

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Sons of San Patricio Monument

Other name/site number: NA

Name of related multiple property listing: Monuments and Buildings of the Texas Centennial

2. Location

Street & number: CR 1441 (21), Old San Patricio Cemetery

City or town: San Patricio State: Texas County: San Patricio


Not for publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☒

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this
(☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility) meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National
Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the
property (☒ meets ☐ does not meet) the National Register criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following levels of significance:

☐ national ☒ statewide ☐ localApplicable National Register Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

	State Historic Preservation Officer	<u>3/6/18</u>
Signature of certifying official / Title		Date
Texas Historical Commission		
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official	Date
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government	

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ☐ removed from the National Register
- ☐ other, explain: _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Federal

Category of Property

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
1	0	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument

Current Functions: RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument

7. Description

Architectural Classification: Other: Monument

Principal Exterior Materials: Stone/granite; Metal/bronze

Narrative Description (see continuation sheet 7-6)

Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: F (Commemorative Properties)

Areas of Significance: Social History, Art

Period of Significance: 1937

Significant Dates: 1937

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): NA

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): NA

Architect/Builder: Josset, Raoul (sculptor); Page & Southerland (architects)

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 8-7 through 8-10)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheet 9-11)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission, Austin*)
- ☐ Other state agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other -- Specify Repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than 1 acre

Coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: NA

1. Latitude: 27.959963°N Longitude: -97.761949°W

Verbal Boundary Description: The monument is within the Old San Patricio Cemetery. The nomination encompasses only the monument and the ground upon which it stands, an area of approximately 4.5 square feet.

Boundary Justification: The nomination boundary is drawn to include only the monument itself. No other structures on the property have been evaluated for eligibility due to the specific focus of this theme (*Monuments and Buildings of the Texas Centennial*).

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Bonnie Tipton Wilson, THC National Register Historian
Organization: Texas Historical Commission
Street & number: P.O. Box 12276
City or Town: Austin State: TX Zip Code: 78711-2276
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Date: November 1, 2017

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheet MAP-12)

Additional items (see continuation sheets FIGURE-13 through FIGURE-14)

Photographs (see continuation sheets PHOTO-15 through PHOTO-18)

Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

Photograph Log

Sons of San Patricio Monument
San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas
Photographer: Gregory Smith
Date: February 15, 2018

Photo 1: Sons of San Patricio monument—camera facing north

Photo 2: Sons of San Patricio bronze bas-relief plaque showing inscription—camera facing north

Photo 3: Detail view of bas-relief bronze plaque—camera facing north

Photo 4: The Sons of San Patricio monument in the Old San Patricio Cemetery—camera facing north

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

Narrative Description

The Sons of San Patricio monument is a 6-foot-tall pink granite slab commemorative memorial with a bronze plaque, designed by architects Page & Southerland and sculptor Raoul Josset, in San Patricio, Texas. Its design is representative of a monument sub-type used for nine Centennial commemorative properties and conforms to the event's general memorial style and preferred materials (Texas granite and bronze).¹ The base is 2'3" wide, tapers by 1.5" to a slightly rounded top, and has chamfered edges. Josset designed the 3-foot-tall bronze-cast panel with a bas-relief live oak and olive leaf wreath encircling a star. Mirrored on each side of the wreath are cactus plants, cow skull, and scrolled belt with a buckle. Marker text below lists the names of those killed at two Texas Revolution battles. Dedicated on July 25, 1937 at the rural 3.24-acre Old San Patricio Cemetery, it retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. The monument is inscribed as followed:

