

The cemetery is located at 909 Navasota Street in Austin.

### **Hours of Operation**

#### **State Cemetery Visitors Center**

8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday-Saturday

#### **State Cemetery Grounds**

8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Everyday

### **Phone Numbers**

#### **Cemetery**

(512) 463-0605

#### **Tour Reservations**

(512) 463-6600

#### **Superintendent**

(512) 463-6023

(512) 415-4901

### **Web Site**

<http://www.cemetery.state.tx.us/>

[StateCemetery@tbpc.state.tx.us](mailto:StateCemetery@tbpc.state.tx.us)

### **The Texas State Cemetery Committee**



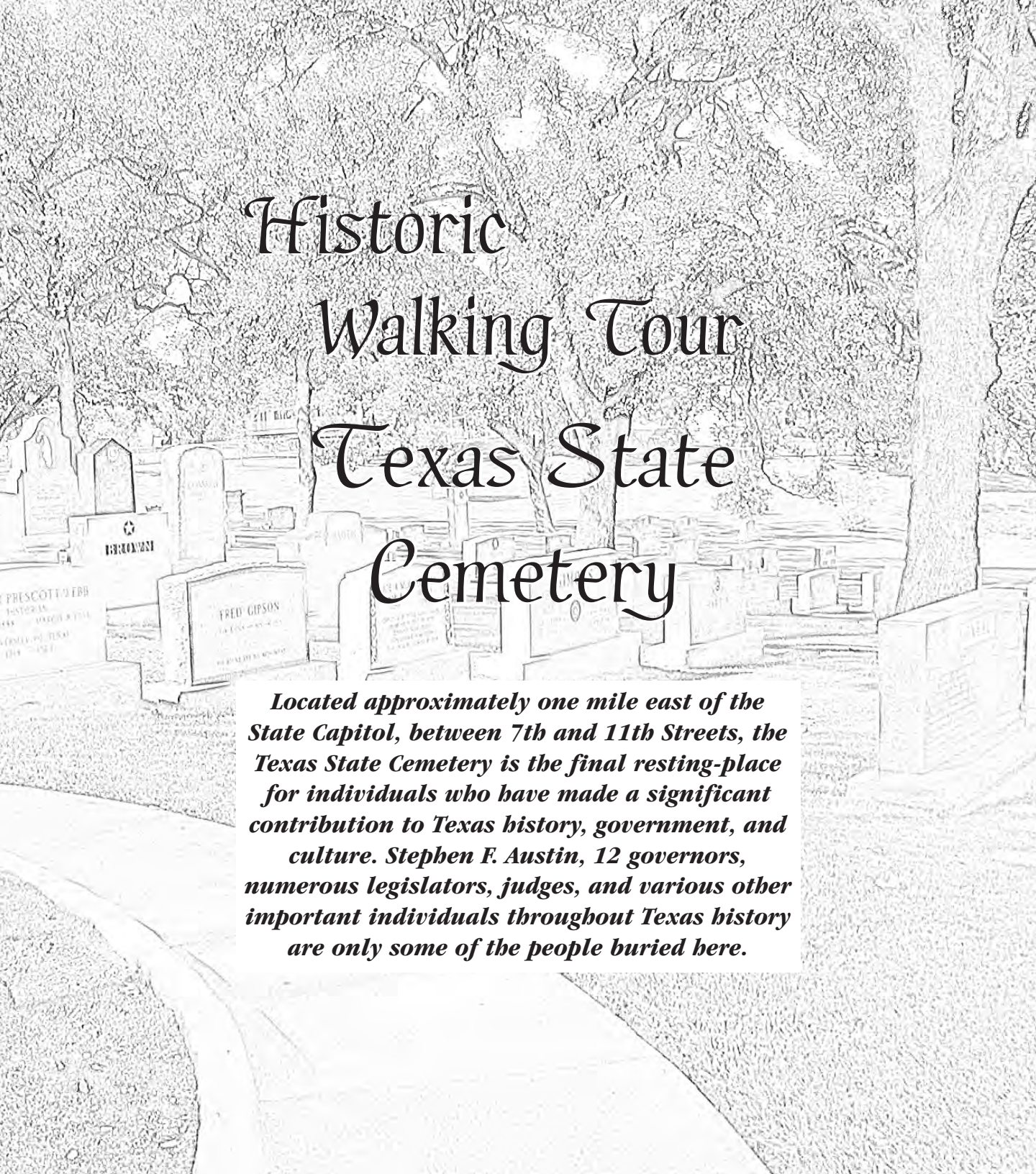
Scott Sayers  
Chairman

Coley Cowden  
Member

Harry Bradley, Superintendent

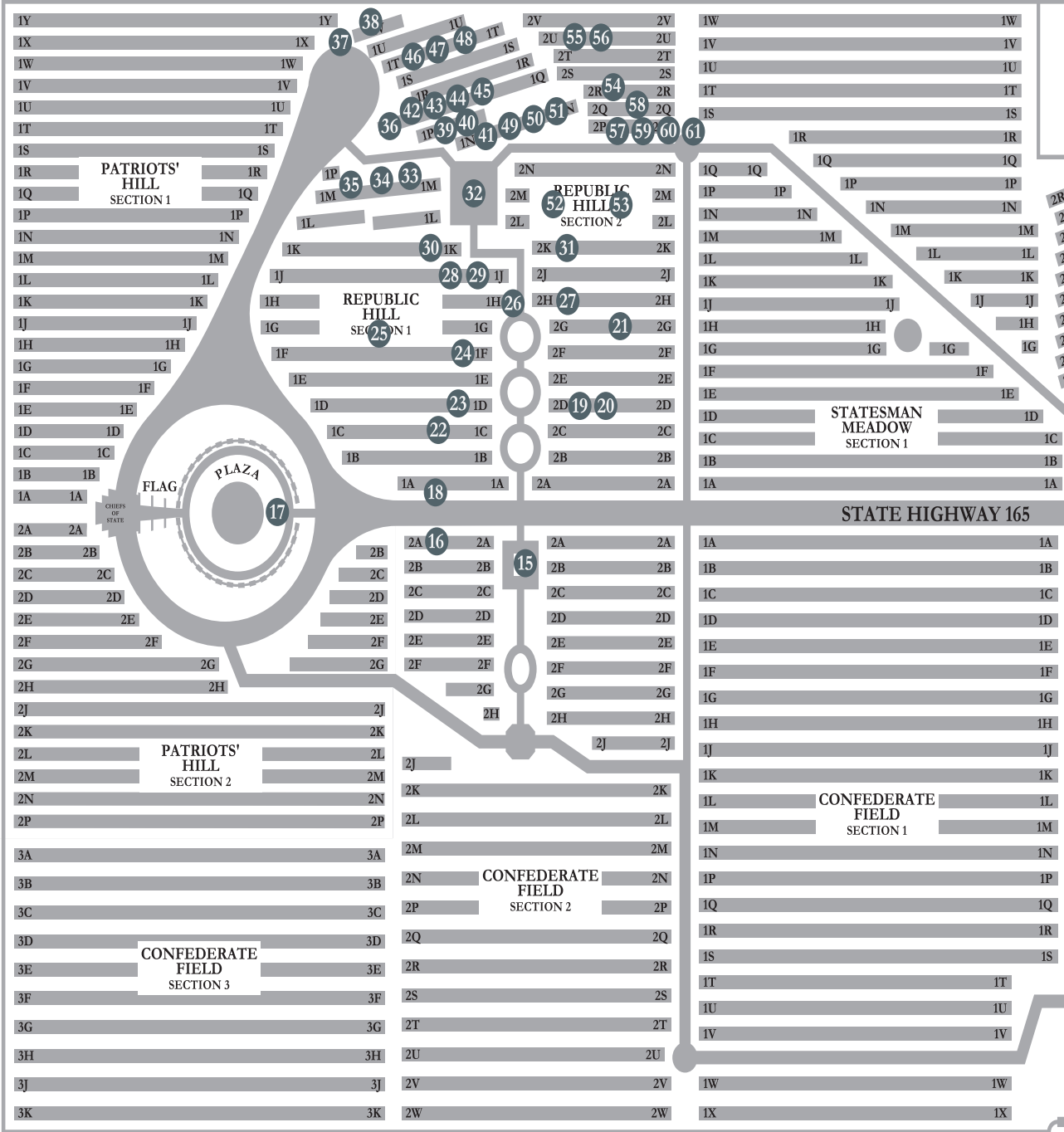
# Texas State Cemetery





# Historic Walking Tour Texas State Cemetery

*Located approximately one mile east of the State Capitol, between 7th and 11th Streets, the Texas State Cemetery is the final resting-place for individuals who have made a significant contribution to Texas history, government, and culture. Stephen F. Austin, 12 governors, numerous legislators, judges, and various other important individuals throughout Texas history are only some of the people buried here.*



Caretaker's Cottage

○ FLAG

VISITOR CENTER

GEORGE CHRISTIAN ROOM

CAPITAL POINTE

STATESMAN MEADOW SECTION 2

MONUMENT HILL SECTION 2

MONUMENT HILL SECTION 3

MONUMENT HILL SECTION 4

2U 2U  
2T 2T  
2S 2S  
2R 2R  
2N 2N  
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ROSE GATE

