



**NOMINATION FORM  
HALF MILE OF HISTORY**

**Section A: Nomination Information**

Name of Nominated person, place or event: Gov. James S. Hogg

The nominee is being honored for outstanding contributions in the area(s) of (please check all that apply):

<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/Media	<input type="checkbox"/> Philanthropy
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government/Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> Arts and Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> Aviation	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention/Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports
<input type="checkbox"/> Business/Corporate Leadership	<input type="checkbox"/> Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> Community Service	<input type="checkbox"/> Medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil/Gas	

**Section B: Nominator's Information**

Name of person making nomination: Beverly Abell

Address: 110 W. Erwin

City: Tyler State: TX Zip: 75702

Daytime telephone: (903) 593-6905 Email: babbell@tylertexas.com

Relationship to nominated individual: None

Nominated Individual's year of death: 1906 *Birth: 1851*

**Section C: Narrative**

The narrative section of the application is the most important. It is the primary source of information judges use to make their selection of new inductees. Two (2) typed pages of 12-point type is the maximum acceptable length of the narrative. Any additional material will be referred to only for verification of accuracy of the nomination. No submitted materials will be returned.

The narrative section must contain an explanation of the nominee's enduring contribution that make this person/place/event worthy of the honor. Please describe the impact the nominee has had on the community, county, region, nation and/or world. For Individuals, please include any honors earned by the nominee as well as a list of organizations in which the nominee has been involved. Also, please indicate their educational background as well as the length of time the individual has lived in Smith County. Inclusion of photos is preferred but optional. Do not send original photos. All submitted materials will become property of the City of Tyler and its Historical Preservation Board.

**Please submit nominations to:**  
City of Tyler Historical Preservation Board  
Attention: Half Mile of History  
P.O. Box 2039  
Tyler, Texas 75710

## **BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR JAMES S. HOGG**

*Note: This information is from the Handbook of Texas website.*

**HOGG, JAMES STEPHEN** (1851–1906). James Stephen Hogg, the first native governor of Texas, was born near Rusk on March 24, 1851, the son of Lucanda (McMath) and Joseph Lewis Hogg. His father, a brigadier general, died at the head of his command in 1862, and his mother died the following year. Hogg and two of his brothers were left with two older sisters to run the plantation. Hogg spent almost a year in 1866 near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, going to school. After returning to Texas, he studied with Peyton Irving and worked as the typesetter in Andrew Jackson's newspaper office at Rusk. There he perfected his spelling, improved his vocabulary, and was stimulated by the prose and poetry contributions of his brother Thomas E. Hogg, who was studying law. Gradually, the family estate had to be sold to pay taxes and buy food, clothes, and books while the brothers tried to prepare themselves to earn a living by agriculture and practicing law as their father had done.

While helping the sheriff at Quitman, Hogg earned the enmity of a group of outlaws, who lured him over the county line, ambushed him, and shot him in the back. He recovered and turned again to newspaper work in Tyler, after which he ran his own papers in Longview and Quitman from 1871 to 1873, fighting subsidies to railroads, the corruption of the Ulysses S. Grant administration, and local lawlessness. He served as justice of the peace at Quitman from 1873 to 1875. He studied law and was licensed in the latter year. Meanwhile, he had married Sallie Stinson; four children were born to them. Hogg received his only defeat in a contest for public office in 1876, when he ran against John S. Griffith for a seat in the Texas legislature. He was elected county attorney of Wood County in 1878 and served from 1880 to 1884 as district attorney for the old Seventh District, where he became known as the most aggressive and successful district attorney in the state. In the national campaign of 1884 he succeeded in winning enough black votes from the Republicans to make Smith County a Democratic stronghold. Despite a popular move for Hogg to go to Congress, he declined to run for public office in 1884 and entered private practice in Tyler, where he worked first with John M. Duncan and afterward with Henry Marsh.

