The Importance of HERITAGE VILLAGES

Preservation Texas Celebrates 30 years of saving Texas

6-8pm Thursday, October 29, 2015
Opal Lawrence Historical Park
711 E. Kearney Street, Mesquite, TX

RSVP to Paul Cato at cato@preservationtexas.org.
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IN A WORLD THAT INCREASINGLY EXPRESSES itself in virtual formats, our organizational mission teaches us the value of permanently protecting tangible history: the buildings, landscapes, artifacts and documents that are evidence of the past. And so the legacy of our own work should be more than just an archived website and a Facebook page. With this issue of Preservation Texas, we are reintroducing a printed newsletter as a tangible way to keep you updated and informed about our work.

In many ways, this issue is devoted to catching up on recent programs and initiatives, including our most recent Honor Awards presentations last November in Houston, our 2015 Most Endangered Places list announcement in March, and a wrap-up of the 2015 legislative session.

We also will begin to share with you the exciting opportunity presented by our Bassett Farms Conservancy. As we expand our work to more fully embrace the complexity of preserving Texas heritage, we have spent a significant amount of time documenting, researching and exploring what we simply call “The Farm.” Bequeathed to us in 2012, this 2,400-acre property straddling the Limestone and Falls county line challenges us to fulfill our mission in creative and practical ways.

As we learn and grow, so too will our programs. In travels across Texas, we are constantly reminded that so much of what remains of our built heritage is at risk in fading crossroads communities and depopulated railroad towns. Over the next year, we will be giving our Most Endangered Places program a closer look to see how we can use the lessons of the list over the last 11 years to have a more direct impact on saving rural places across Texas.

And as a statewide organization, we recognize the value of bringing people together to provide access to information and resources that can empower Texans to protect their local heritage. More importantly, we seek to inspire. Our expanded Preservation Summit in 2016 will incorporate the next Honor Awards presentation so that we can use successful projects to inspire others to tackle preservation challenges wherever they may arise.

We thank you for your continued support for Preservation Texas, and the work that you do in your own communities to preserve Texas.

Evan R. Thompson
Executive Director
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Office Manager
Austin

Pictured above: Board members visit the site of Smeltertown in El Paso during the June 2015 board
Inset on left: The Magoffin Home State Historic Site in El Paso hosts PT board members in June

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In February 1871, Connecticut-born Henry Bassett (1817–1888) purchased 160 acres of land along the Little Brazos River in Limestone County northwest of Kosse and continued to acquire land in the area. In February 1874, he married 23-year-old Hattie Ford Pope (1851–1936). Family tradition holds that they constructed the current Bassett House in 1875 in preparation for the birth of their first child.

Henry Bassett died in 1888 at age 71, leaving Hattie with three children and nearly 2,000 acres of land to manage. At his death, Bassett was noted as “one of [Limestone County’s] most substantial and progressive citizens.” Hattie continued to purchase additional acreage after Henry’s death, with a large proportion of the acreage rented to farm tenants for cultivation of cotton and other crops. Hattie’s youngest son Willie (1882–1967) lived in the Bassett House into adulthood, even after his 1905 marriage to Lula Harper and the birth of their three

“...serve as a memorial to the three generations of [the Bassett] family who had lived and worked there and as an example of a way of life in the Southwest and in Texas during the century after the Civil War.” – Willie Ford Bassett Sparkman
Limestone County Landmark

The Bassett House represented the focal point of the family’s extensive holdings. It is a fine example of a late-19th century central Texas rural residence that blends the symmetry of the Greek Revival period with Italianate segmented-arch window openings on a more common I-house building form.

The Bassett House is considered to be the first two-story brick residence built in Limestone County and remains a well-known building for area residents. A late-19th century masonry addition is located at the rear of the original house, forming an ell. Typical of large farms of the period, numerous outbuildings were also constructed in the vicinity of the house.

In 2015, the Bassett Home Place will be formally designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

Willie managed the family farm, tending to crops and Polled Hereford cattle branded with the family’s H-Lazy-B.
daughters. Willie managed the family farm, tending to crops and Polled Hereford cattle branded with the family’s H–Lazy–B, and overseeing numerous oil leases.