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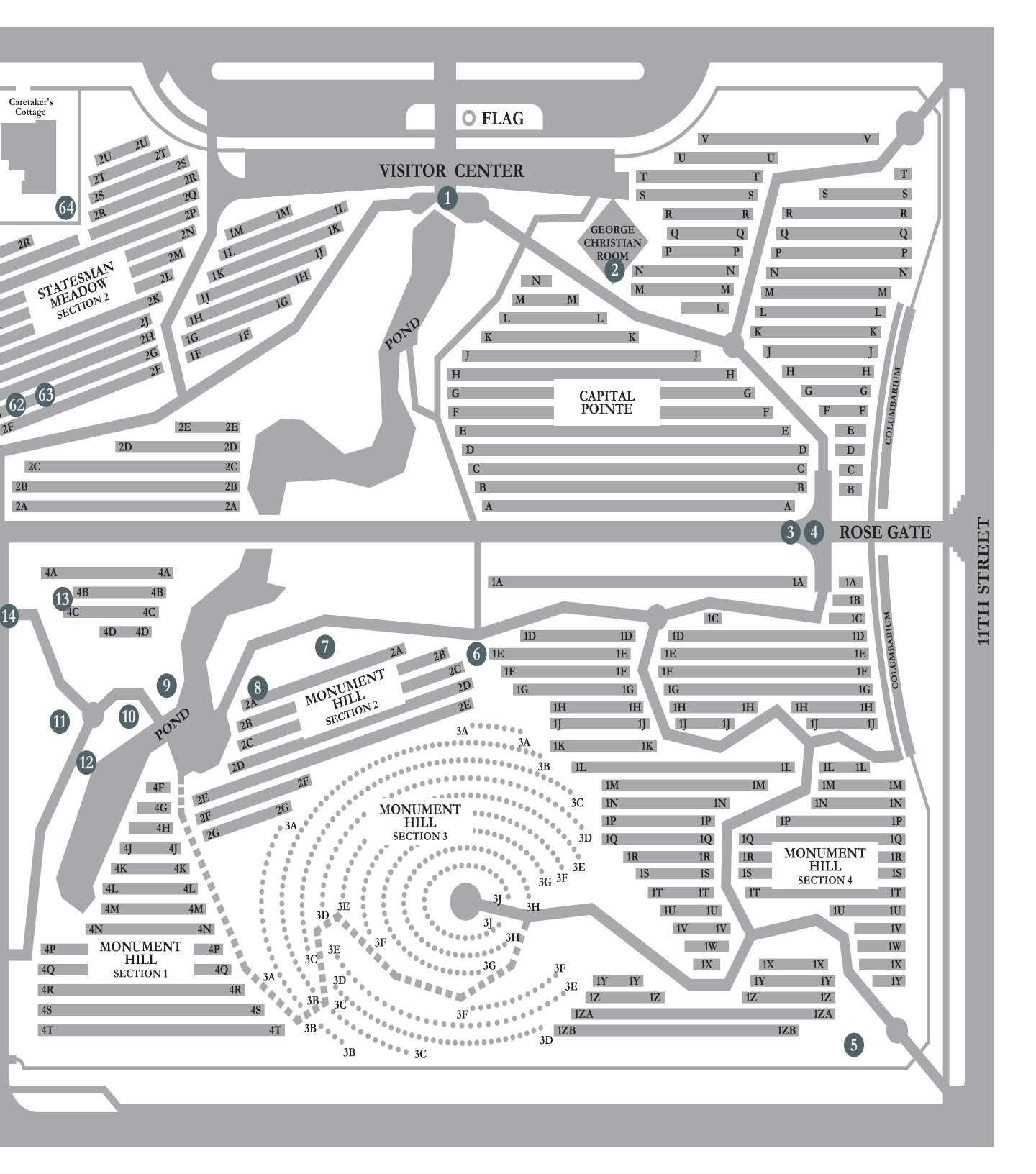
11TH STREET

COLUMBARIUM

COLUMBARIUM

POND

POND





## TEXAS STATE CEMETERY

The Texas State Cemetery serves as the burial ground for some of Texas' most notable citizens. Following the burial of Edward Burleson on December 28, 1851, the Cemetery became the official place of interment for numerous soldiers and founders of the Republic and State of Texas, elected officials, jurists, and other prominent men and women.

The Cemetery's historical significance is defined by the many early Texas founders buried here, such as Stephen F. Austin, Robert Potter, and Edwin Waller – Austin's first mayor. In addition to the early settlers, the Cemetery's importance has grown with the burials of other notables, like James Pinckney Henderson – the first Governor of Texas – Governors "Ma" and "Pa" Ferguson, John Connally, and Lieutenant Governor Bob Bullock.

In addition to the prominent Texans buried here, many are represented by cenotaphs (a memorial marker) Susanna Dickinson, Alamo survivor; James Michener, Pulitzer Prize winning author; and Tom Landry, legendary coach of the Dallas Cowboys, are only a few that are honored at the Cemetery.

## VISITOR INFORMATION

Admission to the Cemetery is free and guided tours are provided Monday through Friday, between 9:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Tours can be arranged by contacting the Tour Coordinator at (512) 463-6600.

The Cemetery maintains its own archives, where staff historians will assist visitors with genealogical and historical research. The archives are open Monday through Friday, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The Cemetery also hosts its own comprehensive website, [www.cemetery.state.tx.us](http://www.cemetery.state.tx.us), which provides photographs, biographical sketches, and a complete listing of those who are buried here, as well as those who have made plot selections.

## HISTORY

The Texas State Cemetery is located approximately one mile east of the State Capitol, between 7th and 11th Streets, and provides a final resting-place for individuals who have made a significant contribution to Texas history, government, and culture. Stephen F. Austin, 12 governors, numerous legislators, judges, and other important individuals throughout Texas history are only some of the people buried here.

In 1851, the future site of the Cemetery was owned by Andrew Jackson Hamilton, who later became a provisional governor after the Civil War. When State Senator Edward Burleson passed away on December 26, Hamilton donated the current 21 acres to the state for Burleson's burial, thus prompting the creation of the Texas State Cemetery in 1854.

In the latter part of the 19th century, the state took over the Texas Confederate Home in Austin, and later created a similar home for women. As the residents began passing away, there became a need for a burial space that could accommodate them; as a result, the Cemetery was chosen so that the veterans could be memorialized with many of their former generals.

In the early 1900s there were many ambitious projects on the horizon. The first was the construction of Elisabet Ney's monument for Albert Sidney Johnston, which was completed in 1904. The second was the reinterment of Stephen F. Austin. In 1910, 60 years after the Legislature's first attempt to have him moved, Austin was buried at the Cemetery and sculptor Pompeo Coppini was commissioned to raise a monument in his honor.