In 1886 his friends urged him to run for attorney general. His father's connections with the older political leaders made it easy for Hogg to be admitted to their councils, and he received the Democratic nomination and was elected. As attorney general, Hogg encouraged new legislation to protect the public domain set aside for the school and institutional funds, and he instituted suits that finally returned over a million and a half acres to the state. He sought to enforce laws providing that railroads and land corporations sell their holdings to settlers within certain time limits and succeeded in breaking up the Texas Traffic Association, which was formed by the roads to pool traffic, fix rates, and control competing lines, in violation of the laws. He forced "wildcat" insurance companies to quit the state and aided legitimate business generally. He helped

to write the second state antitrust law in the nation and defended the Texas Drummer Tax Law before the United States Supreme Court, but lost. He managed to regain control of the East Line and Red River Railroad, despite Jay Gould's delaying actions, by making use of federal receivers. Hogg forced the restoration to Texas of railroad headquarters and shops, as a result of which depots and road aids were repaired or rebuilt, and he gradually compelled the railroads to respect Texas laws. Finally, seeing that neither the legislature nor his small office force could effectively carry out the laws to protect the public interest against powerful corporate railway interests, he advocated the establishment of the Railroad Commission and was elected governor on this platform in 1890.

While governor, from 1891 to 1895, Hogg did much to strengthen public respect for law enforcement, defended the Texas claim to Greer County, and championed five major pieces of legislation. The "Hogg Laws" included (1) the law establishing the Railroad Commission; (2) the railroad stock and bond law cutting down on watered stock; (3) the law forcing land corporations to sell off their holdings in fifteen years; (4) the Alien Land Law, which checked further grants to foreign corporations in an effort to get the land into the hands of citizen settlers; and (5) the act restricting the amount of indebtedness by bond issues that county and municipal groups could legally undertake. In order to encourage investment in Texas, he traveled to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia explaining to businessmen and chambers of commerce the laws and advantages of the state. He was ever solicitous for the welfare of the common schools, the University of Texas, and Texas A&M.

Although Hogg sought no other public office, he was always interested in good government.. He also championed progressive reforms in Texas in a famous speech at Waco on April 19, 1900. The meeting had been packed against him, but he insisted upon his right to speak and persisted until the crowd heard him. He pleaded for three separate principles: (1) that no insolvent corporation should do business in Texas; (2) that the free-pass system over the railroads should forever terminate; and (3) that the use of corporate funds in politics and in support of lobbies at Austin should be prohibited. At the end of a trying evening, he had won the audience over to his views.. He raised questions about railroad mergers and consolidations and the unblushing use of lobbying and the corroding influences of the free pass. In conclusion he implored, "Let us have Texas, the Empire State, governed by the people; not Texas, the truck-patch, ruled by corporate lobbyists." At La Porte, on September 6, 1904, he prophetically spoke of the new role of labor in the twentieth century.

Among other points, he called for the permanent establishment of rotation in office, the prohibition of nepotism, equality of taxation, the suppression of organized lobbying in Austin, steps to make "corporate control of Texas" impossible, and open records that would "disclose every official act...to the end that everyone shall know that, in Texas, public office is the center of public conscience, and that no graft, no crime, no public wrong, shall ever stain or corrupt our State." On March 3, 1906, Hogg died in the home of his partner, Frank Jones, at Houston. He was buried in Austin.

**Heather Nick**

**From:** Heather Newman  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 27, 2010 8:20 AM  
**Subject:** City to host ceremony to unveil two Half Mile of History stones in downtown

x City of Tyler  
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**CITY OF TYLER COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE**  
**Heather Newman**  
 (903) 531-1272; hnewman@tylertexas.com  
**Susan Guthrie**  
 (903) 920-8070; sguthrie@tylertexas.com

## Media Advisory

July 27, 2010

### City to host ceremony to unveil two Half Mile of History stones in downtown

**What:** The City of Tyler will host a ceremony to unveil two new Half Mile of History stones in Downtown Tyler. The stones are part of the Half-Mile of History heritage trail and honor **Governors James S. Hogg and Oran M. Roberts** (background information below).

**When:** 10:30 a.m., Thursday, July 29, 2010

**Where:** Gallery Main Street  
 110 W. Erwin  
 Downtown  
 Tyler, TX

#### **Background:**

The City of Tyler's historic preservation program, the Half Mile of History, resulted from a recommendation that came out of the Tyler 21 planning process. The fifth goal of the Historic Preservation Chapter is:

*"Promote and display diverse aspects of Tyler's history to enhance resident and visitor awareness of its importance."*

The goal of the Half Mile of History is to pay tribute to people, places and events that have contributed to the rich history of Tyler and Smith County.

The Half Mile of History is a permanent, outdoor, half-mile loop that surrounds the square in the heart of downtown Tyler. Stone plaques are placed in the sidewalk along the Half Mile of History to commemorate significant people, places or events.

