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Diversity and Historic Sites in Texas

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Diversity and Historic Sites in Texas

by

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Dedication

This thesis investigation is dedicated to my loving and supportive husband, Peter; to my patient children, Loretta and Bonnie; and to my mother, Barbara.

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Abstract

Diversity and Historic Sites in Texas

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The University of Texas at Austin, 2011

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There are 34 state-supported historic sites that are managed by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD). These sites have been acquired over the years with various justifications and acquisition histories and are not a planned system of historic sites. With the rapidly changing demographics in Texas, it is clear that new strategies need to be developed so that these sites better represent the history of all Texans. The thesis investigation begins with a history of diversity initiatives within the preservation movement. Next, I present an innovative method for identifying potential areas of focus for diversity initiatives at state historic sites using Geographic Information Systems (GIS). I developed a spatial analysis methodology to quantify the level of diversity of the web content of each of the 34 state historic sites. Each historic site's web site was then ranked according to its relevance to four ethnic groups: African Americans, Hispanics, Asians and Native Americans. Additionally, I generated population maps, descriptive maps, and analytical maps in order to understand how historic sites interact with the surrounding population. Finally, I present a set of strategies for existing state historic sites that will provide greater diversity in interpretative techniques and promotion. The goal of the GIS-based spatial analysis and the subsequent development of strategies aimed at targeted sites is to broaden the appeal of historic sites to a more diverse audience.

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INTRODUCTION

For more than a decade, the mainstream preservation movement has stressed the need for greater inclusiveness within the field. Historically, preservation has been perceived as a hobby and luxury of the elite, a view that has some basis in history, but is long since outmoded. The preservation movement of today seeks greater diversity among preservation professionals, the types of historic surveys that are undertaken, and the type of historic sites that are promoted. The reasons for this are many, but the simple reality of changing demographics is one of the major drivers behind the push for greater diversity.

Unfortunately, the first decade of the new millennium has been lackluster in its support for preservation. A tendency toward smaller government and privatization means that the growth of state historic sites has been fairly stagnant in the last decade and has actually decreased as the state has transferred several properties to municipalities. There are 34 state-supported historic sites that are managed by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD). These sites have been acquired over the years with various justifications and acquisition histories and are not a planned system of historic sites. With the rapidly changing demographics in Texas, it is clear that new strategies need to be developed so that these sites better represent the history of all Texans in terms of diversity. What strategies can be employed by the collective system of state historic sites to broaden the appeal of the sites to a wider, more diverse audience?

While strategies are important, equally important is the ability to quantify how historic sites present themselves to the potential visitor. Further, is there some way to pinpoint which sites are the best candidates for a targeted interpretive review? This thesis investigation looks at the history of the emphasis on greater diversity in the preservation movement. Next, a GIS-based spatial analysis is used to interpret the interaction between the population of diverse constituencies and the primary interpretive context of each historic site. The GIS project, which comprises a chapter of the thesis, presents an innovative method for identifying potential areas of focus for diversity initiatives at state historic sites. A methodology was developed to quantify the web content of each of the

34 state historic sites. Each site was then ranked according to the site's appeal and interpretive accessibility to four ethnic groups: African Americans, Hispanics, Asians and Native Americans. While it is not realistic to expect that every historic site will relate to every visitor in terms of ethnicity and race, there are many opportunities for sites to have broader appeal to under-represented constituencies. Additionally, I developed population maps, descriptive maps, and analytical maps in order to understand how historic sites interact with the surrounding population. For the final part of the thesis investigation, a set of strategies for existing state historic sites is presented with the desired outcome being greater diversity in interpretative techniques and site promotion resulting in greater diversity of visitors to the historic sites.

CHAPTER 1: DIVERSITY IN PRESERVATION

The preservation movement in the United States is in a pivotal place. Changing demographics is just one of the many issues with which the movement must contend, along with shrinking federal support for preservation, the challenges of enticing a young and wired generation of youth to visit and care for historic places, and the continued struggle to position preservation in the sustainability debate.

Perhaps the greatest challenge in understanding and tracing how the critical issue of diversity in preservation arose and subsequently increased in importance, is the simple fact that the issue seems commonplace now. Everywhere one looks, preservationists are reaching out to new constituencies. Because of the ubiquitous nature of this effort, my research paints a broad-brush stroke in looking at how the major leaders in the preservation field have addressed the issue from a national and statewide perspective.

Early Efforts at Increased Diversity

Antoinette J. Lee is one of the nation's leading scholars on the history of the emphasis for greater diversity in the preservation movement. In her essay, "The Social and Ethnic Dimensions of Historic Preservation," Lee traces the path of diversity in preservation starting with the 1966 publication of the seminal book, *With a Heritage So Rich*. Noting that the book contained practically no discussion of ethnic history, Lee explains:

The "new social history" was not yet a presence in the history courses taught in colleges and universities and pursued in graduate studies. The focus of history instruction was on military and political events and zeroed in on the achievements of national figures, usually European American men. In addition, architects of the mid-1960s played a major role in the development of the legislation [the National Historic Preservation Act, 1966], and their focus was on high-style architecture.¹

¹ Antoinette Lee, "The Social and Ethnic Dimensions of Historic Preservation," *A Richer Heritage: Historic Preservation in the Twenty-First Century*, ed. Robert E. Stipe (Chapel Hill and London: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 385.

Lee points out that the United States Congress was responsible for the earliest mainstream efforts to preserve African-American history. In 1943, the George Washington Carver National Monument in Missouri was added to the National Park System in part as recognition for African American contributions and sacrifices in World War II. During the 1950s, the civil rights movement led to the inclusion of the Booker T. Washington National Monument in Virginia in 1956 and the Frederick Douglass House in Washington, D.C. in 1962. The 1966 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) facilitated the preservation of ethnic neighborhoods, many of which were wiped out during the intense period of urban renewal and large-scale transportation projects.²

The 1976 Bicentennial: A Nation Reflects On Its Heritage

As the Bicentennial of 1976 approached, many organizations initiated survey projects to identify sites representative of under-represented ethnic constituencies. In the 1970s, the NPS undertook a series of surveys resulting in the designation of several sites as National Historic Landmarks, including Manzanar War Relocation Center in Lone Pine, California.³ The National Register, which was formed as part of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) provided a framework whereby State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO) could nominate buildings, sites, and districts to be included in the national inventory of historically significant places. While the efforts of the National Park Service (NPS) had a powerful impact in the recognition of important ethnically diverse sites, there were other efforts and cultural movements that had meaningful impacts. As a part of the Bicentennial celebrations, the Smithsonian Institution launched a highly successful exhibit titled, “A Nation of Nations,” supporting the fundamental premise that the United States is a diverse country of immigrant cultures.⁴ Lee also points to the 1976 publication of Alex Haley’s book *Roots* and the subsequent television series as elevating the interest in African-American culture and history.

The study of folk art and folklore in the 1960s led to a greater understanding of vernacular architecture, which is commonly associated with ethnic constituencies. The publication of folklorist Henry Glassie’s seminal work, *Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of*

² Ibid., 386.

³ Ibid., 388.

⁴ Ibid.

the Eastern United States in 1969 contributed to the study of vernacular architecture. From the geography field sprung the idea of cultural landscapes, a discipline that views the world from a lens that looks at human's relationship with both natural and cultural elements. The publication of the 1983 book *Cultural Conservation: The Protection of the Cultural Heritage of the United States* further supported the idea that not every aspect of our heritage can fit neatly into the framework established by the National Register. The idea of intangible heritage, a concept that includes foodways, crafts, and rituals, was starting to gain ground.⁵

During the 1980s, many SHPOs, THPOs and private organizations began reaching out to diverse communities. Some of the examples cited by Lee include the 1984 Georgia SHPO's publication of Carole Merritt's *Historic Black Resources: A Handbook for the Identification, Documentation, and Evaluation of Historic African-American Properties in Georgia*, as well as surveys conducted to identify regional vernacular and folk architecture. Several states established committees or partner organizations, such as the Alabama's Black Heritage Council, established in 1984, and the Minority Heritage Preservation Committee in Georgia around the same time.⁶

The 1990s: Increased Emphasis on Diversity

Lee sees the 1991 National Preservation Conference, sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, as a watershed moment that paved the way for increased emphasis on diversity in preservation:

The conference organizers acknowledged that the agenda set out in 1966 had been largely achieved. The conference proceedings were planned to develop new directions that could carry the historic preservation field through the remainder of the decade and into the next century. Speakers like David McCullough and Henry Cisneros emphasized the important demographic changes that had taken place nationwide and the need for the historic preservation field to incorporate the concerns of diverse peoples.⁷

The creation of a "Diversity Scholarship" program the subsequent year (later renamed the "Emerging Preservation Leaders" scholarship program) led to a more diverse audience at the conference.

⁵ Ibid., 389.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid., 390.

A touchstone in the history of the preservation movement is the story of the African Burial Ground in New York City. In his groundbreaking book of essays, *Place, Race, and Story: Essays on the Past and Future of Historic Preservation*, author Ned Kaufman revisits an important case study in which the General Services Administration (GSA) attempted to build a thirty-four story federal office tower atop a portion of a site in Lower Manhattan that originally held thousands of graves of slave and free Africans and African Americans dating to the eighteenth century. In the course of excavating the site, hundreds of skeletons were unearthed. Despite the protests of a broad coalition of prominent individuals, civic groups, and local politicians, the excavation continued. It wasn't until a congressman from Illinois, who led the committee that oversaw the GSA, threatened the agency's funding that work at the site ceased. At this point, most of the site had been cleared with the exception of a small site on which a two-story tower was to be constructed. The GSA relinquished the site and the remaining skeletons were left undisturbed. Retreating even more fully from its formerly unyielding position, the GSA pledged to construct an interpretive center and a memorial at the site. Further developments included the designation of the site and surrounding area as both a city historic district and a National Historic Landmark.⁸ Kaufman explains the broader implications of the victory at the African Burial Grounds:

What heritage inclusion can do is consolidate, support, and represent social change. This is not trivial: it forms the necessary basis for social progress in the future...Moreover, there is no way to measure how far change has actually progressed except to push the limits. Whether they succeed or fail, campaigns to correct the heritage canon will continue to be useful, both to social reformers and preservationists.

The African Burial Ground was a seminal case that marked both an end and a beginning. Many are hopeful that the case became a bookend for an era in which the history of the under-represented is summarily swept beneath the rug. For the GSA, it was a beginning of a new way of collaborating with the community.

In 1998, the NPS established the Cultural Resources Diversity Program with the stated purpose of diversifying the professional workforce in the historic preservation and cultural resources field. Other desired outcomes include increasing the number of historic and cultural resources associated with diverse populations that are identified, documented, preserved, and

⁸ Ned Kaufman, *Place, Race, and Story: Essays on the Past and Future of Historic Preservation* (New York and London: Routledge, 2009), 302.

interpreted and to increase the number of organizations and communities that are involved in the preservation field. The mission of the program responds directly to the changing demographic trends in the United States. “Our nation’s increasingly diverse population will influence how the nation sees its past; how it uses the past in the present and future; and, importantly, which historic places are identified, preserved, and interpreted for future generations.”⁹ The Cultural Resources Diversity Program publishes a journal, *Heritage Matters*, and supports research initiatives in targeted areas. Further, the program’s website serves as a clearinghouse for diversity-related articles and conferences.

In 1990, the NPS completed a groundbreaking study of Native American preservation issues called *Keepers of the Treasures*. This study was followed by a cultural heritage needs assessment in 2002 that focused on the preservation issues of African Americans, Hispanics, and Asian Americans in order to gain “a better understanding of what aspects of cultural heritage are important to minority cultures and what the federal government’s cultural programs could do better to address these aspects of heritage.”¹⁰ At that time, it was found that of the 77,000 listings in the National Register of Historic Places in 2004, only 1,300 were explicitly associated with African-American heritage, 90 with Hispanic heritage, and 67 with Asian heritage. These figures were provided by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, as of April 20, 2004. And while author Ned Kaufman advises “approaching these numbers with caution,” he concedes that they do provide an “impressionistic measure.”¹¹ Kaufman also cites the project list for Save America’s Treasures, a national program founded by the White House Millennium Council and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1998 “to focus public attention on the importance of our national heritage and the need to save our treasures at risk.” Out of the more than 500 projects listed in November 2002, Kaufman identified approximately thirty-five that could be identified as bearing specifically and primarily on some aspect of cultural heritage.¹²

⁹ National Park Service, “Cultural Resources Diversity Program: Program Description,” <http://www.cr.nps.gov/crdi/description/prgm.htm>.

¹⁰ Project statement, “Cultural Heritage Needs Assessment Program: Phase 1,” 2002. The Assessment was sponsored by the National Park Service’s National Center for Cultural Resources and supervised by Antoinette Lee.

¹¹ Kaufman provides these statistics in his book, *Place, Race, and Story*. He explains: “In providing these [statistics], the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places [explained that] “Most properties are not listed by virtue of their association with a particular ethnic group—only 3,000 of the 77,000 listings included reference to one of the seven groups for which statistics are maintained.”

¹² Ned Kaufman, *Place, Race, and Story: Essays on the Past and Future of Historic Preservation* (New York and London: Routledge, 2009), 76.

Federal Initiatives Aimed at Increasing Diversity

The President’s Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has also been engaged in the diversity conversation. As a part of the ACHP’s Preserve America Summit more than 400 participants gathered in New Orleans, Louisiana, in October 2006, to review the progress of the historic preservation movement since passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966. The 2006 Preserve America Summit concluded that increased participation by diverse ethnic constituencies was needed in the national preservation movement. Further, it was recommended that the NPS conduct further review of the National Register of Historic Places to evaluate its cultural diversity and develop a plan to increase listings of culturally diverse properties. This study “would form the basis for outreach and guidance development to enhance multi-cultural participation and recognition at all levels of government.”¹³ National Register staff conducted an investigation of the 84,240 National Register listings to determine the level of inclusiveness. Analysis of the listings revealed that less than 3 percent of the National Register listings, or 2,484 properties, represented America’s diverse cultural groups. The chart below categorizes the listings by associated cultural group.

Table 1: National Register Listings by Cultural Group
Total National Register Listings: 84,240 as of Feb. 2, 2009

Subcategory	Number	Percentage Of NR Listings
African American	1,594	1.89%
Asian/ Asian American	73	0.09%
Pacific Islander	40	0.05%
Native American	639	0.76%
Hispanic	95	0.11%
European	1,092	1.30%
Other-Unspecified (defunct)	43	0.05%
TOTAL w/ European	3,576	4.25%
TOTAL w/o European	2,484	2.95%

NPS staff conducted a survey titled, “Diversifying the National Register,” directed towards NPS cultural resources programs, NPS Regional Offices, State Historic Preservation Offices, Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, Tribal governments, Federal Preservation Offices, Certified Local

¹³ Preserve America Summit Implementation Progress Report, “Promoting Cultural Diversity in the National Register of Historic Places,” Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, www.preserveamerica.gov/summitreports/14.pdf.

Governments, private organizations, and local preservation professionals. Survey results led to a new understanding about efforts to identify, document, increase recognition, and protect diverse cultural properties. A summary report concluded that:

The most effective methods for identification were historic resource surveys, archeological surveys (unrelated to Section 106 or 110), and documentation by local preservation groups. Encouragingly, the survey found that when these methods were applied, historic properties associated with diverse communities were revealed and preserved. However, the survey also revealed significant barriers to the National Register nomination of diverse properties, including: lack of resources (both financial and staff-related) to conduct historic resource and archeological surveys, lack of knowledge of the National Register nomination process by diverse cultural groups, apprehension on the part of diverse property owners toward listing because of feared governmental restrictions on the use of their properties, and low relevance assigned by some cultural groups to National Register listing.¹⁴

Other NPS initiatives include the *African American National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) Assessment Study* in partnership with the Organization of American Historians and the National Museum of African-American History and Culture. NPS staff evaluated the NHL Program's success in recognizing nationally significant African-American sites and recommended strategies for increasing the number of associated properties.

Need to Increase Diversity Among Preservation Professionals

The NPS established the *Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program* in 1999 as part of a comprehensive effort to diversify the professional disciplines that work in historic preservation and cultural resources stewardship. The internship program offers unique career exploration opportunities in historic preservation and cultural resources work for undergraduate and graduate students of diverse backgrounds. The program places interns with NPS park units and administrative offices, other federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Offices, local government, and private preservation organizations.

Starting in 2003, the NPS's Cultural Resources Diversity Program initiated a series of publications related to the identification and interpretation of diverse cultural resources with the

¹⁴ Preserve America Summit Implementation Progress Report, "Promoting Cultural Diversity in the National Register of Historic Places," Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, www.preserveamerica.gov/summitreports/14.pdf.

publication of *African Reflections on the American Landscape: Identifying and Interpreting Africanisms*. This publication was followed by publication of *Asian Reflections on the American Landscape: Identifying and Interpreting Asian Heritage* in 2005. The publications provide examples of historic properties related to African heritage and Asian heritage that have been identified and formally recognized in the National Register and the National Historic Landmarks Program, as well as documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record.

Recent Developments Aimed at Increasing Diversity

The National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP), the nation's leading nonprofit historic preservation organization, devoted an entire issue of *Forum Journal* to the subject in spring of 2004 called "Viewpoints: A Commitment to Diversity." Journal articles include topics such as preserving places that recall divisive events, the role of women in preservation, and community diversity at the local level. In spring of 2008, *Forum Journal* presented "American's Historic Sites at a Crossroads," essays about the current state of historic site visitation, which appears to be declining nationwide. Further concerns include financial instability at historic sites, poor stewardship, and sites that have poor connections with their surrounding community. The journal presents articles discussing cultural heritage tourism trends affecting historic sites and suggests new models for historic site operations, interpretation, and outreach.

The most recent book in the field of historic preservation to tackle the current and future state of the movement is Kaufman's *Place, Race and Story: Essays on the Past and Future of Historic Preservation*. In this collection of essays, Kaufman presents a picture of a progressive preservation movement and discusses the critical need for parity in preservation with regard to diversity and socio-economics.

The NTHP has launched several initiatives that serve as models for how the preservation movement must evolve to meet the needs of new constituents. The campaign titled "This Place Matters" has been an innovative program that has succeeded in identifying and promoting buildings or neighborhoods that have not traditionally been perceived as having historic value. A San Antonio Humble Gas Station was selected as the winning entry, among many entries that highlighted vernacular architecture, building types, and styles that do not fall within the category of "high-style architecture."

Clearly, much is being done on the federal level in both the public and private sector. These initiatives and programs have a trickle down effect and provide models and inspiration for state-level activities. In Texas, efforts to increase diversity within the preservation field have been gaining traction in the last decade.