## BURIAL ELIGIBILITY

Persons eligible for burial at the Texas State Cemetery are:

- (1) a former member of the legislature or a member who dies in office;
- (2) a former elective state official or an elective state official who dies in office;
- (3) a former state official or a state official who dies in office who has been appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate and who served at least 12 years in the office to which appointed;
- (4) a person specified by a governor's proclamation;
- (5) a person specified by a concurrent resolution adopted by the legislature; and
- (6) a person specified by order of the committee, who has made significant contributions to Texas history and culture in the following fields: air and space, agriculture, art and design, business and labor, city building, education, industry, justice, military affairs, law enforcement, oil and gas, performing arts, philanthropy, ranching, religion, science and medicine, sports, and writing.

The 1920s saw a renewed interest in the Cemetery as Texas prepared for its approaching centennial. Louis Kemp, a noted businessman and historian, lead one of the more ambitious plans undertaken by the state when the Legislature passed Senate Bill 181, which called for prominent Texans to be reinterred and have monuments constructed at the Cemetery. The project began in 1929, with the reburial of Governors James Pinckney Henderson and Peter Hansbrough Bell and continued until more than 70 men and women were moved. As a special thanks to Kemp and his efforts, the Texas Highway Department, who paved the Cemetery road and declared it a highway in 1939, named it in his honor – Lou Kemp Road.

In 1994, Lieutenant Governor Bob Bullock organized a full-scale renovation and restoration that included the construction of the Visitor Center, a recirculating pond, the Columbarium Wall, and a memorial plaza. All Confederate headstones were cleaned and replaced if damaged, while native trees, shrubs, flowers, and grass were planted to make the property worthy of the individuals buried here. In March 1997, a rededication ceremony was held with Governor George W. Bush, Lieutenant Governor Bullock, Speaker of the House James E. "Pete" Laney, and many other distinguished guests. During his remarks, Bullock revealed his reasons for restoring the Cemetery: "Kids can come out here and, in one day, learn more about Texas history than a whole semester in class."

The architecture of the Cemetery was designed to reflect the varied facets of Texas. The Visitors Center, made of limestone from Sisterdale, Texas, is modeled after the Alamo's long barracks and the granary at Mission San Jose and the Columbarium Wall was built from the same pink granite as the Capitol's base.

In 1997, the Legislature formed a three-member committee to oversee the day-to-day operations of the Cemetery. The members, who are appointed by the governor, hold regularly scheduled open record meetings that are posted in the Texas Register.





**1. The Visitors Center** was completed in 1997, during the Cemetery's restoration and was designed to resemble the long barracks at

the Alamo and the granary at Mission San Jose. The 255-foot long building houses the administrative offices, the maintenance facility, and an exhibit gallery.



**2. The George Christian Room** was dedicated October 31, 2004, in honor of George Christian, member of the first Texas State Cemetery Committee. The room is used for receptions and as a gathering place for families before and after funerals.



**3. Highway 165**, at a half-a-mile long, is the shortest State Highway in Texas. In 1939, it was designated "Lou Kemp Road" in honor of Kemp's work in having numerous individuals

from the Republic and early Statehood eras reinterred during the Texas Centennial celebration.



**4. The Columbarium Wall and Rose Gate** were constructed during the Cemetery's restoration and together they provide a ceremonial entrance for state funerals and niches

for burial urns in the 150-foot walls that flank either side of the historic central gates.



**5. Antonio Briones, Monument Hill, Section 4, Row ZC, Plot 1**, a Mexican immigrant and Union soldier, served in the 1st Texas Cavalry (U.S.) during the Civil War. His unit, one of only two Union regiments from Texas, was commanded by Edmund J. Davis, who is also buried here. Briones was

originally buried at Austin's Oakwood Cemetery before being reinterred by his descendants in 1999.



**6. French Sailor, Monument Hill, Section 2, Row D, Plot 1**, part of the La Salle expedition that landed in Texas in 1685; he died before his ship, the *Belle*, sank in Matagorda Bay. His body was discovered by the Texas Historical Commission as they were excavating the *Belle* in 1996. Though his name is unknown, his remains are believed to be the oldest European skeleton found in Texas.



**7. The September 11th Memorial** was dedicated September 11, 2003, by Governor Rick Perry, in honor of all Texans who died in the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, the plane crash in Somerset

County, Pennsylvania, and Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. The monument consists of two steel columns that were taken from Ground Zero and placed on their ends to represent the twin towers and a circular granite wall that serves as a timeline of the day's events.



**8. Thomas J. J. Christian, Jr., Monument Hill, Section 2, Row A, Plot 21**, a colonel in the United States Army Air Forces and the great grandson of Confederate General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, was killed during World War II while flying

a P-51 Mustang over Arras, France, on August 12, 1944. His body was never recovered and he was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Purple Heart.



**9. The Medal of Honor Monument** was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1999, by Governor George W. Bush, in honor of the 83 Medal of Honor recipients who were born in, entered military service in, or received the medal for actions fought in Texas. The 13-foot tall obelisk is made of red granite from Marble Falls.



**10. The Gold Star Mothers of Texas Monument** was dedicated on November 1, 2001, by Governor Rick Perry to honor mothers who

lost a son or daughter in a war. The monument was erected as part of the Cemetery’s sesquicentennial celebration.