Through the early 1900s, the house was a busy place, with three generations of Bassetts living at the Home Place as well as the comings and goings of farm tenants who rented nearby Bassett land. Willie Ford Bassett Sparkman (1912–2010), Hattie’s granddaughter, recalled from her childhood that as many as 40 tenant families lived on their property. She also remembered that annual celebrations such as Juneteenth were great festivities with barbecues, baseball games, and preaching. At Christmas, the family gave gifts to everyone housed on the farm, and decorated the main house with trees in every room. Birthdays at the Bassett House were special occasions with all the children in town invited for games, cake and ice cream.
Willie died in 1967 and Lula died in 1969, leaving the Bassett House without an occupant for the first time in nearly 95 years. Their three daughters had settled permanently in Dallas by the 1930s but visited the family farm on a regular basis. The Bassett sisters kept the family land intact, using about half of the acreage as pasture for their own cattle and leasing out the remaining acreage for grazing. Willie Ford Bassett Sparkman died in 2010 and bestowed the Bassett Farm property to Preservation Texas with the intent that it would “...serve as a memorial to the three generations of [the Bassett] family who had lived and worked there and as an example of a way of life in the Southwest and in Texas during the century after the Civil War.”

Rick Mitchell, AICP, is Cultural Resource Practice Leader at Mead & Hunt in Austin and serves as a Preservation Texas board member.

A recently discovered album of 1920s Bassett family photographs is one of hundreds of treasures among the Bassett-Sparkman Collection, which includes family furniture, textiles, china, silver, art, books and documents. Photographs in the album will guide the restoration of the house as they provide early visual documentation of lost features such as the original two-story porch. The photographs also provide evidence of extensive agricultural outbuildings, most of which are no longer standing, but will guide future archaeological excavation and reconstruction projects.

Through the early 1900s, the house was a busy place, with three generations of Bassetts living at the Home Place as well as the comings and goings of farm tenants who rented nearby Bassett land.
On July 5, 2015, the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) awarded World Heritage status to the San Antonio Missions. The designation, the first in Texas and 23rd in the United States, was the culmination of a long nomination process that began in 2006. It is estimated that the designation will generate $100 million in additional annual economic activity, largely based on heritage tourism.
The San Antonio Missions are a group of five frontier mission complexes situated along a 7.7-mile stretch of the San Antonio River basin in southern Texas. The complexes were built in the early eighteenth century and as a group they illustrate the Spanish Crown’s efforts to colonize, evangelize and defend the northern frontier of New Spain...

The missions’ physical remains comprise a range of architectural and archaeological structures including farmlands (labores), cattle grounds (ranchos), residences, churches, granaries, workshops, kilns, wells, perimeter walls and water distribution systems...

The churches with the exception of Mission San Jose retain authenticity of material, design and workmanship in relation to their original construction ... Missions Espada, San Juan and the Rancho de las Cabras illustrate a very high degree of authenticity in setting. Mission Valero (the Alamo) is the only serial component in which authenticity is limited in a number of aspects...

The Missions of San Antonio are protected by federal laws and designations, Texas state laws and designations, City of San Antonio ordinances, and cooperative agreements, easements and deed restrictions. Mission Valero (the Alamo), Mission Espada and Mission Concepcion have been designated as National Historic Landmarks. Mission San Jose is a National Historic Site and the other components are on the National Register of Historic Places...

The National Park Service manages all property within the boundaries of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park ... [and] the four mission churches ... are owned and operated by the Archdiocese of San Antonio. The State of Texas owns the property of Mission Valero (the Alamo)...

The above is excerpted from the Statement of Universal Value adopted by UNESCO.
The 2015 Most Endangered Places List is a diverse group of sites that reflect the range of preservation issues that historic places throughout the state are confronting. Since 2004, over 130 sites have been listed. Less than 10 percent have been lost.