Diversity Initiatives on the State Level

From a statewide level, there have been several initiatives aimed at increasing ethnic diversity in historic preservation starting with the 2002 *Preserving our Heritage—A Statewide Plan for Texas*, the 10-year strategic plan for the Texas Historical Commission, the statewide agency for historic preservation. An objective of the plan was to broaden diversity of the preservation community. Strategies to accomplish this objective included offering more culturally diverse workshops and conferences, encouraging more diversity in local-level preservation organizations, and creating opportunities to involve minorities in both volunteer and professional activities in the preservation community.

As an outcome of the plan, the THC created an intra-agency Diversity Task Force, which strives “to create a diversity ethic within the preservation community of Texas, develop a comprehensive strategic plan that defines the THC's goals in addressing diversity, both internally and externally, and outline a systematic approach for the plan becoming a permanent part of the agency's annual work plan.”¹⁵ Another outcome was the Preservation Fellows Program, a diversity initiative designed specifically for students of under-represented ethnic backgrounds. The THC contends that “ethnic communities are traditionally not strongly represented in preservation organizations and the goal of the program is to engage a wider range of populations in supporting efforts to protect and preserve the complete history of the state.”¹⁶ Another notable and laudable program launched by the THC to address diversity issues is an initiative within the marker program that targets undertold or untold stories. The program’s sole purpose is to document and promote the history and sites of diverse populations. The THC recently published pamphlet about African-African historic sites that provides one of the best heritage tourism guides for African-Americans sites that has ever been published.

¹⁵ Texas Historical Commission, News Briefs, Sept. 2004, <http://www.thc.state.tx.us/news/newsbriefs/nb2004/nb0904.shtml>.

¹⁶ Texas Historical Commission, Preservation Fellows Program Fact Sheet, www.thc.state.tx.us/awards/awardPDF/THC_Prsv_Fllw_FctSht_10_09.pdf.

State-supported historic sites have also been evaluated, although the system as a whole has received little attention. Until 2005, the THC primarily managed just one historic site, the Sam Rayburn House, but had involvement in historic sites managed by TPWD. The largest collaboration took place in 1998 when TPWD and THC jointly undertook a comprehensive evaluation of historic sites in response to an earlier independent report that revealed areas of concern. Specifically, the earlier report found that historic sites suffered from troublesome organizational structures that resulted in the absence of a distinct identity for historic sites. Further, sites also suffered from inadequate funding, which resulted in deferred maintenance for many sites and provided poor visitor accommodation.

Five areas were evaluated: architecture, history, interpretation, archeology, and marketing. Professionals in each respective field were assigned to conduct the evaluation and make recommendations. The 1999 report, the *Texas Heritage Cultural Plan*, provided a useful foundation for my research. As the plan clearly states, Texas historic sites are not a planned development. As state-funded historic sites, what are ways that the sites can broaden their appeal to a wider, more diverse audience?

CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHICS IN TEXAS

The population of Texas has always been diverse, however, the percentage of the Hispanic population is increasing rapidly. This shift in demographics has implications for the preservation movement. The demographic shift that is happening in Texas is taking place all over the country and preservationists are taking note. In a recent speech by prominent preservationist and economist Donovan Rypkema titled, “Making Historic Preservation Relevant for the Next 50 Years” Rypkema stated:

If preservation is going to be relevant we cannot ignore the demographics of this country. The young preservation activists of fifty years from now aren't even born yet, and won't be born for another twenty or twenty-five years. And when they are born, less than half of them will be non-Hispanic white. So the ongoing efforts to [increase] racial and ethnic diversity the preservation movement need not only to be continued, but to be stepped up, not out of some drive for political correctness, but as an imperative if preservation is to be relevant fifty years from now.¹⁷

In her first major speech as the new president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Stephanie Meeks stated unequivocally that the preservation movement must be more accessible:

Our challenge now, is to build a broader base--to make preservation an even broader grassroots movement. For example, of those National Register sites, only 3 percent represent America's diverse cultural groups. We need to bring these important constituencies more fully into the fold, so that the National Register better reflects America's rich and diverse heritage.

Non-Hispanic whites are already a minority in Texas. By 2028, Hispanics are expected to become an ethnic majority in Texas.¹⁸ To what extent should demographic trends inform the state's policy regarding historic sites? A 2002 study by the by the Center for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research and Education studied the effects of major demographic trends in Texas. The study concluded “the pervasive racial/ethnic diversification of Texas population means that the future of Texas will be increasingly tied to its non-Anglo populations.” The study

¹⁷ Donovan Rypkema, PlaceEconomics Blog: http://www.placeeconomics.com/2009/10/making-preservation-relevant-for-next_18.html.

¹⁸ Texas State Data Center and Office of the State Demographer. *2008 Population Projections* (online), <http://txsdc.utsa.edu/tpepp/txpopest.php>, San Antonio, TX: Texas State Data Center and Office of the State Demographer, Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, January 10, 2010.

further concludes:

The analysis ... shows that the diversification of Texas is the dominant demographic pattern impacting the State...Texas is a major Hispanic market and will likely become increasingly so in the coming years, but it is also the state with the second largest Black population and fourth largest population of persons from the Other racial/ethnic group. Texas demographics make it a major market area for the development of increasingly diverse and culturally oriented goods and services.¹⁹

My broader research provides an interesting opportunity to look at how state historic sites can respond to trends in changing statewide demographics, while reviewing national and international theories and initiatives designed at incorporating more diversity in the field of historic preservation. A survey conducted from 2002-2007 by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department explored visitation to all state parks, including recreational sites, and concluded that a majority (84 percent) of visitors are white, despite the fact that white/non-Hispanics make up about half of the Texas population.²⁰

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
White/Non-Hispanic	87%	86%	84%	87%
Hispanic	8%	10%	12%	9%
Black/Non-Hispanic	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other	4%	3%	3%	3%

¹⁹ Texas State Data Center and Office of the State Demographer. *Texas Population Estimates Program* (online), <http://txsdc.utsa.edu/tpepp/txpopest.php>, San Antonio, TX: Texas State Data Center and Office of the State Demographer, Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, January 10, 2010.

²⁰ Consumer Research, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department et al, *State Park On-Site Visitor Survey, Statewide Summary of Texas State Parks 2002-2007*, October, 2008.

Table 3: Texas Parks and Wildlife—SURVEY OF ALL STATE PARKS (INCLUDING RECREATIONAL)		
Ethnicity: Comparison of Texas Survey Respondent Demographics to TX Population		
	Day Visit	Overnight Visit
White/Non-Hispanic	84%	91%
Hispanic	11%	6%
Black/Non-Hispanic	1%	1%
Other	3%	2%

** Bold numbers indicate statistically significant differences at the 95 percent confidence level.*

Finding Solutions

Understanding and acknowledging the need to make preservation more accessible is the first step. With limited resources, how can an organization or agency develop targeted strategies to identify programs to develop or sites that need assistance? As a part of my thesis investigation, I looked at ways to identify historic sites that would be ideal candidates for targeted interpretive and programmatic assistance.

Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

There are 34 state-supported historic sites that are managed by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD). As an initial step into my larger investigation into the sites and their interpretive material, I performed a web site content analysis of each of the sites to quantify the amount of diversity displayed on the web site of each historic site.

Problem Statement and Research Question

Historic sites in Texas were acquired over time and have various acquisition histories and historic narratives. Because the sites collectively do not comprise a planned system of sites designed to reflect the current diverse population of Texas, there are areas of weakness in terms of the ethnic constituencies that are represented by the sites. Although a thorough analysis of the

sites includes on-site evaluation as well as evaluation of printed material, an analysis of the web sites for the individual sites can reveal a great deal about how relevant the sites are to specific ethnic constituencies such as African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, and Native Americans.

I analyzed the web content of each of the 34 state historic sites and ranked each site according to its appeal to four ethnic groups: African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, and Native Americans.

The questions that guided my investigation are:

1. What is the demographic make-up of Texas using county boundaries?
2. How relevant is the web site content of the historic sites to each ethnic constituency?
3. When one overlays demographic information with web site ranking, which sites or collection of sites is presented as candidates for expanded interpretation?

Ultimately, an understanding of the relationship between historic sites and Texas's diverse population will allow for greater exploration of strategies to expand historic contexts at specific sites, thereby making the sites more inclusive of all Texans.

Methodology—Data Determination and Acquisition

This GIS-based spatial analysis exploring web site content dovetails with the larger thesis investigation exploring ethnic diversity at Texas historic sites. I generated most of the datasets through primary research, especially for the descriptive maps. As the project deals with demographics, data has also been obtained through the Census. Further, shapefiles that present the location of the historic sites was available through TPWD and THC. Management of the sites is divided between TPWD, which manages 14 sites and the THC, which manages 20 sites. Before determining how best to gauge diversity at state-supported historic sites, I surveyed each agency to determine what type of efforts had been made to determine the ethnicity and/or race of historic site visitors. I contacted both agencies and came to the following conclusions about the visitation data that was available:

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department—TPWD had conducted a visitor survey from 2002-2007. Topics covered in the survey include visitor demographics, visitation patterns and reasons for

visiting, facility use, and customer satisfaction. While the study was a good indicator for the ethnicity of visitors at all state parks, the study was focused primarily on recreational parks and not historic sites. In fact, of the 67 sites surveyed, only two sites, Ford Richardson and Eisenhower State Historic Park are considered historic sites. The information provided showed that approximately 85 percent of the visitors to these sites are White/Non-Hispanics.

Texas Historical Commission—The Texas Historical Commission acquired 18 historic sites from TPWD in 2007. The American Association of State and Local History conducted a survey of the THC-managed sites, which was focused mostly on gauging visitor experience and awareness of the managing agency. While the surveys provide a great deal of information about park performance, the data on ethnicity is only provided for the THC-managed parks, as this is a THC-commissioned study. Interestingly, the data provided indicated that 84.3 percent of visitors to THC-managed facilities were White/Non-Hispanics. This is remarkably similar to the overall state visitation statistics of the TPWD survey, which was 85 percent.

Census Data

In order to show the current population as well as population change of African Americans, Hispanics, Asians and Native Americans, I developed maps that showed the population of the four ethnic groups in 1990 and 2000. I downloaded the following data sets for both the 1990 and 2000 census from the American Fact Finder web site:

- Total_Pop
- Black_Pop
- White_Pop
- Hispanic_Pop
- Asian_Pop
- Native_Amer_Pop
- Texas Map with Counties

The population maps show the population of the selected ethnic groups as a percentage of the total population in both 1990 and 2000. A more extensive description of the process is provided in Appendix A.

Self-generated Data

A large portion of the data used for this study was self-generated as opposed to a dataset generated by another individual or organization. In order to make descriptive maps, I prepared a dataset using an Excel spreadsheet with details of the following aspects of Texas historic sites:

- Major historic context of site, i.e. overall theme—While it is certainly true that most sites are associated with multiple historic contexts, I determined a primary context for each site. By narrowing the categories broadly at first, it provided an opportunity to understand the distribution of different types of sites. For example, the most abundant site type is clearly “Military affairs.”
- Sub-context: In an effort to provide more specificity about the historic contexts of the state historic sites, I broke the broader categories down into sub-categories. When working with spatial analysis, it can be difficult to explore the nuances that surround the interpretation of sites, but this map allows for a slightly more nuanced few.
- Managing agency—As the system of state historic sites is managed by two agencies, THC and TPWD, a map was generated to show the distribution of the sites in the context of agency management.
- Ranking of relevance of web site content to African Americans, Hispanics, Asians and Native Americans—The methodology used to evaluate web site content was to examine the home page, site history page, and visitor information page for each site. The number of references is the ranking number that is used in the map.
 - Each site was reviewed for the following information:
 - African American Ranking: I counted the number of references to African American, black, slave, as well as any photos of people who appeared to be African American.
 - Hispanic Ranking: I counted number of references to Hispanic, Latino, Tejano, as well as any photos of people who appeared to be Hispanic. If a Hispanic surname was present, it was counted once.
 - Asian Ranking: I counted the number of references to Asian, Japanese, Korean, Thai, Chinese, Vietnamese, Hmong, Cambodian, or Taiwanese, as well as any photos of people who appeared to be Asian. If an Asian surname was present, it was counted once.

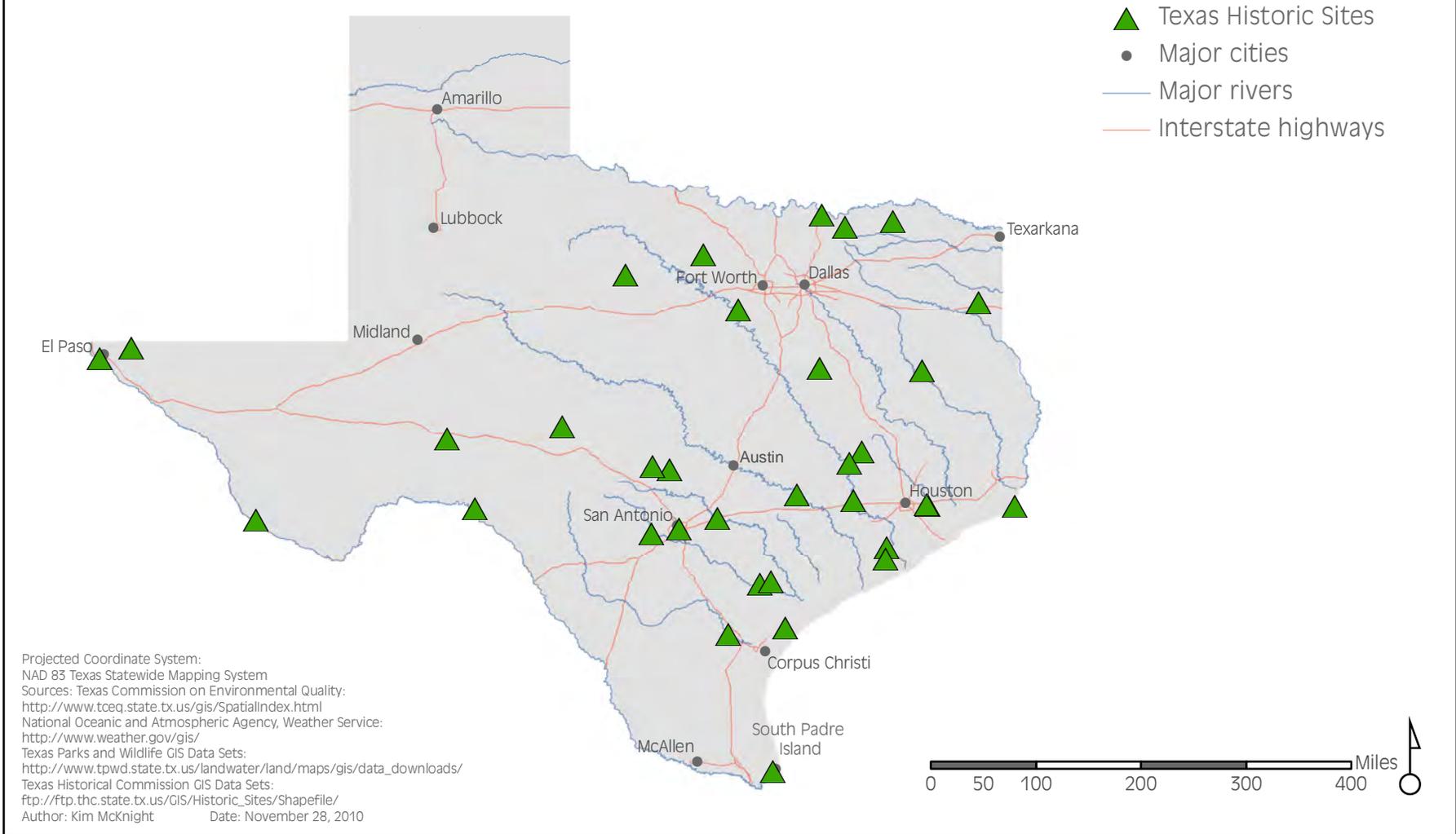
- Native American Ranking: I counted number of references to Native American, Indian, as well as any photos of people who appeared to be Native American. If a Native American tribe was stated, the term counted once. If a Native American surname was present, it was counted once.