IN MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN THOMAS K. PEARSON
LIEUTENANT HENRY COONEY
DR. WILLIAM M.W. HOIT
DR. GUSTAV BUNSEN
JOSEPH CARPENTER
BENJAMIN DALE
WILLIAM WILLIAMS
AND
TWO OR THREE OTHER TEXAN VOLUNTEERS
KILLED IN ACTION AT AND NEAR
SAN PATRICIO FEBRUARY 27, 1836
WHO WERE BURIED HERE NEXT DAY BY
REV. FATHER THOMAS J. MALLOY
AND OF
SERGANT JOHN MCGLOIN
MATHEW BYRNE
JOHN FADDEN
EDWARD GARNER
DENNIS MCGOWAN
PATRICK NIVEN
EDWARD RYAN
SONS OF SAN PATRICIO WHO PERISHED
AT GOLIAD MARCH 27, 1836
AND OF
SERGEANT GEORGE PETTUCK
AND ANDREW M. O'BOYLE
WHO WERE SPARED AT GOLIAD THROUGH
THE INTERVENTION OF COLONEL FRANCISCO GARAY
ERECTED BY THE STATE OF TEXAS 1936

¹ The Commission of Control for Texas Centennial Celebrations strongly suggested that Centennial historical markers, grave markers, monuments, and statue bases be made from Texas-quarried granite. Grey, pink, and red granite varieties were quarried from the Hill County region—in Fredericksburg, Kingsland, Marble Falls, and Llano. There are some instances where sourced out-of-state stones were used instead, but most Centennial memorials used Texas materials. The report *Monuments Erected by the State of Texas to Commemorate the Centenary of Texas Independence; the Report of the Commission of Control for Texas Centennial Celebrations*, includes material sources in its itemized descriptions of commemorative property types.

Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

Statement of Significance

The Sons of San Patricio Monument, at the Old San Patricio Cemetery outside San Patricio, Texas, is a granite and bronze memorial to Texas Army volunteers, erected by the State of Texas for the 1936 Texas Centennial. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance under the multiple property submission *Monuments and Buildings of the Texas Centennial*. It is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Social History as the product of a concerted statewide effort whereby state and local governments, a variety of private organizations, and individuals worked to commemorate historic persons and events important to Texas history. The monument is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Art as a work by master sculptor, Raoul Josset. It meets Criteria Consideration F (Commemorative Properties) as a work of art that reflects early 20th century interest in recognizing historic subjects throughout Texas, which culminated in the publicly-funded statewide Texas Centennial. The period of significance for the Sons of San Patricio monument is 1937, the year it was erected.

Battle of San Patricio²

The Battle of San Patricio was the product of a plan by the Provisional State of Texas to attack the port city of Matamoras in Tamaulipas, Mexico during the Texas Revolution. In 1836, San Patricio de Hibernia was the southernmost Anglo settlement in Texas and a stopping point along a road that led 157 miles south to Matamoras. An estimated 100 Texas volunteers responded to a call by Dr. James Grant and Colonel Francis W. Johnson to meet at San Patricio in early February 1836 with the intent to head south. Mexican Army General Jose de Urrea learned of the Matamoras expedition and marched 400 men north from Mexico towards San Patricio. When Urrea's forces arrived there in the early morning of February 27, he took Johnson's camp by surprise. There are conflicting reports as to the number of Texas Army volunteers and citizens killed during the battle; only seven known names of individuals were recorded. Johnson managed to escape San Patricio with four men. James McGloin, one of two founders of the San Patricio colony, recorded that those killed in the Battle of San Patricio were interred the next day by Reverend. Thomas J. Malloy in the church yard.

Old San Patricio Cemetery³

Local historians argued that when *empresarios* James McMullen and James McGloin settled in San Patricio de Hibernia in 1830, the "Old Cemetery on the Hill" already existed. They point to family records and oral tradition, which noted that Irish and Mexican colonists were buried at the rural graveyard instead of at the 1831-designated town cemetery situated next to the church. In 1872, Father Maury, pastor of San Patricio, consecrated the "New San Patricio Cemetery" in the town church yard for future burials. Over time, wooden grave markers in the old cemetery deteriorated and plat records disappeared giving rise to questions regarding internments there. There was no doubt, however, among locals and historians that McGloin's 1836 testimony regarding the burial of Texas volunteers after the Battle of San Patricio meant the old cemetery, and a commemorative monument was placed there in 1937 for the Texas Centennial.

