

THE LONE STAR MONUMENT AND HISTORICAL FLAG PARK CONROE, TEXAS



A CELEBRATION OF TEXAS HISTORY AND A TRIBUTE TO THE COMMON SOLDIER WHO FOUGHT AS TEXAS WON HER INDEPENDENCE DURING THE TEXAS REVOLUTION

*The history of how Montgomery County became
the "Birthplace of the Lone Star Flag"*

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THE MAN BEHIND THE FLAG THE BUST OF DR. CHARLES B. STEWART

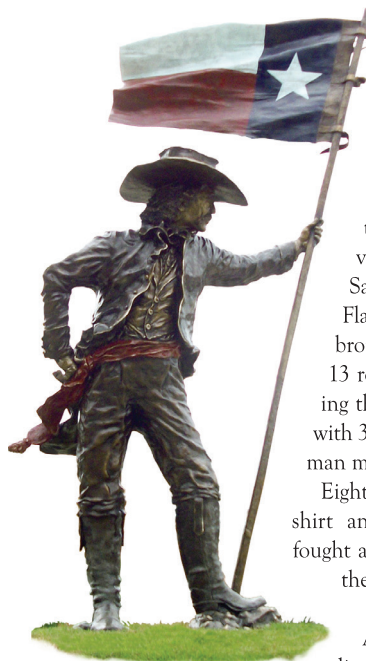
Dr. Charles B. Stewart is recognized as the designer of the Lone Star Flag of Texas and the state seal. Born in South Carolina, he moved to Texas in 1830 and married Julia Sheppard of Montgomery. He served as interpreter between General Houston and General Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto, signed the Texas Declaration of Independence, and was Texas' first Secretary of State. He was a medical doctor and pharmacist and one of the first doctors in the United States to study the effects of the sun's rays on man.



THE LONE STAR FLAG (1839)



Known as the Third Flag of the Republic, the Lone Star Flag was designed by Dr. Charles B. Stewart and approved and accepted as the flag of the Republic of Texas by Texas President Mirabeau B. Lamar on February 25, 1839. The flag became the State Flag of Texas when it entered the Union in 1845. Today, the Lone Star Flag is one of the most recognizable icons in the world.



Republic of Texas long after independence was won. Under the same foot are nine stones for each Texian lost at San Jacinto.

THE TEXIAN

The bronze, monumental sculpture by award-winning artist Craig Campobella captures the look of the average fighting volunteer during the Texas Revolution. "The Texian" portrays a veteran three years after the Battle of San Jacinto on the day the Lone Star Flag was first unfurled. The 14 ft. bronze is full of symbolism, including 13 rocks under the left foot, representing the 13-day siege at the Alamo along with 342 marks in the rocks, one for each man massacred at the Battle of Goliad. Eighteen buttons on the Texian's coat, shirt and pants represent every minute fought at the Battle of San Jacinto. Under the Texians right toe is a stone inscribed with the name Santa Anna, symbolizing the years of discomfort the General gave the

A FIVE YEAR JOURNEY THAT BECAME A LANDMARK

In December 2005, Craig Campobella noticed a patch of open land adjoining the Montgomery County Library and envisioned an outdoor museum that would highlight Texas history. Before he arrived home, the sketch was complete. He approached the City of Conroe with his idea to showcase Montgomery County as the Birthplace of the Lone Star Flag in a scholarly and artistic manner, focusing on how history unfolded, as well as to feature replicas of important battle and rally flags and their histories that led to Texas' independence.

On April 21, 2011, on the 175th anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto, The Lone Star Monument and Historical Flag Park unfurled 13 historic flags, along with "The Texian" and the bronze bust of Dr. Charles B. Stewart for the world to enjoy. The Park quickly became a favorite photo stop for Texas bluebonnets in the spring and Annual Flag Replacement Ceremonies.

"TEXIAN", a poem composed by 2011 Texas State Poet Laureate David Parsons, and read at the Park's unveiling, is a permanent addition, as is Sacred Soils of The Texas Revolution, a historic time capsule containing soils from 16 historic Texas battle sites. In April 2012, the Park received the prestigious National Recreation and Park Association Southwest Regional Award for Outstanding Park/Facility Design.

BECOME A FRIEND OF THE FLAG

The Lone Star Monument and Historical Flag Park is proud to provide students and adults a permanent educational resource that will enhance their understanding of the Texas Revolution, the Republic of Texas and the annexation of Texas to the United States. Learn how your donation can help provide additional learning opportunities at www.texasflagpark.com.

**The Lone Star Monument and Historical Flag Park is located at
104 I-45 North | Conroe, TX 77301**

A special thank you to the Heritage Museum of Montgomery County and Dave Clements at DWC Photography.



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THE TWELVE FLAGS THAT ECHO TEXAS' FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

COAHUILA Y TEJAS FLAG (1821-1836)



In 1825, Green DeWitt received an empresario contract from Mexico to settle “four hundred industrious Catholic families” along with Mexican nationals “equally respectable” in the northern area of Mexico, in what is now Texas.

The Coahuila y Tejas flag was created to show Mexico that the colonists wanted the Mexican state of Coahuila and the northern area of Tejas to coexist. It is one of at least three flags believed to have flown over the Alamo.