Findings: Descriptive Maps

Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Texas State Historic Sites

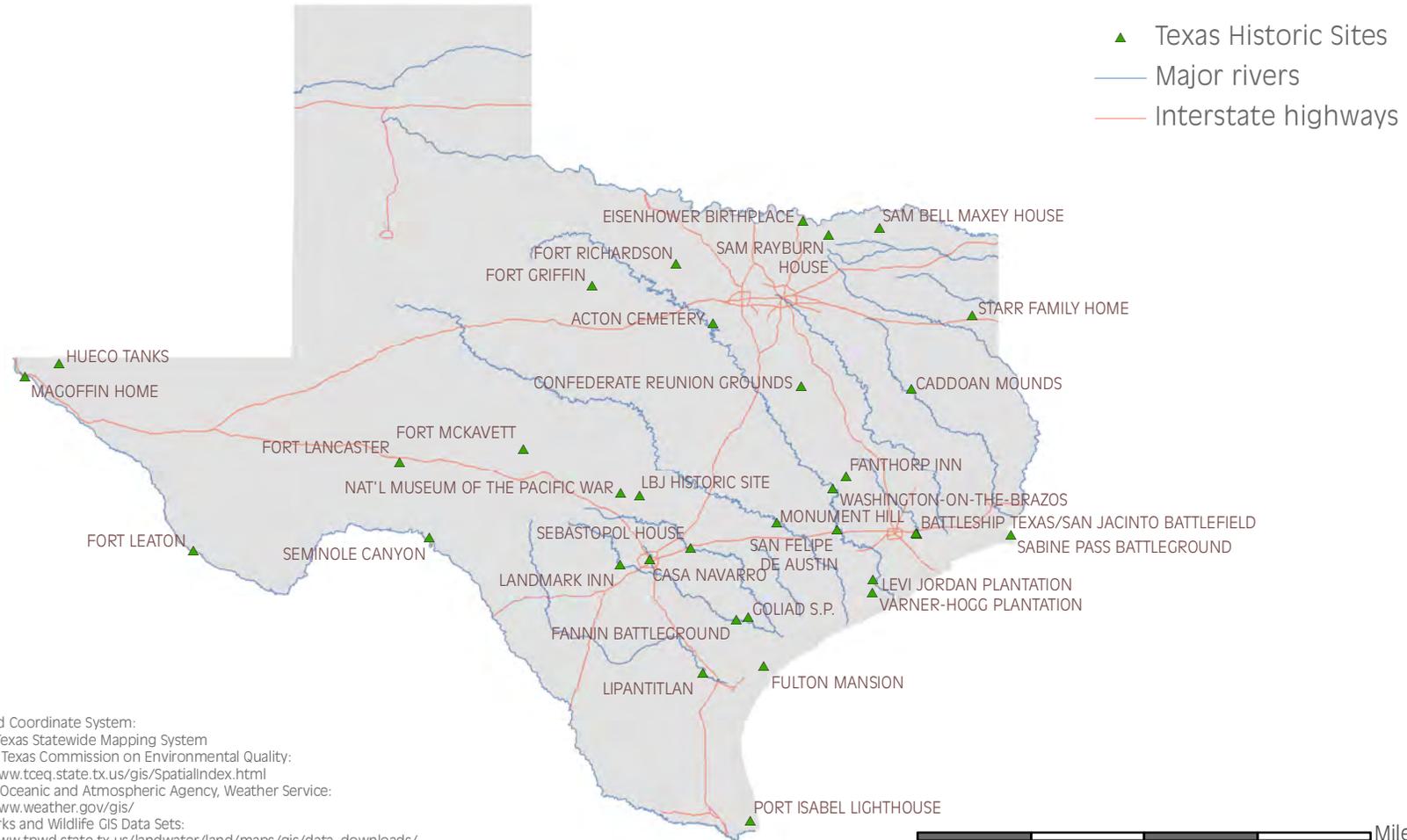
Figure 1



Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Texas State Historic Sites

Figure 2



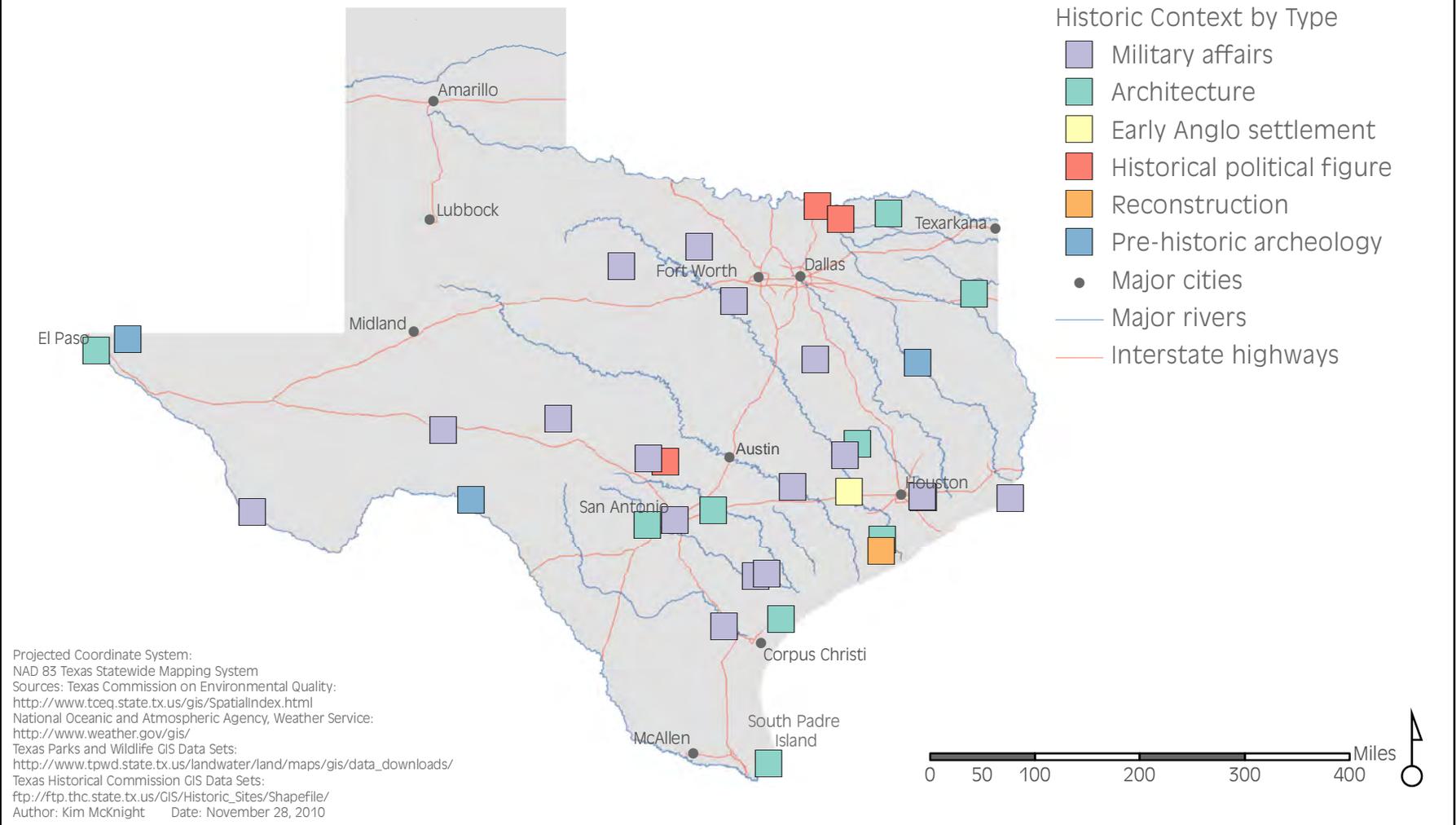
Projected Coordinate System:
 NAD 83 Texas Statewide Mapping System
 Sources: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality:
<http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/gis/SpatialIndex.html>
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency, Weather Service:
<http://www.weather.gov/gis/>
 Texas Parks and Wildlife GIS Data Sets:
http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/land/maps/gis/data_downloads/
 Texas Historical Commission GIS Data Sets:
ftp://ftp.thc.state.tx.us/GIS/Historic_Sites/Shapefile/
 Author: Kim McKnight Date: November 28, 2010



Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Texas State Historic Site Types: Major Context

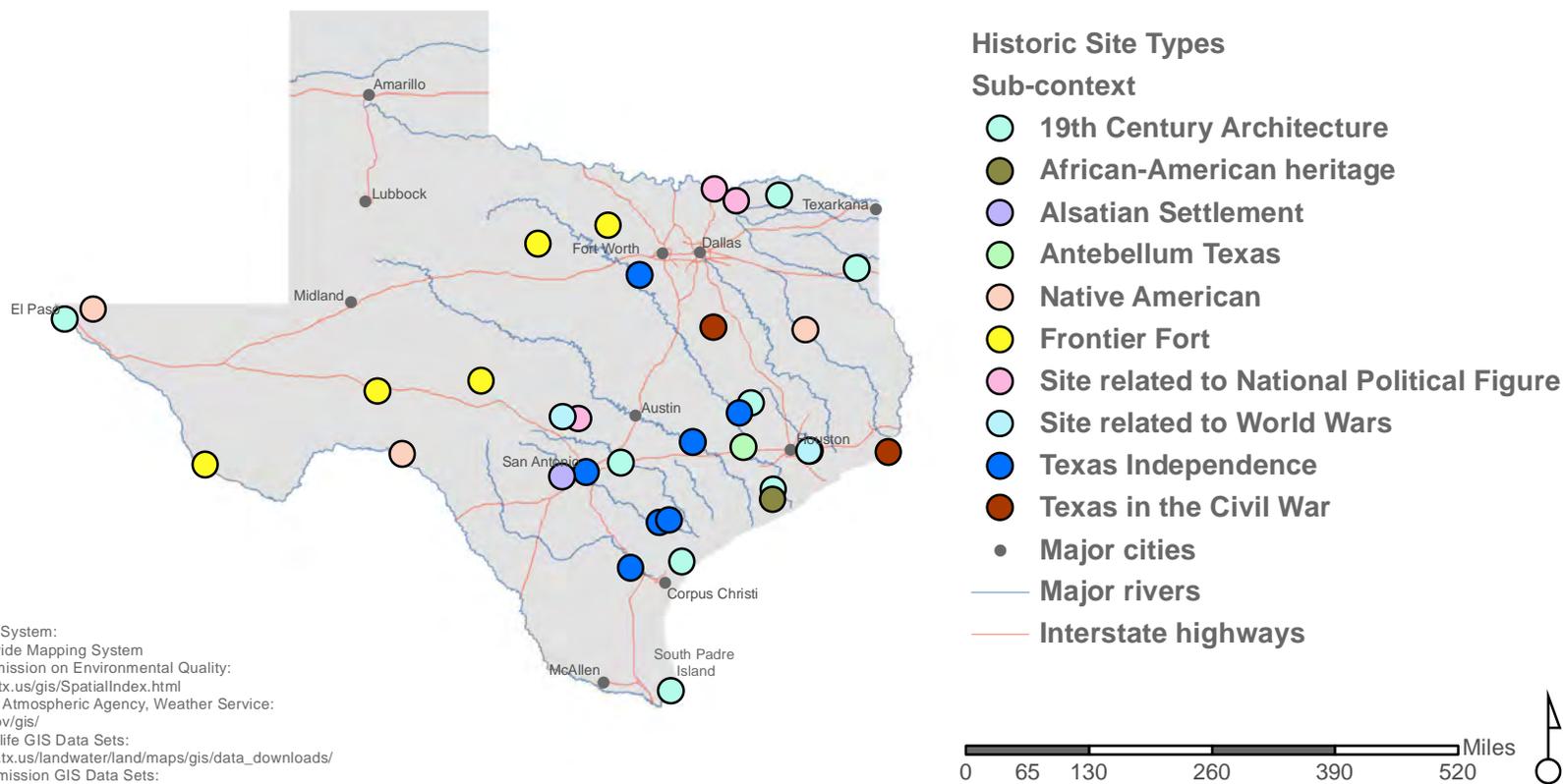
Figure 3



Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Texas State Historic Site Types: Sub-context

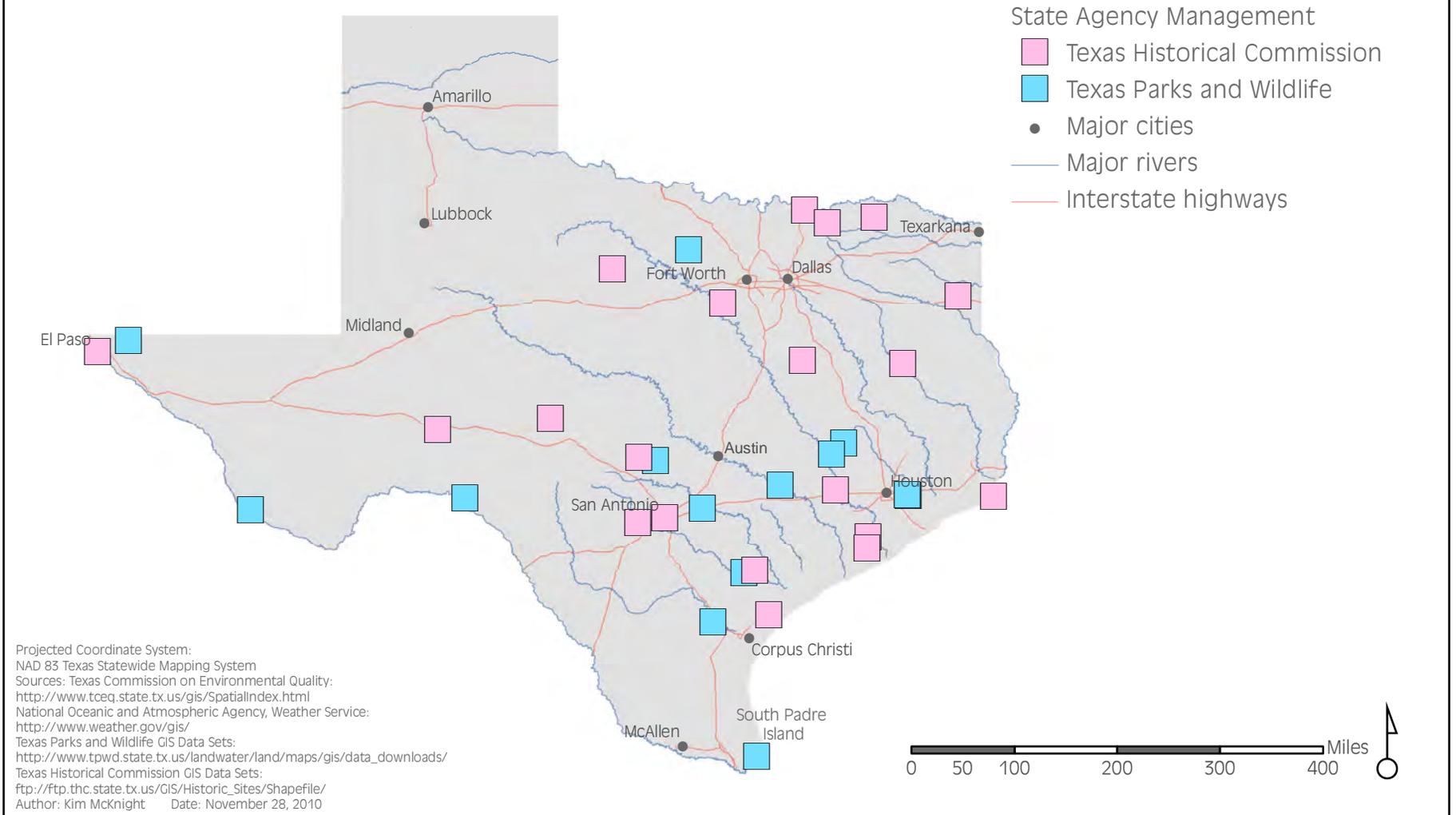
Figure 4



Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Texas State Historic Site Types: Managing Agency

Figure 5

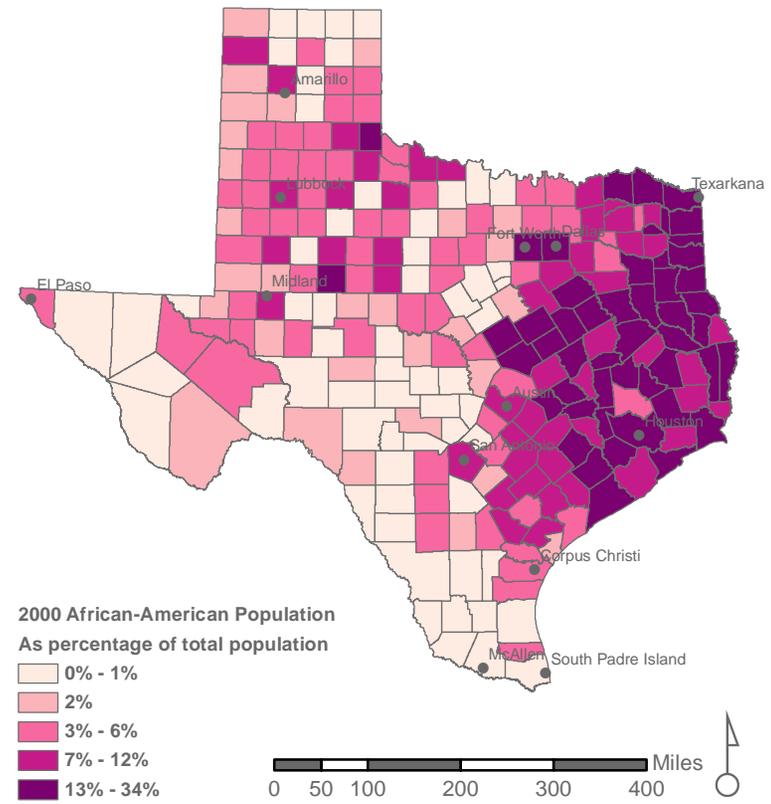
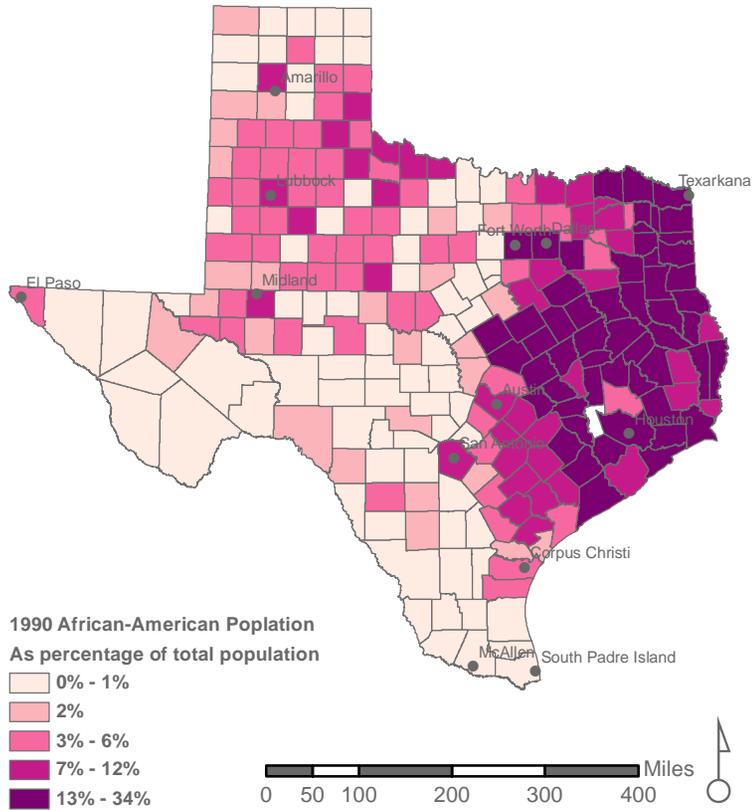