1 / Historic Resources of Dickens County
Dickens County (formed 1876), about fifty miles east of Lubbock, grew rapidly after the arrival of the railroad in 1909 and a cotton boom that lasted into the 1920s. Its population peaked in 1930 at just under 9,000, and today the county is home to just 2,291. Preservation challenges in Dickens County are representative of those faced by sparsely populated rural counties statewide, with breathtaking landscapes, dramatic history and important vernacular architecture, yet without a strong economic base to fund restoration. Restoration of the courthouse in Dickens, as well as other historic structures in Spur, can be the basis of a heritage tourism economy, and underscores the importance of the Texas Heritage Trails program to support such an effort.

2 / Mount Vernon A.M.E. Church, Palestine (Anderson County)
Organized in the early 1870s, Mount Vernon A.M.E. Church is the third oldest congregation of its kind in Texas. The present Gothic Revival structure (1921) is on the National Register of Historic Places, a Texas Historic Landmark, and a City of Palestine Landmark. Suffering major roof and structural damage, it closed in late 2013 and local preservationists have been trying to raise money for a full restoration. Restored, the church will provide a setting for needed programs and activities for Palestine and the surrounding county.
3 / Laguna Hotel, Cisco (Eastland County)

Cisco prospered in the 1920s due to its proximity to the Ranger Field, where an important oil field discovery was made in 1917. As a commercial center and market town with an important railroad link, its population grew as well as its capacity to accommodate visitors. The construction of the Laguna Hotel in 1929, designed by Dallas architects Thompson & Swain, stands as one of several hotels constructed during this boomtown era. Restoration of the hotel represents the statewide opportunity to utilize the new state historic preservation tax credit, coupled with the federal historic preservation tax credit, to revitalize vacant landmark hotels in towns big and small across Texas. Whether restored to old uses or adapted to new functions, neglected early 20th-century hotels are ripe for renewal.

4 / Rio Vista Farm, Socorro (El Paso County)

Rio Vista Farm (1915) flourished through the Great Depression and began hosting an array of public welfare programs shortly afterward. It served as a temporary base for a Civilian Conservation Corps unit in 1936 and as the reception and processing center for the Bracero Program from 1951 to 1964, when it closed. Unlike most Texas poor farms of the time, Rio Vista’s familial model welcomed and accepted neglected children in addition to adults, sheltering hundreds throughout its operating years. Relatively simple in construction, the adobe structures at Rio Vista Farm can be used as a living classroom to train Texans young and old in the skills required to preserve adobe. The lessons learned at Rio Vista Farm can be applied to historic sites throughout west Texas, where many adobe structures await preservation.

5 / Falls County Courthouse, Marlin (Falls County)

Designed by Arthur E. Thomas in the iconic Art Moderne Style, the Falls County Courthouse (1939) boasts decorative stonework featuring stylized eagles, symmetrical organically-derived ornament on the span-drels, and geometric motifs on some pilasters. Its restoration would provide a critical infusion of capital into the county seat of Marlin, which has a rich variety of institutional, commercial and residential architecture from the early 20th century. Grant funding from the Texas Historic Courthouse Restoration Program is essential for this project and for the restoration of seventy five other historic courthouses statewide. Courthouse restoration is proven to stimulate other preservation activities in county seats while renewing irreplaceable architectural landmarks throughout Texas.
6 / Addie L. & A.T. Odom Homestead, Burkeville (Newton County)

The Odom Homestead (1922) was built by A.T. Odom, a carpenter, contractor, farmer, teacher and community leader. His wife, Addie, mentored community women, ran the couple’s general store, and served as a supervisor of the Newton County W.P.A. canning plant. Today, the homestead stands as an intact and rare example of African-American life in a freedom colony: Shankleville. Shankleville is one of over five hundred freedom colonies in Texas that were built by former slaves after emancipation. Dwindling population and loss of control over property through auctions, partition sales, tax delinquency and sometimes theft have left only a handful of these places intact. In addition to restoring this National Register–listed homestead, organizations such as the Texas Freedom Colonies project are working to raise awareness of the significance of freedom colonies throughout the state.