1824 TRI-COLOR FLAG, ALAMO FLAG (1835-1836)



In November 1835, the Texas settlements met and swore allegiance to the Mexican Constitution of 1824 that severely limited the powers of the Mexican President. In 1835, General and President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna

abolished the Constitution of 1824. The Mexican colonists in Texas, still loyal to Mexico, removed the eagle from the Mexican national flag and replaced it with “1824” to remind Mexico of its contract. Some accounts show this flag flying at the Alamo.

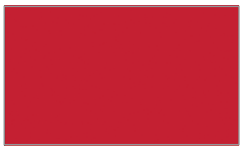
FLAG OF THE TEXAS NAVY (1835-1845)



Before the Republic and during the Revolution, this flag was flown over land as well as at sea. Some historians believe that William Barret Travis was speaking of this when he wrote, “...our flag still waves proudly from the

walls...” in his famous Alamo letter. Piracy was rampant in the Gulf of Mexico and this flag so resembled the USA flag that pirates, as well as the Mexican Navy, would avoid vessels flying it. The flag was flown by The Republic of Texas Navy until 1846, when Texas joined the Union.

ALABAMA RED ROVERS FLAG (1835-1836)



While volunteers from Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, and Tennessee poured into Texas to assist the Texians, the Alabama Red Rovers came marching under this red banner. Nicknamed “Red Rovers” because of

their red pants, and fringed bright red, green and brown check hunting shirts, they fought at the Siege of Béxar, and then were captured at the Battle of Coleto Creek. The majority were massacred at Goliad. Few survived.

NEW ORLEANS GREYS FLAG (1835-1836)



The “First Company of Texan Volunteers from New Orleans” was one of the first to join the Texians in their fight for liberty. This flag was presented to Captain Breece’s company when they arrived at the Gaines Ferry on the Sabine

River. The flag features an American Eagle with wings spread above “God and Liberty”. This flag was at the Alamo and saw the battle. After the fall of the Alamo, the flag was sent to the Mexican capital where it has remained since 1836. No attempt has been made to return it.

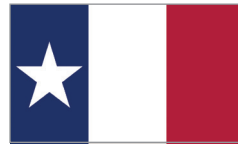
GONZALES FLAG, COME AND TAKE IT (1835)



After changing the original contract with early colonists, Mexico demanded the return of a cannon loaned to the Township of Gonzales, but the citizens refused the order. Mexico then dispatched 100 dragoons to take the cannon. As

the town fortified for the attack, two women painted a flag with a cannon, a lone star and the words “Come and Take It”. Under this flag, the first shots sliced through the Mexican army – the Texas Revolution was irreversibly underway.

SARA DODSON TRI-COLOR FLAG (1835)



Sarah Dodson made this flag for Archelaus Dodson and her husband’s volunteer company. Reportedly, it was the first Lone Star Flag displayed in the town of Gonzales in October 1835 and in December, it flew during the Siege

of Béxar and the Battle of Concepción. When the Declaration of Independence was signed, two flags were seen flying over Convention Hall at Washington-on-the-Brazos. One was described as a Lone Star Flag and is believed to have been this one made by Sarah.

TROUTMAN LONE STAR FLAG (1836)



Joanna Troutman, from Crawford County, Georgia, created this flag bearing a blue five-pointed star with the words “Liberty or Death” on one side and “Where liberty dwells, there is my country” in Latin, on the other.

Originally unfurled in Velasco on January 8, 1836 above the American Hotel, it was then carried to Goliad where Fannin raised it when he heard of the Texas Declaration of Independence being signed. The flag was torn to shreds and only its remnants flew above the battle.

GOLIAD FLAG, SEVERED ARM, BLOODY SWORD (1836)



The first Declaration of Independence from Mexico was signed on the altar of Our Lady of Loreto Chapel at Presidio La Bahia. To celebrate the signing, the volunteers made this flag. Three months later, Col. James

Fannin and approximately 400 volunteers found themselves imprisoned at Goliad. On March 27, 1836, the captured Texians were divided into three groups, marched outside the walls and were massacred. Their bodies were piled up, set ablaze and left to rot.

SAN JACINTO LIBERTY FLAG (1836)



This flag was created by the ladies of Newport, Kentucky for Sidney Sherman’s Newport volunteers. Outnumbered again and shouting the battle cry, “Remember Goliad! Remember the Alamo!” 930 Texians

rushed into Santa Anna’s army of 1500 and won the battle in 18 minutes. Santa Anna was captured, surrendered and the Texas Revolution was over. Measured by its results, the Battle of San Jacinto is considered one of the most important battles in the history of the world.

FIRST FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC, DE ZAVALA FLAG (1836)



This flag has become known as the first official Flag of the Republic of Texas. It was accepted during the March 1836 convention. Some argue this flag never existed and that someone romantically made it up.

However, the flag is shown, as it appears here, in an 1836 political cartoon, depicting Sam Houston and his ragtag army. The flag is named in honor of patriot and statesman Manuel Lorenzo Justiniano de Zavala, a native Mexican involved in Texas’ struggle.

SECOND FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC, BURNET FLAG (1836-1839)



March 2, 1836: Texas declared independence from Mexico. David G. Burnet immediately served as interim president for the newly formed Republic of Texas, followed by Sam Houston as first

president. The Republic of Texas became known as a sovereign and independent nation under the Burnet Flag, a simple gold star on a field of blue. Texas Legations (embassies) were maintained in Washington, D.C., London and Paris; historical markers indicate the original location of those in London and Paris today.

Learn more about each flag when you visit the Park.