Findings: Demographic Data

Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

African-American Population 1990 and 2000

Figure 6

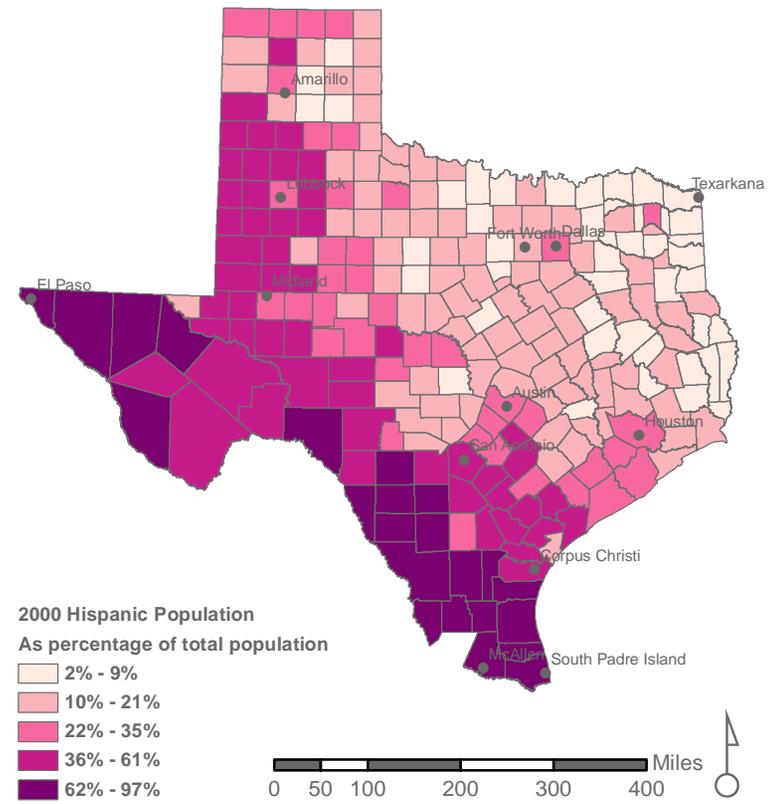
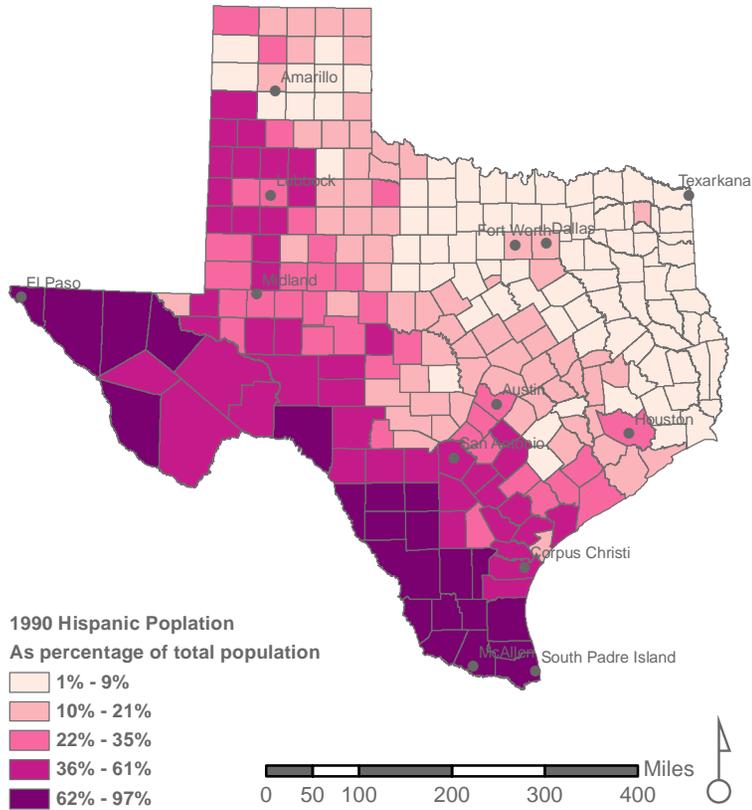


Projected Coordinate System: NAD 83 Texas Statewide Mapping System
 Sources: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality: <http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/gis/SpatialIndex.html>
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency, Weather Service: <http://www.weather.gov/gis/>
 Texas Parks and Wildlife GIS Data Sets: http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/land/maps/gis/data_downloads/
 Texas Historical Commission GIS Data Sets: ftp://ftp.thc.state.tx.us/GIS/Historic_Sites/Shapefile/
 Author: Kim McKnight Date: May 2, 2011

Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Hispanic Population 1990 and 2000

Figure 7

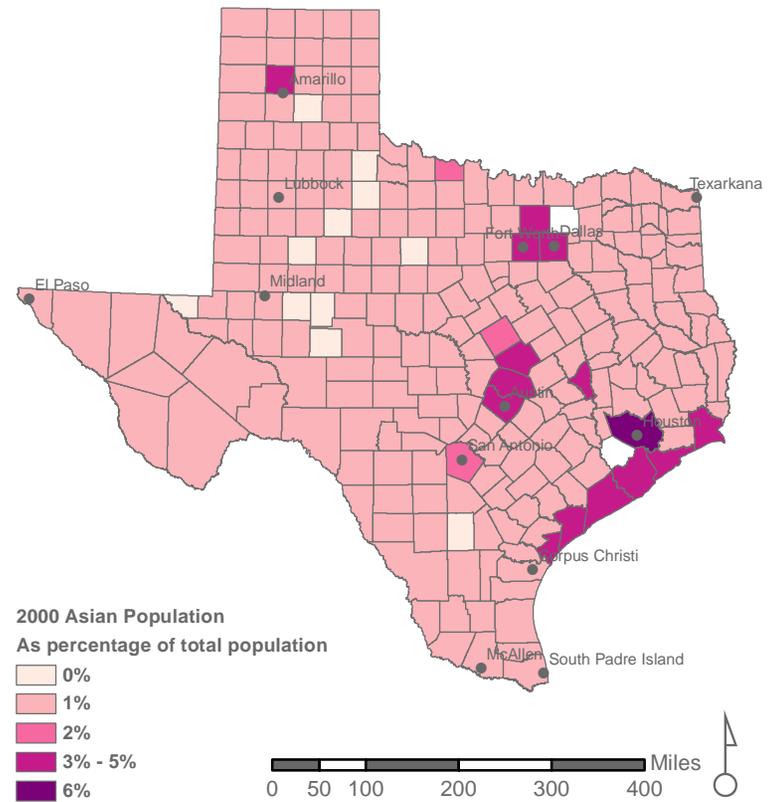
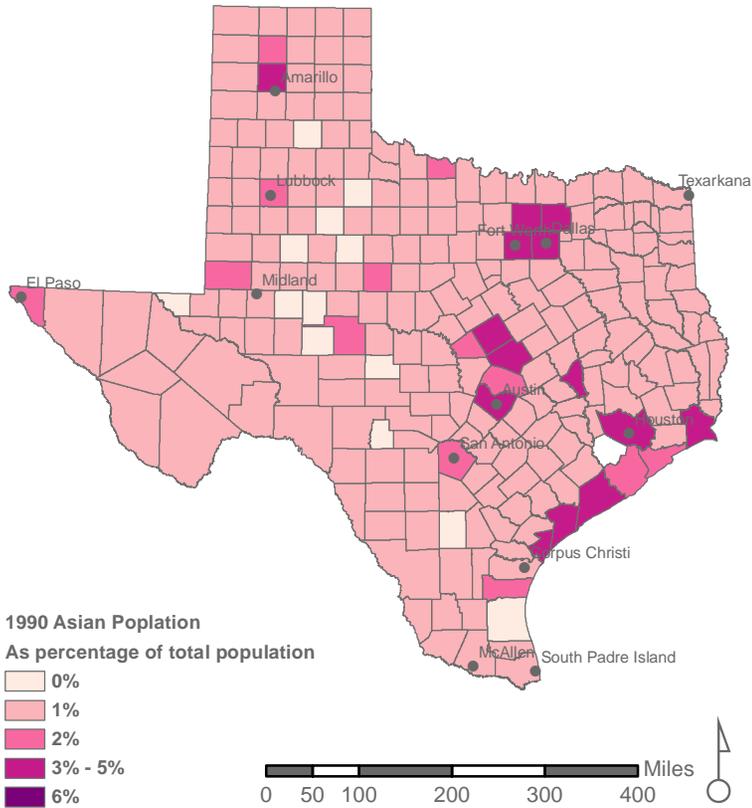


Projected Coordinate System: NAD 83 Texas Statewide Mapping System
 Sources: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality: <http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/gis/SpatialIndex.html>
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency, Weather Service: <http://www.weather.gov/gis/>
 Texas Parks and Wildlife GIS Data Sets: http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/land/maps/gis/data_downloads/
 Texas Historical Commission GIS Data Sets: ftp://ftp.thc.state.tx.us/GIS/Historic_Sites/Shapefile/
 Author: Kim McKnight Date: November 28, 2010

Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Asian Population 1990 and 2000

Figure 8

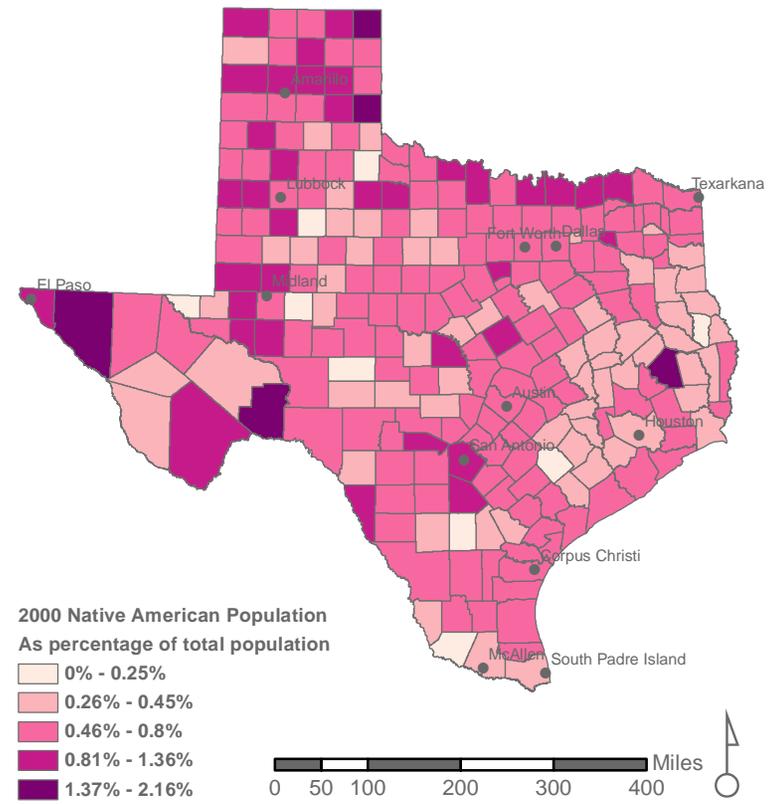
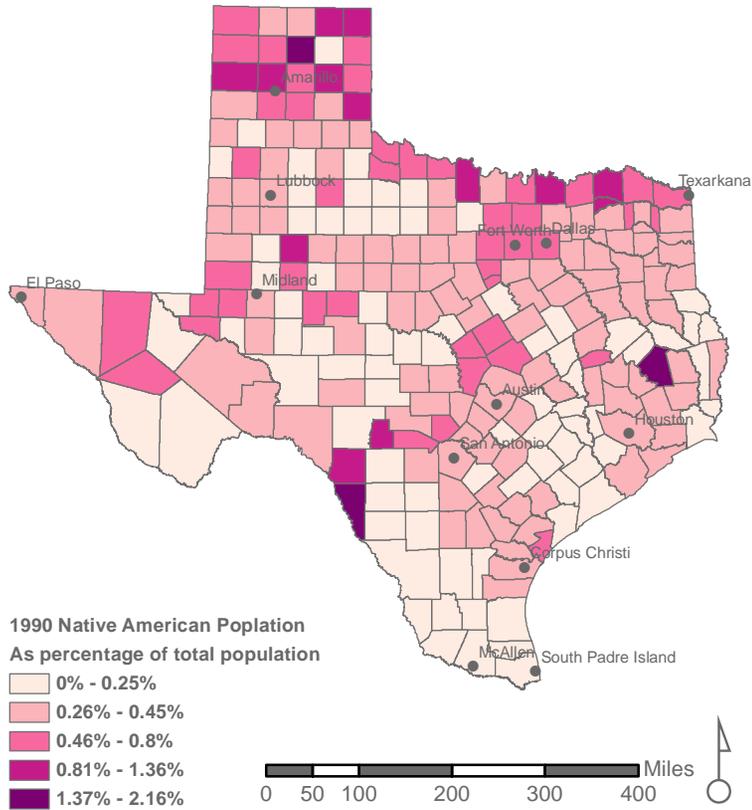


Projected Coordinate System: NAD 83 Texas Statewide Mapping System
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 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency, Weather Service: <http://www.weather.gov/gis/>
 Texas Parks and Wildlife GIS Data Sets: http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/land/maps/gis/data_downloads/
 Texas Historical Commission GIS Data Sets: ftp://ftp.thc.state.tx.us/GIS/Historic_Sites/Shapefile/
 Author: Kim McKnight Date: April 20, 2011

Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Native American Population 1990 and 2000

Figure 9



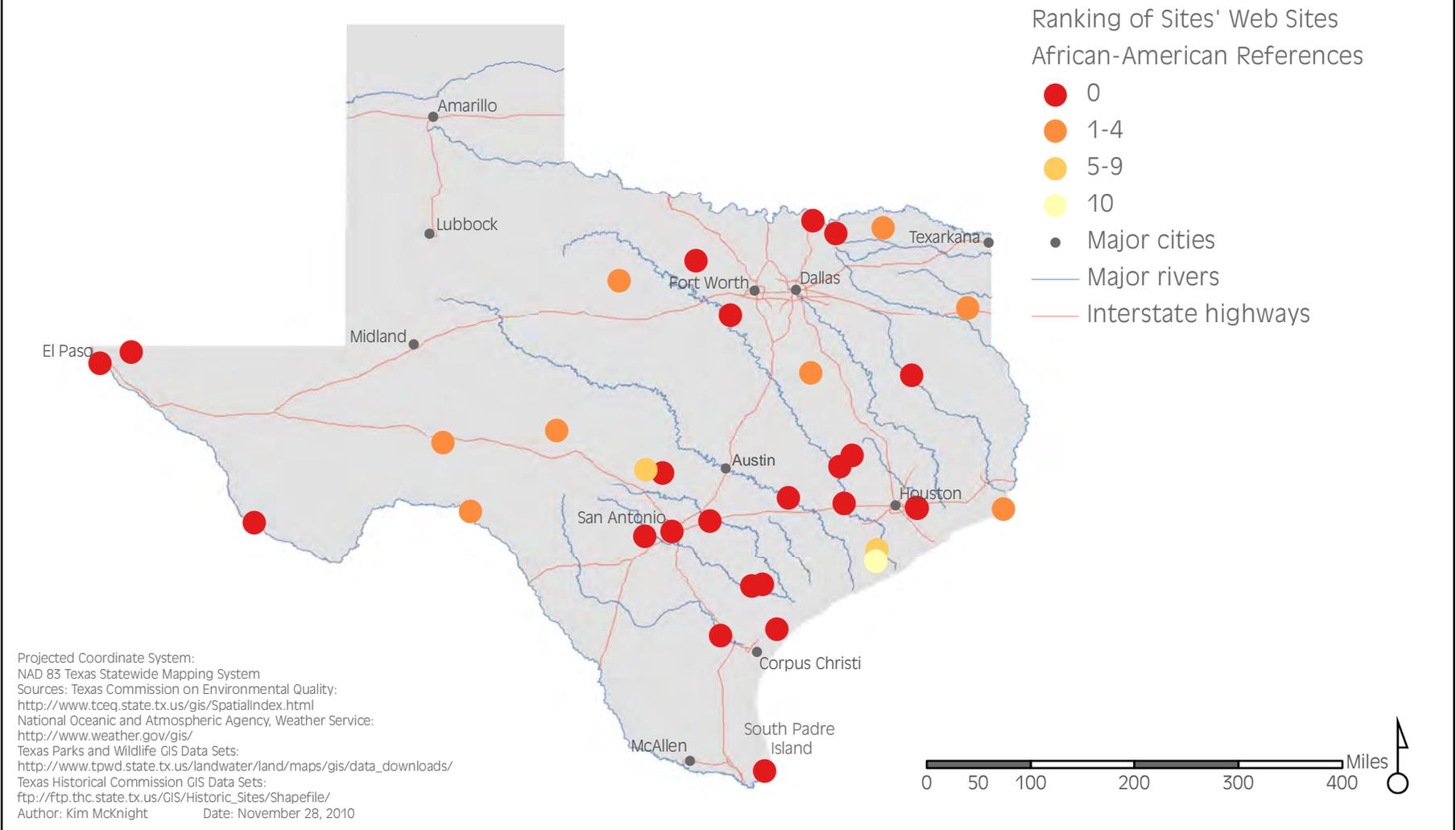
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 Sources: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality: <http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/gis/SpatialIndex.html>
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency, Weather Service: <http://www.weather.gov/gis/>
 Texas Parks and Wildlife GIS Data Sets: http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/land/maps/gis/data_downloads/
 Texas Historical Commission GIS Data Sets: ftp://ftp.thc.state.tx.us/GIS/Historic_Sites/Shapefile/
 Author: Kim McKnight Date: April 20, 2011

**Findings: Maps Showing Ranking of Historic Site Web Sites
Relevance to Selected Ethnic Constituencies**

Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Ranking of Sites' Web Site Reference to African-Americans

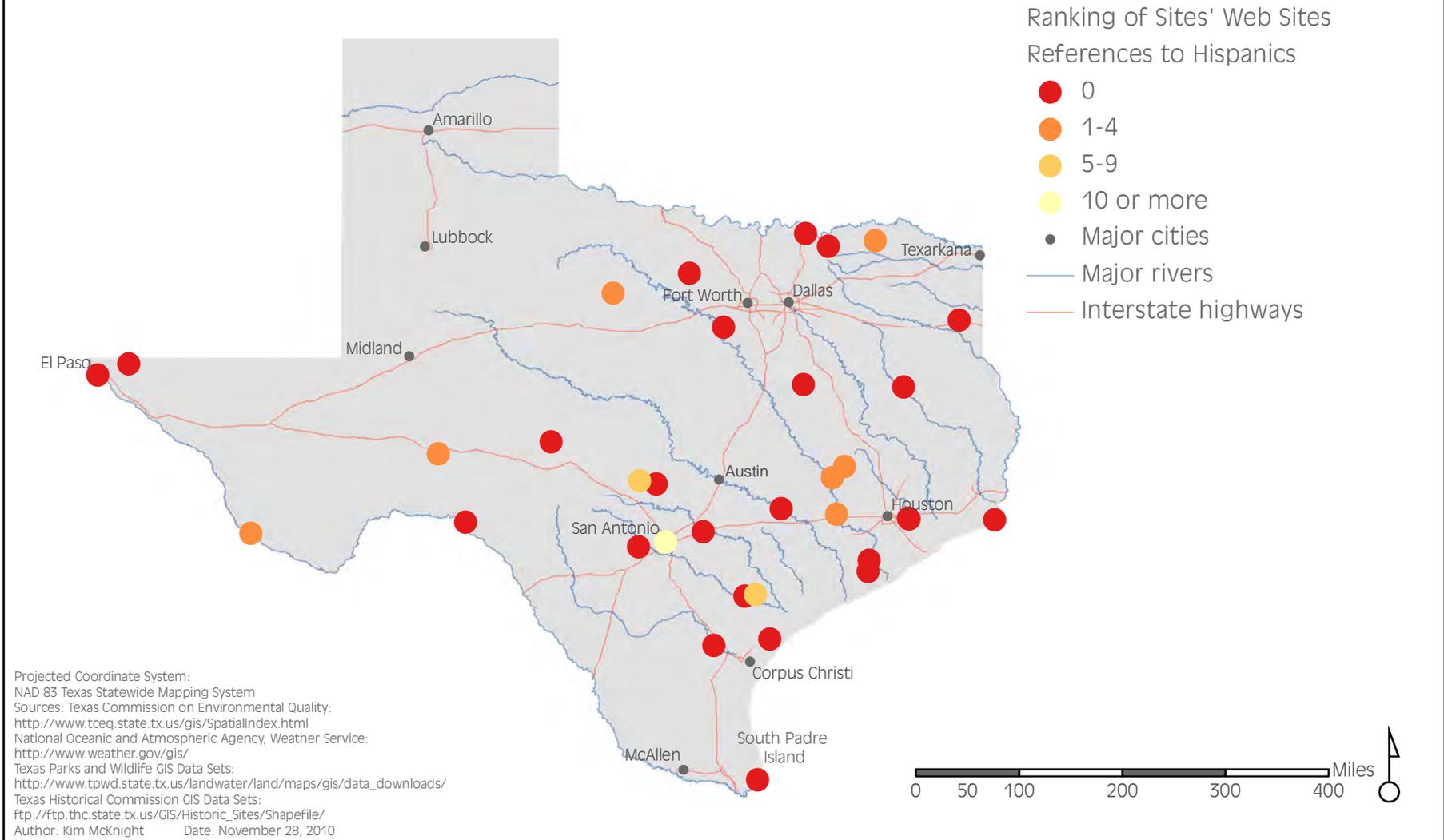
Figure 10



Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Ranking of Sites' Web Site Reference to Hispanics

