



# Mexican-American Settlement Survey Travis County, Texas

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## INTRODUCTION

The goal of the Travis County Settlement Survey was to identify and document communities within the county that historically were predominantly Mexican American or African American and to document the existing conditions of historic-age resources within those communities. Communities were identified through archival research utilizing a variety of sources and repositories. The presence and condition of existing historic-age resources was photo-documented through windshield surveys. This broad overview is designed to serve as a precursor to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) documentation, individual or district nominations and designations, or other commemorative action as well as to provide an indicator of areas in which further study is needed.

The project is separated into two separate reports: Mexican-American settlements and African-American settlements. For both reports, particular emphasis was placed on communities within Travis County but outside the city limits of Austin. Freedmen communities and areas historically African American within Austin have been fairly well researched and identified, but a comprehensive assessment of the entire county has not been undertaken. Significantly less research has been done on the history of Mexican-American settlements in Travis County.

Within each report, general historic context has been developed to include a brief history of significant people, events, and places associated with each group; associated property types researched such as churches, schools, and cemeteries; and general information about development patterns across Travis County. Following the general context, each identified community is individually described. Historic contexts for each individual area were also developed, including a general history of the community, a description of general physical characteristics of the area, landscapes or anchor properties, and integrity issues. An evaluation of existing historic-age resources documented during the windshield survey is included for each individual community. In this report, resource photographs are included in **Appendix A**; Travis County Naturalization Records are included in **Appendix B**; and communities identified are mapped in **Appendix C**.

It should be noted that the term “Mexican American” is used throughout this report, as is the hyphenated “Mexican-American,” often in the same sentence. The unhyphenated phrase is used to describe a noun, such as a person or persons, whereas the hyphenated phrase is an adjective used to describe a church, for example, or a school.

## I. GENERAL HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR MEXICAN AMERICANS IN TRAVIS COUNTY

The presence of persons of Mexican descent within present-day Travis County dates to the Spanish Mission period (1520–1821). The first known settlement was the San Francisco de los Neches Mission near present-day Barton Springs (1730). Large-scale settlement of the area did not occur until Stephen F. Austin’s Little Colony arrived along the northern banks of the Colorado River in the 1820s. As part of Mexico’s desire to settle the area of Texas, land grants were given to persons of Mexican descent beginning in 1821. Although most did not settle the land grants they were given, Mexicans are first recorded as living within the settlements of Comanche (1815) and Webber’s Prairie (1839).

Once Texas won its independence from Mexico in 1836, tensions arose between Anglo settlers and Mexicans in the area, and settlement by Mexicans slowed. Settlement by Mexicans did not begin again in Travis County until after the Civil War, when Mexican laborers served as tenant farmers alongside African Americans. Most settlements grew up around cotton gins and gristmills, primarily in eastern Travis County. The presence of Mexican Americans in the area is confirmed through Federal Census records and Travis County rural school records, in addition to extant cemeteries and churches established for Mexican Americans. The following historic context outlines the settlement of persons of Mexican descent in Travis County, beginning during the Spanish Mission period and extending through the mid-twentieth century.

### I.A. Spanish Mission Period (1520–1821)

Earliest contact of Europeans with the native peoples of present-day Texas has been attributed to the exploration of the Texas Gulf Coast by explorer Alonso Álvarez de Pineda. Although not clearly confirmed, a map sketch of the entire Gulf Coast region is attributed to a 1519 Spanish expedition by de Pineda.<sup>1</sup> The first two expeditions from Spanish Mexico through Texas started at San Juan Bautista Mission and traveled as far northeast as present-day Nacogdoches. Early settlements in Texas during the colonial period typically took the form of Spanish missions, supervised by the Franciscan Order. Presidios were later established and governed by military commanders. Civilian settlements surrounding either a mission or presidio were termed *pueblos* and usually self-governed. Permanent settlements formed near San Antonio (San Antonio de Béxar Presidio 1718), Goliad (La Bahía 1749), Laredo (1755), and Victoria (1824).<sup>2</sup>

The first European to travel through Travis County is thought to be Domingo Terán de los Ríos, governor of the Spanish province of Coahuila and Texas. On an inspection tour of Texas in 1691, Terán de los Ríos would have passed along the eastern boundary of the county traveling along El Camino Real to the missions of east Texas. Soldiers, missionaries, and settlers continued to traverse El Camino Real, passing just east of Austin, as the route connected the missions located in east Texas with San Antonio and ultimately the capital city of Mexico City.<sup>3</sup> However, by 1730, pressure from the French in the east necessitated the move of the east Texas missions to the central Texas region. San Francisco de los Neches, Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de los Hasinai, and San José de los Nazonis were re-established as one mission near present-day Barton Springs. However, the mission lasted less than a year at this location and moved to San Antonio as part of the San Juan Capistrano mission.<sup>4</sup>

Missions were also founded ca. 1748 near the current northeastern boundaries of Travis County along the San Gabriel River. Three missions, Mission San Francisco Xavier de Horcasitas, Mission Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria, and San Ildefonso, were located south of the San Xavier (Gabriel) River. Similar to the fate of the missions in east Texas, the three missions along the San Gabriel River were moved to San Marcos in 1755 and then San Antonio by 1762.<sup>5</sup> The San Antonio missions began to secularize by the end of the eighteenth century, a process that was complete by 1824 under rule by the Mexican government.<sup>6</sup>

The town of Comanche started as a trading post around 1815. The post was located near the headwaters of Onion Creek along the south bank of the Colorado River. Established by William C. and Martha Cannon, settlers from Tennessee, the trading post served populations of the Caddos, Lipans, Tonkawas, and Comanches. Incorporated along with nearby Waterloo on January 15, 1839, the town offered 18,015 acres of land to the Republic of Texas if it was selected as the location of the capital. The Comanche Cemetery, located along Caldwell Lane north of Garfield and near the Bastrop–Travis County line, contains a number of burials associated with persons of Mexican descent.<sup>7,8</sup> The earliest burials date to 1887, although very few graves are marked within the African-American and Mexican-American sections of the cemetery (Comanche North).<sup>9</sup>

#### **I.B. Mexican and Republic of Texas Land Grants (1821–1838)**

Padre Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, a Mexican Catholic priest, called for independence from Spain in 1810 as part of an impassioned speech known as “Grito de Dolores.” His call marked the beginning of an armed rebellion against Spanish rule. Although support for independence was mixed among those living within present-day Texas, Mexico won their independence in 1821. As part of the Republic of Mexico, Texas was independent from Spain and divided into two provinces: the western capital located in San Antonio and the eastern capital in Nacogdoches. Texas settlers became citizens of the larger state of Coahuila y Texas, with its capital in Saltillo, Mexico.<sup>10</sup>

In an effort to encourage settlement and protect its land interests in Texas, Mexico set forth a series of colonization laws from 1823 until 1825. The laws allowed colonization of Texas lands by Anglo-American settlers but often included clauses to ensure Mexican citizens were part of all settlement plans. The National Colonization Law of 1824 included the following clause:

*A preference shall be given in the distribution of lands, to Mexican citizens, and no other distinction shall be made in regard to them except that which is founded on individual merit, or services rendered the country, or under equal circumstances, a residence in the place where the lands to be distributed are situated.*

The Colonization Law for the State of Coahuila and Texas in 1825 went further by prioritizing a preference to those serving in the military:

*In the distribution of lands, a preference shall be given to the Military entitled to them, by the diplomas issued by the supreme executive power, and to Mexican citizens who are not Military, among whom there shall be no other distinction, than that founded on their individual merit, or services performed for the country, or in*

*equal circumstances, a residence in the place where the land may be situated; the quantity of land which may be granted, is designated in the following articles.*

As a result, two Mexican land grants were assigned to prominent Mexican citizens, José Antonio Navarro and Santiago del Valle. José Antonio Navarro, involved in the war for independence from Spain, served as one of two Texas representatives at the state legislature in Saltillo. Santiago del Valle served as president of the Congreso Constituyente for the state of Coahuila y Texas in 1825.<sup>11</sup> For their service to the newly formed Mexican government, both were awarded large allocations of land within present-day Travis County, adjacent to Stephen F. Austin's Little Colony along the Colorado River (refer to **Figure 1**). **Table 1** summarizes the land grants awarded to Navarro and del Valle.

<b>Table 1. Summary of First Mexican Land Grants Assigned to Mexican Citizens Within Travis County Under Mexican Rule, 1821–1836.</b>					
<i>Original Grantee</i>	<i>Abstract No.</i>	<i>Title Date</i>	<i>Patent No.</i>	<i>Size (acres)</i>	<i>Notes</i>
José Antonio Navarro	18	July 10, 1833		30,998.8	Conveyed to John Caldwell
Santiago del Valle	24	Jun 12, 1832	1, V29	44,284	Conveyed to Michel B. Menard and Bartlett Sims

Source: Texas General Land Office Land Grant database, (<http://www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/land-grants/index.cfm>).

Navarro, born in San Antonio de Bexar in 1795, remained in San Antonio and did not settle on his land grant south of the Colorado River. He subsequently conveyed his land to John Caldwell in 1833. Santiago del Valle lived in Coahuila and also conveyed his land grant to others shortly after award. He sold nine leagues to Michel B. Menard and the remaining one league to Bartlett Sims.<sup>12</sup>

Under the new colonization laws, land agents termed *empresarios* managed the settlement of large areas of unclaimed territory within Texas. Stephen F. Austin and Ben Milam were awarded empresario grants within the current boundaries of Travis County. Austin was the first to establish his Little Colony north of the Colorado River and east of present-day Austin. The colony was surveyed by Reuben Hornsby, Josiah Wilbarger, John F. Webber, Martin Wells, William Barton, and Jesse Tannehill in March 1830, although it had been authorized in 1827. José Miguel de Arciniega served as land commissioner of the Little Colony.<sup>13</sup>

Reuben Hornsby claimed land within the Little Colony, and in 1832, settled an area along the horseshoe bend of the Colorado River. He developed the land, and along with his neighbors, constructed a gristmill, cotton gin, sawmill, blacksmith shop, general store, and a post office. The settlement became known as Hornsby Bend.

Settlement of Austin's Little Colony and Milam's land grant was interrupted by the Texas Revolution in 1835 but continued post-1836 under the Republic of Texas land grant system. The Constitution of the Republic of Texas specified that all grants made to settlers by Spain and Mexico would be honored by the Republic. In addition, the constitution established "headright grants" if certain conditions were met by applicants. All heads of families living in Texas prior to March 4, 1836, were granted one league and one labor of land. At least 16 land grants were given to persons of Mexican descent as part of the headright system.<sup>14</sup> As delineated in **Table 2**, most headright grants were assigned to Anglo-American

settlers shortly after certificates were drafted and land surveyed. **Figure 2** illustrates the location and amount of land granted to those of Mexican descent through the headright grant program.