² This section adapted from Keith Guthrie, "San Patricio, TX," in *The Handbook of Texas Online*, <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hls13>, accessed November 8, 2017; Keith Guthrie, "San Patricio, Battle of," in *The Handbook of Texas Online*, <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qfs03>, accessed November 8, 2017; and Rachel Bluntzer Herbert, *The Forgotten Colony: San Patricio de Hibernia* (Burnet, TX: Eakin Press, 1981).

³ This section derived from Keith Guthrie, *San Patricio County History* (Austin: Nortex Press, 1986), 262; Herbert, 352.

Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

Sons of San Patricio Monument⁴

The Sons of San Patricio monument in the Old San Patricio Cemetery, an example of the smallest monument sub-type erected for the 1936 Texas Centennial, is a memorial to Texan casualties at the Battle of San Patricio during the Texas Revolution. Lida Dougherty, a long-time resident of San Patricio and its local historian, led the campaign to recognize the burial plot.⁵ In 1934, she and Inez McAnally co-founded the McGloin-McMullen Historical Society with a mission to erect historical markers and “stimulate the study of history of this section.” Although the group recognized other local places of significance—the home of *empresario* James McGloin and the former townsite of San Patricio de Hibernia—they were particularly concerned with designating the grave of Texan volunteers at the old cemetery:

Out on a little hill in an obscure resting place, with no monument, lies in repose the bodies of the heroic men who died at San Patricio, fighting for freedom, helping to win Texas Independence. It must be our aim to see that this burying ground, which is only one mile from Historic San Patricio, has a fitting marker as a memorial to our Texas heroes.⁶

The same year, San Patricio County established a Centennial advisory board to petition the Commission of Control for funds to hold local centenary celebrations. They elected Inez McAnally as its chairman and Dougherty as chair of the history committee.⁷ Unable to apply for an appropriation in person, Dougherty penned a letter to the Advisory Board of Historians inquiring how San Patricio could receive its “share in some of the ‘funds,’ for marking historic spots, specifically at the place of their ‘honored dead,’ who ‘suffered to make [Texas] a state.’”⁸ The board responded favorably to her appeal, and invited Dougherty to submit recommendations for local memorials.⁹

In October 1935, the Commission of Control announced that San Patricio County was to receive \$3000 for four monuments. It included one be erected “near the graves of the Texans who were killed at San Patricio...by the Mexican army under General Urrea. It shall be of select Texas granite and shall not cost more than \$500 complete and erected in place.”¹⁰ The commission also approved a \$1000 monument to the community of San Patricio de Hibernia and a historical marker at the home of *empresario* James McGloin.¹¹

Between February 1936 and June 1937, the State Board of Control planned and constructed all monuments and markers for San Patricio. Its Centennial Division dispatched Webb Roberts to inspect the Old San Patricio

⁴ Refer to the National Register nomination for the San Patricio de Hibernia monument that chronicles, in greater detail, the planning and construction for the town’s Centennial commemorative properties including the Sons of San Patricio monument.

⁵ *Corpus Christi Caller*

⁶ Inez (Mrs. C.B.) McAnally, “San Patricio County History,” *San Patricio County News*, September 13, 1934.

⁷ Inez Wells McAnally is referred to as “Mrs. C.B. McAnally” in all news reports. Obituaries, *Kerrville Mountain Sun*, February 20, 1975.

⁸ Dougherty to Dobie, June 27, 1935, James Frank Dobie Collection, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin.

⁹ Undoubtedly, the board recognized the significance of marking the gravesite of the Texans in the Old San Patricio Cemetery. Its chairman, Louis W. Kemp, spearheaded a personal campaign in the 1920s to identify and designate the burial places of all Texas Army volunteers. During the Centennial, he helped secure \$10,000 of \$775,000 allocated for statewide Centennial celebrations to continue that work.

¹⁰ Commission of Control for Texas Centennial Celebrations, Advisory Board of Texas Historians, “Reports of the Advisory Board of Texas Historians to the Commission of Control for Texas Centennial Celebrations,” Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, 20.

¹¹ The fourth marker, constructed under the auspices of the Texas Highway Department commemorates San Patricio County.

Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

Cemetery for placement of the Sons of San Patricio monument. The agency, meanwhile, awarded contracts to design and build commemorative monuments to Austin architecture firm Page & Southerland, sculptor Raoul Josset, and J.W. Cearley & Sons Memorials of Yoakum, DeWitt County.¹² The Sons of San Patricio is representative of a scheme created for the smallest monument sub-type: 6' granite slab with a simple Josset-designed bronze plaque with an individualized inscription.¹³ Cearley & Sons Memorials constructed the final version from Page & Southerland's blueprint out of pink Texas granite, and erected the monument in May 1937.¹⁴

The Advisory Board of Historians tasked the McMullen-McGloin Historical Society with writing all monument marker text for the county. Likely composed by Dougherty, the inscription listed names of Texans who died at the Battle of San Patricio, and included names of San Patricio participants in the Battle of Goliad in October 1835.¹⁵ In anticipation of the dedication ceremony, the historical society also solicited donations to landscape and restore the neglected cemetery.¹⁶

One thousand history-minded citizens descended upon Lida Dougherty's home on July 25, 1937 for a morning gathering before the day-long unveiling ceremonies for the San Patricio Centennial monuments. Guests were greeted by flags representing the United States, Mexico, and Ireland that waved at points along the roadside and around the spacious lawn. The McMullen-McGloin Historical Society organized the event, which included punch served through an ice block decorated with pressed red zinnia flowers. The B.G. Rodriguez band of Corpus Christi opened the celebration with a rendition of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and Bishop Garriga of the Corpus Christi Catholic Diocese presented a 40-minute historic review of early-day Texas. Dougherty offered tours of her home as a short respite from the mid-day sun. In the afternoon, McGloin's great, great granddaughters unveiled the San Patricio de Hibernia monument for the gathered crowd at Constitution Square, and Dougherty presented the inscription. The group re-convened for two more dedication ceremonies at Old San Patricio Cemetery and James McGloin's homestead.¹⁷

Raoul Jean Josset (1899-1957)¹⁸

"Frenchman by birth, American by law, and Texan by preference," Raoul Josset, the most prolific sculptor of Texas Centennial monuments, was born in Fours, Nièvre, France on December 9, 1899.¹⁹ Educated at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris and winner of the prestigious Prix de Rome, Josset also apprenticed under French sculptor Émile-Antoine Bourdelle (1861-1929). He immigrated to Chicago in 1927 and remained in the United States for the rest of his life. Josset's career gained momentum in the early 1930s, and his aesthetic, influenced by French Art Deco and classical sculpture, was popular to American architects. His early commissions in Chicago included

¹² Drafts of Centennial monuments show Page & Southerland and Josset began working with the Centennial Division in February 1936, but their contracts were not signed until June and August 1936. Minutes, Texas State Board of Control, Centennial Division, June 2 and August 28, 1936, Centennial Division, Texas State Board of Control. Texas State Library and Archives Commission.

¹³ The Advisory Board recommended the Commission of Control erect nine, \$500 monuments to recognize a variety of historical subjects: burial grounds, mission sites, townsites, and church sites. Harold Schoen, eds., *Monuments Erected by the State of Texas to Commemorate the Centenary of Texas Independence; the Report of the Commission of Control for Texas Centennial Celebrations*, (Austin: Commission of Control for Texas Centennial Celebrations, 1938), 121-122.

¹⁴ King, 82.

¹⁵ The Board of Historians vetted and approved the final version of the marker text. Schoen, 121.

¹⁶ McMullen-McGloin Historical Society Holds Meeting, *San Patricio County News*, November 12, 1936.

¹⁷ "Many Gather at San Patricio for Unveiling Marker," *The Kingsville Record*, July 28, 1937; "One Thousand Persons Meet For Ceremony," *Corpus Christ Caller-Times*, July 26, 1937.

¹⁸ Section adapted from *Monuments and Buildings of the Texas Centennial*, 24-25.

¹⁹ "Raoul Josset Completes His 8-Foot Childress Memorial," *Dallas Morning News*, April 3, 1938.

Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

architectural decorations on the Palmolive building (1929), the Carbon & Carbide building (1929), and at the Century of Progress International Exposition (1933).