**11. The Praha Monument** was dedicated on Veterans Day, 2002, by United States Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison and honors nine soldiers from Praha, Texas, a small Fayette County community. These men died in World War II between

February 3, 1944, and February 12, 1945. At that time, Praha’s population was less than 100 and, in a period of a year, it lost almost an entire generation of men.



**12. The Purple Heart Monument** was dedicated September 20, 2003, by Lieutenant Governor David Dewhurst and honors all men and women wounded during

any American engagement. The monument was a gift to the people of Texas from the Military Order of the Purple Heart.



**13. James M. Logan, Monument Hill, Section 1, Row C, Plot 11**, Medal of Honor recipient, served as a rifleman in the 36th Infantry Division during World War II and received the Medal for his actions at Salerno, Italy. He also received the Distinguished Service Cross, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart. Sergeant Logan was the first recipient of the Texas Legislative Medal of Honor.



**13. George H. O'Brien, Monument Hill, Section 1, Row B, Plot 15**, Medal of Honor and Purple Heart recipient, served as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve during the Korean conflict and was presented with the Medal of Honor on October 27, 1953, by President Dwight D. Eisenhower at a White House ceremony.



**14. Buried in the Confederate Sections** of the Cemetery are 2,200 Confederate veterans and some of their wives. Representing more than 600 different





regiments and several different countries, these men and women all lived in the state-operated Texas Confederate Home and Confederate Woman's Home.

Following the end of the Civil War, the job of caring for the veterans fell to each of the former Confederate states. Texas created a pension system and eventually took over the home in Austin, which was created by the John B. Hood Camp of United Confederate Veterans and the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1886. The state assumed control of the property in 1891, and established the Woman's Home in 1908.

Once a veteran or his wife entered the homes, they became wards of the state and upon their death, were buried in the Cemetery, where headstones were provided.



**15. Albert Sidney Johnston, Confederate Field, Section 2, Row A, Plot 13,** a general for three different nations – the Republic of Texas, the United States, and the Confederate States of America – came to Texas in 1836, where he served as an adjutant general, senior brigadier general, and secretary of war. After Texas joined the United States, he fought as a colonel in the Mexican-American War and served in the Army until 1861, when he left to accept a command offered by Jefferson Davis. He died while leading his men into battle at Shiloh, Tennessee.



**16. John A. Wharton, Confederate Field, Section 2, Row A, Plot 18,** delegate to the 1861 Secession Convention and Confederate general, joined the 8th Texas Cavalry, which was also known as Terry's Texas Rangers. After taking command of the regiment, he was killed by fellow officer, George W. Baylor, over a dispute on military matters.



**17. The Plaza** serves as a tribute to significant events in Texas history. Inside, stones are inscribed with various quotations from Cabeza de Vaca's landing on

Galveston Island, to the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence, and President Lyndon B. Johnson's signing of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.



**18. Joanna Troutman/Goliad Monument, Republic Hill, Section 1, Row A, Plot 3,** "the Betsy Ross of Texas," was a Georgian, who, after learning of the Georgia Battalion's plans to join Texas' fight for independence, presented the men with a lone star flag that she had sewn. It was constructed of white silk and embroidered with a blue star. On one side was the motto: "Liberty or Death" and on the reverse side, in Latin: "Where Liberty Dwells There Is My Country."

The flag was carried to Goliad, where Colonel James Fannin, upon hearing of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, raised it as the national flag of Texas. Reportedly, it was destroyed by wind before Fannin and his men surrendered and were later executed.



In 1913, 34 years after her death, Texas received permission to have Troutman reburied here and asked Pompeo Coppini to create a bronze sculpture in her honor. Also included on the monument is a list of the men who died during the Goliad Massacre.



**19. Walter Prescott Webb, *Republic Hill, Section 2, Row D, Plot 1***, the foremost authority on Texas history and internationally recognized author, taught at the University of Texas for 45 years. Throughout his career, he wrote and edited more than 20 books,

including *The Great Plains*, *The Great Frontier*, and *The Texas Rangers: A Century of Frontier Defense*. Webb also served as the executive director of the Texas State Historical Association, where he helped create the *Handbook of Texas*, a multivolume encyclopedia on Texas history.



**20. Fred Gipson, *Republic Hill, Section 2, Row D, Plot 2***, world renowned and award-winning author, focused his writings on the Western frontier and is credited with legitimizing southwestern literature. His most popular books, *Old Yeller*, and its sequel, *Savage Sam*, were later made into feature

films by Walt Disney Studios.



**21. Ralph W. Yarborough, *Republic Hill, Section 2, Row G, Plot 10***, United States Senator, served as a district judge before attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel during World War II. After his election to the U.S. Senate in 1957, he helped create the Padre

Island National Seashore and preserve the Big Thicket of Southeast Texas. He was also a leader in civil rights and health legislation.



**22. Adam Rankin Johnson, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row C, Plot 14***, Confederate general, commanded the Texas Partisan Rangers during the Civil War. In 1864, near Canton, Kentucky, he was severely wounded and was left totally blind. Following the war, he returned to Texas and founded the town of Marble Falls, which was often called “the blind man’s town.”



**23. George Christian, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row C, Plot 14***, public affairs and political consultant, served as a press secretary to Governors Price Daniel and John Connally before moving to Washington, D.C., where he was White House Press Secretary for President Lyndon Johnson. After returning to Texas in 1969, he was appointed to the Texas Historical Commission and the Texas State Cemetery Committee.