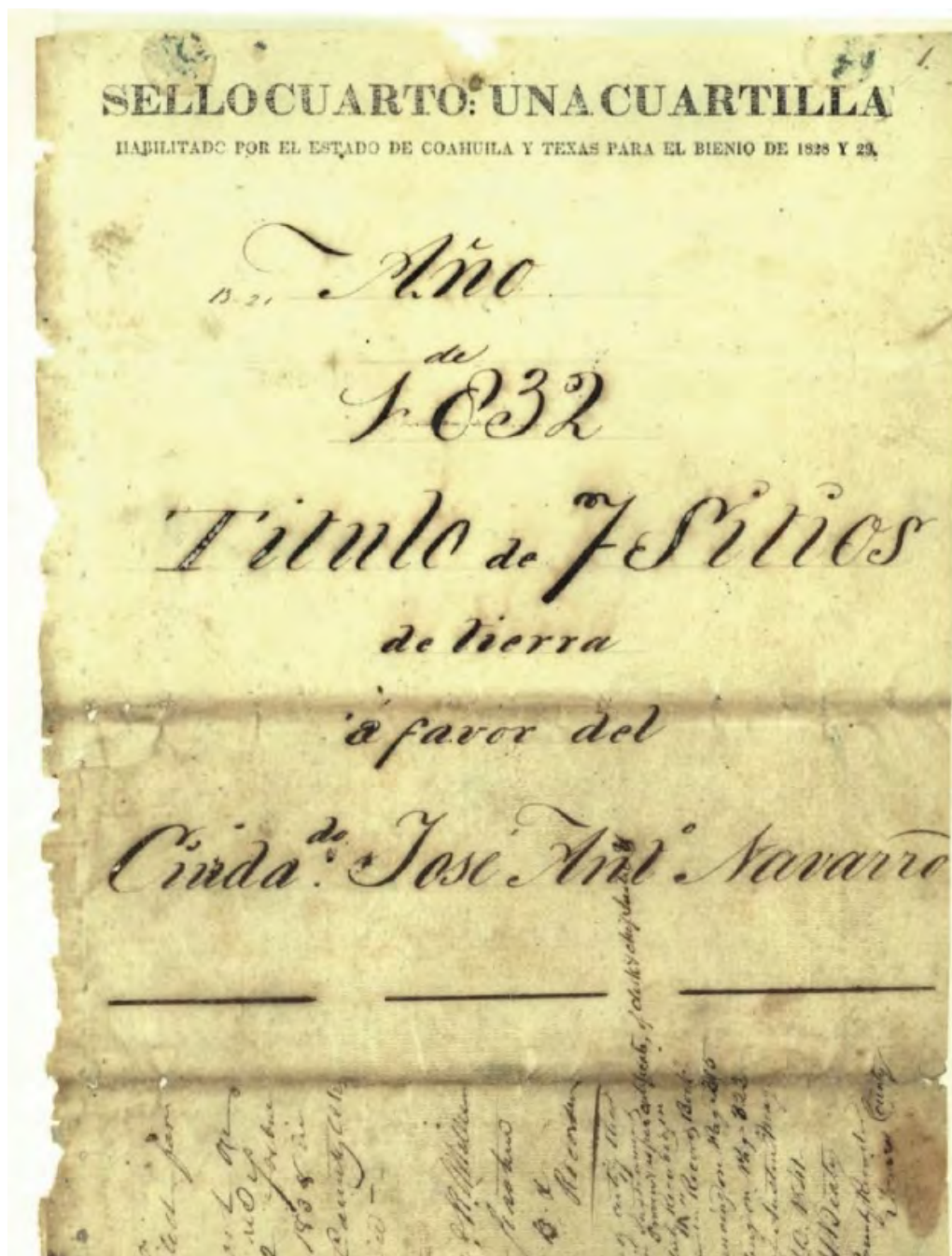


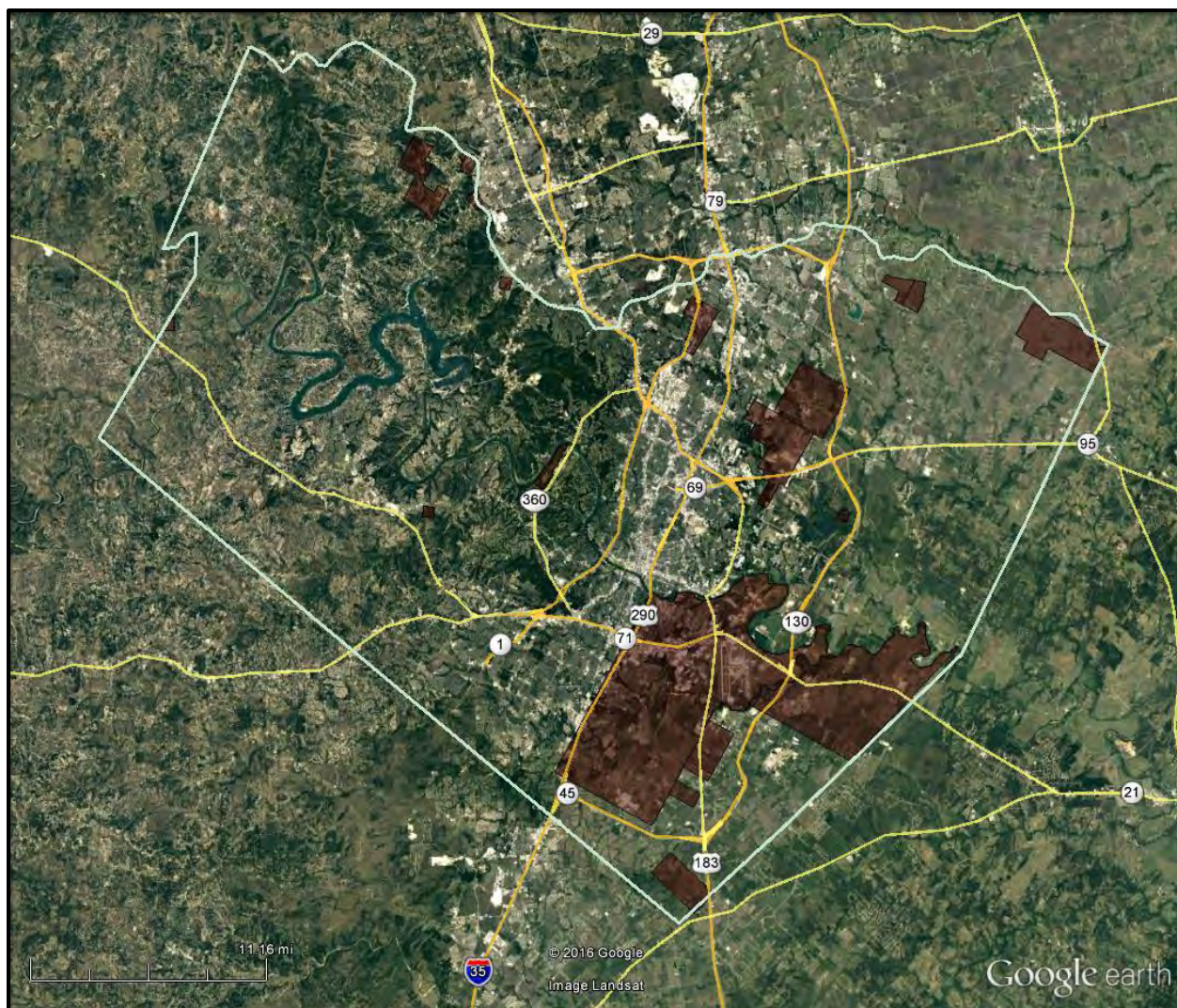
Figure 1. Original land grant assigned to Jose Antonio Navarro for his military service, 1832.  
Texas General Land Office, Original Land Grants archives.



<b>Table 2. Mexican Land Grants Given to Persons of Mexican Descent–May 15, 1861</b>						
<i>Original Grantee</i>	<i>Abstract No.</i>	<i>Patentee</i>	<i>Patent Date</i>	<i>Patent No.</i>	<i>Size (acres)</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Marig(q)uita Castro	160	James A. Haynie	Apr 30, 1841	213, V1	4428.4	Headright certificate; entitled to one league and labor of land. Assigned grant to Haynie.
	161	James A. Haynie	May 24, 1841	249, V1	177.10	Assigned grant to Haynie.
Francisco Garcia	312	Albert Silsby	Oct 22, 1845	328, V4	1476.13	Headright certificate; entitled to 1/3 league of land. Assigned to Silsby.
Lucas Muños	513	James B. Shaw	Dec 11, 1849	86, V9	4428.31	Headright certificate assigned to Henry M. Lewis. Lewis conveyed land to Shaw.
Jose Seferino Mora	522	Horatio Griffith	Sep 11, 1845	172, V4	4428	Headright certificate; entitled to one league and labor of land. Assigned grant to Griffith.
Guillermo Nuñez	585	George W. Paschal	May 4, 1859	860, V11	127.51	Headright certificate for one league and one labor of land.
Pedro Rodriquez	655	Israel Griffith	Jan 26, 1847	181, V5	4428	Headright certificate; entitled to one league and labor of land. Sold land to Griffith.
Antonio Rodriguez	656	Antonio Rodriguez	Aug 26, 1857	775, V12	640	Headright certificate; entitled to one league and one labor of land (1852). Rodriguez died after certificate was issued. Land was sold at auction to the San Antonio & Mexican Gulf Railroad Co. John Bowen served as administrator of his estate, appointed by Bexar County Court.
Gertrudes Rodriguez	657	James O'Neil	Feb 26, 1862	491, V15	758.59	Headright Certificate
Juana Rodriquez	658	James A. Haynie	Apr 3, 1841	151, V1	2302.75	Headright certificate; entitled to one league and labor of land. Assigned grant to Haynie.
Jose Ignacio Sanches	693	C.C. Mason	Jun 15, 1861	371, V15	273	Headright certificate. Conveyed land to Mason.

<b>Table 2. Mexican Land Grants Given to Persons of Mexican Descent–May 15, 1861</b>						
<i>Original Grantee</i>	<i>Abstract No.</i>	<i>Patentee</i>	<i>Patent Date</i>	<i>Patent No.</i>	<i>Size (acres)</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Candelario Ybarbo	838	Joseph W. Talbot	May 22, 1857	733, V12	355.13	Headright certificate; entitled to 1/3 league of land. Conveyed to Talbot.
Jose Antonio Ybarbo	839	Joseph W. Talbot	Jun 17, 1861	410, V16	1120.88	Headright certificate; entitled to 1/3 league of land. Conveyed land to Talbot.
	840	Joseph W. Talbot	Jul 3, 1861	385, V15	1390	
Juan Zambrano	844	Edmund Andrews	Mar 8, 1849	311, V5	640	Received for his service in the army for the Republic of Texas.
Maria Catalina Salinas	845	Edmund Andrews	Mar 8, 1849	312, V5	640	Headright certificate. Conveyed land to Haynie.
	2270	James A. Haynie	Jul 22, 1853	708, V9	2312.12	

Note: Compiled using data from the Texas General Land Office Land Grant database. Grants listed limited to those Mexican surnames delineated on the Map of Travis County. Texas General Land Office Land Grant database, (<http://www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/land-grants/index.cfm>).



*Figure 2. Delineation of land granted to persons of Mexican descent as part of the Mexican Land Grant Program, highlighted in brown  
Texas General Land Office GIS dataset.*

**I.C. Republic of Texas (1836–1845)**

In the 1820s, approximately 300 Anglo Americans entered the land that would become Texas, journeying to form the first colony established by Stephen F. Austin along the Brazos, Colorado, and San Bernard rivers. They encountered Mexicans already living in the area and viewed them as equals. This attitude would change as a result of the Texas War of independence from Mexico in 1836.<sup>15</sup> Even though they fought side by side during the war, tensions began to arise between Anglo-American settlers and Texas Mexicans, or *Tejanos*, as the Republic of Texas was organized. José Antonio Navarro and José Francisco Ruiz served as delegates to the 1836 Convention for Texas Independence. Along with others involved in the early leadership of the Republic, including Lorenzo de Zavala (Vice President of Texas) and Juan Nepomuceno Seguín, Mexicans quickly became disillusioned by Anglo Texans.<sup>16</sup>

The capital of the Republic of Texas, located along the northern bank of the Colorado River in central Texas, was incorporated as the town of Waterloo. The Congress of Texas renamed the capital city Austin in 1839. The site was selected due to its distance from San Antonio (to avoid potential invasions of the city by Mexico) and its location on the Camino Real (to monitor Mexicans traveling to north and east Texas).<sup>17</sup> Persons of Mexican descent are recorded as living within Webber's Prairie that same year.<sup>18</sup> Webber's Prairie was the name given to the area within John F. Webber's land grant, received in 1832 as part of Austin's Little Colony.<sup>19</sup>

**I.D. Mexican Population Decline during Early Statehood (1845–1861)**

The relationship between Anglo Texans and Texas Mexicans continued to erode throughout the Republic of Texas era and would reach its lowest point after the Mexican-American War (1846–1848). Although many believed the Republic of Texas would be short-lived and the region would be annexed by the United States shortly after the Texas Revolution, it would not become a state until December 1845. Those of Mexican descent were isolated within the state of Texas according to the mandates of the Texas Constitution. Only white men over the age of 21 were allowed the opportunity to vote, and thus only Anglo Americans would have a voice with representation in the newly formed state. In addition, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ceded present-day California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, and Colorado to the United States, contained a provision for the approximately 80,000 Mexican citizens remaining in Texas: they were allowed to either retain their Mexican citizenship or become citizens of the United States.<sup>20</sup>

Due to violence suffered by Mexicans at the hands of Anglo Texans during this period, many fled to Mexico or to the neighboring state of Louisiana. Even *los ricos* (frontier elite) or *gente de razón* (people of status) lost their property and personal wealth after the end of the Mexican-American war, despite their collaboration with Anglo Texans to defeat Mexico. Exiled from their homeland, many lost title to their land and livestock through questionable land sales and lawsuits. The sentiment of Anglo Texans and Euro Americans—under the ideology of Manifest Destiny—is reflected in the statement made by Sam Houston in 1848:

*Mexicans are no better than the Indians... I see no reason why we should not go on the same course, now [the historical trend of Americans taking land from Indians] and take their land.*<sup>21</sup>

While Mexicans may have remained in the present-day Travis County area during the early statehood period of Texas, trends throughout the state indicate at least half of all families present in Texas prior to the Texas War of Independence had left the state by the end of the Mexican-American War.<sup>22</sup> Only four Mexican-American families are recorded in the 1850 Federal Census of Travis County. This is compared to the 8,541 Mexicans living in south Texas during the same time period.<sup>23</sup>

Although slavery was against Mexican law, prior to 1836 Mexican officials often offered Anglo-American settlers land grants with the provision of “lifetime employment contracts” for slaves that came to the region with American settlers. The number of slaves within Texas grew from 5,000 in 1836 to over 75,000 by 1861. Sympathetic to the plight of African-American slaves, Tejanos often helped runaway slaves reach freedom in Mexico during the period of 1836 until the American Civil War.<sup>24</sup> This action expanded the gulf of hostility between Anglo Americans and Mexican Americans in Texas, including those living in the Austin area.

A public meeting held for citizens of Travis County on October 7, 1854, called for the formation of a Vigilante Committee to drive out all Mexican Americans known to be assisting runaway slaves. A series of five resolutions delineated the specific actions to be undertaken by the committee.

*Whereas, We have amongst us a Mexican population who continually associate with our slaves, and instill into their minds false notions of freedom, and make them discontented and insubordinate, therefore,*

*Resolved 1<sup>st</sup>, That all transient Mexicans, or those not freeholders, in our midst, be warned to leave within ten days from the passage of this resolution*

*Resolved 2<sup>nd</sup>, That all remaining after that time be forcibly expelled, unless their good character and good behavior, be vouched for by some responsible American citizen.*

*Resolved 3<sup>rd</sup>, That all citizens employing Mexicans as laborers, be requested to notify them of the passage of these resolutions.*

*Resolved 4<sup>th</sup>, That we will not employ Mexicans as laborers, and will discountenance and discourage their presence among us.*

*Resolved 5<sup>th</sup>, That a committee of ten energetic gentlemen be appointed to carry 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>d</sup> resolutions into effect.<sup>25</sup>*

Mexican families were not allowed to live within the city limits of Austin. Although most Tejanos left as a result of the formation of the Vigilante Commission, those that remained in Travis County were given a nightly curfew.<sup>26, 27</sup> Only 27 persons of Mexican descent are recorded within Travis County during the Federal Census of 1860.<sup>28</sup> In response to the actions of the Anglo citizens of Travis County, Frederick Law Olmsted wrote in his journal of his travel through the state of Texas:

*Wherever slavery in Texas had been carried out in a wholesale way into the neighborhood of Mexicans, it has been found necessary to treat them as outlaws. Guaranteed, by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, equal rights with all other citizens*



*of the United States and of Texas, the whole native population of county after county has been driven, by the formal proceedings of substantial planters, from its homes, and forbidden, on pain of no less punishment than instant death, to return to the vicinity of the plantations.<sup>29</sup>*

The Mexican-American population in Travis County remained low throughout the American Civil War, although records indicate that Mexicans fought on both sides of the war. Mexican Americans would not return to settle in Travis County in large numbers until the mid-1870s.

### **I.E. Return of Mexican Americans to Travis County (1870–1910)**

The end of the American Civil War signaled a dramatic change in labor practices for Travis County plantation owners. In addition, with the arrival of the railroad in Travis County, more land was put under cultivation beginning in the 1870s due to farmers' access to national markets. Texas quickly became the center of cotton production. Since the cultivation of cotton was extremely labor intensive, a large number of laborers was needed to harvest the crop. As a result, a new system of farm tenancy was developed to ensure the expanded labor force was available for the harvest of seasonal crops. This new system involved a lease agreement between tenant farmers and land owners. Tenants agreed to farm and harvest a section of land in exchange for either cash or a share of the crops harvested each season. Sharecroppers were common in Travis County after the war and were not limited to emancipated African Americans. Anglo Americans and Mexican Americans also worked within the new wage-labor agreement as tenant farmers.

A census of Travis County in 1872 indicates a total of 300 Mexican Americans lived within the county, a marked increase from the 27 individuals listed in the 1860 Federal Census.<sup>30</sup> From 1871 until the end of the nineteenth century, a total of 369 Mexican immigrants had been naturalized in Travis County, with over two-thirds, or 255 immigrants, moving to Travis County during the 1890s (refer to **Appendix B**). For those immigrants who moved to Travis County to become tenant farmers, landowners would often furnish housing and all necessary equipment and supplies as a term of the lease agreement. While the sale of the harvested crops was intended to cover the debt to the land owner, tenant farmers often found themselves in an endless cycle of debt at the end of each growing season. While it appears that recent Mexican immigrants worked as farm laborers and tenant farmers, Mexican Americans who had lived in Austin for longer periods of time began to establish businesses in Austin during the 1870s. Primarily located along East Pecan Street (E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street), Mexican Americans operated a restaurant and worked as silver smiths, shoemakers, porters, and blacksmiths during this time, according to the 1872 Austin City Directory.

With the unrest caused by the Mexican Revolution in 1910, large numbers of both peon and middle-class Mexican refugees traveled to Texas in search of safety from the political and military actions in their homeland. Over one million Mexicans migrated to the United States during the 20 years of political instability, and the population of Mexican Americans within Travis County tripled as a result of the influx of refugees (**Table 3**).<sup>31</sup> Mexican-American families already residing in the area served as a nucleus of settlement for immigrants during this time period. Federal Census research for the years 1900 and 1910 confirms the growth of the rural Mexican-American populations, with naturalized



Mexican-American citizens (with immigration years ca. 1870-1880) serving as heads of household on tenant farms, assisted by extended family (with more recent years of immigration) serving as laborers for the family tenant farm or adjacent lands.<sup>32</sup> Most migrants served as railroad shop and track laborers, farmers, and factory workers in Mexico, and thus found similar work opportunities once they immigrated to the United States.