7 / Historic Structures in Municipal Parks (Statewide)

Municipal–owned parks provide a setting for both active and passive recreation and an oasis of green in an increasingly populous state. Parks are often converted from privately owned properties, such as farms, residences and industrial sites. Yet historic resources from these earlier periods of use are often overlooked. Deferred maintenance and demolition by neglect are the result of difficult budget choices made by city governments with a well-meaning desire to keep parks open and functional for daily use. Other examples of municipal–owned historic properties are historic villages, which also struggle to keep up with maintenance needs owing to local budget challenges. Learn more about heritage villages on the next page.

8 / Texas & Pacific Warehouse, Fort Worth (Tarrant County)

The Texas & Pacific Warehouse (1931) features elements of Zig–Zag Moderne style; it is threatened with demolition by neglect. The basement is filled with water, trees are growing from the roof, and no effort has been made to mothball or stabilize the building. Continued delay of the rehabilitation may result in the building’s being so deteriorated that its reuse is no longer feasible. The building can be saved by taking advantage of city, state and federal historic preservation tax incentives to fund adaptive use. We include this building to spotlight the value of the new 25% state historic preservation tax credit as an added incentive to the saving of large–scale historic landmark structures.
A single preserved historic structure is a treasure that is magnified when several are gathered in a “historic village museum.” Texas villages contain vernacular buildings that represent a variety of regional influences and building materials, interpreted for the education of the general public. They are often owned by a university, a non-profit organization, or a government entity. Most started as local volunteer efforts in the 1950s, 60s and 70s, evolving into professionally-managed museums.

Sometimes dismissed as “building zoos,” heritage villages are guilty of the preservation “sin” of relocation, but they have preserved structures that were otherwise doomed to destruction. Buildings preserved in villages are restored, furnished and interpreted to their first or most significant historic period, and are spared the risk of alteration posed by private ownership.

Representatives from six villages are currently writing about their buildings and histories for the forthcoming The Historic Villages of Texas, to be published by Texas A&M University Press in 2016. These villages are: The National Ranching Heritage Center in Lubbock, Buffalo Gap Historic Village near Abilene, Dallas Heritage Village, The Heritage Society of New Braunfels, Houston’s The Heritage Society at Sam Houston Park, and the Spindletop/Gladys City Boomtown Museum in Beaumont.

Between them, the six museums have houses, farm and commercial buildings of log, frame, brick, stone, box, dug-out and sotol plant construction, from the 18th to the 20th century. Their preservation stories are equally varied, often including a journey on a trailer through midnight streets to a freshly prepared foundation in a village. They represent Spanish exploration, American frontier settlement, German craftsmanship, boomtown aesthetics and the changes in domestic decoration brought by railroads and the Sears catalog.

Heritage villages in Texas are special places whose contributions to preservation are often taken for granted. For many Texans, they are the first introduction they have to the feel of an authentic historic place. And as guardians of culture, as many of these villages pass their fiftieth anniversary, they may soon be recognized as historic landmarks themselves.

The cultural landscapes of these special assemblages of historic buildings are meaningful institutions that not only commemorate the past, but stand as monuments to preservation.

Evelyn Montgomery, Ph.D. is the Director of Collections, Exhibits and Preservation at Dallas Heritage Village.
Most Endangered Places Update

Each year, Preservation Texas announces a list of Most Endangered Places to rally Texans to step up and save them. Here is a progress report on selected sites for the past ten years of lists.

Central Region
1 / Bluebonnet House, Marble Falls, Burnet Co. (2014)
In March, Fran Gale’s graduate students sampled limestone, sandstone, mortar, plaster and nails for testing in UT-Austin’s Architectural Conservation Laboratory to provide information about original building materials.

2 / Reynolds-Seaquist House, Mason, Mason Co. (2014)
The Seaquist House Foundation closed on the purchase of the Hill Country landmark, and has undertaken clean-up projects and begun planning for its restoration and interpretation.