**24. James Frank Dobie, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row F, Plot 23***, author, historian, folklorist, and “Storyteller of the Southwest,” taught at the University of Texas, where he became internationally known for his compositions and award winning publications on the cultures and traditions of Texas and the Southwest. Some of his books are: *The Mustangs*, *The Flavor of Texas*, and *Tales of Old Time Texas*.



**25. Francis R. Lubbock, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row G, Plot 19***, ninth Governor of Texas, 1861 – 1863, served the Republic and State of Texas as comptroller, lieutenant governor, and treasurer. After completing his term as governor, he chose not to seek reelection and enlisted in the Confederate Army,

where he became a lieutenant colonel and advisor to President Jefferson Davis.



**26. James A. Michener, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row H, Plot 21***, Pulitzer Prize winning author, was best known for his historical novels, *Hawaii, Alaska, Texas*, and *Tales of the South Pacific*, for which he received the Pulitzer in 1949. In 1982, at the prompting of Governor William P. Clements, Michener

moved to Austin to write a book about Texas, where he remained until his death. He and his wife, Mari, are buried in Austin Memorial Park, but are represented here by a cenotaph, or memorial marker.



**27. James E. "Pa" Ferguson, *Republic Hill, Section 2, Row H, Plot 1***, 26th Governor of Texas, 1915 – 1917, was twice elected to the state's highest position, even though he had previously held no public office. After winning his second campaign, he became

embroiled in a controversy, which led to his eventual impeachment and removal from office.



**27. Miriam A. "Ma" Ferguson, *Republic Hill, Section 2, Row H, Plot 2***, 29th and 32nd Governor of Texas, 1925 – 1927 and 1933 – 1935, followed her husband, James, into office, where she became the first female elected governor in the United States. Her two terms

were marred by her husband's involvement, though she made great strides for the women's movement when she appointed Emma Meharg, as the first female secretary of state.



**28. John Ireland, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row J, Plot 23***, 18th Governor of Texas, 1883 – 1887, was a lieutenant colonel during the Civil War and later served as a district judge, legislator, and justice of the Supreme Court. During his term as governor, the University of

Texas was opened and construction on the present-day Capitol was begun after he insisted that it be built with native pink granite instead of imported limestone.



**29. Alexander Watkins Terrell, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row J, Plot 26***, judge, Confederate general, legislator, and ambassador, first served the State of Texas as a district judge, before joining the Confederate Army. After being promoted to a brigadier general, he commanded "Terrell's

Texas Cavalry" until the end of the war, when he fled to Mexico and fought for Emperor Maximilian. After returning to Texas, he served in both houses of the legislature and in 1893, was appointed U.S. Minister to Turkey by President Grover Cleveland.



**30. William P. Hardeman, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row K, Plot 27***, a veteran of four wars - the Texas Revolution, the Mexican-American War, the Civil War, and the Mexican Revolution – also served as a Texas Ranger and as a delegate to the 1861 Secession Convention. During the

Civil War, he joined the 4th Texas Cavalry and, after being promoted to a brigadier general, took command of that regiment. After the Confederate surrender, Hardeman lived in exile in Mexico and served as a battalion commander in Emperor Maximilian's army.



**31. William A. A. “Bigfoot” Wallace, Republic Hill, Section 2, Row K, Plot 1,** Republic of Texas veteran and Texas Ranger, came to Texas to fight for independence, but arrived too late to join the war. In 1842, he took part in the ill-fated Mier Expedition, where he survived the infamous “black bean incident”

and two years in Mexico’s Perote Prison.



**32. Stephen F. Austin, Republic Hill, Section 1, Row L, Plot 20,** “the Father of Texas,” was a pioneer in the westward expansion of the United States, when he settled the first 300 American families in Texas in the 1820s. After serving as the commander of the army’s volunteer forces, he was named secretary of state, but died shortly after taking office.



**33. Augustus Carl Buchel, Republic Hill, Section 1, Row M, Plot 19,** an officer in the German, French, Turkish, U.S., and Confederate armies, settled in Texas in 1845, where he fought in the Mexican-American War and served on Zachary Taylor’s staff at the Battle

of Buena Vista. During the Civil War, he fought with the First Texas Cavalry and, following his promotion to a brigadier general, was mortally wounded at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

**34. Xavier Blanchard Debray, Republic Hill, Section 1, Row M, Plot 14,** publisher, teacher, and Confederate general, established a Spanish-language newspaper in San Antonio, worked as a translator for the General Land Office, and founded an academy that prospered

until the outbreak of the Civil War. During the war, he served as aide-de-camp to Governor Edward Clark and, following his promotion to a brigadier general, commanded a brigade during the Red River Campaign.



**35. Dan Moody, Republic Hill, Section 1, Row M, Plot 12,** 30th Governor of Texas, 1927 – 1931, fought the Ku Klux Klan as the district attorney of Williamson and Travis Counties and as state attorney general. As governor, he reorganized the management of the prison and state highway systems

and created the office of state auditor. After leaving office, he was appointed special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General by President Franklin Roosevelt.



**36. Allan Shivers, Republic Hill, Section 1, Row Q, Plot 1,** 37th Governor of Texas, 1949 – 1957, began his political career as a state senator before being elected lieutenant governor. Following the death of incumbent governor, Beauford Jester, he assumed the state’s highest office, where he

worked to reform the prison and mental health systems. He later served as president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the University of Texas Board of Regents.