In a 1916 study of rural schools in southeastern Travis County, Edward E. Davis noted that 63.1% of all families within the survey area were tenant farmers (with as a rate as high as 80% in some areas). The survey area for the study included the region south of the Colorado River, east of the International & Great Northern (I&GN) Railroad, and north from the Hays and Caldwell County lines. A total of 230 Mexican-American families lived in the area, while less than 2% owned their homes, indicating that most rented from landowners.<sup>33</sup>

<b>Table 3. Population Comparison for Austin and Travis County, 1870–1920<sup>34 35</sup></b>						
	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
Austin (Overall)	4,428	11,013	14,575	22,258	29,860	34,876
Travis County (Overall)	13,153	27,028	36,322	47,386	55,620	57,616
Persons of Mexican Descent (Travis County)	176	299	493	936	1,954	2,612

Source: "City of Austin Population History, 1840-2016,"

([http://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Planning/Demographics/population\\_history\\_pub.pdf](http://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Planning/Demographics/population_history_pub.pdf)) and

Allen, Bertram. *Mexican-Americans, Tejanos and Austin*, publisher unknown, 1993. Copy from Austin History Center

Research indicates that while Mexican Americans settled within the rural towns of eastern Travis County, the majority lived and worked on outlying farms during this time period. Most either lived within the First Ward of the city of Austin (an area near the mouth of Shoal Creek just north of the Colorado River on the west side of Congress Avenue) or as part of a tenant farming community on larger agricultural properties.<sup>36</sup> Of the three rural towns noted in the 1916 Davis study of rural schools, each had a population of about 200 or less. However, Davis records a total Mexican-American population of 3,320 within the survey area. Of the 633 Mexican-American children listed in the Federal Census of 1910, Davis reports that only 219 attended school. School attendance by Mexican-American children averaged 45 days a year, and students usually began school in November, after the season's crops were harvested. Davis further notes that the parents of school-aged children worked as day laborers, harvesting the area's crops of spinach and cotton.<sup>37</sup> The 1900 Federal Census also indicates that many day laborers also worked as mesquite grubbers, clearing farmland in preparation for new fields and crops.<sup>38</sup>

Mexican-American tenant farmers successfully yielded cotton crops on Travis County farms during the early twentieth century. One example of the hard work endured by Mexican-American farmers and the feats achieved is provided by Joe Saucedos, a tenant farmer for the Walter D. Caldwell farm near the Bastrop County line. Mr. Saucedos delivered his cotton crop to the Caswell gin and was recognized as having the first bale of cotton in Travis County ginned there in 1918 and again in 1919. He was awarded \$221 for its sale to the American National Bank at 40 cents a pound.<sup>39</sup>

Mexican immigrants to central Texas were also railroad workers for the Houston & Texas Central (H&TC) and I&GN Railroads, as well as other rail lines built in Travis County. Known as *traqueros*, more Mexican immigrants constructed rail lines in the southwest by the end of the nineteenth century than any other minority group. Mexican immigrants constituted two-thirds of all railroad laborers within the Southwest. The shift in the racial composition of the railroad labor force began in 1880 and lasted until 1930.<sup>40</sup> The H&TC Railroad reached Austin in 1872, and Mexican-American railroad laborers are listed in the 1920, 1930 and 1940 Federal Census. Primarily concentrated in east and south Austin, almost 50 Mexican-American railroad laborers lived in Austin during the early twentieth century. The H&TC Railroad placed eight boxcars and constructed one house near its east Austin railyard to house section hands, according to a 1916 survey by Earl M. Connell of the Mexican population in Austin. Additional research indicates that Mexican immigrant labor worked on the reconstruction of the Austin Dam at Lake McDonald in 1912, and Mexican Americans worked as laborers for the Austin White Lime Company in McNeil until the 1940s.

The population of rural Travis County increased dramatically from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The Federal Census of 1870 recorded a total of 13,153 persons in Travis County (176 persons of Mexican descent). In just 50 years, by 1920, the population had increased to 57,616 persons (2,612 persons of Mexican descent).<sup>41,42</sup> As a result, numerous settlements developed in eastern Travis County, usually at locations adjacent to cotton gins and grist mills constructed for area farmers. Rural towns may have been established earlier, but Mexican-American activities within these communities can be traced to the 1870s (**Table 5**). Current research efforts have confirmed associations with schools, churches, and agricultural industries. At least 20 communities associated with Mexican-American tenant farmers were established in rural Travis County between 1876 and 1920. Research indicates that the largest population of Mexican-American tenant farmers occurred along the north and south banks of the Colorado River, from present-day Montopolis to the Bastrop County line.

#### **I.F. Rise of Migrant Farm Workers within Travis County (1918–1929)**

Beginning with the loss of American workers due to the military buildup associated with World War I (WWI), Travis County farmers petitioned the Austin Chamber of Commerce to ask for assistance in securing labor to harvest their crops. Austin Chamber of Commerce Secretary Walter E. Long appealed to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration and requested a temporary lift of immigration restrictions so Travis County farmers could hire Mexican farm workers for the harvest season. Long's request was granted by Commissioner General Cominetti of the Bureau of Immigration on May 10, 1918. The terms of the temporary stay in immigration requirements allowed farm laborers to enter the United States for no more than six months. Temporary workers were limited to agricultural pursuits, employment with specific farmers had to be secured prior to entry, and farmers were required to arrange for transport of the workers from the border to their farm in Travis County. The terms of the agreement were outlined in Bulletin No. 22 of the U.S. Employment Service, Department of Labor on May 25, 1918.

*The matter of securing additional labor for agricultural purposes, especially for cultivating and harvesting crops, was thoroughly discussed...Through a joint arrangement between the Commissioner of Agriculture, State Department of Labor, and Texas State Council of Defense, co-operating with the U.S. Employment Service, Department of Labor, an agreement was made whereby special deputies will be placed at Brownsville, Laredo, El Paso, Eagle Pass, and if necessary, at Del Rio, and these deputies will be empowered to represent employers and make tentative contracts for the importation of incoming Mexicans for our Texas farms.*<sup>43</sup>

The temporary stay on immigration requirements was continued for the next few years, and a steady flow of migrant labor was experienced in Travis County throughout the early 1920s. Area farmers utilized migrant farm labor, including the Walker Properties Association farm near Montopolis (**Figure 3**). Farm manager W. F. Gohlke employed 30–40 temporary farm laborers in 1920.<sup>44</sup> While most laborers came to Texas seasonally to pick crops, by the 1940s and 1950s, many migrant families found permanent homes throughout central Texas, specifically within the Travis County towns of Elroy, Creedmoor, and Manor.<sup>45</sup> This contingency was outlined as part of the temporary worker program. The process of American citizenship required immigrants to “be able to read and write, have some knowledge of English and pay a head tax of \$8 per family member above majority.”<sup>46</sup>



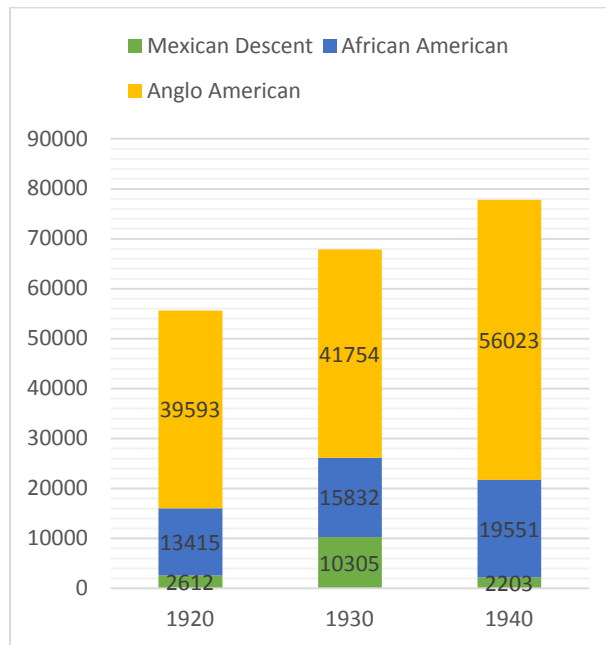
Figure 3. Travis County spinach farm on the south bank of the Colorado River  
University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, Jordan Company. [Spinach Farming], photograph, Date Unknown; ([texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph125363/](https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph125363/); accessed August 13, 2016). creditina Austin History Center. Austin Public Library.

In an effort to address the hardships faced by recent immigrant families in the central Texas area, mutual aid societies were formed. The societies often assisted with funeral expenses and death benefits for family members. One of the first organizations in Travis County, *Mariano Escobedo Funeral Society*, was established in Creedmoor, and served farmers and farm laborers in the area.<sup>47</sup> The Woodmen of the World life insurance company also supported Mexican Americans in Travis County beginning in the 1920s and 1930s.

#### I.G. Effects of the Great Depression on the Mexican-American Population in Texas (1929–1939)

In contrast to the rush to employ temporary Mexican laborers to harvest Travis County crops in the early 1920s, the collapse of the stock market left millions of Americans unemployed. As a result, the temporary farm laborer program was discontinued, and massive deportation began in 1929.<sup>48</sup> Newspaper accounts of the immigration issues faced during the Great Depression note that Mexican laborers who entered Texas legally or illegally prior to July 1, 1924, would be allowed to remain in the United States. It was noted that some farm workers had been employed by Travis County farmers for over 30 years.<sup>49</sup> By 1933, the Travis County Relief Office released a newspaper press release that warned that those coming into the county for work would be denied. Travis County farmers were asked to hire only residents of Travis County to cultivate and harvest area crops.<sup>50</sup> As a result, only naturalized citizens and those working in the United States prior to 1924 were allowed to remain in Travis County. Population growth of Mexican-American citizens in Travis County slowed during the Great Depression (Table 4), but 1930 and 1940 Federal Census records confirm that area farms in eastern Travis County continued to be cultivated and harvested by persons of Mexican descent.<sup>51</sup>

**Table 4. Population Change in Travis County, 1920–1940**



Source: "Historical Census Browser, 2004," from the University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, (<http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/collections/>) and Ancestry.com. 1920, 1930, and 1940 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA.

### I.H. Civil Rights Movement for Mexican Americans and *La Raza* (1929-1970)

Persons of Mexican descent had been the subject of discrimination since the arrival of Anglo Americans in Texas in the early 1800s. By the end of the 1920s, a group of Mexican Americans in Corpus Christi banded together to form the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) to combat injustices faced by returning WWI veterans. The massive deportation efforts undertaken by the U.S. during the Great Depression served to reinforce hostilities between Anglo Americans and Mexican Americans as both began to compete for jobs. LULAC worked to promote advancement of Mexican Americans within the American culture through equal opportunities for education, business ventures, and political advocacy. The group became active in seeking political representation for Mexican Americans and worked to combat segregation of public schools, housing, and businesses. In 1948, LULAC brought suit against the Bastrop Independent School District (ISD) in *Delgado v. Bastrop ISD*. The group, represented by San Antonio attorney Gustavo “Gus” C. Garcia, charged that Mexican-American schoolchildren were entitled to attend public schools designated for Anglo Americans since they were classified as “Caucasian” under state law. Judge Ben H. Rice of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas agreed and ruled for the cessation of segregation for Mexican Americans in public schools. Four central Texas school districts were named as defendants in the case. In addition to Bastrop ISD, the Elgin Independent School District, Martindale Independent School District and the Colorado Common School District were required to end segregation and ensure equal facilities, services, and instruction for Mexican-American children.<sup>52, 53, 54</sup> As a result of the ruling, the twelve Travis County Mexican-American schools closed, and children were allowed to attend schools with their Anglo-American counterparts.

As a result of political advocacy, LULAC worked to register voters to ensure representation at the state and local level of government. Austin schoolteacher Consuelo Herrera Méndez, as a member of the Ladies LULAC #202, registered voters and assisted with local, state, and national political campaigns from the 1940s through the 1960s. Her husband Patricio J. Mendez ran for Austin City Council in 1951. Although he lost his bid, he finished eighth out of 14 candidates. His campaign marked the entrance of Mexican Americans into local Austin politics. Richard Moya represented Precinct 4 as a Travis County Commissioner for 16 years, beginning in 1971. The first Mexican-American citizen elected to the Austin City Council (John Treviño, Jr.) occurred in 1975.

The Chicano Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s continued the work of earlier organizations by staging demonstrations to protest racial inequality. The era saw the rise of farm labor protests, introduced to bring attention to conditions Mexican American faced as part of the agricultural workforce. A march from south Texas to Austin in 1966, termed *La Marcha*, served as a peaceful protest against the low wages of farm workers in Starr County. Marchers met with Governor John Connally in New Braunfels, but the meeting had no effect on wages.<sup>55</sup> A labor strike in Austin against Economy Furniture involved employees protesting the company owner’s refusal to recognize the International Upholsterers Union as a bargaining agent for factory workers.<sup>56</sup> The strike continued from 1968 until 1972, when Economy Furniture and the labor union forged an agreement for increased wages, departmental seniority, daily overtime, and one additional week of paid vacation dependent on length of service for factory workers.<sup>57</sup> As a result of work undertaken by civil rights activists, large gains in the social, economic, and political realms were experienced by Mexican Americans in Travis County.

## II. INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC CONTEXTS

### II.A Mexican-American Communities in Austin

Communities located within the city limits of Austin were not documented as part of the current research effort. However, discussion of these known communities is provided to aid in future identification and documentation of Mexican-American settlement patterns.

#### II.A.1. *Early Twentieth Century Austin*

The boundaries of Austin's First Ward neighborhood were defined by 6<sup>th</sup> Street to the north, the Colorado River to the south, Rio Grande Street to the west, and Congress Avenue on the east. The First Ward served as the primary residential neighborhood for Mexican Americans during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. During the height of occupation, the First Ward was home to as many as 130 families. However, many of the area's residents relocated to east Austin a result of the 1928 City Plan and earlier efforts to move the Mexican Catholic Church, Our Lady of Guadalupe, out of the First Ward. Although residents had relocated to east Austin by the 1930s, many continued to work in the industrial section of the First Ward into the mid-twentieth century.

Two other sections of Austin were identified in a 1916 survey of the Mexican population in Austin by Earl M. Connell. He noted the boundaries of a Mexican-American neighborhood east of Congress Avenue extended from 14<sup>th</sup> Street south to 6<sup>th</sup> Street and a second grouping included the area from Trinity Street east to East Avenue. The second grouping, encompassing an area of far east Austin, was noted as a residential neighborhood of Mexican Americans who owned their own homes.

#### II.A.2 *Montopolis*

Montopolis is generally defined as the area south of the Colorado River, west of US Highway 183, and north of US Highway 71 along Montopolis Drive. Montopolis began as the first planned settlement of Travis County; however, it was quickly displaced by the selection of Waterloo to the west as the Republic of Texas capital. The town of Montopolis did not develop until the 1920s and 1930s, when Mexican-American tenant farmers moved into the area after the increased mechanization of farm work, the effects of the boll weevil on cotton crops, and the Great Depression forced them to abandon their farmland. Significant resources associated with Mexican Americans include the San Jose Cemeteries (I and II), the Dolores Parish, and numerous residential, commercial, and institutional properties.

#### II.A.3. *Kincheonville*

Kincheonville was historically located in south Austin along Brodie Lane from William Cannon Drive south to Davis Lane. Although Kincheonville is described as a freedmen community inhabited by both African Americans and Mexican Americans, further research is needed to solidify this connection.