North Region
The school was purchased in August by a local developer who has committed to rehabilitating the building as a mixed-use development.

4 / Knights of Pythias Lodge, Waxahachie, Ellis Co. (2011)
In October 2015, the Lodge will reopen as the Ellis County African-American Hall of Fame Museum, honoring notable locals and providing a venue for meetings, events and classes.

Southeast Region
5 / Hendley Building, Galveston, Galveston Co. (2008)
The Hendley building has been stabilized, and four new retail sites will be opened on the first floor this fall.

6 / Olivewood Cemetery, Houston, Harris Co. (2011)
In April 2015, a 140th anniversary celebration included a Cemetery Conservation Basics workshop led by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training.

East Region
7 / Lewis Railroad Hotel, San Augustine, San Augustine Co. (2012)
Vacant for the last 25 years, the City of San Augustine has made steps toward restoration, including the recent painting of the exterior earlier this year.

8 / Union Missionary Baptist Church, Jefferson, Marion Co. (2012)
The church was purchased in 2015 by the Today Foundation, which is working with Partners for Sacred Places to rehabilitate it as a cultural heritage center and event venue.

Panhandle Region
9 / Abilene Courts, Abilene, Taylor Co. (2014)
Abilene Courts was featured as part of the THC’s recently completed survey of the historic Bankhead Highway; the information is available as a website, mobile app and tour guide.

ast fall, Preservation Texas adopted a legislative agenda focused on three objectives:

1/ Fully fund the Texas Historical Commission’s request for $40 million for the historic courthouse preservation program

2/ Uncap the state sporting goods sales tax so that all revenue flows to our state parks and historic sites

3/ Protect the new state historic preservation tax credit.

**Historic Courthouse Program**

The Historic Courthouse Preservation Program is an outgrowth of Preservation Texas’ successful nomination of Texas courthouses to the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s 11 Most Endangered Places list in 1998. Historically, the funding allocated by the Texas legislature had ebbed to $4.2 million in the most recent budget. The new budget calls for $20 million in funding over the next two years, a significant increase. This can benefit historic courthouses such as the Falls County Courthouse in Marlin, one of our 2015 Most Endangered Places.

**State Sporting Goods Sales Tax**

Governor Abbott signed House Bill 158 on May 28, 2015, which will prevent the diversion of revenue generated from the state’s sporting goods sales tax away from its intended purpose: funding Texas Parks and Wildlife’s parks and the Texas Historical Commission’s historic sites. Combined, hundreds of historic structures stewarded by these agencies rely on this tax revenue, but in the past, only a portion of the funds had been budgeted for parks and sites. Support for the bill was nearly unanimous, passing the House 138 to 1 and the Senate 29 to 1. Since 94% of the tax revenue is intended for state parks, a very strong push from conservation groups and parks supporters was critical to building the support to ensure passage.

**Low-Income Housing Tax Credits**

Governor Abbott signed Senate Bill 1316 on June 18, 2015. It gives priority to historic properties in allocating low-income housing tax credits, and will be a powerful tool for historic preservation in Texas, particularly when bundled with existing state and federal historic preservation tax credits.

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**Texas Historical Commission Budget Overview**

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<th>Program</th>
<th>2014-2015</th>
<th>Request</th>
<th>2016-2017</th>
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<td>Courthouse Preservation</td>
<td>$4,216,705</td>
<td>$40,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
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<td>Texas Heritage Trails</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<td>Program Restoration</td>
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<td>$4,800,000</td>
<td>$3,680,000</td>
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<td>National Museum of the Pacific War</td>
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<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
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<td>San Felipe de Austin Site</td>
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<td>Historic Sites maintenance</td>
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<td>Austin headquarters maintenance</td>
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<td>Texas Holocaust &amp; Genocide Commission</td>
<td>$507,350</td>
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<td>HB 3230 contingency</td>
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<td>$323,900</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL BUDGET</strong></td>
<td><strong>$43,039,284</strong></td>
<td><strong>$87,992,976</strong></td>
<td><strong>$64,306,017</strong></td>
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Historic preservation activities in Texas, including heritage tourism, the rehabilitation of historic buildings, Texas history museums operations, and activities generated by Texas Main Street Programs, contribute over $4.6 billion annually to the state. The economic impacts of preservation include the creation of jobs, income to Texas residents, an increase in the gross state product, increased state and local taxes, and increased in-state wealth.