During this period, he was introduced to architect Donald Nelson and the two collaborated on projects for Chicago's Century of Progress fair. On Nelson's recommendation, architect George Dahl invited Josset to Texas in 1935 to create commemorative statues for the Central Centennial Exposition at Fair Park in Dallas. The Texas Centennial was the most intensely-creative period of Josset's career. Upon completion of his commissions at Fair Park in 1936, the State Board of Control hired Josset to design monuments and statues for the statewide Centennial. In three years, he completed 35 monuments and 5 statues, all commemorating subjects in Texas history.

Josset's commissions slowed after the Centennial, and he briefly pursued work outside of Texas. He returned to Dallas permanently in 1948 to share a studio with a friend, Jose Martin. There he created his final works that included: a 75-foot-long stone bas-relief for the Nelson-designed Grand Lodge Masonic Temple in Waco (1949), statue of *St. Francis of Assisi* in Lubbock (1953), and a statue of *Sam Houston* for the Masonic Temple in Waco (1957). Just as he was enjoying renewed professional success, Josset died suddenly in 1957. He told friends that he felt Texans appreciated his talents, saying "Texans seek [art] with meaning and...they choose with an eye of permanence, thinking in terms of years, generations, maybe forever."²⁰

Page & Southerland²¹

Louis C. Page, Jr. (1909-1981) and Louis F. Southerland (1906-1994) met at the University of Texas School of Architecture in 1930 and were roommates at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1933, Page & Southerland established their firm in Tyler, Texas with hopes that the nationwide depression would not affect the prosperous oil town. Unfortunately, as Southerland recalled, "the money was there but they weren't spending it on buildings."²² The partners closed the business and, temporarily, went their separate ways.

In 1935, they reopened in Austin and began looking for commissions. Page & Southerland responded to the Board of Control's 1936 bid to design schemes for Centennial markers and monuments. Although it was not a prestigious account for the young firm, the contract for 622 historical markers and 30 monuments paid well. Few documents record Page & Southerland's Centennial work, but other records show that 1936 marked the beginning of their productive careers. In addition to many residential projects, they received two big commissions before 1940: the City of Austin Municipal Building (1937) and the Public Works Administration-funded Rosewood Courts public housing project (1938) in East Austin. Louis Page's brother George joined the firm in 1939 and, after WWII, Page Southerland Page moved to large commercial, medical, and public building projects as they continued their practice designing residential buildings. Their success in the 1950's and 1960's allowed Page Southerland Page to open additional offices in Houston (1973) and Dallas (1975). Today, the firm operates as Page and designs projects worldwide.

²⁰ "Texas Mourns Tragic Loss of Raoul Josset, Sculptor," *Lubbock Avalanche-Journal*, July 21, 1957.

²¹ Section adapted from *Monuments and Buildings of the Texas Centennial*, 23.

²² "Louis Southerland Still Holding Fast to Drawing Pen That Paints Success," *The Austin Statesman*, December 29, 1947.

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<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qfs03>
- "San Patricio, TX," accessed November 8, 2017.
<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hls13>.