#### II.A.4 *Bouldin Creek/South Austin*

The boundaries of the Bouldin Creek/ South Austin Mexican American neighborhood historically extended from Barton Springs Road south to Ben White Boulevard and from Congress Avenue west to



Lamar Boulevard. Bouldin Creek/South Austin developed as a Mexican-American neighborhood after World War II (WWII). Returning veterans participated in programs for home ownership and primarily chose this south Austin neighborhood. A total of 6,116 Mexican Americans were recorded within these boundaries in 1980. The establishment of San Jose Catholic Church in 1939 supported the development of the primarily middle-class Mexican-American neighborhood. Many commercial properties that are still extant represent the growth and prosperity of the residents. The first Mexican-American-owned grocery store on S. First Street was opened by Tom and Virginia Guedea in 1947, and the first Mexican bakery in South Austin—La Reyna—was opened by Vicente Hernandez in the early 1970s.<sup>58</sup>

## II.B. Mexican-American Communities in Travis County

The following community profiles represent detailed analysis of known sites associated with Mexican Americans in Travis County to identify settlement patterns for the population, primarily from 1870 until the 1950s. As a result of a windshield survey and research efforts, a number of sites were identified that help convey stories associated with the development of Mexican-American communities, their contributions to the agricultural and industrial development of rural Travis County, and the struggles Mexican Americans faced as they worked to advance within American society.

**Table 5** identifies the communities and physical resources associated with Mexican Americans in Travis County and provides a summary of their current status. Previously designated resources are identified and include three Historic Texas Cemeteries (HTC).

<b>Table 5. Earlier Anglo Settlements Associated with Mexican Americans in Travis County, 1876–1950.</b>			
<i>Place Name</i>	<i>Date Established</i>	<i>Identified Properties Associated with Mexican-American Settlement in Travis County</i>	<i>Status</i>
McNeil	ca. 1888	McNeil Mexican School, ca. 1932/1939 Quarry, Austin White Lime Company Company Store, Austin White Lime Company	Not Extant Extant (potential for historic-age resources) Extant (potential for historic-age resources)
Merrilltown (Merrelltown)	ca. 1851	Merrilltown Mexican School, 1926	Not Extant
Pflugerville	ca. 1849	Santa Maria Cemetery, 1924 St. Elizabeth of Hungary Catholic Church, 1932 Segregated classroom within Pflugerville “White” School, ca. 1936 Pflugerville Cotton Gin and Ice Factory, 1909 [potential association]	Extant (HTC) Extant Not Extant  Extant
Carlson	ca. 1881	Integrated within Carlson School, ca. 1936	Not Extant
Lund	ca. 1880	Integrated within Lund School, ca. 1936 <i>*Note: The Manda Community Center (the former Manda School) looks very similar to image of Lund School in the 1936 Travis County Schools yearbook, The Defender. The Manda School is located on Manda-Carlson Road, southwest of Wells School Road.</i>	Not Extant*
Gregg	ca. 1883	Integrated within Gregg School, ca. 1936	Not Extant
Cottonwood	ca. 1895	Integrated within Cottonwood School, ca. 1936	Not Extant
Fiskville	ca. 1857	Integrated within Fiskville School, ca. 1936	Not Extant

<b>Table 5. Earlier Anglo Settlements Associated with Mexican Americans in Travis County, 1876–1950.</b>			
<i>Place Name</i>	<i>Date Established</i>	<i>Identified Properties Associated with Mexican-American Settlement in Travis County</i>	<i>Status</i>
Manor	ca. 1850	Manor Mexican School, ca. 1889 Segregated classroom within Anglo school, ca. 1936 Mexican Catholic Church (1925 Sanborn) Segregated section of Manor Cemetery	Not Extant Not Extant Not Extant Extant
Decker	ca. 1882	Integrated within Decker School, ca. 1936	Not Extant
Webberville	ca. 1846	Integrated within Webberville School, ca. 1936	Not Extant
Hornsby Bend	ca. 1832	Hornsby-Dunlap Mexican School, ca. 1932 Segregated section of Hornsby Bend cemetery Segregated section of Jones cemetery Santa Barbara Catholic Church	Not Extant Extant Extant Not historic-age
Pecan Springs	ca. 1875	Integrated within Pecan Springs School, ca. 1936	Not Extant
Colorado	ca. 1876	Mexican-American School	Not Extant
Del Valle	ca. 1875	J.B. Norwood Mexican School, ca. 1932	Not Extant
Garfield	ca. 1881	Comanche Cemetery Garfield Mexican School, ca. 1902	Extant Not Extant
Elroy	ca. 1892	Swedish Farms Cotton Gin Segregated section of the Moline Swedish Lutheran Cemetery Elroy Mexican School, ca. 1916	Extant Extant Not Extant
Pilot Knob	ca. 1892	Integrated within Pilot Knob School, ca. 1947/1948	Not Extant
Maha	ca. 1899	Maha Mexican School, ca. 1916	Not Extant
Evelyn	ca. 1895	Evelyn Cemetery	Extant
Carl	ca. 1886	Integrated within Carl School, ca. 1936	Not Extant
Creedmoor	ca. 1880	Vasquez Cemetery Vasquez Chapel San Francisco Catholic Church, 1939 Creedmoor Cotton Gin Creedmoor Mexican School, ca. 1932 Elroy Mexican Baptist Cemetery	Not Confirmed Not Extant Extant Foundation Ruins Not Extant Extant (HTC)
Manchaca	c. 1850, 1870, and 1881	Manchaca Mexican School, ca. 1917 Santa Maria de la Luz Cemetery	Not Extant Extant (HTC)
Turnersville	ca. 1880	Turnersville Mexican School, ca. 1932	Not Extant
Haynie Flat	ca. 1879	Integrated within Haynie Flat School, ca. 1936	Not Extant

The following profiles provide a brief historical context for each community and associated resources. A summary of the windshield survey of physical resources is also provided.

### **II.B.1 McNeil**

McNeil is located in northern Travis County west of MoPac (Loop 1) and north of Farm-to-Market (FM) 734 (W. Parmer Lane). The community developed in the 1880s at the intersection of the I&GN Railroad and Austin & Northwestern (A&NW) Railroad. Named for a section foreman for I&GN, George McNeil, a post office was established for the town in December 1888. The economic base of the community was centered on the Austin White Lime Company, founded in the late 1880s (**Figure 4**). An advertisement in the 1907 Hornsby-Dunlap School Bulletin noted the company manufactured white lime and served as a

dealer for cement, plaster, fire brick, and sewer pipe. The company was operated by A. F. Martin and Brothers with an office located at 415 Congress Avenue in Austin.<sup>59</sup> In large part due to the success of the quarry, the town's population grew to 200 in the 1890s, and the community supported a hotel, general store, and school.<sup>60</sup>



*Figure 4. Austin White Lime Company, McNeil, 1890.*

*University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, [texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph124049/m1/1/](https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph124049/m1/1/); accessed August 13, 2016.*

Mexican Americans employed by the Austin White Lime Company either worked as laborers collecting cedar wood for use as the plant's fuel source, or as explosives experts within the quarry. Company housing was provided and termed "the flats" by local residents. The housing sat on half-acre lots and did not have indoor plumbing, electricity, or phone service. Supplies were purchased at the company store, which is still extant. In addition to working in the quarry, Mexican Americans also labored in area cotton fields, usually after they finished their day's work in the quarry. Many remained in McNeil until the 1940s, when programs assisted returning veterans with the purchase of their first home.<sup>61</sup>

A 1902 Travis County Engineering Department map notes the location of the McNeil schoolhouse along Edgar Lane southeast of the intersection of the A&NW Railroad and north of McNeil-Jollyville Road.<sup>62</sup> Although Mexican Americans lived in McNeil as early as 1894<sup>63</sup>, the earliest documented school for Mexican-American children dates from 1932. A 1939 newspaper article describes the construction of a new school for Mexican Americans in McNeil. The new one-room schoolhouse was built of native stone at a cost of \$1,200 and replaced the earlier school.<sup>64</sup> The McNeil Schools eventually consolidated under Round Rock ISD, and a new high school was constructed in 1992. Except for the McNeil Cemetery, the McNeil Store, and possibly buildings within the Austin White Lime Company quarry complex, it does not

appear that any resources dating to the early settlement period of McNeil exist today. The majority of burials at the McNeil Cemetery appear to be associated with early Mexican Americans in the area. Research indicates the earliest burials include three for the year 1910.<sup>65</sup> The quarry is located in Travis County and has not been surveyed. The cemetery is located within Williamson County and has not been surveyed.

### **II.B.2 Merrilltown (Merrelltown)**

Merrilltown is located in northern Travis County near the present-day intersection of Merrilltown Drive and FM 1325 (Burnet Road), just north of Wells Branch Parkway. Captain Nelson Merrell settled in the area in 1837. Merrell, one of the first Texas Rangers, established a post office in 1851 and also operated a general store and stagecoach stop. By 1859, the town quickly became one of the largest settlements in Travis County, with a school, church, and hotel. By the 1880s, with a population of 35, Merrilltown also boasted a steam gristmill and cotton gin. Although the population increased to 100 in the 1890s, the post office was closed in 1902.<sup>66</sup>

The Merrilltown Mexican School was one of three new schools constructed in 1926 for Mexican Americans in Travis County.<sup>67</sup> A total of 36 students enrolled in the school the first year of operation.<sup>68</sup> The school does not appear on the 1932 Travis County Engineering Department map, although a 1939 news article confirms that the Merrilltown Mexican School was still one of 12 Mexican schools in the county.<sup>69</sup> The Merrilltown schools were consolidated with both Round Rock and Pflugerville school districts in 1949.<sup>70</sup>

The Merrilltown Cemetery, located on FM 1325 just south of Calvary Worship Center, is one of the last remaining resources associated with the early settlement of the town. In 1856, Captain Merrell donated a section of his land to Travis County School District #9 for use as a cemetery, church, and school. The earliest burial is for Julia Merrell, two-year-old daughter of Captain Nelson and Rachel Merrell, who died on July 26, 1852. The cemetery was recognized as a Historic Texas Cemetery in 2000 and is currently maintained by the Calvary Worship Center.<sup>71</sup> The town itself is now located within the city limits of Austin.

### **II.B.3 Pflugerville**

Pflugerville is located in northeast Travis County east of IH 35 along FM 1825. The area was settled in 1849 by German immigrants Henry Pfluger, William Bohls, and their families.<sup>72</sup> The town of Pflugerville began with the original Pfluger-Bohls settlement and, by the turn of the nineteenth century, had a population of 250 with a school, church, post office, and numerous small businesses. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas (MK&T) Railroad arrived in the Pflugerville area in 1904 and was constructed just outside the town limits. The town moved to the west to meet the railroad.<sup>73</sup> Federal Census records indicate that at least 40 Mexican-American families settled in the area by 1920. Most worked as farm laborers, but at least seven individuals (Julian Arredondo, E. Cantu, Albert Arona, Juan Romero, Serapio Diaz, Felix Messa, and Clem Silva) worked as tenant farmers for Pflugerville landowners. Mexican Americans also worked as railroad laborers and housekeepers for private homes. Some Mexican Americans transitioned from farm and railroad laborers to farmers working on their own account. Brothers Alfonso

and Lauro Ramos immigrated to the United States in 1916 and worked in the 1920s as railroad laborers. By the 1930s, the Ramos brothers managed their own cotton farm in the Pflugerville area.

A cemetery for Mexican Americans was established in Pflugerville by a group of immigrants who left Mexico due to the instability caused by the Mexican Revolution. The group formed a chapter of the South Texas funeral society, *Sociedad Funeraria de Agricultores Mariano Escobedo*, and raised money to purchase land for the cemetery. By 1924, through a series of donations and fundraising dances, the group purchased one acre of land from LaRue Norton, a Pflugerville area farmer who owned 1,200 acres of farmland west of the town. Located adjacent to the African-American St. Mary's Cemetery (founded the same year), the group named the cemetery San Camilo in honor of the first burial, Camilo Mercado. The cemetery is located on FM 1825 (W. Pecan Street) and Caldwell Lane. The cemetery was surveyed as part of the 1986 Travis County Historical Commission (TCHC) Cemetery project during which 51 burials were documented, dating from 1924 to 1978.<sup>74</sup> The Austin Genealogical Society's Cemetery Transcription Project, completed in 2010, documented an additional 262 burials.

A windshield survey of the cemetery was conducted as part of the current project. Designated as a Historic Texas Cemetery in 2003, the cemetery is significant for its association with early Mexican immigrants to the Pflugerville area. Several features present at the site are characteristic of Mexican-American cemeteries. A small chapel located near the front entrance, constructed in 1965, is dedicated to Santa Maria (the new name given to the cemetery the year the chapel was built, replacing the former name of San Camilo Cemetery). Grave markers range from simple concrete crosses set on small concrete blocks to hand-carved stone markers with elaborate ornamentation. Many graves are surrounded by low, concrete curbs or metal fence enclosures. In addition to the concrete curbs, some burial plots are topped by a concrete panel. A small, concrete false crypt marking the burial of a child features a concrete cross above, lined with marbles. Small shrines, termed *relicaritos* or a *nichos*, or shallow recess, are present at some gravesites; they are filled with icons associated with the religious faith of the deceased and items commemorating their life. One concrete relicarito houses a small rose in a glass container and a *santos*, or religious icon. Another common grave marker found at the cemetery is a concrete cross, inset with pieces of broken ceramic tile. Grave markers for seven members of the Woodmen of the World fraternal organization, dating from 1928 until 1945, are located within the cemetery. The cemetery is well-maintained, and burials continue to present day. However, most burials date to the 1920s (12 burials), 1930s (26 burials), and 1940s (23 burials), a significant period of Mexican immigration to the Pflugerville area. Although the cemetery was founded as a permanent burial place for a group of immigrants who intended to return to their homes in Mexico after the Revolution subsided, most stayed in the Pflugerville area. Their families continue to visit, maintain, and bury their loved ones within its boundaries.

According to the 1936 Travis County Schools yearbook, *The Defender*, Mexican children attended school with Anglo students at the Pflugerville School. A photograph of the "Mexican Room" is provided in the yearbook, with a total of 23 pupils listed.<sup>75</sup> Research indicates there was one additional school in the Pflugerville area dedicated to the education of Mexican-American children. The school was located near the present-day crossing of McNeil Road with the Missouri Pacific (MoPac) Railroad.

From the early twentieth century until the 1920s, Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church in west Austin (1907–1925) was the only parish available for Catholic Mexican Americans in Travis County to practice their faith. At such a distance from Pflugerville farms, combined with a seven-day work week, most families were not able to attend regular services. Many attended mass only on Easter and Christmas. Dedicated to their faith, Mexican tenant farmers and farm laborers of the Pflugerville area requested help from landowners. As a result, they were allowed to use the Immanuel Lutheran Church on Thursday evenings for a prayer service. In 1928, two Mexican-American farmers petitioned the Archbishop of the Galveston-Houston Diocese to establish a Catholic church for the community in Pflugerville. A local tenant farmer, E. Cantu, donated land at the corner of Railroad Avenue and Wilbarger Street for the construction of the church building. On November 17, 1931, Bishop Christopher Byrne granted permission for the establishment of a mission church under the administration of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church in Austin. The first mass was celebrated at St. Elizabeth of Hungary parish in 1932. The church continued at this location until 1977, when a new church building was constructed by parishioners just north of the original location. The church is now home to the St. Augustine Orthodox Church, and the building retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

Although determining the location of specific tenant farms of Mexican Americans in the Pflugerville area was outside the scope of the current survey project, one additional resource associated with this time period remains within the Pflugerville area. Constructed by Otto Pfluger in 1909, the Pflugerville Cotton Gin is located at Railroad Avenue and Pecan Street. Pfluger added an ice factory next to the gin in 1913. The two buildings, although now surrounded by both contemporary and modern development, retain much of their original architectural integrity. Additional research is recommended to explore the relationship between Mexican Americans and the cotton gin and ice factory operations.

