesses that may mean the stone is too fragile to clean
- ✓ Select the gentlest cleaning method to accomplish the task, this means soft brushes and a gentle soap such as Orvus Paste
- ✓ Take safety precautions such as wearing gloves and safety glasses

##### DON'T

- ✓ Don't do anything that will remove or damage the surface of the stone, such as power washing, sand blasting, power tools, or using wire brushes
- ✓ Don't use bleach, chlorine, comet or other household cleaners. These products can damage and leave deposits that further deteriorate the stone.