Thanks to the support of Woodbine Development Corporation and the Hyatt Regency Dallas Hotel, the Fourth Annual Dallas History Conference, on Saturday, September 28, will be only the first of several activities, stretching over the next week, celebrating Dallas History.

The Old Red Museum is planning walking tours for the following Saturday, October 5, that will include a tour of the courthouse as well as lunch at Antares, atop Reunion Tower. And on Sunday, October 6, the Hyatt will host a free, public open house, featuring food and music of the many ethnic groups that make up Dallas. Guests will also have an opportunity to view the many historical photographs recently placed throughout the public areas on the hotel.

Other local groups planning events during the week include Preservation Dallas, which will host a “1950s Modern” architectural bus tour on Saturday, October 5.

The theme for this year’s Dallas History Conference is “Historic Neighborhoods,” and papers will examine communities such as The Cedars, Preston Hollow, and Wynnewood, as well as below neighborhoods and historic parks. A panel will discuss lost or disappearing neighborhoods such as Little Mexico, Eagle Ford (West Dallas), and Twelfth Street. Former Dallas Mayor Adlene Harrison will be the luncheon speaker.

Registration for the conference remains at $25, which includes morning refreshments and lunch. Registration forms will be mailed to the members of the eleven sponsoring organizations, including the Dallas County Historical Commission, in early August. More information can be obtained by calling Michael V. Hazel, conference coordinator, at 214-421-5141, ext. 105.

Dr. Hazel is the editor of Legacies magazine and the organizer of the History Conference.

Inside this issue:
- Coke in Dallas is 100 years old, page 2
- Webb Chapel Cemetery Marker, page 3
- Carrollton Cemetery Honored, page 4
Coca-Cola Celebrates 100 Years in Dallas
Edited by Buddy Frazer, DCHC Member

An historical marker was dedicated on June 10 at the site of the original Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Dallas. The unveiling took place on the exact day of the 100th anniversary of the bottling company’s operation in Dallas.

The first Coca-Cola produced in Dallas was bottled at 2628 Elm Street on June 10, 1902 by Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Dallas, one of the first companies granted franchise rights for the distribution of Coca-Cola in bottles. J. T. Lupton of Chattanooga, Tennessee was the principal owner, and the entire operation was handled by three employees who sold 37 cases the first day and delivered them by a one-horse wagon.

Taking part at the ceremony were Dallas Mayor Laura Miller who read a proclamation from the Dallas City Council, County Judge Lee F. Jackson, Texas Historical Commission member Diane DeWare Bumpas, Dallas County Historical Commission chairman Jeff Dunn, and Rick Gillis, division vice president and general manager of Coca-Cola Bottling Company of North Texas. Numerous Dallas civic and community leaders were also present for the marker unveiling.

As part of the centennial festivities, the company commissioned an art mural that stretches around the walls of where the original site of the bottler once stood. The mural is a collaboration of Deep Ellum artists Frank Campagna, Sergio Garcia, Luke Handsen, and special contributor, Terence Sweatt. A recent graduate of South Grand Prairie High School, Mr. Sweatt is the grand prize winner of Coca-Cola’s “Art of Community” contest and it is his original artwork that was recreated as the centerpiece of the giant mural. Also, as part of the event, a giant 100th Birthday card was signed by all guests and dignitaries.

In addition to the dedication of the historical marker, Coca-Cola Bottling Company of North Texas has created a limited-edition, 8 oz. commemorative bottle available in stores throughout North Texas.

Material for this article was provided by Susan Jacobs, Susan Jacobs, Inc. Dallas.
One hundred and fifty-five years after the first burial there, Webb Chapel Cemetery in Dallas has received the prestigious designation of Historic Texas Cemetery from the Texas Historical Commission.

Dedication ceremonies for a monument bearing the state medallion and an interpretative plaque were held June 1 at the cemetery, 12600 Webb Chapel Road.

The location is the site of the original Webb Chapel Methodist Church, first house of worship established in the Peters Colony. The colony, the first and largest empresario grant ever made by the Republic of Texas, covered all or part of 26 present North Texas Counties.

Ceremonies were part of the day-long WEBB2002 reunion of descendants of the Webbs and others buried in the cemetery, which is sponsored by Webb Chapel Cemetery Association and Webb Chapel United Methodist Church. The church is now located at 2536 Valley View Lane. The association dedicated the monument on behalf of those descendants.

Mark Asbury, association board of trustees president, welcomed guests.

Invocation was by the Rev. William Jennings Bryan III, chair of the Archives & History Commission, North Texas Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church.

Presiding at the dedication ceremony was Mary Margaret Webb Davis, WEBB2002 committee member. She was assisted at the unveiling by Christian Hendrix, Taelor Monroe and Chase McLane, young descendants of the Webbs.

The benediction was given by the Rev. Joyce Cravens, pastor of the historic (founded 1845) Webb Chapel United Methodist Church.

General Chairman of WEBB2002 was George Gravely. Committee members were Sarah Coursey, Howard Cox, Davis, Ida Downs, Jan Jones, Richard Monroe, Jan Murray, Katherine J. Murray and Sammie Perry.

Ms. Davis was instrumental in obtaining the cemetery marker.
Carrollton Cemetery Honored with Marker
By Jon Eric Simmons, DCHC Member

Members of Carrollton’s historic African-American farming community, officials of the City of Carrollton and the Carrollton Historic Preservation Advisory Committee dedicated the Official Local History Marker for the Carrollton Black Cemetery. This cemetery was established in the late 1800’s on land owned by Scott Boswell, one of the area’s many successful, pioneer African-American farmers.

Many of these farmers came to Texas as pioneers accompanying the families that owned them as slaves. A great-great granddaughter of Ned Welch remembers her family stories of him coming from Kentucky or Tennessee. He has born in 1834 and by the time he died in the mid 1880’s he was not only the owner of productive bottomland farmland but was engaging in land trading with such other Carrollton pioneers as A. W. Perry and Tom Warner.

Another of these early farmers was Jesse Bush, whose father, Jeff Bush had come to Dallas County as a slave with the Caruth family. The Rainwater family also owned land next to the cemetery. To this day there are still descendants of these pioneers living in Carrollton and the surrounding areas. Some reminisces by members of the old community that the cemetery served were shared by attendees.

As the generations passed and children became adults, went to college, married and had children of their own the community began to move away. The last known burial at the cemetery was in the 1960’s and by the 1970’s and early 1980’s all of the remaining families living in the old bottomlands sold out to commercial developers and moved to other neighborhoods.

Like most Pioneer African-American Cemeteries in this area the Carrollton Black Cemetery is located in the river flood plains, in this case the Elm Fork of the Trinity River. Over the years the constant floodwaters washed away all but two of the markers and tombstones. The one for Ned Welch is the only remaining complete marker.

American Cemeteries in this area the Carrollton Black Cemetery is located in the river flood plains, in this case the Elm Fork of the Trinity River. Over the years the constant floodwaters washed away all but two of the markers and tombstones. The one for Ned Welch is the only remaining complete marker.

In the late 1970’s a developer wanted to reclaim the property around the cemetery for an industrial development and this resulted in an eventual court case that formally recognized the cemetery and provided for it being saved from development.

Today the cemetery is kept up by volunteers from both the old community and new residents of Carrollton. With this marker and other future planned recognitions this cemetery is again a visible symbol of Carrollton’s history and early cultural diversity.