#### **II.B.4 Carlson**

Carlson is located in northeast Travis County just east of FM 973 at the intersection of Lund-Carlson and Manda-Carlson roads. The area was settled in 1869 by Swedish immigrant brothers Pete and John Carlson. A school, general store, and cotton gin were in operation by 1881. According to the 1898-1902 Travis County Clerk Records: Road Book Precinct 1, , the school was located along the Manor-Kennedy Road between the Elgin-Round Rock and Manda-Rice Crossing roads.<sup>76</sup> In 1903, the school recorded 60 students with one teacher. A new school was constructed in 1907, one-half mile north of the original school.<sup>77</sup> According to the 1936 Travis County Schools yearbook, *The Defender*, a total of 12 students with Mexican surnames attended the Carlson School.<sup>78</sup> The school was consolidated as part of the Manda Common School District in the early 1940s. The population of Carlson grew from 25 residents in the 1930s to 100 in 1945.<sup>79</sup> The location of the town of Carlson is marked by an Official Texas Historical Marker; however, only two ca. 1900 residences remain from the original town.

#### **II.B.5 Lund**

Lund is located in northeast Travis County just west of FM 95 near the Travis–Bastrop County line. The area was first settled by Swedish immigrants in the late 1880s and was known as Pleasant Hill. A post office was established on December 13, 1895, and was named Lund either in honor of the southern Sweden city of the same name<sup>80</sup> or after the Lundgren family.<sup>81</sup> The community grew into a large



agricultural settlement, and by the late 1890s two cotton gins, a blacksmith shop, and a general store were available for area farmers. In 1896, two early settlers, Carl and Fred Bergman, wrote to their sister in Sweden and described the Lund area: "West of us there live nothing but Swedes for a distance of about sixteen miles. East and south and north of us there lives a mixed population of Americans, Germans, Bohemians, Negroes, and Mexicans, so it is certainly a strange mixture."<sup>82</sup>

The Pleasant Hill School, constructed during the fall of 1894, opened on January 1, 1895. The school was renamed the Lund School in 1899.<sup>83</sup> The school appears on the 1898-1902 Travis County Clerk Records: Road Book Precinct 1 and was located southeast of Skog Road along the Elgin-Round Rock Road.<sup>84</sup> Mexican-American children attended the Lund School and are featured in the 1936 yearbook. Out of 33 students featured in the first through seventh grades, ten children have Mexican surnames. No structure is extant at this location today. The area suffered extensive tornado damage on April 7, 1980, and only a few buildings remain in Lund that date to the early twentieth century, including residences and the Bethlehem Lutheran Cemetery. Upon examination of historic photographs, it appears the extant Manda School, located on the Manda-Carlson Road approximately six miles southwest of the community of Lund, is identical in construction and design to the later, two-room Lund School featured in the 1936 Travis County Schools yearbook, *The Defender*. Discussion with the Manor Library archivist confirmed that both the Manda and Lund schools were constructed by Swedish settlers.<sup>85</sup> The Manda School now serves as a community center and retains its architectural integrity to a high degree.

#### **II.B.6 Gregg**

Gregg is located in northeast Travis County north of US Highway 290 and the town of Manor. Comparison of a 1910 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map with current maps of the area indicates the town was located near the current SH 130 corridor, close to the intersection of E. Howard Lane/Gregg Lane and Cameron Road. The 1871 establishment of the Gilland Creek Academy, a community and tuition-based school, pre-dates the town of Gregg. The post office was established in 1883, and William Gregg opened a general store in 1888. By 1907, the academy (which had become known as the Rock Church) was renamed the Gregg School and had one teacher with 32 students. A new wood-frame building was constructed in 1910. The school building and the surrounding site are described in the 1936 Travis County School yearbook, *The Defender*: "The campus is large and sloping, making an excellent setting for the white, blue-trimmed three-room building, which sits picturesquely against the sky."<sup>86</sup> The school was located on land owned by William Gregg at the northwest corner of Cameron and Manor-Jollyville roads (the present location of the Gregg School Cemetery). Although noted as the Gregg White School on the 1932 Travis County Engineering Department map, Mexican-American children attended the school in the 1930s; two children with Mexican surnames are listed in the 1936 yearbook.<sup>87</sup> Although the town once had as many as 25 residents supporting a cotton gin and general store, the only remaining resource is the Gregg School (Old Rock Church) Cemetery.<sup>88</sup>

#### **II.B.7 Cottonwood School**

Established in 1895 as the Bitting's School, the Cottonwood School is not associated with a larger community.<sup>89</sup> The school was located near the towns of Manor, Kimbro, and Littig along the west branch of Cottonwood Creek and north of US Highway 20 (present-day US 290). Mexican Americans

attended school with Anglos at the Cottonwood School in the 1930s.<sup>90</sup> The area surrounding the site of the school now appears to be fallow agricultural fields. No structure remains, although current aerals of the area reveal a field with scattered debris and the remnants of a road leading to the creek from Old Kimbro Road.

### **II.B.8 Fiskville**

Fiskville is located on Old US Highway 81 (North Lamar Boulevard) and Little Walnut Creek in north-central Travis County. A post office was established in the community in 1873, named for an early settler, Greenleaf Fisk. With its proximity to the A&NW Railroad, Fiskville prospered during the 1880s and 1890s. The town supported a cotton gin, steam flour mill, dairy, general store, and district school (first established in 1857).<sup>91, 92</sup> The 1898-1902 Travis County Clerk Records: Road Book Precinct 2 indicates the Corzine Gin was located on land owned by Dr. Graves on the Lower Georgetown Road near the intersection with Fiskville-Jollyville Road. A blacksmith shop and post office were located in the same area.<sup>93</sup>

Mexican-American children attended school at the Fiskville School in the 1930s. The Travis County School yearbook, *The Defender*, notes children with Mexican surnames.<sup>94</sup> The Fiskville School in the 1930s was a three-room, wood-frame building.<sup>95</sup> Once a large community of over 150 residents, the town was annexed by the city of Austin in the 1960s. With the exception of the Walter Creek Park, the area has been heavily altered with both commercial and residential development. No resources associated with the early town of Fiskville were noted as part of the current research effort.

### **II.B.9 Manor**

Manor is located 12 miles northeast of Austin on US 290 in east-central Travis County. The area was originally settled by James Manor in the early 1830s. A boys' school was started in 1854, followed by Parson's Female Seminary in 1858. The boys' school was closed during the Civil War, and at the end of the war, the Female Seminary transitioned to Parson's Academy, providing instruction for both male and female students. The academy became a public school for the town of Manor in 1890. The H&TC Railroad arrived by 1871, and the town, although originally named Grassdale (1859) and then Gregg (1871), was officially named Manor in 1872 after James Manor donated right-of-way to the railroad company just south of downtown. The railroad provided area farmers with the ability to reach a larger market, and the town grew substantially in the 1880s and 1890s. With a population of 125, Manor had a district school, three churches, and six general stores.<sup>96</sup>

Mexican Americans lived in the area as early as 1889, working primarily as farm laborers and tenant farmers. As noted in a September 1889 news article, the Manor Mexican School received \$188 in state funds for the upcoming school year.<sup>97</sup> Of the over 600 residents, 57 Mexican Americans are listed in the 1894–1895 Manor City Directory.<sup>98</sup> The 1898-1902 Travis County Clerk Records: Road Book Precinct 1 notes a "Mexican School" along the Manor-Webberville Road southeast of town and just south of the H&TC Railroad.<sup>99</sup> The 1932 Travis County Engineering Department map shows the "Manor White School" as located at the southeast corner of the town (located at the site of the former Parsons Academy), and the "Mexican School" is no longer noted. In the 1930s, although some Mexican-

American children received instruction with Anglos, the majority were grouped together in a separate classroom.<sup>100</sup> A film short from the Arthur J. Higgins Texas Films Collection (No. 13 – Manor, 1937) features footage of the Manor School. Scenes include students both in the classroom and at recess, as well as some footage of the downtown area of Manor. Mexican Americans are featured throughout the film.<sup>101</sup> Although a 1956 USGS topographic map confirms that a school is still located at the site of the earlier Manor School, it shows a new school located at the southwest corner of town. A windshield survey conducted of these areas confirm the earlier school buildings are no longer extant. The Manor Excel Academy is located at the southeastern corner of the town and was likely constructed on the site of the original school, and a modern Manor High School is located at the ca. 1950 school site. The location of the first Mexican School is now home to a modern residential development (Hamilton Point).

Review of Sanborn maps and Manor City Directories revealed additional resources associated with Mexican Americans within the town of Manor. A “Mexican Catholic Church” is noted on the 1925 Sanborn map at 606 Burton Street. The church is not noted on the 1916 Sanborn map. A one-story residence is now located on the site of the ca. 1925 Mexican Catholic Church. The 1954 Manor City Directory lists 19 persons of Mexican descent living within the Manor town limits, typically on Parsons, Eggleston, and Boyce streets. Two businesses were owned by Mexican Americans: the Roijas Blacksmith Shop at 126 Parsons Street and the Basilio Seymudio Gas Station at 109 Parsons Street.<sup>102</sup> Windshield survey of the area could not conclusively locate the two commercial buildings; it is likely these resources are no longer extant.

James Manor donated land for a cemetery and church in 1871. Located between N. Lockhart and N. Lampasas streets, the cemetery contains over 1,000 burials, including a section reserved for Mexican Americans at the north end of the cemetery. The Mexican-American section of the cemetery is well-maintained and, based on a windshield survey of the area, burials date from 1892 to present day. The entrance is marked by two wooden posts, painted white with the words “*Entrada*” hand-carved down the side of the post. Similar to the Santa Maria Cemetery in Pflugerville, many graves are marked with simple concrete crosses set on a concrete base. Others are marked with hand-carved stone crosses with the symbol “IHS” engraved at the center of the cross. The symbol is used on grave markers to represent the name of Jesus; “IHS” are the first three letters of Jesus’ name using the Greek alphabet.<sup>103</sup> The grave of Pedro Lara (b. 1911, d. 1976) is marked with granite stones at the foot of the plot, inscribed with “S.P.R.R.” and railroad tracks next to a crossed pickaxe and shovel. The gravesite of Eliseo B. Guajardo (b. 1905, d. 1977) features a Woodmen of the World marker. The cemetery features many different types of markers, including wooden crosses, simple concrete tablets with names and year of death engraved by hand, and concrete crosses with ceramic tiles. A few graves are surrounded by metal fencing or a pipe-rail enclosure with decorative metal urns at each corner.

#### **II.B.10 Decker**

Decker is located south of US 290 and west of SH 130 in central Travis County. The area was settled by Swedish immigrants in the 1880s, and the town developed around a cotton gin. A one-room schoolhouse was constructed in 1882.<sup>104</sup> The 1898-1902 Travis County Clerk Records: Road Book Precinct 1 map notes the location of the school on Decker Road on the J. J. Johnson church lot. The Decker Methodist Church, founded in 1900, is located adjacent to the church.<sup>105</sup> The original building

was destroyed by a fire in the spring of 1907, and a new wood-frame school was constructed the summer of that year. Mexican Americans attended the Decker School as early as 1936, as one Mexican-American student, Ruby Reyes, is noted in the 1936 Travis County Schools yearbook, *The Defender*.<sup>106</sup> The school was consolidated with Manor ISD in 1943. The church is the only structure noted in a 1956 USGS topographic map of the area.<sup>107</sup> A windshield survey of the area indicates the Decker Methodist Church and cemetery are the only extant resources associated with early settlement of Decker.

### **II.B.11 Webberville (Webber's Prairie)**

Webberville is located on FM 969 fifteen miles east of Austin in eastern Travis County. The area was home to persons of Mexican descent as early as 1839, although the town was not formally settled until ca. 1846.<sup>108</sup> The town was originally known as Webber's Prairie for the Austin Colony settler John F. Webber. A native of Virginia, Webber surveyed the area as early as 1826 and received a land grant on June 22, 1832.<sup>109</sup> The settlement was a large frontier village of log cabins home to at least twelve families with a nearby fort for protection from raids. Farmlands surrounded the settlement. A post office was established at Webber's Prairie on December 28, 1846, with George K. Glascock serving as the first postmaster.<sup>110</sup> Webber lived in a log cabin near a bluff along the Colorado River and remained in the area until 1851, when he moved with his family to south Texas.<sup>111</sup>

Webber sold his land to Colonel John Banks, a settler from Washington County. Banks operated a large farm and laid out the town of Webberville along the lower front of the original Webber land grant. The change in name of the settlement is confirmed by the discontinuation of mail to Webber's Prairie on September 3, 1853; mail was forwarded to Webberville with Wesley Smith serving as the postmaster.<sup>112</sup> The town grew during the 1850s and included two churches, five stores, a hotel, and two schools.<sup>113</sup> Mexican-American residents of Webberville worked as *medieros*, or sharecroppers, beginning ca. 1861, coinciding with the start of the Civil War.<sup>114</sup> Members of Mexican-American families in Webberville fought for Confederate forces in the Civil War.<sup>115</sup>

At the end of the Civil War, Colonel Banks sold his land, including a large cotton plantation, to Carson Burleson.<sup>116</sup> By 1880, the town of Webberville had grown to 200 residents with steam gristmills and cotton gins servicing farms within the area. In 20 years, the population had increased to 382. Growth continued until the H&TC Railroad (Western Branch) was completed from Manor to Austin. The post office was closed in 1903 and mail forwarded to Manor.<sup>117</sup> However, Mexican Americans continued to live in the area, most working as sharecroppers for area landowners. The 1936 yearbook for Travis County Schools, *The Defender*, indicates that Mexican Americans in the area attended the same school with Anglos—a total of 12 students attended the Webberville School, and six of whom were of Mexican descent.<sup>118</sup> By 1951, the Webberville schools were consolidated with the Hornsby-Dunlap Common School District 1951. The population of Webberville decreased to 50 in the 1940s, a figure that remained consistent through the year 2000.<sup>119</sup>

The 1898-1902 Travis County Clerk Records: Road Book Precinct 1 shows the Webberville schoolhouse (Anglo) located at the north end of town near the "ME" Church.<sup>120</sup> A segregated school for African Americans was located at the southern boundary of Webberville, north of the Webberville Ebenezer Baptist Church on land owned by L.D. Hill.