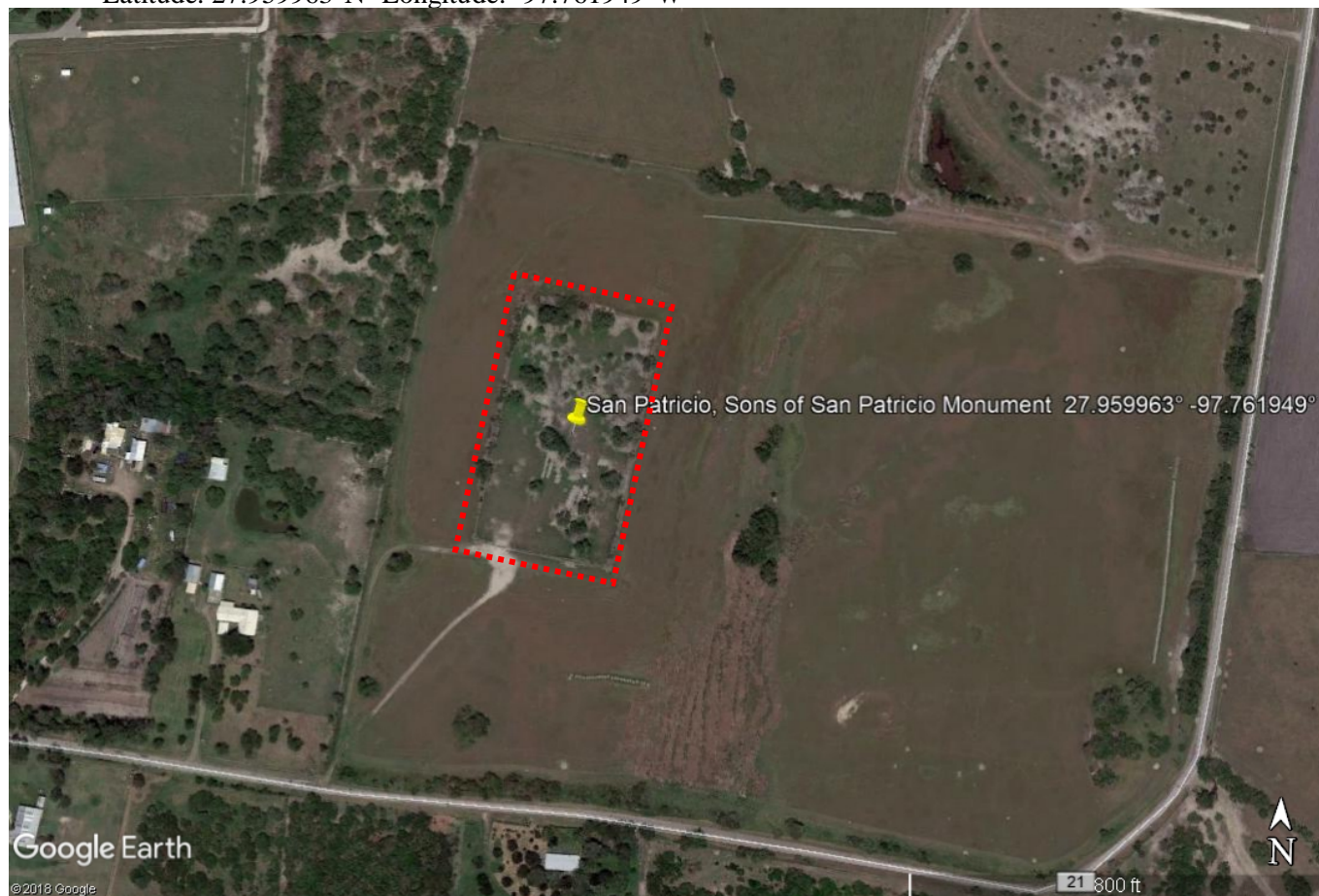
Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

Maps

Map 1: San Patricio County, Texas



Map 2: Google Earth, accessed February 22, 2018. The 3.24-acre Old San Patricio Cemetery is outlined in red.
Latitude: 27.959963°N Longitude: -97.761949°W



Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

Figures

Figure 1: General Highway Map San Patricio County Texas, c.1940. A red box indicates the approximate site of the Old San Patricio Cemetery and the Sons of San Patricio monument.