**37. The War of 1812 Monument** was erected in honor of the veterans of the War of 1812, who helped establish the Republic of Texas. The monument was dedicated in December 2001, by the Texas Chapter of the United States Daughters of the War of 1812.



**38. Susanna Wilkerson Dickinson, Republic Hill, Section 1, Row V, Plot 1,** survivor of the Alamo, who, along with her daughter, Angelina, delivered the news of its fall to Sam Houston. In later life, she and her last husband operated a successful cabinet shop and furniture store in Austin and

San Antonio. She died in 1883, and was buried in Austin’s Oakwood Cemetery, but is represented here with a cenotaph, or memorial marker.



**39. Joel Walter Robinson, Republic Hill, Section 1, Row P, Plot 4,** Republic of Texas veteran and one of Santa Anna's captors after the Battle of San Jancinto, participated in the Battle of Velasco, the Siege of Bexar, the Grass Fight, and the Battle of Concepcion.

Robinson is also believed to have been William B. Travis' last messenger from the Alamo. He later went on to serve in the Texas Rangers and represent Fayette County in the 8<sup>th</sup> Texas legislature, where he strongly supported secession.



**39. James Austin Sylvester, Republic Hill, Section 1, Row P, Plot 6,** Republic of Texas veteran and one of Santa Anna's captors after the Battle of San Jancinto, came to Texas with Captain Sidney Sherman's Kentucky Volunteers to fight for Texas' independence. Serving as the

color bearer during the Battle of San Jancinto, Sylvester carried the famed San Jancinto Battle flag, which now hangs in the Texas House of Representatives Chamber. After serving in the Somervell Expedition of 1842, Sylvester moved to Louisiana, where he worked for the New Orleans *Picayune*.



**40. Jacob De Cordova, Republic Hill, Section 1, Row P, Plot 7,** entrepreneur, publisher, and promoter, established one of the largest land agencies in the Southwest and authored numerous books to promote Texas and attract new settlers. He also served one

term as a state representative, published two early Texas newspapers, founded the city of Waco, and compiled a map of Texas that was praised on the floor of the United States Senate.



**41. William Read Scurry, Republic Hill, Section 1, Row N, Plot 1,** lawyer, legislator, and Confederate general, served the Republic of Texas as a district attorney and congressman, before joining the Texas Mounted Volunteers during the

Mexican-American War. After serving as a delegate to the Secession Convention, he joined the Confederate Army, attained the rank of brigadier general, and was mortally wounded at the Battle of Jenkins Ferry.



**42. Stephen Williams, Republic Hill, Section 1, Row Q, Plot 10,** a veteran of the American Revolution and the War of 1812, moved to Texas in 1830, and, at the age of 75, fought alongside his grandsons at the Siege of Bexar in San Antonio.



**43. Bob Bullock, Republic Hill, Section 1, Row Q, Plot 11,** 39th Lieutenant Governor of Texas, 1991 – 1999, began his political career in the Texas House of Representatives and later served as secretary of state and comptroller. As lieutenant governor, he was generally regarded as the most influential state official in

recent history. His love of Texas history led to the restoration of the Texas State Cemetery and the creation of a state history museum that was named in his honor: the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum.



**44. Edward Burleson, Republic Hill, Section 1, Row Q, Plot 11,** the first person buried at the Texas State Cemetery, was a veteran of the War of 1812, fought at the Battle of San Jancinto, was a captain in the Texas Rangers, and served the Republic and the State of Texas as a congressman, Vice President, and

senator. He also took part in founding the community of Waterloo, which later became the city of Austin.



**45. Ashbel Smith, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row Q, Plot 15***, “the Father of Texas Medicine and the University of Texas,” served both the Republic and State of Texas as a doctor, diplomat, educator, legislator, and soldier. After taking part in both the Mexican-American and Civil Wars, he became the

first president of the University of Texas Board of Regents and also helped found what later became Prairie View A&M.



**46. Edwin Waller, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row T, Plot 11***, signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence and framer of the Constitution of the republic, was chosen by President Mirabeau Lamar in 1839, to supervise the surveying and sale of town lots and the construction of public

buildings at the new capital at Austin. He also served as Austin’s first mayor.



**47. John Hemphill, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row T, Plot 16***, lawyer, judge, and U.S. and Confederate congressman, moved to Texas in 1838, and, two years later, was appointed district judge, a position that automatically elevated him to the

Supreme Court. Later that same year, following the registration of Thomas Rusk as chief justice, Hemphill was named as his replacement - a position he held for 18 years. In 1858, Hemphill was elected to the U.S. Senate, but was expelled in 1861, for supporting the Confederacy and serving as a delegate to the Provisional Confederate Congress.



**48. Robert Rankin, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row U, Plot 10***, a lieutenant during the American Revolution, moved to Texas in 1832, where Sam Houston called upon him to encourage neutrality with the Indians during the army’s retreat towards San Jancinto.



**49. Benjamin McCulloch, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row N, Plot 4***, Texas Ranger, U.S. Marshal, chief of scouts during the Mexican-American War, and Confederate general, fought at the Battle of San Jancinto and served as a member of the House of Representatives for both the Republic and State of

Texas. After being appointed a brigadier general in the Confederate Army, he was mortally wounded at the Battle of Pea Ridge.