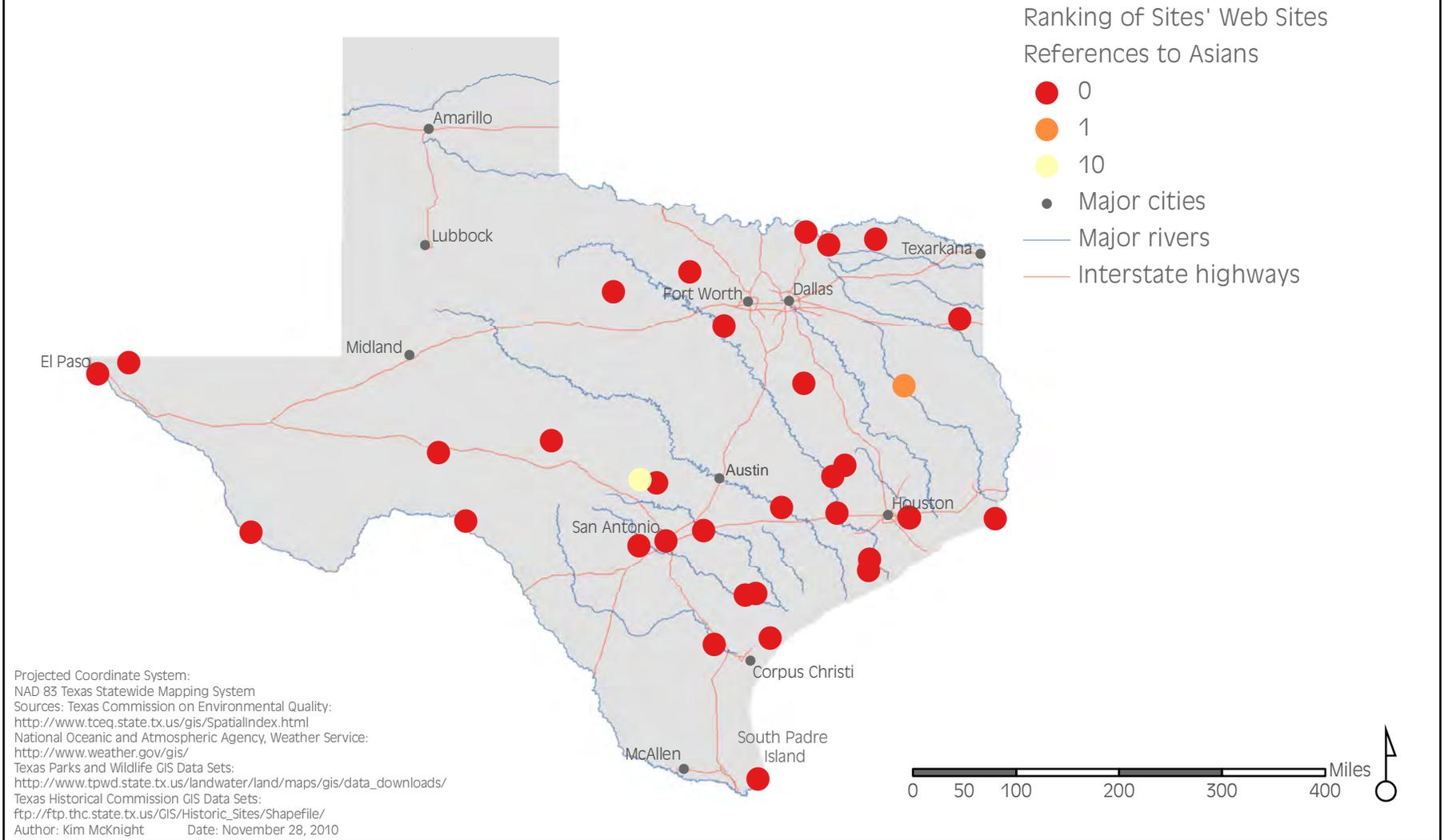
Figure 11



Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Ranking of Sites' Web Site Reference to Asians

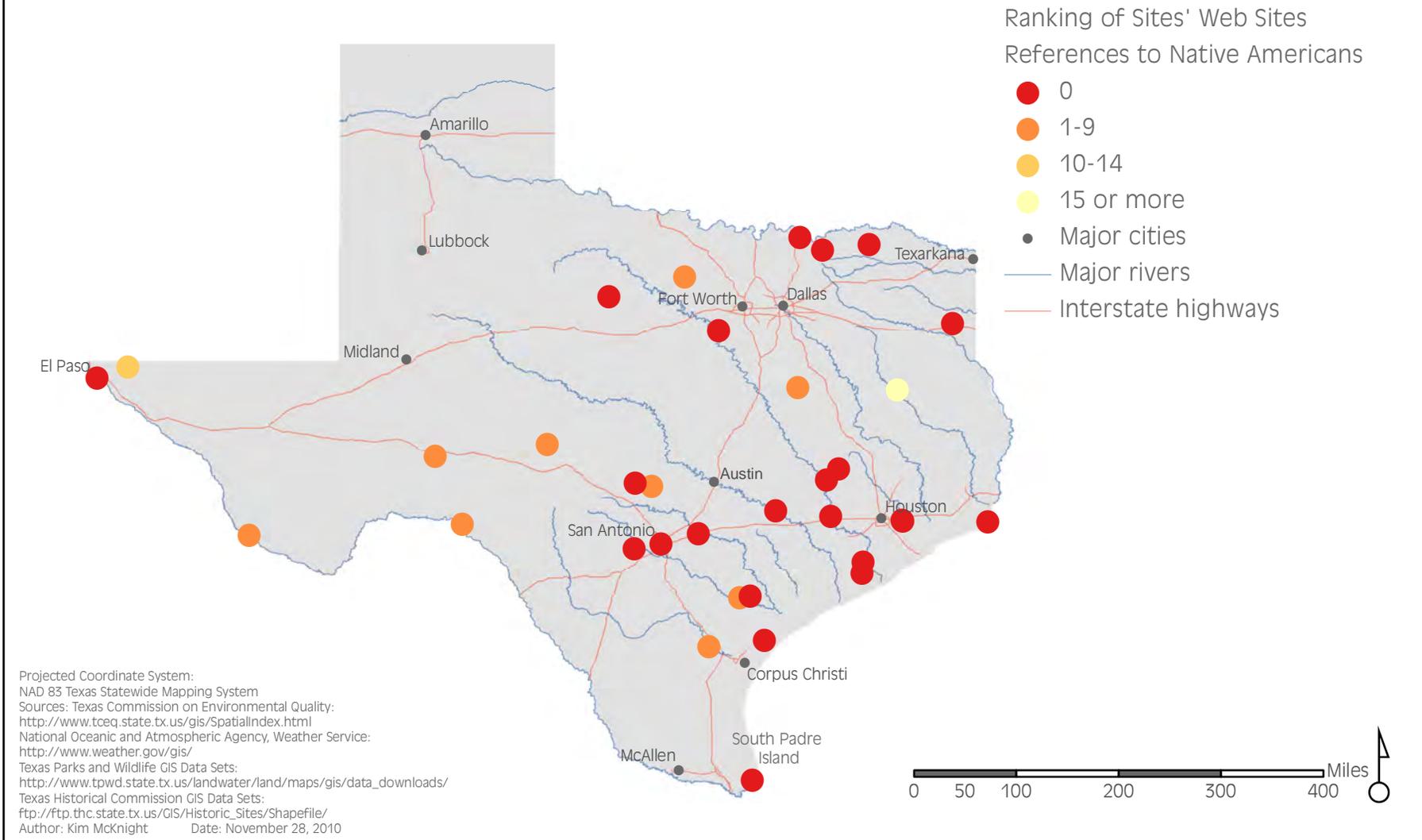
Figure 12



Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Ranking of Sites' Web Site Reference to Native Americans

Figure 13

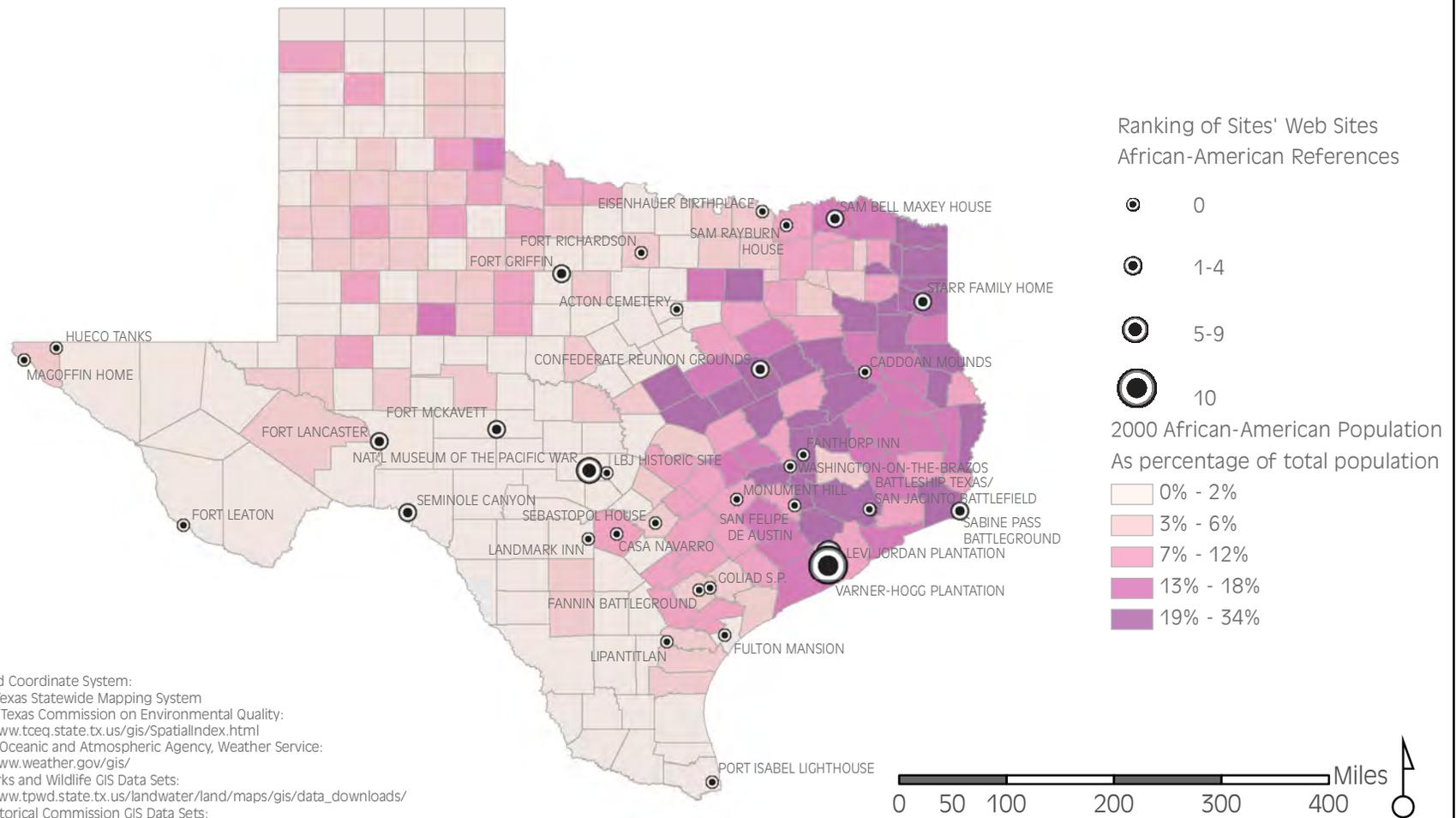


Findings: Analytical Maps

Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Analytical Map: Ranking of Sites' Web Site Reference to African-Americans & 2000 African-American Population

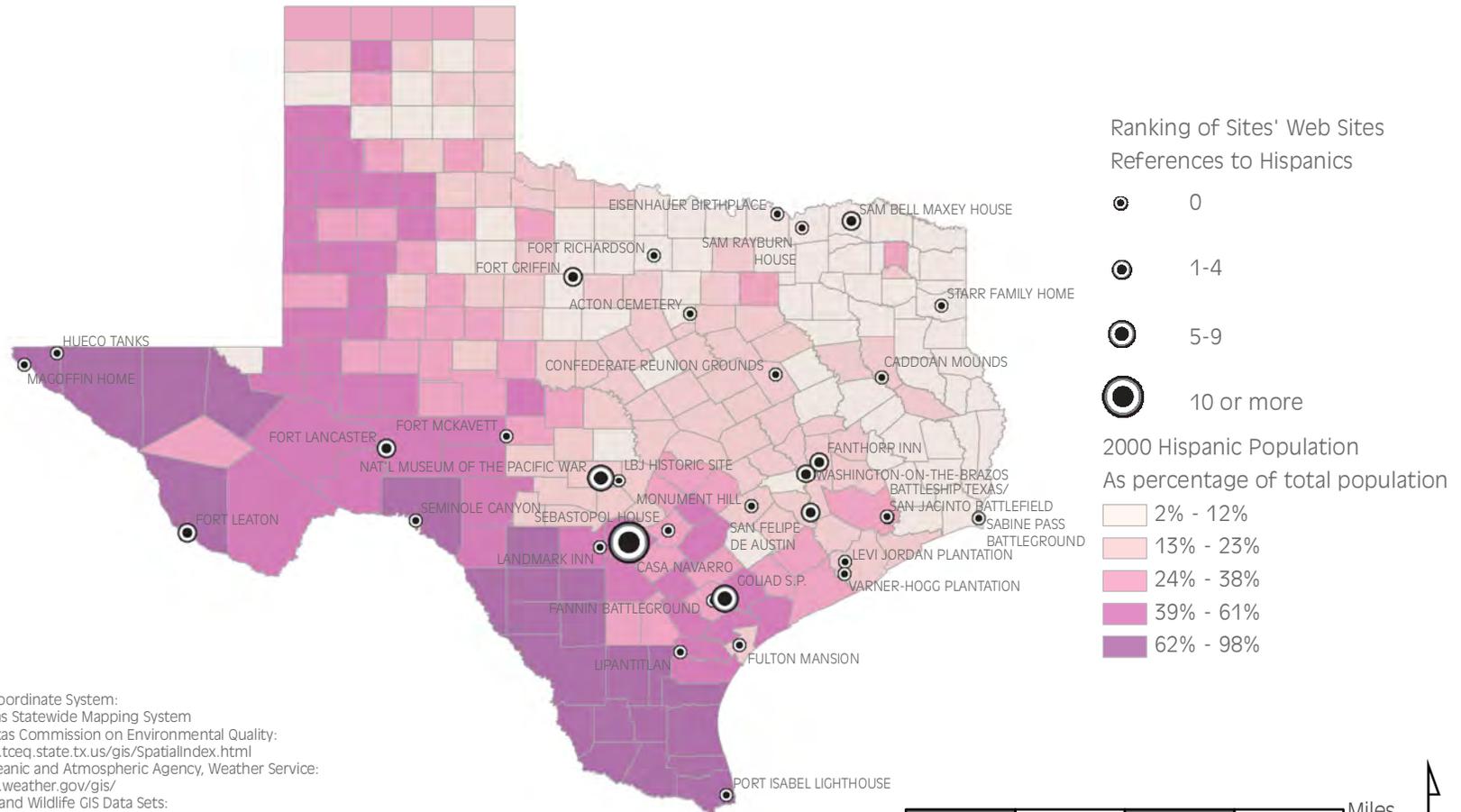
Figure 14



Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Analytical Map: Ranking of Sites' Web Site Reference to Hispanics & 2000 Hispanic Population as a Percentage of Total Population