#### **Honorees:**

**Governor James S. Hogg** (This information is from the Handbook of Texas website.)

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7/27/2010

1851, the son of Lucanda (McMath) and Joseph Lewis Hogg. His father, a brigadier general, died at the head of his command in 1862, and his mother died the following year. Hogg and two of his brothers were left with two older sisters to run the plantation. Hogg spent almost a year in 1866 near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, going to school. After returning to Texas, he studied with Peyton Irving and worked as the typesetter in Andrew Jackson's newspaper office at Rusk. There he perfected his spelling, improved his vocabulary, and was stimulated by the prose and poetry contributions of his brother Thomas E. Hogg, who was studying law. Gradually, the family estate had to be sold to pay taxes and buy food, clothes and books while the brothers tried to prepare themselves to earn a living by agriculture and practicing law as their father had done.

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evening, he had won the audience over to his views. He raised questions about railroad mergers and consolidations and the unblushing use of lobbying and the corroding influences of the free pass. In conclusion he implored, "Let us have Texas, the Empire State, governed by the people; not Texas, the truck-patch, ruled by corporate lobbyists." At La Porte, on September 6, 1904, he prophetically spoke of the new role of labor in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Among other points, he called for the permanent establishment of rotation in office, the prohibition of nepotism, equality of taxation, the suppression of organized lobbying in Austin, steps to make "corporate control of Texas" impossible and open records that would "disclose every official act...to the end that everyone shall know that, in Texas, public office is the center of public conscience, and that no graft, no crime, no public wrong, shall ever stain or corrupt our State." On March 3, 1906, Hogg died in the home of his partner, Frank Jones, in Houston. He was buried in Austin.

**Governor Oran M. Roberts** *(This information is from the Handbook of Texas website.)*

Oran M. Roberts, jurist and governor of Texas, son of Obe and Margaret (Ewing) Roberts, was born in Laurens District, South Carolina, on July 9, 1815. He was educated at home until he was 17, then entered the University of Alabama in 1832, graduated four years later, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. After serving a term in the Alabama legislature, where he was an admirer of John C. Calhoun, he moved in 1841 to San Augustine, Texas, where he opened a successful law practice. Roberts was appointed a district attorney by President Sam Houston in 1844. Two years later, after Texas had become a state, he was appointed district judge by Governor James Pinckney Henderson. In addition to his duties on the bench, he also served as president of the board and lecturer in law for the University of San Augustine, where he showed marked talent as a teacher. In 1856 Roberts ran for and won a position on the Texas Supreme Court, where he joined his friend Royal T. Wheeler, the chief justice. During this time Roberts became a spokesman for states' rights, and when the secessionist crisis appeared in 1860, he was at the center of the pro-Confederate faction. In January 1861 he was unanimously elected president of the Secession Convention in Austin, a meeting that he had been influential in calling. Along with East Texas colleagues George W. Chilton and John S. Ford, Roberts led the passage of the ordinance removing Texas from the Union in 1861. In 1862 he returned to East Texas, where he helped raise a regiment, the Eleventh Texas Infantry of Walker's Texas Division. His military career was brief. After seeing very little combat and after an unsuccessful attempt to gain a brigadiership, Roberts returned to Austin as chief justice of the Texas Supreme Court in 1864. He held this position until he was removed along with other state incumbents in 1865.

During Reconstruction he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1866 and also, along with David G. Burnet, was elected United States senator. As Roberts had anticipated, the new majority of Radical Republicans in Congress refused to seat the entire Texas delegation along with the delegations of other southern states. After his rejection, about which he later wrote an article entitled "The Experience of an Unrecognized Senator," published in the *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association* (now the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*) in 1908. Roberts eventually returned to Gilmer, Texas, where he opened a law school in 1868. Among his students were a future Texas Supreme Court justice, Sawmie Robertson, and a Dallas district judge, George N. Aldredge. With the return of the Democrats to power in Austin in 1874, Roberts was first appointed, then elected, to the Texas Supreme Court. He served as chief justice for four years and was involved in rewriting much of Texas civil law. In 1878 he was elected governor of Texas on a platform of post-Reconstruction fiscal reform. His two gubernatorial terms were marked by a reduction in state expenditures. His plan for countering the high taxes and state debt of the Reconstruction years became known as "pay as you go." A major part of this plan involved the sale of public lands to finance the debt and to fund public schools. Though ultimately successful in both reducing the debt and increasing the public school fund, the decreased government appropriations under Roberts halted public school growth for a time. Also, his land policy tended to favor large ranchers and companies in the development of West Texas. Nonetheless he remained popular with rural landowners, largely because he lowered taxes, as well as with land speculators. The present Capitol in Austin was contracted during Roberts's terms, and the cornerstone for the University of Texas was laid in 1882. Railroad mileage increased across West Texas, and the frontier became more secure.