### Annual Heritage-Related Spending in Texas (2013)

<table>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>Spending</th>
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<tr>
<td>Heritage Tourism</td>
<td>$2.25 billion</td>
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<td>Historic Rehabilitation</td>
<td>$772 million</td>
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<td>Net Historical Museum Operations*</td>
<td>$93 million</td>
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<td>Net Main Street Program Activity*</td>
<td>$224 million</td>
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<td><strong>Total Direct Spending</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3.34 billion</strong></td>
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### Jobs & Income in Texas Supported by Historic Preservation

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
<th>Income</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>7,949</td>
<td>$2.78 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Sector</td>
<td>50,071</td>
<td>$1.76 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>7,782</td>
<td>$0.527 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>6,602</td>
<td>$0.378 billion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Sectors</td>
<td>7,015</td>
<td>$0.318 billion</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Jobs and Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>79,419</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3.26 billion</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Update on House Bill 3230**

House Bill 3230 was passed almost unanimously and was signed by Governor Greg Abbott in June, enabling non-profit-owned historic structures to potentially qualify for the new state Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit. As a result, the Texas Historical Commission has proposed two amendments to its rules relating to the credit at the most recent Commission meeting held on August 6-7.

The first amends the definition of eligible costs and expenses to implement the law clarifying that not for profit entities are eligible for the credit. Specifically the proposed amendment states that the depreciation and tax expense provisions of the Internal Revenue Code do not apply to an entity that is not subject to Texas Franchise Tax. The Rule Preamble states that “the change applies to tax reports due in 2016 and therefore projects affected include those completed in Fiscal Year 2015 and later”; however we have requested applicability of the 5 year look back.

The second amendment proposed by the Commission has to do with projects that are completed in multiple phases. The proposed rule clarifies that projects can be completed in multiple phases. It has been recommended that the rule be clarified to permit the Commission staff to certify completion of each separate phase rather than wait for Secretary of the Interior approval since such action could significantly delay receipt of the credit. This would give project sponsors a quicker economic boost for which the credit was designed and more local control.

The proposed rules were published in the *Texas Register* dated August 28, 2015 and will not be adopted earlier than September 27, 2015.

*PT member Patrick J. Kennedy's law firm represents project sponsors and owners on state and federal tax credit matters with offices in San Antonio and Austin. He can be reached at p kennedy@kslawllp.com.*
2014 Honor Awards Ceremony

On November 18, Preservation Texas members and award recipients gathered for the 2014 Honor Awards ceremony at the recently restored historic Harris County courthouse in Houston. Honor Awards recognize individuals and organizations that help preserve Texas in a variety of fields, from design and craft to research and advocacy.

Preservation Summit

Over 150 preservationists attended the Preservation Summit on March 19 in Austin.

Meet the New Hire

Paul Cato was hired as the new Preservation Texas Office Manager earlier this summer. A native Georgian, Paul is a recent graduate of the University of Texas at Austin Historic Preservation Graduate Program. He first got involved in preservation while living in Japan. He spent several years restoring thatched-roof farmhouses in the Japanese mountains. Last summer, he worked as a research intern for Preservation Texas. A relatively new Texan, Paul is enthusiastic to explore and preserve what makes the Lone Star State great.

Locate Your Region

In July, Preservation Texas updated the membership program with new benefits and newly defined Heritage Council regions. Find out which region is yours, and visit www.PreservationTexas.org for more information.
The Preservation Texas Honor Awards recognize excellence in the preservation of Texas heritage, including design, craftsmanship, research, education and advocacy.

**2014 Honor Awards**

**Mirabeau B. Lamar Award**
This award recognizes outstanding heritage education programs and is open to individuals, organizations, curricula, programs or exhibits that promote historic preservation and local history.