Figure 15



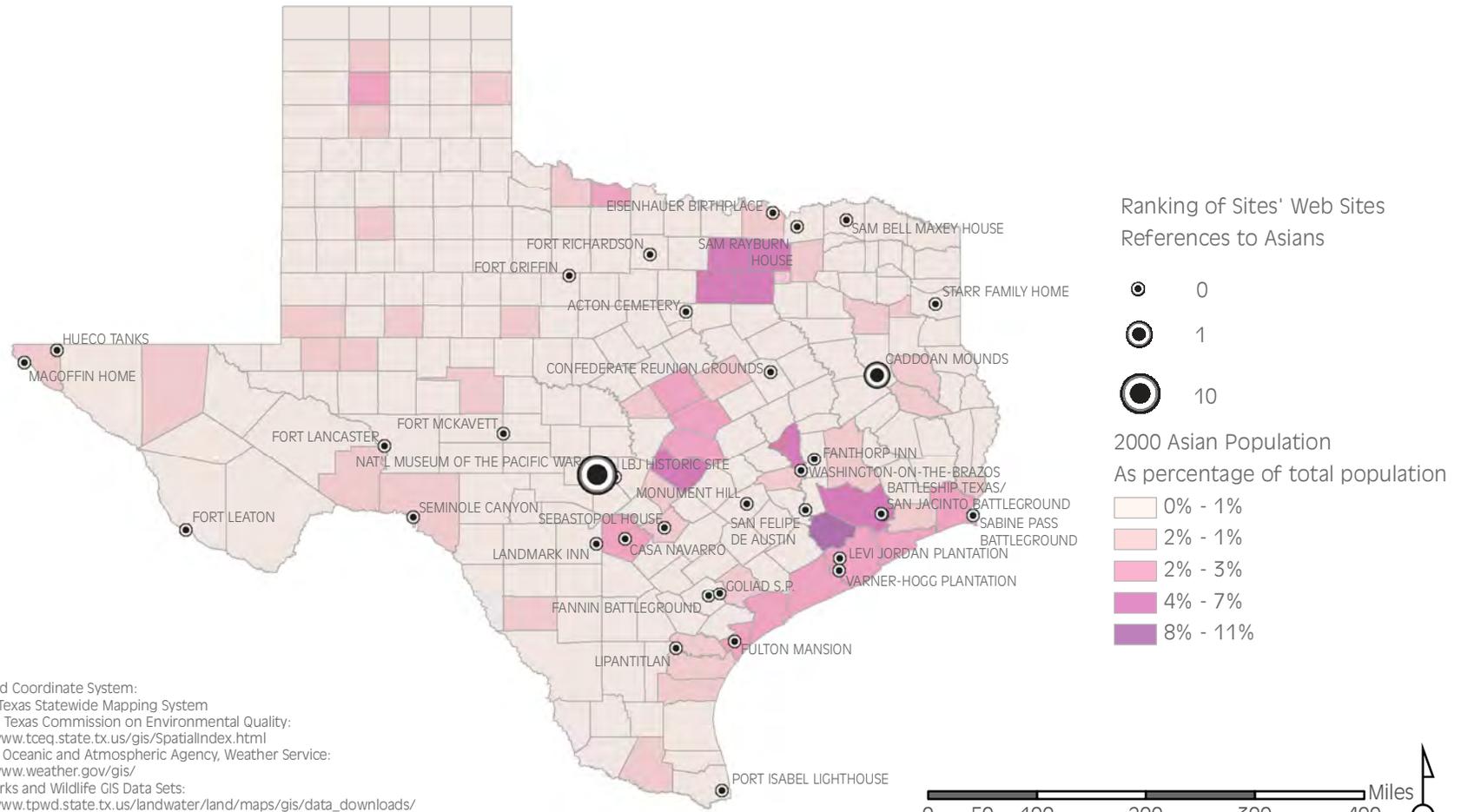
Projected Coordinate System:
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 Sources: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality:
<http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/gis/SpatialIndex.html>
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency, Weather Service:
<http://www.weather.gov/gis/>
 Texas Parks and Wildlife GIS Data Sets:
http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/land/maps/gis/data_downloads/
 Texas Historical Commission GIS Data Sets:
ftp://ftp.thc.state.tx.us/GIS/Historic_Sites/Shapefile/
 Author: Kim McKnight Date: November 28, 2010



Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Analytical Map: Ranking of Sites' Web Site Reference to Asians & 2000 Asian Population as a Percentage of Total Population

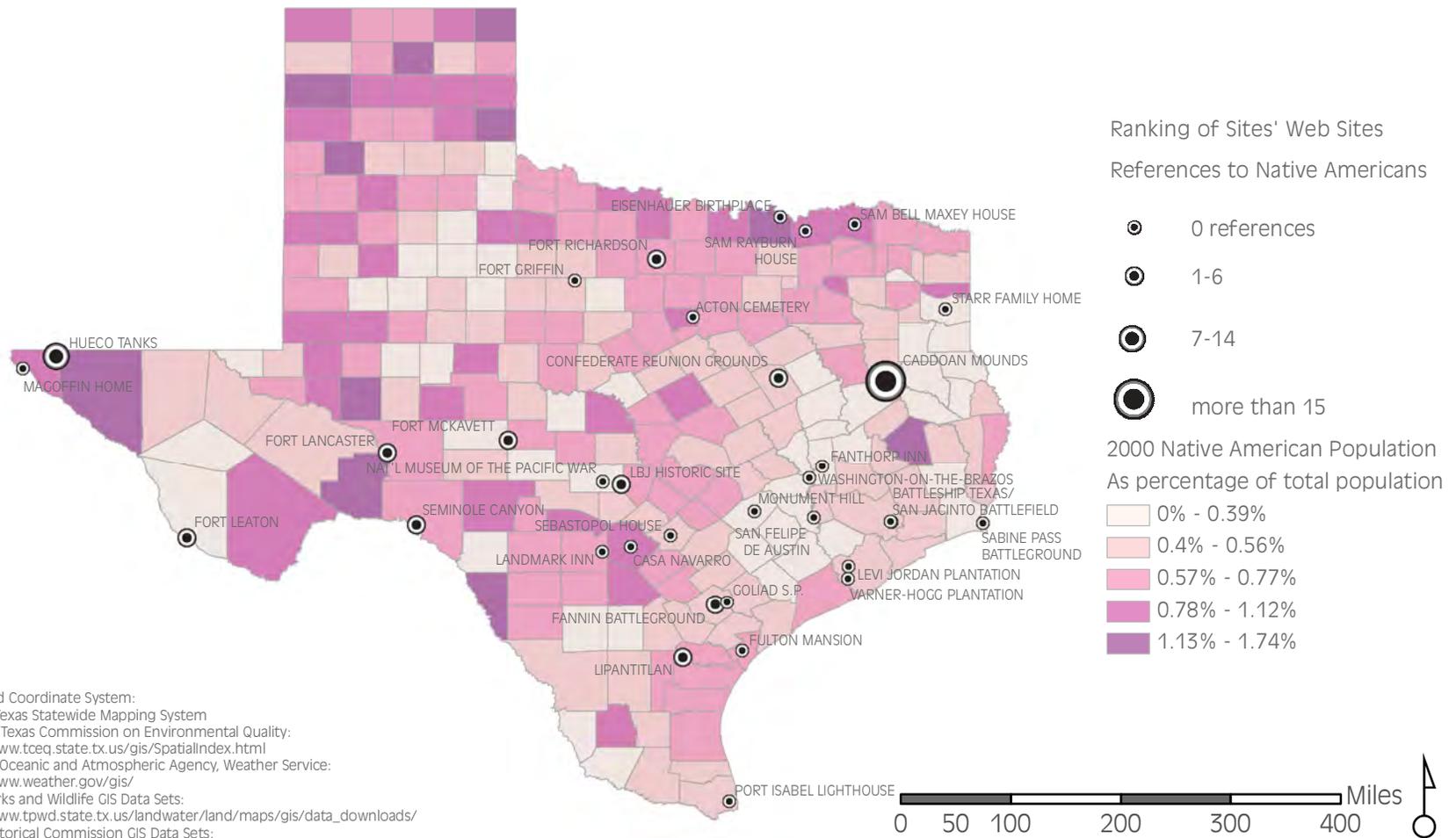
Figure 16



Texas Historic Sites and Diversity: Analysis of Internet-based Interpretive Material

Analytical Map: Ranking of Sites' Web Site Reference to Native Americans & 2000 Native American Population as Percentage of Total Population

Figure 17



Analysis

After conducting a spatial analysis of state historic sites and diverse populations in Texas, it is clear that Texas historic sites do not equally represent each of the ethnic constituencies studied based on an evaluation of web site content. Before making a determination of relevancy to different ethnic groups based on the Internet-based interpretive material, I first looked at the populations of the four ethnic constituencies studies: African Americans, Hispanics, Asians and Native Americans.

The African American population in Texas has maintained relative stability from 1990 to 2000 with a concentration in the eastern part of the state, specifically, east of Interstate 35. The Dallas and Houston areas have the largest urban concentrations of African Americans with 13-34 percent of the total population. The Hispanic population in Texas is clearly growing rapidly with many counties, especially along the Texas and Mexico border, indicating a majority Hispanic population. In 2000, the Dallas, Houston, and Austin areas were 22-35% Hispanic. San Antonio is 36-61% Hispanic and El Paso is 62-97% Hispanic. The Asian population in Texas is concentrated in the major urban areas of Dallas/Fort Worth, Houston and Austin with 3-5% but also along the Texas Gulf Coast between Corpus Christi and Beaumont with 3-5%. The Native American population is generally quite small with no more than 1.37-2.16%, however it is spread widely across the state. As opposed to the other ethnic constituencies, the Native American population is settled in the more rural parts of the state with low concentrations in the major urban areas.

The next part of my investigation involved evaluating each web site and ranking the applicability and/or relevance of each site to each of the ethnic constituencies. The results of the web site ranking are more instructive when they were overlaid with the population maps. Through this analysis, I determined which sites or collections of sites are good candidates for expanded interpretation. The analytical map that focuses on African Americans shows several sites that have the greatest potential to interact with African Americans and African-American history. The following sites are located in counties with 13-34 percent African American population:

- The Starr Family Home in Harrison County (1-4 references on web site)
- The Confederate Reunion Grounds in Limestone County (1-4 references on web site)
- Fanthorp Inn in Grimes County (no references on web site)

- Washington-on-the-Brazos in Washington County (no reference on web site)
- Sabine Pass Battleground in Jefferson County (1-4 references on site)
- Battleship Texas and San Jacinto Monument in Harris County (no references on site)

The analytical map that focuses on the Hispanic population shows several sites that would be good candidates for expanded interpretation of Hispanic history. The following sites are located in counties with 62-97 percent Hispanic population:

- Magoffin Home and Hueco Tanks in El Paso County (no references on web site)
- Fort Leaton in Presidio County (no references on web site)
- Port Isabel in Cameron County (no references on web site)
- Seminole Canyon in Val Verde County (no references on web site)

The following sites are located in counties with 36-61 percent Hispanic population:

- Lipantitlan in Nueces County (no references on web site)
- Fort McKavett in Menard County (no references on web site)
- Fort Lancaster in Crockett County (5-9 references on web site)

The analytical map that focuses on the Asian population shows several sites that would be good candidates for expanded interpretation of Asian history. The following sites are located in counties with a 3-6 percent population:

- Fulton Mansion in Aransas County (no references on web site)
- Varner-Hogg and Levi Jordan Plantations in Brazoria County (no references on web site)
- Sabine Pass Battleground in Jefferson County (no references on web site)
- Battleship Texas and San Jacinto Monument in Harris County (no references on web site)

The Native-American population, because it is so small, is more difficult to analyze. There is one site located in a county with 1.37-2.16 percent Native American population:

- Eisenhower Birthplace in Grayson County (no references on web site)

There are several sites located in counties with 0.81-2.16 percent Native American population:

- Hueco Tanks (more than 15 references) and Magoffin Home (no references on web site) in El Paso County.
- Sam Bell Maxey House in Lamar County (no references on web site)
- Sam Rayburn House in Fannin County (no references on web site)
- Casa Navarro in Bexar County (no references on web site)
- Acton Cemetery in Hood County (no references on web site)

There are several sites that appear to offer the most in terms of diverse interpretation:

- The National Museum of the Pacific War has a web site that makes moderate references to Hispanics and African Americans and significant references to Asians.
- Varner-Hogg Plantation makes significant references to African Americans
- Levi Jordan Plantation makes moderate references to African Americans

Conclusion and Additional Research

As many people plan travel using the Internet, the web content of the sites is an important component of the site's overall interpretation. A historic site's web site is presumed to be representative of the on-site interpretation one finds at historic sites and is typically the most up-to-date interpretive piece a site can offer. While not every historic site will be able to make a legitimate connection to each of the ethnic constituencies, strategies can be developed which can help make the sites more relevant to the many ethnic constituencies in Texas.

In summation, while there are several sites that relate in some way to the population of the surrounding area, there are many sites that could improve. As these sites are supported through taxpayer dollars, the collective system of sites should represent the diverse population of Texas. Internet-based interpretation comprises an important part of a site's overall interpretation and as such, should strive to provide the fullest possible picture of a site's history.

CHAPTER 3: STRATEGIES FOR SITES

In an ideal world, the state system of historic sites would be developed with the intention of acquiring new sites that reflect the growing population of Hispanics, African Americans, and Asian Americans. In light of the challenges inherent in acquiring and operating new sites, such as an economic recession and a current political shift toward smaller government, other strategies must be explored that will allow historic sites to broaden their appeal to under-represented constituencies.

Develop Historic Contexts for Under-Represented Groups

One strategy for widening the appeal of historic sites is to develop historic contexts for under-represented groups. These narratives, which explore different aspects of diverse groups' histories, can be linked to the web sites of historic sites that have been identified as being located in areas with higher concentrations of Hispanics, African American, and Asian Americans. Historic contexts have several uses, but one of core functions is to identify categories of associated properties, which would provide guidance about how the various sites connect to one another. There are an endless number of contexts that can be developed. As an example, I explored one aspect of the history of the Asians in Texas.

Asians in Texas

An analysis of demographic trends in Texas shows that the greatest concentrations of Asian Americans reside in the major metropolitan such as Dallas/Fort Worth, Houston, but also along the Texas Gulf Coast. In Chapter 2, the Asian-American population was analyzed in tandem with an analysis of the web sites of Texas Historic Sites to determine opportunities for increased interpretation at targeted sites. The study showed that the only site to reference Asian

Americans directly was the National Museum of the Pacific War in Fredericksburg, Texas. This site focuses on several different ethnic groups and the Japanese are represented by way of their role as an opponent of the United States and other Allied Forces during World War II.

Indeed, the Asian-American community in Texas has a rich and varied history. Irwin Tang's *Asian Texas: Our Histories and Our Lives*, details the interesting and lesser-known stories of Asian Americans in Texas. Tang uncovers the history of many Asian ethnic groups and looks at different settlement periods. While summarizing the settlement stories of every Asian group that has come to Texas is not possible in the immediate thesis investigation, pulling out an example of a narrative helps convey the breadth of possibilities that exist for groups whose ethnic provenance falls under the category of "Asian."

The Chinese in Texas

It is well known that the construction of the transcontinental railroad system in the United States owes a great debt to Chinese laborers. Texas has its own story to tell about the Chinese contribution to the Houston and Texas Central (H&TC) Railroad, Texas's second largest railroad, begun in 1853. After the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, the nation's first transcontinental railroad, a group of 250 Chinese laborers relocated to Houston to complete the extension of the H&TC Railroad from Houston's Buffalo Bayou through the cotton plantations of the Brazos River Valley into northeast Texas.²¹ Traveling by rail from San Francisco through the Midwest, the Chinese laborers stopped in St. Louis to connect to a steamship. Stopping briefly in Memphis, the ship continued to New Orleans and eventually to Galveston. In an article for the *Houston Telegraph* on January 13, 1870, a reporter described the attire of the new arrivals, providing detail of their shoes, which resembled "canoes," turning upwards at the toes, hats like "inverted washbowl," blue cotton shirts, and wide-legged pants. The men had long,

²¹ Irwin Tang, "The Chinese Texan Experiment," in *Asian Texas: Our Histories and Our Lives*, ed. Irwin Tang (Austin, Texas: The it Works, 2007), 26.

braided hair, coiled up into their hats.²² Tang explains that the arrival of the 250 Chinese laborers may have doubled the Chinese population in the South. “In fact, these 250 Chinese pioneers represented the first major eastward migration of Asians away from the West Coast. In 1870, there were more Chinese in Calvert, [Texas], than in New York State.”²³

The 1863 Emancipation Proclamation reached Texas on June 19, 1865. Eventually, a quarter million slaves would be freed from their captivity. Many plantation owners throughout Texas continued to exert an undue influence over African Americans through racist laws and violence. Many others looked to the Chinese to provide an alternate labor force. In the late 1860s, Southern plantation owners formed a joint stock company for the sole purpose of importing Chinese laborers.²⁴ Many Southerners staunchly opposed the creation of a new labor force and spoke out forcefully. Tang cites a *Dallas Herald* editorial, which stated in “unambiguously racist terms, ‘We want neither niggers nor Mongolians—we want white men...created in their Maker’s image.’”²⁵ While many Chinese laborers came to the South and to Texas as railroad laborers, many Chinese also came as coolies, slave-like laborers who worked almost like indentured servants and tended to come from the Caribbean and Latin America. Surprisingly, African Americans often voiced the largest opposition to the arrival of the Chinese into the South. Several newspapers from the late nineteenth century report African Americans aggressively confronting the Chinese disembarking from railroad cars and steamships. The Chinese rail workers working in the Brazos Valley were accepted at first. Early accounts describe the hard-working Chinese, but this soon changed and by July 1870, H&TC began to hold back Chinese wages, ostensibly to placate angry white laborers who felt threatened by the Chinese. The Chinese workers sued the H&TC Railroad, marking one of the first fair labor petitions by the Chinese in the South.²⁶ Many of the Chinese settled in the Brazos Valley in the

²² Ibid., 27.

²³ Ibid., 28.

²⁴ Ibid., 29.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid., 32.

area around Calvert become sharecroppers and many intermarried with African Americans in the area. By 1910, the U.S. Census only counted five Chinese in Robertson County. Some speculate that many of the Chinese died in a yellow-fever outbreak in the 1870s, but Tang thinks it is most likely the Chinese eventually left Robertson County and settled in the larger metropolitan areas of Texas.

The story of the Chinese of the Brazos Valley provides a glimpse of the early Asian settlement of Texas. Other narratives of early Asian settlement include stories about Galveston's Chinese community, which, at its height, included thirty-two of the city's thirty-five laundries. In the early twentieth century, Chinese Galvestonians worked in Chinese-owned restaurants and grocery stores and in Galveston's casinos. One of the most famous of these casinos was located along the pier and was known as the "Sui Jen" before it was renamed the Balinese Room after anti-Asian sentiment surfaced in the early years of World War II.²⁷

El Paso's Chinese American rail workers are perhaps the best known with regard to mainstream Asian Texan history, but few people know about the adversity the Chinese Americans faced. Hostility from white and Mexican American rail workers and discrimination throughout the South as well as a well-documented massacre of 11 Chinese Americans in Eagle Pass made life in West Texas difficult at best for the first Chinese Americans in Texas. In a short time, El Paso's Chinese community took root and became, in Tang's assessment, "one of the most cohesive and vibrant...forever [altering] the landscape and culture of El Paso."²⁸ In the 1880s, the Chinese comprised nearly one fifth of the population and well into the 1920s, the Chinese population in El Paso remained one of the nation's largest.