In 1883, shortly before Roberts's term as governor ended, the University of Texas opened in Austin. Upon his retirement Roberts was immediately appointed professor of law, a position he held for the next 10 years. During this period he was immensely influential in the state's legal profession. His impact on a generation of young attorneys was symbolized by the affectionate title "Old Alcalde" bestowed on him by his students. During his tenure at the university, Roberts wrote several professional works, among them a text, *The Elements of Texas Pleading* (1890), which was used for decades after his retirement from teaching. In 1893 he left the university and moved to Marble Falls, where he turned his attention to more general historical

writings. His essay "The Political, Legislative, and Judicial History of Texas for its Fifty Years of Statehood, 1845–1895" was published in an early general history of the state, *Comprehensive History of Texas, 1685 to 1897* (1898), edited by Dudley G. Wooten. Roberts's chapters on Texas in volume 11 of C. A. Evans's *Confederate Military History* (1899) stress the role of the Lone Star State in the Civil War. With his interest in Texas history unabated, Roberts returned to Austin in 1895. Here, along with several other prominent Texans, he participated in forming the Texas State Historical Association. He served as the organization's first president and submitted several of the first articles published in its *Quarterly*.

During his life, Roberts practiced law in Tyler and brought note to Tyler and the county by serving as governor. He was also part of the powerful "Tyler Gang" composed of Roberts, along with Tyler's two other governors and other influential individuals.

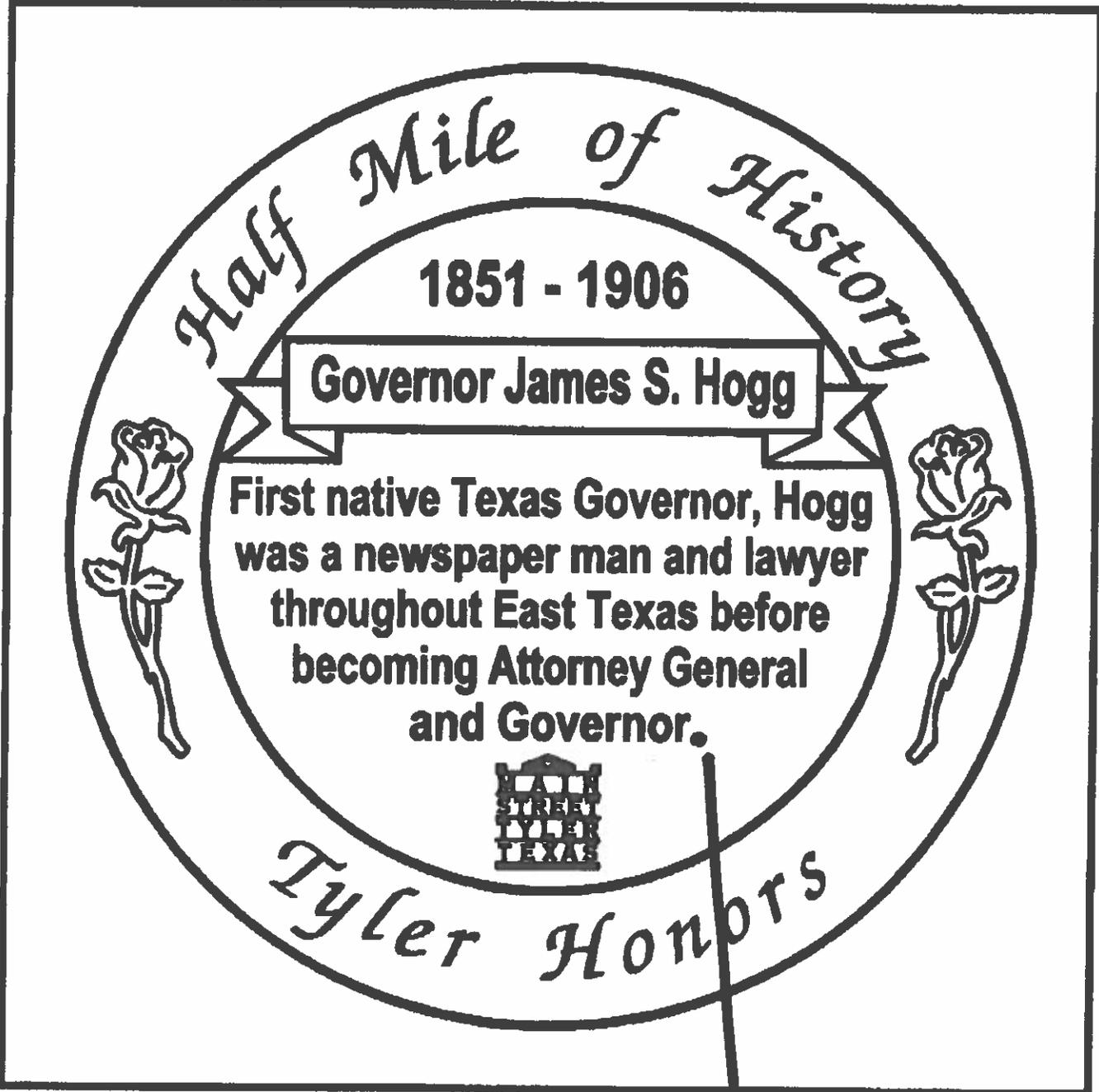
Roberts also served as president of the Texas Secession Convention, Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court, and became a noted historian.