### II.B.12 *Hornsby Bend*

Hornsby Bend is located in east-central Travis County on FM 969 along the north banks of a bend in the Colorado River, nine miles east of Austin. Mexican Americans are recorded as present in this area ca. 1839 on land near Webber's Prairie.<sup>121</sup> The settlement was founded by Reuben Hornsby in 1832 on land he received as part of a land grant for Austin's Little Colony. Hornsby Bend is noted as the oldest Anglo-American settlement in Travis County.<sup>122</sup> Reuben Hornsby served as postmaster for the community during the Republic of Texas era. The first United States post office was established on September 6, 1856, and William W. Hornsby served as postmaster. Although discontinued after the Civil War, the post office was re-established on August 20, 1886, with Robert D. Vaughan serving as postmaster.<sup>123</sup>

The Hornsby family constructed a rock building in 1867 that served as both a church and school for area families. By the early nineteenth century, the Hornsby School was located on land owned by F. O. Munson, northwest of a cotton gin and the Hornsby Post Office. A second school, known as the Dunlap School, was located three or four miles from the Hornsby School. By the 1890s, the community had two general stores, in addition to the two schools and post office.<sup>124</sup> The schools were consolidated in 1905 to form the Hornsby-Dunlap Common School District.<sup>125</sup> A new school for the two communities was constructed and dedicated on October 13, 1906.

Mexican Americans lived in the Hornsby Bend area as early as 1886. It appears the Dunlap School, located on Hunter Bend Road near Webberville Road (FM 969), was repurposed as a school for Mexican-American children. The school is also shown on the 1940 Federal Census Enumeration Map for Hornsby Bend.<sup>126</sup> USGS topographic maps from 1956 until 1988 illustrate minimal development of the Hornsby Bend area. Structures remain in the same area along Hunter's Bend Road throughout this period, and maps indicate the school building may have been extant into the 1980s.<sup>127</sup> Two pre-1950 structures were noted during a windshield survey of the area within the vicinity of the segregated Mexican-American school. However, it appears one of the buildings may have been moved onto the site, since review of USGS topographic maps does not indicate a building extant at this location until ca. 1974.<sup>128</sup> The schools located in the Hornsby-Dunlap Common School District were relocated by 1963, as indicated by a Travis County General Highway Map for that year. Two schools are located along FM 969 near the intersection with Hunter's Bend Road at the site of the Hornsby-Dunlap Elementary School. The Hornsby-Dunlap School was annexed by Del Valle ISD in 1963.

The Hornsby family donated land for a Mexican-American cemetery ca. 1900. The Mexican-American section of the Hornsby Bend Cemetery, known as *El Rincón*, contains as many as 150 burials dating from 1886 to present day. The cemetery is located on private land behind locked gates.<sup>129</sup> A windshield survey of the cemetery was conducted. The earliest burial documented as part of the TCHC Cemetery Project is 1896: Francisca Rival. The cemetery is still maintained by the Mexican-American community. The entrance to the cemetery is marked with an elaborate metal arch, with "Cementerio Mexicano" in punched metal lettering set in a wire mesh panel at the top of the gate. Four of the earliest burials date to 1905, though burials continue through present day. The cemetery features a *decanso*, a large concrete slab with a wooden cross at the front on which the coffin was laid so a final prayer could be given before burial. Since priests were not often available to lead services, they were often led by

members of the community.<sup>130</sup> Many graves are enclosed by concrete curbing and feature both headstones and footstones.

Mexican Americans in the area surrounding Hornsby Bend worked as *medieros* (sharecroppers) or *cuarteros* (ranch hands), according to an interview given by Simón González as part of the TCHC cemetery project in 1986. He indicated more Mexican Americans lived in the Hornsby Bend area than lived in Austin during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Most moved to Austin during the Great Depression of the 1930s, when tenant farming was no longer profitable.<sup>131</sup>

The land for a cemetery near Dunlap was donated to Mexican persons working on the farm of Norten Jones. The first *Comité del Panteón*, or cemetery committee, was established in 1900. Thirty burials were located within the Jones Cementerio prior to 1950.<sup>132</sup> The windshield survey of the cemetery indicated that the site is regularly maintained, with burials dating from 1913 (Maria L. Guerrero) to present day. The TCHC Cemetery Project in 1986 documented a total of 67 burials, although over 100 burials are recorded in a cemetery log dating to 1979. The entrance to the cemetery is marked with a metal arch with “Jones Cementerio” in metal script along the arch. Many graves are bound by concrete curbs or enclosed with metal fencing. Religious icons of Our Lady of Guadalupe are present throughout the cemetery. Concrete nichos are seen at some graves, filled with personal mementos and religious icons. Similar to the Hornsby cemetery, the Jones Cementerio features a descanso.

Although a Catholic church was not established in Hornsby Bend until 1991, missionaries from Galveston visited both Hornsby Bend and Hunters Bend in the 1940s. Without a formal parish, families conducted prayer services in their own homes, and mass was occasionally celebrated with visiting priests. The Santa Barbara Catholic Church was established in 1991 as a mission of the St. Joseph Parish in Manor. The extant church buildings date to the 1990s.”<sup>133</sup>

While the population of Hornsby Bend was reported as ten in the 1930s and 1940s and 20 from the 1950s through 2000, the town has experienced substantial growth in the last decade. The 2010 Federal Census recorded a total population of 6,781 in Hornsby Bend; 60% of the total population is classified as Hispanic.<sup>134</sup>

### **II.B.13 Beryl Place Boxcar Settlement**

A history of the Cristo Rey Parish mentions that the Sacred Heart Chapel was constructed in February 1923 “on the eastern edge of the city, where the box-car settlement was.”<sup>135</sup> An exact address for the chapel is not provided in the history, although a Mexican Catholic Church is listed in the 1924 Austin City Directory at “Es Pleasant Valley 3 n E 1<sup>st</sup>.” The 1935 Sanborn map for the area including Pleasant Valley Street (the first Sanborn map available for this section of Austin) shows the intersection of H&TC Railroad and the MK&T Railroad at Northwestern Avenue between Hidalgo and E. 6<sup>th</sup> streets. East of the intersection is a collection of nine homes, noted as “Beryl Place” on Outlot 10 between Hidalgo and E. 6<sup>th</sup> streets and west of Pedernales Street. Eight of the homes are arranged in two linear rows, facing a larger home at the south end of the lot. It is possible that this is the boxcar settlement referred to in the Cristo Rey Parish history; the arrangement is similar to the typical boxcar settlement described in Jeffrey Marcos Garcilazo’s book, *Traqueros*:

*With the trucks (wheel assembly) removed, officials typically arranged the boxcars in rows or in courtyard patterns. The number of boxcars in a single community varied from one region to the next, but the available evidence suggests that some boxcar settlements ranged from one or two cars to as many as a dozen or so. Each car contained a single partition, which made two units, and each one was intended to house at least two families.*<sup>136</sup>

Since the boxcar settlement remained into the mid-1930s, it is likely the housing was originally constructed as semi-permanent housing for section gangs and their families. A 1916 study of the Mexican population of Austin confirms that a railroad company had nine houses (2 ¼ mile east of town) for section hands. The study mentions eight houses are railroad cars and the ninth is larger and more closely resembles a house.<sup>137</sup> Housing for families was typically located on railroad property, a short distance away from the roundhouse. The 1930 and 1940 Federal Census lists five families living at the Beryl Place Housing. All male household members are listed as laborers for the rail yard. Only one family is listed in both documents: Joaquin Camacho and his wife, Valentina. The Camacho family moved to the nearby Santa Rita Courts public housing development by 1942.

A review of historic aerials indicates the area of the Beryl Place Boxcar Settlement may have retained the boxcar housing until 1973, when a series of warehouse buildings occupied the site. The site is now occupied by the Balcones Recycling office and warehouse.

#### **II.B.14 Pecan Springs School**

The Pecan Springs School was located near the present-day intersection of 51<sup>st</sup> Street and Manor Road. As described in an 1898 geology report on the Edwards Plateau, the area contained a “sparkling spring of pure and limpid water, and its taste is delicious.”<sup>138</sup> Named for the large grove of pecan trees surrounding the springs, the school was founded in 1875.<sup>139</sup> Mexican-American children attended the Pecan Springs “White” School in the 1930s.<sup>140</sup> Review of historic aerials and USGS topographic maps indicates that the Pecan Springs School may have been extant in 1956, but the area was subject to commercial development in the late 1950s or early 1960s.

#### **II.B.15 Del Valle and the Colorado Common School District**

Del Valle, located on the south banks of the Colorado River along US Highway 71, was established in the mid-1870s and named after the original Texas land grant owner of the area, Santiago del Valle. While the population boomed in the mid-1880s and into the twentieth century, businesses and local schools were shuttered during the Great Depression. As a result, area children attended schools within the Colorado Common School District.<sup>141</sup>

The original Colorado School was located along US Highway 71 (Austin-Bastrop Highway), near the present-day Austin-Bergstrom International Airport and west of the town of Del Valle. The school, established in 1876, began in a log cabin south of the Colorado River adjacent to “a large group of live-oak trees and a clear, cool spring,” as described in the 1936 Travis County Schools yearbook, *The Defender*. The school moved one-quarter mile after the re-alignment of the Austin-Bastrop Road following the Civil War and appears at the bend of the Bastrop Highway just south of the Colorado River



in the 1898-1902 Travis County Clerk Records: Road Book Precinct 4.<sup>142</sup> A new two-room brick building was constructed in 1921, with an additional room added in 1935. The Colorado Mexican School was constructed in 1934 adjacent to the Colorado “White” School; a total of seven students with Mexican surnames appear in the 1936 yearbook.<sup>143</sup>

By the late 1940s, the segregated Colorado Mexican School experienced extreme overcrowding, and the one-room school was no longer suited to educate almost 100 students registered in seven grades. In addition to Del Valle school children, the school also served the Mexican-American population in the Montopolis area. Both towns had experienced an influx of families beginning in the 1920s through the 1940s due to a disruption in the sharecropping system as a result of the Great Depression, the devastating effects of the boll weevil on cotton crops, and increased use of mechanization in the cultivation of farm crops. The Nuestra Senora La Luz Catholic mission church in Montopolis offered the use of its chapel for 53 first-grade students. The remaining 40 students stayed at the Colorado Mexican School. However, the school was closed due to overcrowding and conditions that Travis County Superintendent I. W. Popham described as “the worst Travis County has ever known.”<sup>144</sup>

The J. B. Norwood Mexican School was located northwest of Moore’s Crossing at FM 973 and Burleson Road (directly south of Del Valle), on a site now occupied by Austin-Bergstrom International Airport. Two other schools—one for Anglo Americans and one for African Americans—were located in the vicinity of the Mexican-American school. The school appears on a 1932 Travis County Engineering Department map and was one of 12 Mexican-American schools in Travis County during the 1930s. In 1942, the City of Austin purchased 3,000 acres of eastern Travis County farmland to lease to the Federal Government for construction of the Bergstrom Air Force Base. In addition to agricultural fields, the leased land included the three J. B. Norwood schools, churches, a mill, farm houses, and agricultural outbuildings. All were demolished except for the A. L. Givens “Round House” and James S. Shaw house, which were adapted for use by the military.<sup>145</sup> The displaced school students from the three schools entered the Colorado Common School District as a result.

The Colorado Common School District was one of four school districts listed as a defendant in the 1948 court case of *Delgado v. Bastrop ISD*. LULAC brought suit against the school districts for denying Mexican-American students the use of equal school facilities, services, and instruction. Under the direction of San Antonio attorney Gustavo C. Garcia, the suit claimed that Mexican-American children were segregated from Anglo-American school children, even though under state law they were considered “Caucasian.” The United States District Court, Western District of Texas decided in favor of LULAC and ordered the integration of Mexican Americans into Anglo-American schools.<sup>146</sup> Although the Colorado Common School District was found to be operating within the terms of the decree,<sup>147</sup> the overcrowding of the school witnessed in 1947 would contradict the provision for “equal school facilities, services, and instruction.”

A new ten-room school, named I. W. Popham School in honor of the Travis County School Superintendent, was constructed on the site from 1952–1953, primarily to educate the children of those stationed at Bergstrom Air Force Base. Designed by architect Arnold E. Wittman, the school was built for 300 students at a cost of \$84,000. Beginning in the mid-1950s and continuing into the 1960s, the Colorado Common School District grew to incorporate schools in Dry Creek (1954), Garfield (1954), Pilot

Knob (1956–1957), and Elroy (1961). The Colorado Common School District was renamed the Del Valle Independent School District in 1963 and annexed the Creedmoor Common School District in 1966 and the Hornsby-Dunlap School District in 1967.<sup>148</sup>

The Popham School campus evolved to include the Del Valle Junior-Senior High School in 1956. A football field, track, baseball field, and field house were added east of the high school as part of sequential building programs from 1958 until 1960. The Del Valle Junior High School was constructed at the site in 1972 and appears to incorporate the 1952 Popham School as part of its campus. While remnants of the track and baseball fields remain, new school buildings were constructed in the late 1990s and early 2000s due to the purchase of the Bergstrom Air Force Base property and its conversion to the Austin Bergstrom International Airport.<sup>149</sup> Popham Elementary School relocated to Elroy Road, southeast of the 1952 site. A new high school and junior high built on Ross Road completed the relocation, and the school buildings south of the Colorado River were demolished. Although remnants of the roads leading to each school remain, the property is now owned by the City of Austin. The site is fenced, and no structures remain.

#### **II.B.16 Walker Properties Association Farm**

The exact location of the Walker Properties Association Farm was not confirmed as part of this research effort. Newspaper articles refer to the location as four miles east of Austin on the south bank of the Colorado River. This description would put the farm within the upper bend of the Colorado east of US 183 and the community of Montopolis. A photograph located on the Portal to Texas History website appears to show W. F. Gohkle and the Walter Properties Association Farm in the mid- to late 1910s or early 1920s, although the location and date of the image is not provided. The image shows a large-scale farming operation, with farm laborers harvesting a spinach crop. The ca. 1880s Montopolis Bridge is seen in the distance, and railroad cars are seen to the right of the bridge. A copy of the image is provided in **Appendix A**. If this image does show the Walker Properties Association Farm, it confirms the location along the upper bend of the Colorado River east of the Montopolis and north of US Highway 71 (Austin-Bastrop Highway).

The Walker Properties Association Farm represented a large-scale truck farm—one of the first of its type in the area. Its operation differed from the typical southeastern Travis County farm; it was irrigated by the waters of the Colorado River using a pumping plant and did not rely on seasonal rains. The 1,200-acre farm was utilized for large-scale commercial production of a variety of crops. Although the farm was started by Del Walker in the early twentieth century, W. F. Gohlke served as manager of the farm beginning in 1914. The farm operated under the business name of Walker Products Company prior to 1914, when T. B. Walker sold the farm to the trustees of the Walker Properties Association.