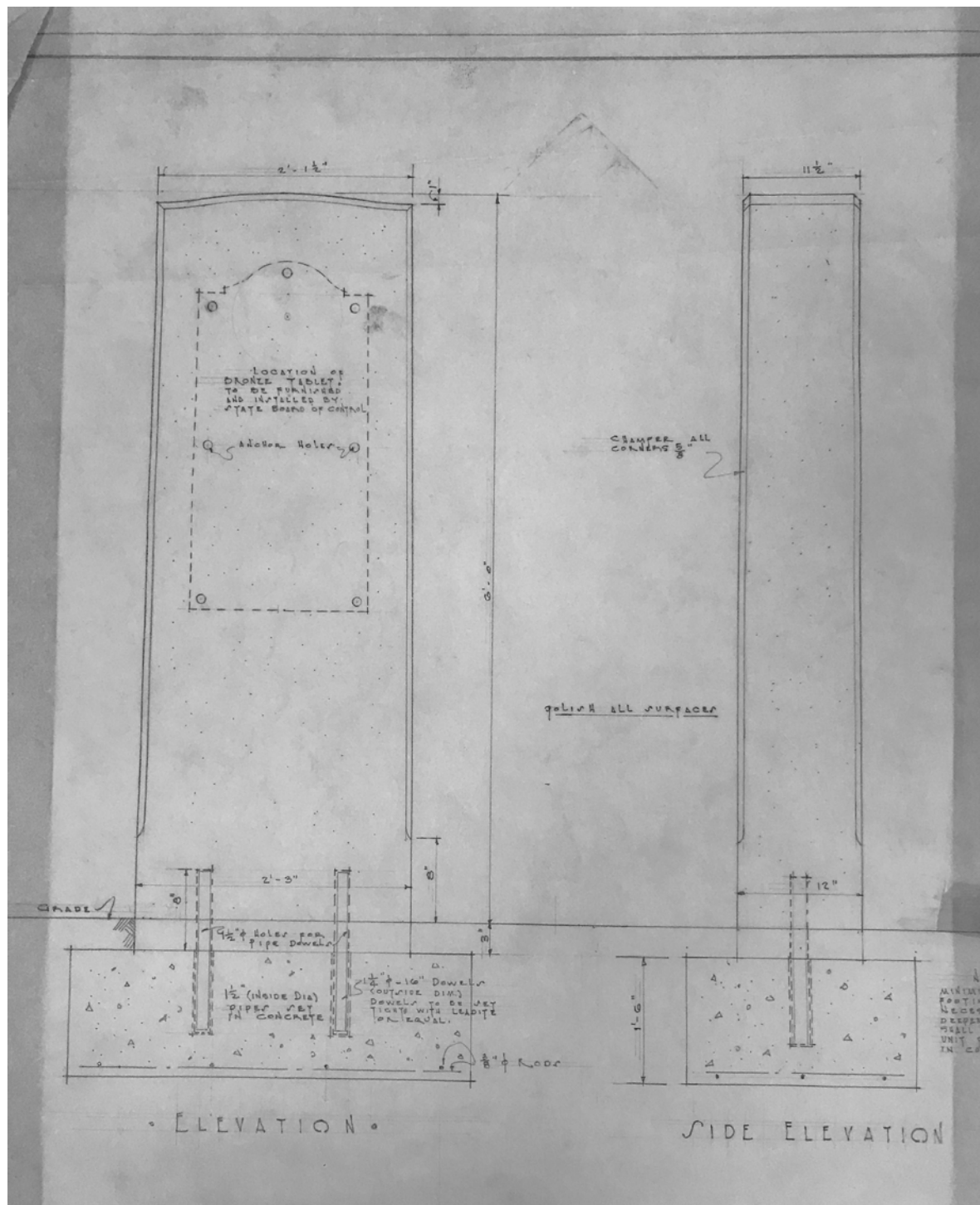
Source: Texas Department of Transportation, Communications Division.



Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

Figure 2: Monument Scheme "Type X" by architects Page & Southerland and used for the Sons of San Patricio monument.

Source: "CMC 4 (Type X)," Centennial Markers Collection, Records, Texas Historical Commission. Archives and Information Services Division, Texas State Library and Archives Commission.



Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

Photographs

Photo 1: Sons of San Patricio monument—camera facing north, February 15, 2018



Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

Photo 2: Sons of San Patricio bronze bas-relief plaque showing inscription—camera facing north,
February 15, 2018



Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

Photo 3: Detail view of bas-relief bronze plaque—camera facing north, February 15, 2018.

Raoul Josset designed a template for Type X monument schemes that included the State Seal of Texas surrounded on each side by cow skulls, cacti, and buckled scrolls.



Sons of San Patricio Monument, San Patricio, San Patricio County, Texas

Photo 4: The Sons of San Patricio monument in the Old San Patricio Cemetery—camera facing north,
February 15, 2018.



~end~