*The Williamson Museum*
Georgetown, TX

**Clara Driscoll Award**
Named in honor of Clara Driscoll Sevier, this award recognizes an individual or organization with long-term dedication to the preservation of a community or property.

*David G. Woodcock*
College Station, TX

**Texas Media Award**
This award recognizes outstanding media coverage of historic preservation issues, projects and local history.

*El Paso History TV*
El Paso, TX

**Master Craftsman Award**
This award recognizes those individuals in Texas who have continued to use a particular traditional technique or method in construction to achieve authenticity in the restoration of historic resources. The technique must be considered artistic as well as rare.

*Jhonny Langer*
Galveston, TX

**Public Service Award**
This award is given to an elected or appointed government official who has made a significant contribution to the preservation of Texas’ heritage.

*Mayor Annise D. Parker*
Houston, TX

**Truett Latimer Award**
Named for the first state historic preservation officer of Texas, Truett Latimer, this award is given to a working professional who demonstrates a significant commitment and sustained involvement to preservation as part of their job responsibilities.

*Terri Myers*
Austin, TX

**Curtis Tunnell Award**
This award recognizes achievements in the promotion and preservation of Texas’ multicultural heritage.

*Texas Genocide and Holocaust Commission*
Austin, TX

**Alamo Award**
Not all preservation battles are successful. This award honors a valiant effort on behalf of historic preservation that did not have positive results, but succeeded in securing a commitment to preservation in the community.

*Univision Building*
San Antonio, TX
Organizations: Esperanza Peace and Justice Center, Westside Development Corporation, and San Antonio Conservation Society
“It has been said that, at its best, preservation engages the past in a conversation with the present over a mutual concern for the future.”

-William Murtagh, first Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

Preservation Award
This award acknowledges a historic resource that has been preserved in such a way that the spaces are essentially left intact, and thus convey the historic significance without extensive repair or replacement.

Fourth Ward Cottage (1840s)
1100 Bagby Street, Houston, TX

Historic Restoration Award
This award acknowledges a historic resource that has been properly restored to a specific time period. Emphasis is placed on completed projects where owners, architects and contractors practice exceptional care in respecting the original fabric and setting of a historic structure.

Frie Building (1872)
108 South Main Street, Saint Jo, TX

Magoffin Home State Historic Site (1875)
1120 Magoffin Avenue, El Paso, TX

Old Main Building (1903)
Old Main Drive, San Marcos, TX

Reverchon Park (1915)
3505 Maple Avenue., Dallas, TX

Woodrow Wilson High School (1928)
100 South Glasgow Drive, Dallas, TX

San Ygnacio (1830)
500 Fannin Building (1932)
500 Fannin Street, Houston, TX

The Founding House (1904)
617 South Santa Rosa Avenue, San Antonio TX

Historic Rehabilitation Award
This award recognizes exceptional rehabilitation projects in which a historic resource is adapted to meet the demands of modern use without compromising the site’s historic character. Projects demonstrate adherence to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation, and offer creative solutions to rehabilitating historic places.

Julia Ideson Building (1926)
550 McKinney Street, Houston, TX

Sylvan Beach Pavilion (1956)
Beach Street., La Porte, TX 77571

US Post Office and Courthouse Building (1930)
400 North Ervay Street, Dallas, TX

Visit www.PreservationTexas.org to find more information on the 2014 Honor Award winners.
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2016 PRESERVATION TEXAS SUMMIT

Join us for the 2016 Preservation Texas Summit February 18–19 in Austin. We will announce the 2016 Most Endangered Places List, celebrate the 2016 Honor Awards, and feature interesting preservation programs and workshops.

Nominate sites for the Most Endangered Places list and people and projects for the Honor Awards by visiting our website. The nomination process will close on Friday, November 6th.

The State Theatre on historic Congress Avenue will be the site of our 2016 Honor Awards presentation. Photograph courtesy of Birdsong Imaging/Mandy Earnshaw.