Under the Walker Properties Association, Fred W. Catterall served as president, H. S. Lawson worked as superintendent of farming operations, and L. D. Turner served as his assistant. W. S. Dunn managed irrigation operations. A July 14, 1918, news article in *The Austin Statesman* describes the farm operations and built environment of the farm:

*...the farm is a little world all to itself, and a competent little world at that, forces itself upon one's attention. As one drives in upon the association's property, the first*

*thing to be seen is the irrigation pumping plant, which furnishes water for the entire place. Here two men work ten hours a day. A little further on one comes to the schoolhouse, where the children of the farm laborers are taught to read and write and work arithmetic. Here forty Mexican children are taught in a building furnished by the association, by a teacher furnished by the county. Then there is the farm store run by 78-year old Mexican, who shouts “Buenos dias” as the visitor drives up. A little further on are the quarters, which house the 50 men and 30 women who work here the year round.*<sup>150</sup>

Under the operation of Del Walker in the early twentieth century, the farm produced crops of cucumbers, onions, spinach, and chiles for use in the Walker Manufacturing Company canning plant in Austin. The plant produced pickles and canned late spinach crops for shipment across the United States (**Figure 5**). The Walker Chili Factory produced canned tamales, chili con carne, and Red Devil chili powder. Under management of the Walker Properties Association, the plant became the AusTex Chili Factory (1932) and employed hundreds of Mexican-American workers in its factory on W. 4<sup>th</sup> Street.<sup>151</sup>

As described in the general historic context in **Section I**, W. F. Gohlke worked with Walter E. Long, Secretary of the Austin Chamber of Commerce, to secure temporary labor to help harvest crops at the Walker Properties Association Farm. Long petitioned the Bureau of Immigration for a temporary lift of the immigration restrictions, and his request was granted by Commissioner General Cominetti of the Bureau of Immigration on May 10, 1918. Gohlke was the first Travis County farm manager to hire laborers under this agreement, meeting a group of Mexican laborers at the Texas–Mexico border at Eagle Pass on July 12, 1919.<sup>152</sup>

It is recommended that deed research be completed for the area east of US 183 and north of US Highway 71 to determine the location of the Walker Properties Association Farm. It appears the farm was located on what is now the Bailey Ranch (Hergotz Lane). Once the location is confirmed, field survey should be undertaken to determine what physical resources remain from the period of significance of the farm. Review of Travis Central Appraisal District records and historic and current aerials indicate several historic-age resources appear to remain on the Bailey Ranch, including the water tower and agricultural buildings shown in the ca. 1920 image. If field survey efforts yield the discovery of a cohesive grouping of physical resources, either a designation of the farm property at a state or local level would be appropriate. If no extant resources remain, or the resources that remain do not retain sufficient architectural integrity, the development of an Official Texas Historical Marker should be undertaken to recognize the innovation used on the irrigation farm, the implementation of temporary labor contracts for Mexicans during the late 1910s and early 1920s, and the farm’s connection with the AusTex Chili Factory in Austin.



Figure 5. 1931 advertisement for Walker's AusTex Chile.  
*The Monroe News-Star, Monroe, Louisiana, April 23, 1931.*

### II.B.17 Garfield–Comanche

Garfield is located near the Travis–Bastrop County line along US Highway 71 in eastern Travis County. The town was established in 1880 and within a few years supported a church, school, steam gristmill, cotton mill, and a general store.<sup>153</sup> Garfield operated one of 12 schools in Travis County for Mexican-American school children in the 1930s. Constructed in the late nineteenth century, the school appears just east of the Garfield Post Office and west of Haynie Chapel on the Austin-Bastrop Road in the 1898-1902 Travis County Clerk Records: Road Book Precinct 4.<sup>154</sup> The map notes the school is surrounded by land owned by “Washington” and “Costley” (first names not indicated). The school continued to educate Mexican Americans into the late 1940s but was likely abandoned after the 1948 *Delgado v. Bastrop ISD* Federal court ruling for desegregation of school facilities. The area along US Highway 71 in Garfield has been subject to extensive development, and it does not appear that the school building is still extant.

In the early 1910s, Mexican-American Catholics in the Garfield area petitioned Father Walter O'Donnell to build a church. The construction of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe was undertaken by the Holy Cross Fathers, who served as pastors for the church until it was turned over to the Oblates of Mary

Immaculate in 1924.<sup>155</sup> While it appears the church was located on Richards Drive south of US Highway 71 (Bastrop Highway) and west of the town of Garfield, the church is no longer an active Catholic mission. A pre-fabricated metal building housing the Holy Cross Worship Center now occupies the site.

A windshield survey was completed of the Comanche Cemetery, located north of the town of Garfield along Caldwell Lane. It appears that the cemetery contains at least three burials associated with Mexican Americans. One grave for Anselmo Hernandez (b. 1911, d. 2007) recognizes his affiliation with the United Methodist Church and his service in the U.S. Army during WWII. Two other graves are unmarked but feature concrete boxes with broken ceramic tile ornamentation as seen in other Travis County cemeteries associated with Mexican Americans. One unmarked wooden cross is noted in the Austin Genealogical Society's inventory of the cemetery.<sup>156</sup>

### **II.B.18 Elroy**

Elroy is located in southeastern Travis County along FM 812 near the Travis–Bastrop County line. Established in 1892, the community of Swedish immigrants soon grew to a large agricultural center for the area. The community established the Swedish Farmers' Gin Company in 1916 (the name of the company changed to the Elroy Farmer's Gin Company in 1921). The company was operated by brothers E. T. and A. K. Nelson who managed their father's farm. Mexican Americans worked in the cotton gin in the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>157</sup> The cotton gin is still extant and serves as a good physical representation of the agricultural community and the prosperous cotton farms of the early twentieth century. The adjacent Moline Swedish Lutheran Cemetery contains a section of Mexican-American burials, most notably a large granite obelisk (Woodmen of the World memorial) marking the grave of Alfonzo Torres (b. 1890, d. 1911).

A windshield survey of the cemetery was completed. Sections of the cemetery are overgrown, although all graves are accessible. Not all concrete markers are intact, but recent conservation efforts by members of the Friends of the Moline Lutheran Cemetery organization are evident. Two of the graves are fenced, and one plot features a concrete curb with a concrete cross grave marker. A number of graves are marked with wooden or concrete crosses with the name and date of death engraved by hand. Additional conservation efforts are recommended for the extant grave markers. Additional research and burial identification is recommended to gain insight into the cemetery's association with Mexican Americans in the Elroy community.

The Elroy Mexican School is located north of Elroy on a 1932 Travis County map. It is likely the school operated until the 1948 *Delgado v. Bastrop ISD* decision. The Elroy School consolidated within the Colorado Common School District in 1961. While the Elroy School is still extant and used as a community library, a windshield survey of the area did not identify an extant building associated with the Elroy Mexican School.

### **II.B.19 Pilot Knob**

Pilot Knob is located in southeastern Travis County near the intersection of US 183 and FM 812. The area was not settled until after the Civil War, and a school was established for the community in 1892.<sup>158</sup> The 1898-1902 Travis County Clerk Records: Road Book Precinct 4 shows the Pilot Knob school house

between Olle Road and Lockhart Road. Surrounding landowners included Johnson and Sassman. The Alliance Gin and the Colton Post Office were located just north of the school.<sup>159</sup> By 1907, the school had two teachers and 99 students. A 1932 Travis County Engineering Department map shows the “Pilot Knob White School” at the northeast corner of the intersection of Lockhart Road (FM 1625) and Colton-Bluff Springs Road. Mexican Americans attended the “Pilot Knob White School” and are included in the Texas Teacher’s Daily Register for Public Schools for District #67, Pilot Knob for the 1947–1948 school year. Many student addresses were noted as Creedmoor or Austin, and the parent occupation is listed as farmer within the register.<sup>160</sup> The Pilot Knob School District was consolidated with the Colorado Common School District in 1956 and 1957.<sup>161</sup> The area has experienced commercial development along the US 183 corridor, and few resources remain from the period of early settlement.

#### **II.B.20 *Maha***

Maha is located south of Elroy and FM 812 and east of SH 130 in southeastern Travis County. A school was established in 1899 and was described in the 1936 Travis County Schools yearbook, *The Defender*, as “a small building, 36X20 feet, of crude lumber with the heavy wooden shutters, and windows or doors on all sides.” By 1907, the community had schools for both Anglo and African-American students, and a new school was constructed the following year. Mexican-American students first attended the “Maha Mexican School,” located west of the “Maha White School” at Mayhard Creek. The 1936 yearbook notes that Mr. Oatman donated land for the construction of both the Mexican- and African-American schools. The Mexican School was demolished in 1935, and the 1909 school building for Anglos was moved onto the site. The Maha Texas Teacher’s Daily Register for Public Schools for the 1942–1943 school year notes a total of 45 Mexican-American students enrolled in the first through seventh grades.<sup>162</sup> The Maha Schools were consolidated with the Creedmoor School District in 1955, and only one school is noted on a 1956 USGS topographic map.<sup>163</sup> Although some historic-age residences remain in the Maha area, it does not appear the ca. 1935 Mexican School is extant.

#### **II.B.21 *Evelyn***

Evelyn is located southeast of Elroy and FM 812 near the Travis–Bastrop County line. The area was settled in the mid-1890s, and a post office was established at William Storey’s Store on May 3, 1895. The 1898-1902 Travis County Clerk Records: Road Book Precinct 4 shows the Evelyn Post Office on the Creedmoore [sp] & Evelyn Road, on land defined as Oatman’s Pasture.<sup>164</sup> Although the Evelyn Cemetery is not noted on the map, it is located on land owned by John B. Oatman. The 1986 TCHC Cemetery Project documented a total of 12 Mexican-American burials (dating from 1904 to 1928) within the Evelyn Cemetery. A windshield survey of the area confirmed the location of the cemetery. The cemetery is located on private land, and photographs of the site were taken from the public right-of-way along Evelyn Road.

#### **II.B.22 *Carl***

Carl is located in southeastern Travis County north of FM 1327 and west of US 183. With an estimated population of 30, a post office was established for the community on November 8, 1887. William T. Hart served as the first postmaster. With the addition of a steam gristmill and cotton gin in the early 1890s,

the community continued to grow to a population of 250 and supported four churches, a school, a hotel, and a general store.<sup>165</sup> A two-room Carl School was constructed in 1916, although an earlier school is noted at the southeast corner of the Upper Lockhart Road on the 1902 Travis County Clerk Record Book maps.<sup>166</sup> The “Carl White School” is shown at the southwest corner of the current intersection of the Carl and Old Lockhart roads on the 1932 Travis County Engineering Department map. One teacher taught 35 children due to declining enrollment in the 1930s. The 1936 Travis County Schools yearbook, *The Defender*, indicates a portion of the students attending the Carl School was Mexican American, including Josephine Esars and Minnie Acosta, both in the seventh grade (the highest grade level taught at the school).<sup>167</sup> Although it is likely the school consolidated with the Creedmoor School District in the 1940s, the school is still noted on the 1956 USGS topographic map.<sup>168</sup>

Several resources associated with the early settlement of Carl were documented as part of the windshield survey of the community. The Carl Cemetery is located southeast of the Carl School site. It does not appear the cemetery contains burials associated with Mexican Americans. A ca. 1910 residence located along the Old Lockhart Road is extant but does not retain its architectural integrity. The Pleasant Valley Missionary Baptist Church on Thaxton Road (northeast of Carl) also appears to be historic-age, but it does not appear on the 1956 USGS topographic map for the area. It does not appear the church holds historic associations with Mexican Americans in the area, but it is associated with an African-American congregation as part of the St. John Regular Baptist Association. A *Templo Apostolico* is located northeast of the Pleasant Valley Missionary Baptist Church on Thaxton Road; however, the church building is modern, and the history of the church within the Carl community is not known. The church is not shown on the 1956 USGS topographic map for the area.

### **II.B.23 Creedmoor**

Creedmoor is located at the intersection of FM 1327 and FM 1625 in southeastern Travis County. Although early businesses in Creedmoor date to the 1850s, the founding of the first post office occurred in 1880. The Blackland Prairie supported cotton farming, and Mexican-American sharecroppers lived in the area from the early 1880s. The Willow Springs School served the early Creedmoor community, although it was located outside of the town near a cotton gin. A four-room school was built ca. 1900, but it was destroyed by a tornado in 1921. Creedmoor operated one of 12 Mexican-American schools in the 1930s. The Creedmoor Mexican School appears northwest of SH 29 (FM 1327) on the east side of FM 1625 on a 1932 Travis County Engineering Department map. It was likely integrated with the Creedmoor “White” School after the 1948 *Delgado v. Bastrop ISD* decision. Creedmoor incorporated into the Colorado Common School District in 1966. Review of historic aerials indicates the school was extant in 1954, but the site is now cultivated farmland.

San Francisco Javier was constructed as a mission church of San Jose Catholic Church in Austin. The church is located on US 183 near the communities of Colton and Creedmoor. Father Alfred Mendez was named pastor of the mission, and he worked with Professor Francis Kervic and the Notre Dame architectural school to develop plans for the church. During construction, Father Mendez secured a number of wooden poles that supported the trolley wires for Austin streetcars (since Austin had transitioned from street cars to buses) for use as support beams and railroad ties for the window sills. The church was constructed in 1941 by a group of Mexican-American laborers under construction





Figure 6. Construction of San Francisco Javier Catholic Church, 1941  
 "San Francisco Javier Catholic Church: Our History,"  
<http://www.sfjcc.org/about/ourhistory/>.

manager José Botello.<sup>169</sup> The Spanish Mission-style church is built of limestone. The front façade features a rough-stacked, field-stone wall in a design evocative of the Spanish missions of San Antonio. Side walls of flat, stone rubble masonry and stacked buttresses are more indicative of the Gothic Revival style; however, the exposed railroad ties at the roofline are more characteristic of the Pueblo architectural style of the southwestern United States. The church continues to serve Catholics within the town of Creedmoor and

surrounding communities. The building and its associated site retain their integrity to a high degree and would be a good candidate for historical designation.

Although known as the Elroy Mexican Baptist Cemetery, the cemetery located along Williamson Road near the Travis–Caldwell County line was established by the *Sociedad Funeraria de Agricultores Mariano Escobedo* of Creedmoor. Land was purchased by the Trustees for the Cemetery Association of Mexicans Only on September 19, 1912. A windshield survey of the cemetery was conducted, although only four burials were identified. The cemetery is largely overgrown, despite a clearing of the southwest corner in 2013 as part of an Eagle Scout project. The site was recently recognized as a Historic Texas Cemetery for its association with Mexican-American tenant farmers and laborers in southeast Travis County. The application states the earliest burial dates to June 3, 1912, and the latest is November 29, 1923.<sup>170</sup> Confirmation of the burials was not possible due to the condition of the cemetery.

## II.B.24 *Manchaca*

Manchaca is located at the intersection of Manchaca Road and FM 1626 in southern Travis County. Although Anglo-American settlers lived in the area as early as 1851, the town did not begin to prosper until the I&GN Railroad was completed from Laredo to Austin in 1881. The community served as a shipping point for local farmers and industrial operations throughout the late nineteenth century.<sup>171</sup> A number of Mexican Americans lived in the area in the 1930s and 1940s and worked as railroad laborers according the Federal Census of those years.

Manchaca operated one of 12 schools for Mexican Americans in Travis County in the late 1930s. The Manchaca Mexican School was constructed in 1926 and was located north of FM 1626 along the I&GN Railroad just south of Slaughter Creek. A windshield survey of the area documented two historic-age resources, but neither appeared to be a school building.

Mexican farmworkers established the Santa Maria de la Luz Cemetery in 1912. One acre of land was purchased from W. G. Bell on August 3, 1912 for use as a Mexican-American cemetery. Similar to the Santa Maria Cemetery in Pflugerville, the farmworkers intended to return home to Mexico after the revolution but wanted a place for family members to locate their deceased loved ones after they left the area. A mutual aid society was formed in 1921, named the *Panteón Mexicano Maria de la Luz*, to oversee the maintenance and organization of the cemetery.<sup>172</sup> Located on Circle S Road in the southeastern section of Austin (west of IH 35 and south of E. William Cannon Drive), the cemetery was designated as a Historic Texas Cemetery in 2004 for the Cementerio Mexicano de Maria de la Luz. The cemetery is well-maintained and features at least 1,000 burials from 1912 to present day. Since the cemetery is located within the Austin city limits, a survey was not conducted.