Though much of his work occurred in Austin, his impact was felt in Tyler and Smith County. A local school, Oran Roberts Junior High (now closed) was named after him.

Roberts was married to Francis W. Edwards of Ashville, Alabama, from 1837 until her death in 1883. They were the parents of seven children. In 1887 Roberts married Mrs. Catherine E. Border. He died at his home in Austin on May 19, 1898, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

###

*Heather Newman*  
*Marketing/Public Relations Specialist*  
*City of Tyler*  
*(903) 531-1272*  
*hnewman@tylertexas.com*



Add (.) period

Thanks,  
Heather

6/22/2010

Fort Worth Monument Company  
5811 Jacksboro Hwy  
Fort Worth, TX 76114  
Main Number: (817) 625-2721  
Fax Number: (817) 624-8428

James,

Please remit proofs to 903-531-1170.  
We are expecting to have our ceremony on July 29<sup>th</sup>.  
Please let me know when these will be ready for shipment.

Note: NEW Shipping instructions.  
Please call the day before delivery.  
Deliver to Street Department, 3305 Frankston Highway, Tyler, Texas  
Phone: (903) 531-1393 or (My direct line) 903-531-1174  
**Deliver between 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.**

## GOVERNOR JAMES S. HOGG

1851 - 1906

First native Texas governor, Hogg was a newspaper man and lawyer throughout East Texas before becoming Attorney General and Governor.

Thanks,  
Heather  
Senior Planner  
903-531-1174

## Heather Nick

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**From:** Heather Nick  
**Sent:** Friday, June 04, 2010 4:13 PM  
**To:** Chris Albertson  
**Subject:** Half Mile of History Stone language  
**Attachments:** HM04-10-005\_Governor Oran Roberts\_APP.pdf; Hogg Biographical Information.doc; HM MORGAN stone approval.pdf

Chris,

Thank you very much for your input and presentation during our May 12<sup>th</sup> meeting. I think the information that you provided to the HPB really helped.

That said...I could really use your help with the Half Mile of History Stone captions for these nominations. I've attached the documentation associated with each nomination. I also included a copy of a proof that the Monument Company provides for each stone.

Can you help me?

I have to place the order by June 16<sup>th</sup>.

**GOVERNOR ORAN M. ROBERTS**  
1815 – 1883

“This stone needs a caption. The caption is limited to approximately 30 words. The caption should provide the recipients most significant contributions to Tyler, County, State and/or Country.”

**GOVERNOR JAMES S. HOGG**  
1851 - 1906

“This stone needs a caption. The caption is limited to approximately 30 words. The caption should provide the recipients most significant contributions to Tyler, County, State and/or Country.”

Have a great weekend!

Sincerely,

Heather

### Heather Nick

Senior Planner  
Historic Preservation Officer  
City of Tyler

MPO Coordinator  
Metropolitan Planning Organization

✉ [hnick@tylertexas.com](mailto:hnick@tylertexas.com)

☎ 903.531.1174

🌐 [www.tylerpz.org](http://www.tylerpz.org)

🌐 [www.tyler2tplan.com](http://www.tyler2tplan.com)

6/4/2010

The Citizens National Bank

Tyler, Texas

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$350,000.00



GOV. R. B. HUBBARD



GOV. O. M. ROBERTS



GOV. JAS. S. HOOD