Additional Contexts

The example of the Chinese in Texas is just one of many possible contexts that may be developed. Each of the under-represented constituencies that are analyzed in this thesis investigation yield many possible contexts. While the scope of the investigation does not permit

²⁷ Ibid, 43.

²⁸ Ibid, 53.

an exploration into each possible context, an exploration of possible contexts is provided that illustrate the wide range of possibilities.

The Vietnamese in Texas pose an interesting context. Relatively recent arrivals to Texas, the Vietnamese in Texas faced much adversity through racial prejudice and economic hardship. The Texas coast is home to many Vietnamese and Houston has one of the largest Vietnamese populations in the country. The short history of the Vietnamese in Texas is complex and interesting. So great was the discrimination they faced that in 1981, Morris Dees of the Southern Poverty Law Center filed a lawsuit on behalf of the Vietnamese community to stop the harassment of the Vietnamese by the Ku Klux Klan in Galveston Bay.²⁹ This is but one aspect of the untold story of the Vietnamese in Texas. While some histories are left out all together at the historic sites, as is the case with Chinese history in Texas, other sites focus narrowly on certain eras of history.

One of the major weaknesses of Texas historic sites is that the sites largely ignore Hispanic and African-American history of the twentieth century. For African Americans, the major emphasis at state historic sites is on the nineteenth century era of slavery, reconstruction, and the important role of the Buffalo Soldiers along the frontier. Several sites as well as interpretive brochures have done an outstanding job in highlighting the story of African-American soldiers who were stationed along the Texas frontier in the late nineteenth century. Called “buffalo soldiers” by Native Americans, these soldiers were assigned to frontier forts such as Fort Richardson in Jacksboro, Fort McKavett in Menard, Fort Concho in San Angelo, Fort Griffin in Albany, and Fort Phantom Hill in Abilene. Portraying historical roles of the African American besides the well-known role of slave is critical in painting a more accurate and fuller picture of African-American life and contributions in Texas. Levi Jordan Plantation, a state historic site, will be largely devoted to several generations of an African-American family, but there are no state-supported sites in Texas that commemorate and interpret the tumultuous events of the twentieth century. The Jim Crow era ushered in a time of extreme racial discrimination and terror for African Americans. Between 1882 and 1968, 352 African Americans were lynched

²⁹ Irwin Tang, “The Chinese Texan Experiment,” in *Asian Texas: Our Histories and Our Lives*, ed. Irwin Tang (Austin, Texas: The it Works, 2007), 271.

in Texas.³⁰ The twentieth century struggle for civil rights for all people of color is a subject largely ignored at Texas state historic sites. The struggle of Hispanic Texans, often referred to as Tejanos, is still relegated to mostly stories of early battles of Texas independence and other events of the nineteenth century. Few Texans know anything about the Tejano Revolt of 1915, a violent event in the South Texas valley that marked the resistance of an oppressed people. Inspired by the Mexican Revolution of 1910, Tejanos of South Texas sought better treatment and wealthy Anglos became the targets of a series of raids. As scholar Rodolpho Rocha writes, “Long-standing grievances associated with persistent poverty, social discrimination, labor exploitation, physical abuse, and violence, coupled with the nagging memory of land loss, encouraged Mexicanos to join the revolt or to sympathize with the persons who took up arms. While the revolt was instigated by a small group of Tejanos, it is the brutality of the response that resonates with most scholars of the time. Rocha claims that three to five thousand Mexicans lost their lives by the end of 1916 through the collateral effect of the raids and the disproportionate response from the Texas Rangers.³¹

As for the Native American population, it should be noted that there is a distinct difference in the interpretation of the life of early native peoples and the Native Americans who were living Texas at the time of Anglo settlement. Early Native American sites focus largely on



Figure 2: One of several outdated displays at Mission Espiritu Santo. Photo by Kimberly Anne McKnight.

the archeological evidence that remains as is the case at Caddoan Mounds Historic Site in East Texas and Hueco Tanks Historic Site outside of El Paso. Interpretation related to Native Americans living in Texas tends to focus on the challenges related in converting the native people to Christianity and of protecting early settlers from Native Americans who resisted assimilation and the taking of their land. There is a great opportunity to provide a more

³⁰ University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law. “Lynchings: By Year and Race.” Statistics provided by the Archives at Tuskegee Institute <http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/frtrialshipp/lynchingyear.html>. (accessed April 25, 2011).

³¹ Rodolfo Rocha, “The Tejano Revolt of 1915,” in Mexican Americans in Texas History, ed. Emilio Zamora, Cynthia Orozco, and Rodolfo Rocha (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 2000), 119.

balanced account of Native American life in Texas at the time of Anglo settlement. To illustrate the need to revisit the interpretation of Native Americans in the eighteenth and nineteenth century, an interpretive display at Mission Espiritu Santo is featured. It reads, “The gray-robed missionaries who so diligently served in Spanish Texas were members of a religious order established by St. Francis of Assisi. Guided by apostolic colleges in Mexico and strictly observing vows of celibacy, obedience and poverty, the Franciscan friars came to Texas with the primary goal of saving the souls of the heathen Indians.” The view of the Franciscans is portrayed with no counter-perspective of the Native Americans. This is but one example of how life as a Native American in Texas is presented.

Better Interpretation of African-American Life at Plantations

An exciting development for the interpretation of slave life in Texas is the acquisition of the Levi Jordan Plantation Historic Site in Brazoria County. The plantation offers a tremendous opportunity for the public to understand the post-Civil War Reconstruction period. A two-story Greek Revival House is under restoration. While the slave quarters are no longer extant, the quarters did house several generations of freedmen after Emancipation. Significant artifacts have been unearthed from the location of the slave/freedmen quarters and provide a rare opportunity to understand the lives of African Americans in the nineteenth century. The Levi Jordan Plantation promises to become one of the premier African-American historic sites in the state.

While the efforts at Levi Jordan are laudable, there is room for improvement for the interpretation of African-American life at other historic sites. At the Varner-Hogg Plantation, interpretive guides do not stray away from using the term “slave” when discussing the roles of African Americans at the plantation, but there is an opportunity to present a more vivid picture of life as an African-American slave. Varner-Hogg is most commonly associated with Governor James Hogg, who purchased the property in 1901 as a second home. The site has multiple periods of significance, but is the Hogg Family of the twentieth century that is the focus of the site. The early sugar plantation days of the plantation are discussed and interpreted through signage and oral interpretation, but could be emphasized much more. It was the era of the Patton Plantation from 1834 to 1854, in which the two-story Greek Revival house was built and the

sugar plantation was in full force. Perhaps the greatest opportunity to convey a better sense of African-American slave life lies in the visible footprint of several of the slave quarters that are located in a clearing behind the house. While not enough documentation may exist to reconstruct the quarters, there is certainly a feeling conveyed simply by the foundation that remains. The footprint of the plantation sugar mill can be found nearby. According to signage at the site, the Patton Plantation at one time had a work force of between 60-80 slaves, a third of whom were under the age of twelve. A badly faded sign at the site reads:

They made bricks and constructed buildings, worked crops, made sugar, baled cotton, managed cattle, tanned hides, repaired wagons, tended mules and horses, forged tools and made shoes and clothes—along with other jobs. Their houses, many with yards for raising vegetables, lined both sides of a road leading into the cane fields. The work was hard and the hours long. With perseverance and strength, they survived to enjoy the freedom declared in 1865 after the Civil War.

Archeological excavations have unearthed the footprints of up to 18 slave cabins. There is a tremendous opportunity to provide more interpretation of the Patton Plantation era.



Figure 1: Varner-Hogg Plantation focuses mostly on the life of its prominent twentieth century residents, Governor James Hogg and his daughter Ima Hogg. Photo by Kimberly Anne McKnight.

Brazoria County, where the Varner-Hogg Plantation and the Levi Jordan Plantation are located, was well situated to be a site of importation of slaves, along with nearby Galveston. Perhaps because it is a most unpleasant part aspect of Texas history, the buying and selling of slaves is not particularly well interpreted at Varner-Hogg, though may be discussed in further detail at Levi Jordan. Cotton plantations in East Texas

and sugar plantations along the Texas coast were supported through slave labor. The commerce surrounding the importation and smuggling of slaves as well as the manner in which plantation

owners bought and sold slaves is still poorly interpreted. Elizabeth Silverthorne in *Plantation Life in Texas*, describes the typical scene:

At the auctions, the slaves and the livestock were sold in much the same manner—except the slaves were made to do their own grooming. Before being put on the block, they had to wash themselves and grease their faces and bodies with fat meat to give them a shiny appearance...Men and women alike were stripped half naked and made to ‘trot’ in front of the buyers to show their agility. The buyers pinched skin to test to test for age...The bidders pried open the jaws of the blacks and examined their teeth, just as they looked at a horse’s teeth to determine its age. They also looked for scars from beatings, which the buyers believed might indicate a lazy or stubborn worker. Sometimes members of a family were bought by different masters. Husbands and wives were separated; sisters and brothers parted, often never to see each other again. Young children were literally torn from their parents.³²

The true brutality and inhumanity of the labor system that supported plantation homes in Texas is not fully and explicitly interpreted. That said, one has to be mindful of pigeonholing the mid-nineteenth century African American in the role of the subservient slave and nothing more. An important part of slave life in the south was the resistance. While rebellion and escape were not everyday occurrences, they existed nonetheless. Both Harpers Ferry National Historic Site as well as sites related to the Underground Railroad interpret this important aspect of slave life. Escape from the slave system was something that happened in Texas as well. Silverthorne describes how African Americans would occasionally plan for revolt, though it was an infrequent occurrence. She describes a failed revolt that was planned by slaves along the Brazos River in 1835 as well as rumors that circulated of a planned revolt in 1841 in East Texas. Both incidents led to increased restrictions imposed on slaves. As the Civil War neared, the intensity of the resistance increased. In an 1856 incident in Colorado County, a slave revealed to his master that a planned revolt was in the works that involved between 200-400 slaves. These men were allegedly armed with knives and guns and were preparing to flee to Mexico. A group of white vigilantes rounded up some 200 men, hanging two or three of the ringleaders.³³ Telling the complete story of African Americans in the mid to late nineteenth century means detailing explicitly the true brutality of their treatment, but also the resistance.

³² Elizabeth Silverthorne, *Plantation Life in Texas*, (College Station, Texas: Texas A&M University Press, 1986), 32-33.

³³ *Ibid.*

Other interpretive possibilities include employing oral histories collected as a part of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in the 1930s and 1940s. These narratives were published in the mid-1990s in a book titled *The Slave Narratives of Texas*, edited by Ron Tyler and Lawrence R. Murphy. Oral histories are one of the most compelling ways to document and later communicate to new generations. Interpretive displays are important medium for communicating historical events, using oral histories would provide a new dimension in the telling of the slave story.

Further, better interpretation of the built environment and landscape of African-American life in the mid-nineteenth century is needed. In his seminal, ground-breaking book, *Back of the Big House*, John Michael Vlach researches the housing types and layouts of different plantations, as well as industrial structures like sugar mills and cotton gins throughout the eastern and southern United States. Vlach's scholarship into the sugar plantations of Louisiana and Texas—he looks specifically at sugar mills in Brazoria County—can be used to better describe what it was like to be a slave in Brazoria County.



Figures 2 and ?: Excavated footprint of sugar mill at Varner Hogg Plantation. One of three footprints of slave quarters excavated by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. There were approximately 18 residential slave buildings at Patton Plantation (now Varner Hogg Plantation). Photos by Kimberly Anne McKnight.

While the footprints of the sugar processing and slave buildings of Patton Plantation are visible, they are badly interpreted with faded signs. Interpretive guides who are more focused on the twentieth century history of the house do not particularly emphasize the clearing behind the grand Varner-Hogg Plantation Home. There is room for expanded interpretation of the telling untold stories

Vlach notes that Brazoria County was one of the largest producers of sugar cane in the region and he describes a particular population of slaves that were illegally brought into the state:

The [Chenengo Mill] was built under the direction of Monroe Edwards sometime after 1836...Soon after acquiring the land, Edwards made a trip to Cuba to purchase the slave work force needed to operate the plantation. These slaves, who were smuggled into the state, were alleged to have arrived recently from Africa, a claim substantiated by eyewitness stating that many of these people had tribal marks on their cheeks.³⁴

Vlach explains just how unusual it was to have slaves that were not brought to Texas from other regions of the United States, who were as much as six or seven generations removed from their African origins. He describes the Chenengo community of Brazoria County as “an ethnic island within the county’s larger black population...”³⁵

It is reasonable that Varner-Hogg Plantation should focus more on its slave history through creative interpretation. Historic sites have many layers of history. While Varner-Hogg Plantation is mostly focused on the prominent twentieth century residents of the home, Governor James Hogg and his daughter Ima Hogg, expanding the period of significance to include the Patton Plantation era is a reasonable and necessary move.

Cross Promotion of Sites

The Confederate Reunion Grounds is a state-supported historic site that commemorates a gathering ground used Civil War veterans from 1889-1946. The park is located in rural Freestone County outside of the town of Mexia. The Confederate Reunion Grounds is sited along the



Figure 3 and ?: The Confederate Reunion Grounds has several features that contribute to an interesting cultural landscape of commemoration. Photos by Kimberly Anne McKnight.

³⁴ John Michael Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery* (Chapel Hill and London: The University of North Carolina Press, 1993), 128.

³⁵ *Ibid*, p. 244

Navasota River. An 1893 dance pavilion is the most significant structure at the site. Established in 1889, the site was one of many such reunion sites along riverbanks across the state. A marker explains that it was a time “when Texas looked to Civil War veterans for state leadership.”³⁶ This particular site, due to its central location, was extremely popular with special trains bringing veterans and their families from Fort Worth, Dallas, and Houston. In peak years, approximately 5,000 people gathered at the reunion grounds. In addition to the dance pavilion, the site has several landscape features and objects that contribute to an overall cultural landscape that relays the story of Civil War commemoration that has taken place on a large scale many years ago and continues on in a much smaller way today.

The Confederate Reunion Grounds represent an important commemorative site, however less than ten miles away from the Confederation Reunion Grounds is another important site of commemoration, the Booker T. Washington Emancipation Proclamation Park. While there are at least two small wayfinding signs on the highway directing a visitor to Booker T. Washington Park, there is no promotion of the park at the Confederate Reunion Grounds. Further, infrastructure at Booker T. Washington Emancipation Proclamation Park has not had the benefit of state financial support, is badly deteriorated, but is rich with historical and cultural interest. A badly faded 1968 historical marker explains that the site became a permanent location for the



Figure 4: Booker T. Washington Park has a covered pavilion where African Americans gather for an annual Juneteenth celebrations. Photo by Kimberly Anne McKnight.

annual June 19 or “Juneteenth” celebration in 1898. Juneteenth commemorates the day in 1865 when slaves in Texas first learned about the 1863 Emancipation Proclamation. Emancipation parks are found all throughout Texas, but Booker T. Washington Emancipation Proclamation Park is one of the oldest and largest sites and drew as many as 20,000 people in its peak years. Like the Confederate Reunion Grounds, the site is rich with features that collectively contribute to an interesting cultural landscape. Unlike the Confederate Reunion Grounds, the site has no state support and lacks many of the requisite amenities. Despite highway signage, the site is difficult to find and the actual park signage is practically non-existent. The site is, however, a historically and culturally

³⁶ “Joseph F. Johnston Reunion Grounds,” Texas Historical Survey Committee, Mexia, Limestone County, Texas. 1965.

significant cultural landscape that drew four times as many people as the Confederate Reunion Grounds. Without knowing the wishes and goals of the organizers who continue to organize annual celebration, it is hard to make a recommendation with regard to promotion of the park. Because of the difficult and contested history that the Civil War and subsequent commemoration of the war represents, it seems that the Booker T. Washington Emancipation Proclamation Park offers an opportunity to provide an equally powerful counterbalance. Writing about Civil War memorials in Texas, author Kelly McMichael explains:

When a war memorial is erected, the stakes are always high. Who erects a memorial and why they do so are vital questions because monuments do more than just carry emotions; they represent cultural power... War memorials serve as a means of unifying a community's collective memory. They are tangible representations that bring meaning, understanding, or closure to a people, creating a single, collective experience for the group. The creation of collective memory is not just a simple act of recalling the past, but an intricately contrived means of forming a particular social identity based on a largely invented story. Creating and controlling a group's shared memory constitutes real societal power.³⁷

At the very least, an interpretive brochure or sign should promote the park and present a historic context for Emancipation Parks in general and the special history of Booker T. Washington Park.

Increase Participation on Local Level

Despite national and statewide efforts to increase the participation of diverse populations in the preservation movement, more efforts need to be made at increasing diversity on a local level. Key recommendations include encouraging survey of sites related to under-represented populations, engaging local leaders of Hispanic and African-American groups, and providing education on the importance and benefits of diverse associations and organizations.

Many state-supported historic sites are affiliated with non-profit or Friends groups. The Texas Historical Commission and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department should undertake a

³⁷ Kelly McMichael, *Sacred Memories: The Civil War Monument Movement in Texas* (Denton: Texas State Historical Association, 2009), 3-4.

survey of local preservation groups including County Historical Commissions, city-based historic preservation groups, as well as nonprofit and “friends” groups of state-supported historic sites. In evaluating methods for increasing cultural diversity on the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service staff concluded that the most effective methods included documentation by local preservation groups. This recommendation also pertains to efforts in diversifying state historic sites. Involving and developing a constituency of diverse volunteers can only help with developing engaging exhibits and exploring untold stories resulting in historic sites that appeal to a broader audience. State agencies should engage national leaders of Hispanic and African-American groups and collaborate on ways to engage more participation in Friends groups of state historic sites. Case studies can be developed that show how certain state historic sites have successfully integrated diverse people and stories into their interpretive programs. Finally, state agencies should work with historic site Friends groups to continually survey visitors and track visitor demographic information. Successful historic sites must know who their visitors are, why they came, and whether they were satisfied with their visit.

Using Demographic Analysis to Implement Site Strategies

This thesis investigation has explored the interaction between diverse populations and historic sites as well as put forth strategies for broadening the appeal of certain historic sites. The question that remains is how would the results of a GIS-based demographic analysis of population distribution relative to historic sites be implemented? The first major recommendation for implementation would be for the two state agencies that have stewardship of the sites to create an intra-agency committee that focuses on the system of sites as a whole. Without a joint committee, efforts to increase the visitation of diverse constituencies will be

fragmented and disjointed. An intra-agency committee can then look at weaknesses in the system and use the spatial analysis methodology developed through this thesis investigation to identify areas that present the greatest opportunity.