**50. Barbara C. Jordan, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row N, Plot 6***, the first African American woman elected to the Texas Senate, continued her political career in the U.S. Congress, where she gained fame in the Watergate hearings. After leaving Washington, she taught at the LBJ School of Public Affairs at

the University of Texas.



**51. Thomas W. “Peg Leg” Ward, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row N, Plot 10***, land commissioner for the Republic and State of Texas, lost his leg while fighting at the Siege of Bexar in 1835. A builder by trade, he constructed the Capitol in Houston before moving to Austin,

where he served three non-consecutive terms as mayor.

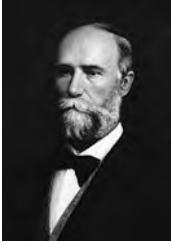


**52. James Pinckney Henderson, *Republic Hill, Section 2, Row M, Plot 5***, first Governor of Texas, 1846 – 1847, was elected after serving the republic as attorney general, secretary of state, and minister to England and France. As governor, he left office to take command of Texas’ volunteers in

the Mexican-American War, where he attained the rank of major general. He was later elected to the United States Senate.



**53. Peter H. Bell, *Republic Hill, Section 2, Row M, Plot 8***, third Governor of Texas, 1849 – 1853, participated in the Battle of San Jacinto, served as a Texas Ranger, and as a lieutenant colonel in the Mexican-American War. Before completing his second term as governor, he resigned following his election to the United States House of Representatives.



**54. Edmund J. Davis, *Republic Hill, Section 1, Row Q, Plot 19***, judge, Union general, and 14th Governor of Texas, 1870 – 1874, served as a state district judge before organizing the 1st Texas Cavalry (U.S.), one of only two Union regiments to serve from Texas. After the war, he served as a delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1866 and 1868-69, before being elected governor. After his death in 1883, he was the first governor buried at the Texas State Cemetery.



**55. Robert Potter, *Republic Hill, Section 2, Row U, Plot 5***, Signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, served two terms in the North Carolina House of Commons and the U.S. House of Representatives before coming to Texas. During the war for independence, he was named secretary of the navy and later served in the Republic of Texas Senate.



**56. David Spangler Kaufman, *Republic Hill, Section 2, Row U, Plot 8***, lawyer, Republic of Texas veteran, diplomat, and public official, moved to Nacogdoches in 1837, after graduating from Princeton College and studying law in Mississippi. Once in Texas, Kaufman served as a major in the army and began his political career, where he served the republic as a member and speaker of the house of representatives, senator, and charge d'affairs to the United States. After annexation, Kaufman was the first Texan elected to the United States House of Representatives.



**57. Hardin R. Runnels, *Republic Hill, Section 2, Row P, Plot 1***, sixth Governor of Texas, 1857 – 1859, began his political career in the Texas House of Representatives, serving as speaker during his last term. After his election as lieutenant governor, he delivered Sam Houston his only political defeat when both were campaigning for governor in 1857.



**58. Preston E. Smith, *Republic Hill, Section 2, Row Q, Plot 1***, 40th Governor of Texas, 1969 – 1973, served six terms in the house and senate, before being elected lieutenant governor and governor. Throughout his tenure, much of the legislation he wrote, sponsored, or passed dealt with improving education. He also served as chairman of the Texas College and University Coordinating Board.



**59. Robert McAlpin Williamson, *Republic Hill, Section 2, Row P, Plot 6***, known as “Three Legged Willie” for his wooden leg, organized the first company of Texas Rangers, fought at the Battle of San Jacinto, was elected to the first Supreme Court of the republic, and served as a legislator for both the Republic and State of Texas. Williamson County was named in his honor.



**60. John B. Connally, *Republic Hill, Section 2, Row P, Plot 9***, 39th Governor of Texas, 1963 – 1969, served as an aid and campaign manager to Lyndon Johnson, before being appointed secretary of the navy by President John F. Kennedy, but resigned to campaign for Governor of Texas. After his election, he was wounded during the Kennedy assassination and later served as secretary of the treasury under President Richard Nixon.



**61. Tom Landry, Republic Hill, Section 2, Row P, Plot 15**, coach of the Dallas Cowboys, played professional football with the New York Yankees and the New York Giants, before assuming the role as head coach of the Cowboys.

During his 29-year tenure with the team, they won 250 games, had a record 20 consecutive winning seasons, and two Super Bowl victories. After retiring in 1988, Landry was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio, in 1990.



**62. Louis W. Kemp, Statesman's Meadow, Section 2, Row G, Plot 32**, Texas historian and author, is credited with bringing the Texas State Cemetery to the public's attention when he had more than 70 notable Texans reinterred here during the Centennial celebration.

In 1939, the Cemetery's road, State Highway 165, was dedicated in his honor as Lou Kemp Road. He was also author or coauthor of several books, including *The Signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence* and *The Heroes of San Jancinto*.



**63. Willie J. "El Diablo" Wells, Statesman's Meadow, Section 2, Row G, Plot 33**, the only Austin native to be inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York, spent his entire career playing and managing in the Negro Leagues throughout

the U.S. He also played professionally in Canada, Cuba, Japan, Mexico, and Puerto Rico and was inducted into the Mexican and Cuban Halls of Fame.



**64. The Caretaker's Cottage** has been the home to Cemetery caretakers and grounds keeper since it was built in 1903. The cottage has undergone several modifications throughout

the years; the most recent in 1999

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Family of Colonel Thomas J. J. Christian, Jr.

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Family of Tom Landry

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