CONCLUSION

Through GIS, the implementation of strategies to assist historic sites with diversity initiatives is more targeted. In an era of decreasing resources for preservation, technology can be used to identify sites that are the most suitable for a targeted emphasis with respect to a site's interpretive elements. By overlaying maps showing the distribution of diverse populations in relation to historic sites, areas of need are more evident and resources can be allocated according to where they will have the greatest impact.

It is critically important that state historic sites broaden their appeal to a greater number of people. The preservation field must make every effort to connect diverse populations of Texans with historic sites and to the field of preservation in general. There are both pragmatic and moral reasons to do so. In one sense, the ability of Texas historic sites to sustain visitation numbers depends on how well the sites appeal to an ever-changing diverse audience. While not every site can make a direct connection to every citizen through race or ethnicity, every site should make every effort to uncover untold stories, make connections to nearby sites and implement some of the other strategies that have been discussed in this thesis investigation. Historic sites that are supported through tax dollars, as well as the system of historic sites as a whole should be as representative as possible of the increasing diverse ethnic and racial make-up of Texas. Finally, there is also moral imperative in the responsibility of the state to reach out and connect with diverse people. Historic sites play a large role in educating the public about the history of Texas and the people who live here. When the historic sites largely represent or appeal to one constituency, there are implications about the power structure that may be perceived or real. The state must make every effort to ensure that the history of all groups is fairly represented.

Ideally, as historic contexts are developed for different ethnic constituencies, important associated properties can be identified as locations for new historic sites. The current recession and a general trend toward smaller government make the acquisition of new sites unlikely to occur for many years. This investigation provides a methodology for allocating effort and resources in an efficient and targeted way. Further, the strategies developed can be implemented at any historic site and are not confined to state-supported sites only.

Changing demographics has become the impetus for many shifts in how the state governs, educates, and provides for its citizens. Texas is already a diverse state and is rapidly becoming even more diverse. The implications for the field of historic preservation are not fully understood, but leading preservation organizations have long recognized that preservation practices and historic sites must adapt to a new era. Using technology, such as GIS-based spatial analysis, efforts to increase diversity in the field are targeted and efficient. When strategies to improve interpretation at the site are implemented, every citizen benefits by the resulting visitor experience, which is nuanced, richer and ultimately more reflective of the state's multi-cultural population.

APPENDIX A

Data Sources

1. 1990 and 2000 US Census demographic information in shapefiles and tables:
http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en
 - a. Total_Pop
 - b. Black_Pop
 - c. White_Pop
 - d. Hispanic_Pop
 - e. Asian_Pop
 - f. Native_Amer_Pop
 - g. Texas Map with Counties
2. Texas Parks and Wildlife shape files:
http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/land/maps/gis/data_downloads/
 - a. TPWD state parks
3. Texas Historical Commission shape files: <ftp://ftp.thc.state.tx.us/>
 - a. THC state historic sites
4. National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration shape files: <http://www.weather.gov/gis/>
 - a. Interstate Highways
5. Texas Water Development Board shape files:
<http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/mapping/gisdata.asp>
 - a. Texas Rivers
6. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality:
<http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/gis/SpatialIndex.html>
 - a. Major Texas Cities
 - b. Texas State Outline
7. Self-generated Data
 - a. Spreadsheet of data, including historic site historical context, sub-context, managing agency, and web site ranking.

Preparing data sets

1. Census Data and County Shapefile
 - a. Download 1990 and 2000 data about race of Texas residents from American Fact Finder:
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=
 - b. Open tables and rename column headings and re-title table
1990_demographic_data and 2000_demographic_data.
 - c. Download Texas county boundary shapefile, view metadata in ArcCatalog, Project.
 - d. Use ArcCatalog to re-project data to
NAD_1983_Texas_Statewide_Mapping_System/Lambert Conical Projection.
2. Texas Parks and Wildlife State Park Shapefile

- a. Download shapefile at
http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/land/maps/gis/data_downloads/
 - b. Unzip files, view metadata in ArcCatalog.
 - c. Use Arc Toolbox to re-project data to
NAD_1983_Texas_Statewide_Mapping_System/Lambert Conical Projection.
 - d. Add shapefile to new document in ArcMap.
 - e. Open attribute table and delete sites that are not state historic sites.
3. Texas Historical Commission Historic Site Shapefile
 - a. Download shapefile from THC at Texas Historical Commission shape files:
<ftp://ftp.thc.state.tx.us/>
 - b. Unzip files, view metadata in ArcCatalog.
 - c. Use Arc Toolbox to re-project data to
NAD_1983_Texas_Statewide_Mapping_System/Lambert Conical Projection.
 - d. Using ArcCatalog toolbox, Feature to Point tool, convert shapefile from polygons to point.
 - e. Using ArcCatalog toolbox, Merge tool, merged the THC and TPWD shapefiles and saved new shapefile as Combined_Hist_Sites_Merged.
 4. Interstate Highway Shapefile
 - a. Download shapefile from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Agency shape file from <http://www.weather.gov/gis/>
 - b. Unzip files, view metadata in ArcCatalog.
 - c. Use Arc Toolbox to re-project data to
NAD_1983_Texas_Statewide_Mapping_System/Lambert Conical Projection.
 - d. Using ArcCatalog toolbox, Clip tool, clip Interstate Shapefile using Texas County Shapefile. Save as Interstate_Clip. Delete original Interstate shapefile.
 5. Major Rivers Shapefile
 - a. Download shapefile from Texas Water Development Board GIS Data Sets:
<http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/mapping/gisdata.asp>.
 - b. Unzip files, view metadata in ArcCatalog.
 - c. Use Arc Toolbox to re-project data to
NAD_1983_Texas_Statewide_Mapping_System/Lambert Conical Projection.
 6. Major Cities and State Outline
 - a. Download shapefile from Texas Commission on Environmental Quality:
<http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/gis/SpatialIndex.html>
 - b. Unzip files, view metadata in ArcCatalog.
 - c. Use Arc Toolbox to re-project data to
NAD_1983_Texas_Statewide_Mapping_System/Lambert Conical Projection.
 - d. Add Major Cities shapefile to map document.
 - e. Open attribute table.
 - f. Delete all but major Texas cities.

Maps

Demographic Maps

- African American Population Map
 - A. 1990 African American Population as a percentage of Total Population Data Frame
 - i. Add County_outline_project
 - ii. Add excel table 1990_demographic_data
 - iii. Joined County_outline_project with 1990_demographic data using CNTYIDFPOO as common identifier in County_outline_project and GEO_ID2 as common identifier in 1990_demographic_data.
 - iv. Exported data to create new shapefile titled 1990_County_W_Table, which is saved in Data/1990_race_pop. Shapefile added to data frame.
 - v. Deleted original County_Outline Project
 - vi. Symbolized data by using Value: 1990_Black_Population and Normalization: 1990_Total_Population.
 - vii. Formatted labels to show Black population as a percentage and chose to use whole integers.
 - viii. Used 5 classes, Natural Breaks to show 1990 Black population as a percentage of total population
 - a. 0-2%
 - b. 3-6%
 - c. 7-11%
 - d. 12-18%
 - e. 19-38%
 - B. 2000 African American Population as a percentage of Total Population Data Frame
 - i. Add County_outline_project
 - ii. Add excel table 2000_demographic_data
 - iii. Joined County_outline_project with 2000_demographic data using CNTYIDFPOO as common identifier in County_outline_project and GEO_ID2 as common identifier in 2000_demographic_data.
 - iv. Exported data to create new shapefile titled 2000_County_W_Table, which is saved in Data/2000_race_pop. Shapefile added to data frame.
 - v. Deleted original County_Outline Project
 - vi. Symbolized data by using Value: 2000_Black_Population and Normalization: 2000_Total_Population.
 - vii. Formatted labels to show Black population as a percentage and chose to use whole integers.
 - viii. Used 5 classes, Natural Breaks to show 2000 Black population as a percentage of total population
 - a. 0-2%
 - b. 3-6%

- c. 7-12%
 - d. 13-18%
 - e. 19-34%
 - Hispanic Population Map
 - A. 1990 Hispanic Population as a percentage of Total Population Data Frame
 - i. Add 1990_County_W_Table shape file
 - ii. Symbolized data by using Value: 1990_Hispanic_Population and Normalization: 1990_Total_Population.
 - iii. Formatted labels to show Hispanic population as a percentage and chose to use whole integers.
 - iv. Used 5 classes, Natural Breaks to show 1990 Hispanic population as a percentage of total population
 - a. 0-9%
 - b. 10-21%
 - c. 22-35%
 - d. 36-61%
 - e. 62-97%
 - B. 2000 Hispanic Population as a percentage of Total Population Data Frame
 - i. Add 2000_County_W_Table shape file
 - ii. Symbolized data by using Value: 2000_Hispanic_Population and Normalization: 2000_Total_Population.
 - iii. Formatted labels to show Hispanic population as a percentage and chose to use whole integers.
 - ix. Used 5 classes, Natural Breaks to show 2000 Hispanic population as a percentage of total population
 - a. 2-12%
 - b. 13-23%
 - c. 24-38%
 - d. 39-61%
 - e. 62-98%
 - Asian Population Map
 - A. 1990 Asian Population as a percentage of Total Population Data Frame
 - a. Add 1990_County_W_Table Shapefile
 - b. Symbolized data by using Value: 1990_Asian_Population and Normalization: 1990_Total_Population.
 - c. Formatted labels to show Asian population as a percentage and chose to use whole integers.
 - d. Used 5 classes, Natural Breaks to show 1990 Asian population as a percentage of total population
 - a. 0%

- b. 1%
 - c. 2%
 - d. 3-5%
 - e. 6%
 - B. 2000 Asian Population as a percentage of Total Population Data Frame
 - a. Add 2000_County_W_Table Shapefile
 - b. Symbolized data by using Value: 2000_Asian_Population and Normalization: 2000_Total_Population.
 - c. Formatted labels to show Asian population as a percentage and chose to use whole integers.
 - d. Used 5 classes, Natural Breaks to show 2000 Asian population as a percentage of total population
 - a. 0-1%
 - b. 1-2%
 - c. 2-3%
 - d. 4-7%
 - e. 8-11%
- Native American Population Map
 - A. 1990 Native American Population as a percentage of Total Population Data Frame
 - a. Add 1990_County_W_Table shape file
 - b. Symbolized data by using Value: 1990_Native_Amer_Population and Normalization: 1990_Total_Population.
 - c. Formatted labels to show Native American population as a percentage and chose to use whole integers.
 - d. Used 5 classes, Natural Breaks to show 1990 Native American population as a percentage of total population
 - i. 0-0.25%
 - ii. 0.26-0.45%
 - iii. 0.46-0.80%
 - iv. 0.81-1.36%
 - v. 1.37-2.16%
 - B. 2000 Native American Population as a percentage of Total Population Data Frame
 - a. Add 2000_County_W_Table shape file
 - b. Symbolized data by using Value: 2000_Native_Amer_Population and Normalization: 2000_Total_Population.
 - c. Formatted labels to show Native American population as a percentage and chose to use numbers with up to two decimal points.
 - d. Used 5 classes, Natural Breaks to show 1990 Native American population as a percentage of total population
 - i. 0-0.39%

- ii. 0.40-0.56%
- iii. 0.57-0.77%
- iv. 0.78-1.12%
- v. 1.13-1.74%

Web Site Ranking Maps

- 1. African American Web Ranking**
 - A. Add Combined_Hist_Sites_Merge.
 - B. Add Excel Worksheet: Website_Analysis
 - C. Using Park_FIP as Common Identifier, join table to Combined_Hist_Sites_Merge.
 - D. Rename new shapefile Texas_Hist_Sites_w_Data and save in Data/Features
 - E. Delete Combined_Hist_Sites_Merge
 - F. Symbolize African-American Web Site references
 1. 0 references
 2. 1-4
 3. 5-9
 4. 10
- 2. Hispanic Web Ranking**
 - A. Add Texas_Hist_Sites_w_Data.
 - B. Symbolize Hispanic Web Site references
 1. 0 references
 2. 1-4
 3. 5-9
 4. 10 or more
- 3. Asian Web Ranking**
 - A. Add Texas_Hist_Sites_w_Data.
 - B. Symbolize Asian Web Site references
 1. 0 references
 2. 1
 3. 10
- 4. Native American Web Ranking**
 - A. Add Texas_Hist_Sites_w_Data.
 - B. Symbolize Native American Web Site references
 1. 0 references
 2. 1-9
 3. 10-14
 4. 15 or more

Analytical Maps

1. Ranking of Sites' Web Site Reference to African Americans & 2000 African American Population

- A. Add 2000 African American Population layer to template
 - B. Add African-American Web Ranking layer to template
 - C. Open symbology of African American Population and make 50% transparent
 - D. Change symbology of African American Web Ranking to populated symbol and change the size for different categories.
2. Ranking of Sites' Web Site Reference to Hispanics & 2000 Hispanic Population
 - A. Add 2000 Hispanic Population layer to template
 - B. Add Hispanic Web Ranking layer to template
 - C. Open symbology of Hispanic Population and make 50% transparent
 - D. Change symbology of Hispanic Web Ranking to populated symbol and change the size for different categories.
 3. Ranking of Sites' Web Site Reference to Asians & 2000 Asian Population
 - A. Add 2000 Asian Population layer to template
 - B. Add Asian Web Ranking layer to template
 - C. Open symbology of Asian Population and make 50% transparent
 - D. Change symbology of Asian Web Ranking to populated symbol and change the size for different categories.
 4. Ranking of Sites' Web Site Reference to Native Americans & 2000 Native American Population
 - E. Add 2000 Native American Population layer to template
 - F. Add Native American Web Ranking layer to template
 - G. Open symbology of Native American Population and make 50% transparent
 - H. Change symbology of Native American Web Ranking to populated symbol and change the size for different categories.

Descriptive Maps

First, a template was developed

- A. Add State_Outline_Project—make background gray and chose no border
 - B. Add Major River and make transparency 50%
 - C. Add Texas Historic Sites and chose symbology of green triangle
 - D. Add Interstate Highways and make transparency 50%
 - E. Add Major Cities
 - F. Add Sources
 - G. Add Legend
 - H. Add North Arrow
 - I. Add Scale Bar
1. State Historic Sites with No Cities
 - A. Open Template and uncheck Major Cities
 - B. Change Texas Historic Sites labels to annotation and adjust manually
 2. State Historic Sites with Cities
 - A. Open Template and uncheck “label features” on Texas Historic Sites layer.

3. Texas State Historic Site Types by Major Context
 - A. Open Template
 - B. Symbolize Major Context
4. Texas State Historic Site Type by Primary Subject or Sub-Context
 - A. Open Template
 - B. Symbolize Primary Subject or Sub-Context
5. Texas State Historic Site by Management
 - A. Open Template
 - B. Symbolize Management

APPENDIX B

Park	Park_FID	AA_termin	AA_photo	AA_rank	H_term	H_photo	H_rank	A_termin	A_photo	A_rank	NA_termin	NA_photo	NA_rank	Major_context	Sub_context	Managed_by
Acton State Historic Site	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Military Affairs	Texas Independence	THC
National Museum of the Pacific War	33	6	1	7	6	2	8	10	0	10	0	0	0	Military Affairs	World War II	THC
Battleship Texas	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Military Affairs	World War I & II	TPWD
Caddoan Mounds State Historical Park	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	17	1	18	Pre-historic Archeology	Native American	THC
Casa Navarro State Historic Site	25	0	0	0	12	5	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	Military Affairs	Texas Independence	THC
Confederate Reunion Grounds	20	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	Military Affairs	Texas Civil War	THC
Eisenhower Birthplace State Historic Site	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Political figure history	Eisenhauer	THC
Fannin Battleground State Historic Site	29	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	Military Affairs	Texas Independence	THC
Fanthorp Inn State Historical Site	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Architecture	19th Century	TPWD
Fort Griffen State Historic Site	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Military Affairs	Frontier Fort	THC
Fort Lancaster State Historic Site	23	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	Military Affairs	Frontier Fort	THC

Fort Leaton State Historic Site	9	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	Military Affairs	Frontier Fort	TPWD
Fort McKavett State Historic Site	22	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	Military Affairs	Frontier Fort	THC
Fort Richardson State Historic Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	Military Affairs	Frontier Fort	TPWD
Fulton Mansion State Historic Site	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Architecture	19th Century	THC
Goliad State Historic Site	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	Military Affairs	Texas Independence	TPWD
Hueco Tanks State Historic Site	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	11	Pre-historic Archeology	Native American	TPWD
Landmark Inn State Historic Site	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Architecture	Alsatian	THC
Levi Jordan Plantation State Historic Site	28	9	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reconstruction	African-American	THC
Lipantitlan State Historic Site	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	Texas Independence		TPWD
Lyndon B. Johnson State Historic Site	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	Political figure history	Johnson	TPWD
Magoffin Home State Historic Site	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Architecture	19th Century	THC
Kreische Brewery State Historic Site	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Military Affairs	Texas Independence	TPWD
Port Isabel State Historic Site	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Architecture	19th Century	TPWD
Sabine Pass Battleground State Historic Site	24	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Military Affairs	Texas Civil War	THC

Sam Bell Maxey House State Historic Site	15	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Architecture	19th Century	THC
San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site	31	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Early Anglo Settlement		THC
San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Military Affairs	Texas Independence	TPWD
Sam Rayburn House Musuem	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Political figure history	Rayburn	THC
Seminole Canyon State Historic Site	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	Pre-historic Archeology	Native American	TPWD
Sepastopol House State Historic Site	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Architecture	19th Century	TPWD
Starr Family Home	17	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Architecture	19th Century	THC
Varner-Hogg Plantation State Historic Site	27	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Architecture	19th Century	THC
Washington on the Brazos State Historic Site	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Military Affairs	Texas Independence	TPWD

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VITA

Kim McKnight is a preservation professional with more than a decade of experience in both the public and non-profit sectors. She recently received a graduate degree in historic preservation from the University of Texas at Austin. She was the executive director of the Texas Downtown Association, a state-wide nonprofit organization. With over 400 members, the Texas Downtown Association fosters development and revitalization of Texas downtowns and neighborhood commercial districts by providing resources, networking opportunities, education and advocacy.

Prior to her position with the Texas Downtown Association, Ms. McKnight led the Texas Main Street Center of the Texas Historical Commission, which provides direct, on-site assistance to over 80 Texas Main Street Cities in the areas of design/architecture, economic development, board development and training, strategic planning and facilitation, visual merchandising and interior space planning.

Ms. McKnight, a native of Austin, also holds with a Bachelor of Arts in English from the University of Texas at Austin. She is married to Peter Stiles, an Austin musician and real estate agent, and has two children. Ms. McKnight enjoys traveling, music, food, and the outdoors.