#### **II.B.25 Turnersville**

Turnersville is located in south-central Travis County, just south of SH 45 and east of IH 35 near the Travis–Hays County line. J. L. Turner, an early settler in the area, donated land for a school in 1880.<sup>173</sup> The school is noted on the 1898-1902 Travis County Clerk Records: Road Book Precinct 4 at the corner of Turner Lane and Anderson Lane. Surrounding landowners at that time included Mrs. Sallie Turner, Tom Anderson, and Paul von Rosenberg. A separate school for Mexican-American children is shown northwest of the original Turnersville School on the 1932 Travis County Engineering Department map. From the location on the 1932 map, it appears the school was located on a site now occupied by the SH 45 corridor as it crosses Turnersville Road N., south of Carl. Ruins of an earlier structure, located south of SH 45, are evident on current aerials. The ruins are located on private land and were not documented as part of the windshield survey. While a 1960 USGS topographic map of the area notes structures within the community of Turnersville, the two schools are no longer identified on the map.<sup>174</sup> The windshield survey of the area noted historic-age agricultural structures that might be associated with the Turnersville community; however, no buildings were extant at known locations for the two Turnersville schools.

#### **II.B.26 Vasquez Chapel and Cemetery**

Vasquez Chapel was a mission of the Holy Cross Fathers of San Jose Catholic Church in Austin.<sup>175</sup> It was constructed by the Vasquez family on their ranch near the Travis–Caldwell County line and served the large population of Mexican-American Catholics in southeastern Travis County.<sup>176</sup> The cemetery contains approximately 25 burials that date to the 1920s. Located near the end of a one-lane gravel road, the cemetery is now obscured by brush and could not be identified as part of the windshield survey. The site was subject to a beautification project conducted by Travis County in 1977, where ten crew members cleared the cemetery of large trees and brush. This effort may have been the last time the condition of the cemetery was addressed. Photographs from the cleanup effort were featured in a 1977 news article, and one documented a single grave enclosed by a wire fence.<sup>177</sup>

#### **II.B.27 Haynie Flat**

Haynie Flat is located in southwest Travis County, just north of US Highway 71 at the Travis–Burnet County line. A school was established at Haynie Flat in 1879, named for James A. Haynie, who donated

the land for the building. The school straddled the Travis–Burnet County line.<sup>178</sup> A community did not develop around the school, but by 1907, it supported a total of 35 students.<sup>179</sup> The school appears on the 1932 Travis County Engineering Department map, but it is not noted on a 1910 USGS topographic map of the area. A 1918 USGS topographic map indicates the school would have been located near the Burnet County town of Corwin.<sup>180</sup> In the late 1930s, the school offered classes up to the eighth grade, and in 1936, of the 25 students, four were Mexican American.<sup>181</sup> Modern residential development (Barton Creek Lakeside) is now located in the area surrounding the site of the Haynie Flat School. The early school building was not identified as part of research efforts for this project. It appears the building was demolished between 1970 and 1986, based on review of USGS Pace Bend Quadrangle maps from those years.<sup>182</sup> While the Haynie Flat Cemetery is extant, it is located in Burnet County and was not surveyed as part of the current research project.

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

#### III.A. Mexican-American Communities in Austin

Few Official Texas Historical Markers currently exist to recognize the growth and development of Mexican-American communities within Austin. Research and survey efforts to date have only touched on the topic as part of larger projects. However, the City of Austin is currently undertaking a survey of East Austin (for properties south of E. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard to the Colorado River between IH 35 and Pleasant Valley Road) to identify significant resources associated with African Americans and Mexican Americans in this area. Other previous studies, while not focused specifically on Mexican-American communities, generally discuss the presence of these communities within a larger historic context. These efforts included the following:

1. Preservation Central, Inc., recently completed a windshield survey of the Bouldin Creek neighborhood for the Bouldin Creek Neighborhood Association. The survey recognizes *El Gallo*, founded by Abraham Kennedy in 1957.
2. A National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination for Santa Rita Courts documents the history of the public housing project for Mexican Americans in East Austin.
3. A 1979/1985 NRHP Multiple Property Submission (MRA) for Historic Resources of East Austin documents the area east of IH 35. The MRA includes the NRHP nomination of the Briones House at 1204 E. 7<sup>th</sup> Street for its unique plaster patterning on the exterior façade of the house.
4. The Sixth Street Historic District NRHP nomination touches on the contributions of Mexican-American business owners along E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street.

Additional surveys of important centers of Mexican-American communities are recommended for the Montopolis and South Austin neighborhoods—focusing specifically on the growth and development of Mexican-American neighborhoods—including the businesses, schools, and religious institutions within their boundaries. Historic resource surveys of these areas are critical due to development threats posed to historic-age residential, commercial, and institutional resources.

### III.B. Mexican-American Communities in Travis County

Similar to research and survey efforts for the city of Austin, although most of Travis County has been subject to recent survey projects, previous work has focused on overall trends of settlement. The current study commissioned by the TCHC represents the first wide-scale effort to specifically document the Mexican-American communities in Travis County. Additional detailed scholarship on the settlement patterns of these communities is needed to record and commemorate the many contributions Mexican Americans have made to the growth and development of Travis County. The following list of research questions provides a framework for additional areas of study.

1. Are there Mexican or Republic of Texas land grants that were retained by persons of Mexican descent? Did they in turn settle the land as their homestead? What remains of the built environment from the original settlement? Was the land retained by the family of the original settler?
  - a. Review records at the Bexar and Nacogdoches Archives for more information on the Spanish Colonial and Mexican Republic of Coahuila periods of Texas history.
  - b. Review the original Stephen F. Austin Colony Records at the Texas General Land Office, Archives and Records.
2. What extant properties best illustrate each period of significance for Mexican-American settlement? Are there farms that retain architectural resources associated with Mexican-American settlements? Tenant farms/housing? Industrial properties such as cotton gins, manufacturing?
  - a. Additional research and field survey of the Austin White Lime Company in McNeil is recommended to document the association of Mexican American laborers and their families with the quarry; to determine a period of significance for the property; and to complete a field survey to determine if buildings and equipment that date to the period of significance are still extant.
  - b. Additional research is recommended to explore the relationship between Mexican Americans and the Pflugerville cotton gin and ice factory operations.
  - c. Additional research and field survey is recommended to define the historical significance and determine the architectural integrity of the original St. Elizabeth of Hungary Catholic Church in Pflugerville.
  - d. As one of the last remaining rural school buildings in northeast Travis County, it is recommended that further research be conducted on the Manda School to determine its association with Mexican-American sharecroppers and laborers.
  - e. Additional research and field survey of the Walker Properties Association Farm and Three Island Ford Farm is recommended. Is the land still farmed and do resources remain from the period of 1870–1929? Does the original tenant housing, farm store, and school of the Walker Properties Association Farm remain?
  - f. Review subject files at the Austin History Center for significant individuals identified as part of primary research efforts.

3. Further define the presence of Mexican Americans in the communities outlined as part of the current research effort. Define the period of significance for the association of Mexican Americans with each community.
  - a. Review Federal Census and Naturalization Records for Travis County at both the Austin History Center and the Texas State Library and Archives to determine the number of Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants living in each community. Define their occupations and determine their length of stay in each community. For those documented, determine if they were migrant workers who moved with seasonal crops, railroad laborers who moved with the railroad development, or tenant farmers who stayed in the area for generations.
  - b. Review Travis County Superintendent Records at the Austin History Center for the presence of Mexican-American school children in each community. Define the time period children attended the schools.
  - c. Review Federal Agricultural Schedules at the Texas State Library and Archives to determine the number of Mexican Americans employed as farm laborers and those that worked as tenant farmers. Note the location of the farms, their associated land owners, and the type of crops and/or other activities conducted on the land.

Currently, five Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHM)s exist to document Mexican-American communities within Travis County. The five markers recognize Historic Texas Cemeteries (HTC) in Travis County (Cementario Mexicano de Maria de la Luz is located within Austin city limits). **Table 6** provides recommendations for additional OTHMs to commemorate sites and events associated with Mexican Americans and can take the form of either a subject marker, Recorded Texas Historical Landmark (RTHL), or an HTC marker.

<b>Table 6. Resources Recommended for Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHMs)</b>	
<i>Resource</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>
Austin White Lime Company Quarry – McNeil	If field survey determines the complex does not retain sufficient integrity as an industrial resource under continuous operation since 1888, the story of the quarry and its association with the Mexican-American community is best told through an OTHM.
Mexican-American Cemetery – Manor	To recognize and commemorate the presence and contributions of Mexican Americans in the Manor area.
Mexican Catholic Church - Manor	To recognize the dedication Mexican Americans held to their religious beliefs in the petition for a Catholic mission in Manor.
Jones Cementario	To recognize the presence and contributions of Mexican Americans in the Dunlap area.
Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe – Garfield	To recognize the dedication Mexican Americans held to their religious beliefs in the petition for a Catholic mission in Garfield.
Beryl Place Boxcar Settlement	To recognize the contributions of Mexican Americans to the development and maintenance of railroads in the Austin area.
Colorado Common School District – Del Valle	To commemorate the 1948 Federal Court ruling on <i>Delgado v. Bastrop ISD</i> , and to recognize the efforts of LULAC, attorney Gus Garcia, and the Mexican-American community in the struggle for equal school facilities, services, and instruction.
Moline Swedish Lutheran Cemetery – Elroy	To recognize and commemorate the contributions of Mexican Americans in the Elroy area.
San Francisco Javier Catholic Church – Creedmoor	To recognize and commemorate the association of the mission church with the early Mexican-American community of Creedmoor and surrounding areas. Also to recognize the creative measures Father Alfred Mendez undertook to develop plans for the church, through his partnership with Professor Francis Kervic and the Notre Dame architectural school and his use of salvaged building materials for the construction of the church.

Resources associated with Mexican Americans in Travis County that retain a high degree of integrity should be considered for designation at the local level of significance (either as individual NRHP properties, historic districts, or local landmark designation, if within the Austin city limits). **Table 7** provides recommendations for historic-age resources associated with Mexican Americans that are good candidates for designation.

<b>Table 7. Resources Recommended for National Register or Local Designation</b>	
<i>Resource</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>
Austin White Lime Company Quarry – McNeil	If field survey determines the complex retains sufficient integrity as an industrial resource under continuous operation since 1888, the complex is recommended for historical designation for its association with the early Mexican-American community of McNeil.
Austin White Lime Company Store – McNeil	The store is recommended for historical designation for its association with the early Mexican-American community of McNeil.
Pflugerville Cotton Gin and Ice Factory	To recognize the significance of cotton farming on the community of Pflugerville and identify contributions made by Mexican Americans as tenant farmers in the Pflugerville area.
Original St. Elizabeth of Hungary Catholic Church – Pflugerville	Has retained integrity to a high degree to convey its association with the Mexican-American community of Pflugerville; significant historical associations with Mexican-American tenant farmers and farm laborers of Pflugerville.
Manda School	As one of the last remaining rural school buildings in northeast Travis County, it is recommended that further research be conducted on the Manda School to determine its association with the Mexican-American sharecroppers and laborers. Even additional research does not connect the building to Mexican American settlements, National Register listing of the property is recommended.
Swedish Cotton Gin – Elroy	To recognize the significance of cotton farming on the community of Elroy and identify contributions made by Mexican Americans as tenant farmers in the Elroy area.
San Francisco Javier Catholic Church – Creedmoor	Has retained integrity to a high degree as an intact example of a Catholic mission church established to serve the Mexican-American community of Creedmoor and surrounding towns; architectural merit for uncommon design and use of vernacular building materials.

In addition to the research topics provided at the beginning of this section, further research is recommended for the following resources. Additional research will help to identify physical resources and sites, as well as establish connections with the Mexican-American community.



<b>Table 8. Recommendations for Further Research</b>	
<i>Resource</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>
Austin White Lime Company – McNeil	Additional physical resources (no longer extant) associated with the Company Town created by Austin White Lime Company Quarry to house and support Mexican-American employees should be identified and an OTHM developed.
Walker Properties Association Farm – Montopolis area	Confirm location of farm and, based on field survey efforts, either work to designate the property on the local or state level to the NRHP, or develop an OTHM for the site.
Vasquez Chapel and Cemetery – Creedmoor	Additional research to explore the history of the Vasquez family ranch, chapel, and cemetery will provide information needed to develop an OTHM for this site.
Woodmen of the World Insurance Company	Woodmen of the World grave markers are located at many Mexican-American cemeteries throughout Travis County. Additional research to identify meeting spaces for lodges in rural communities could yield information needed to develop an NRHP nomination or OTHM.
Boxcar Settlements	Further research may help to locate the site of boxcar settlements in other rural areas of Travis County. Information collected can be developed into an OTHM to recognize the contributions Mexican-American railroad laborers made to the growth and development of Travis County.

Mexican Americans have resided in the state of Texas and specifically the area of Travis County for 300 years, and yet their presence remains largely undocumented. This study represents one of the first efforts to delineate the settlement trends of Mexican Americans in Travis County. As this report illustrates, the history of Mexican Americans in Travis County is rich and worthy of recognition. Tejanos held Mexican land grants, fought with Anglo-American settlers seeking independence from Mexico, and began some of the earliest businesses in Austin. Migrant workers contributed to the agricultural success of the cotton industry along the Colorado River, and railroad laborers built most of the track laid in Travis County. Mexican Americans established churches, funeral societies, and social and political organizations and stood together as a community to fight for equal educational facilities and fair labor practices. Their contributions to the history of Travis County are significant and should be documented, preserved, and commemorated for future generations.

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- <sup>7</sup> According to TCHC cemetery archives located at AHC. A memorandum dated 6/26/1978 from Ina Ray Smith, coordinator of project, notes this is a Mexican cemetery with mostly simple crosses for markers with no inscription.
- <sup>8</sup> A Mexican school at this location on the 1898-1902 Travis County Road Book map. Wooden crosses were not observed during a windshield survey of the cemetery on July 12, 2016.
- <sup>9</sup> Barkley, 6-8
- <sup>10</sup> Cotera, 11
- <sup>11</sup> *Handbook of Texas Online*, John W. Clark, Jr., "Del Valle, Santiago," accessed July 14, 2016, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fde63>. Uploaded on June 12, 2010. Published by the Texas State Historical Association.
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- <sup>23</sup> Allen, 6
- <sup>24</sup> Cotera, 14
- <sup>25</sup> "Public Hearing." *Texas State Times*, October 14, 1854 (2).
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- <sup>27</sup> Allen, 6
- <sup>28</sup> TCHC Cemetery Research, Austin History Center
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- <sup>30</sup> Allen, 8
- <sup>31</sup> Cotera, 15
- <sup>32</sup> U.S. Federal Census, Enumeration District 115 (1900) and Enumeration District 88 (1910)
- <sup>33</sup> Davis, Edward Everett. *A Study of Rural Schools in Travis County, Texas*, 1916 (7)
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- <sup>37</sup> Davis, 7
- <sup>38</sup> U.S. Federal Census, Enumeration District 115 (1900)
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- <sup>112</sup> Wheat
- <sup>113</sup> Barkley, 154-155
- <sup>114</sup> Cotera, 15
- <sup>115</sup> Cotera, 15
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## **APPENDIX A: MEXICAN-AMERICAN SETTLEMENT SURVEY WINDSHIELD SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS**

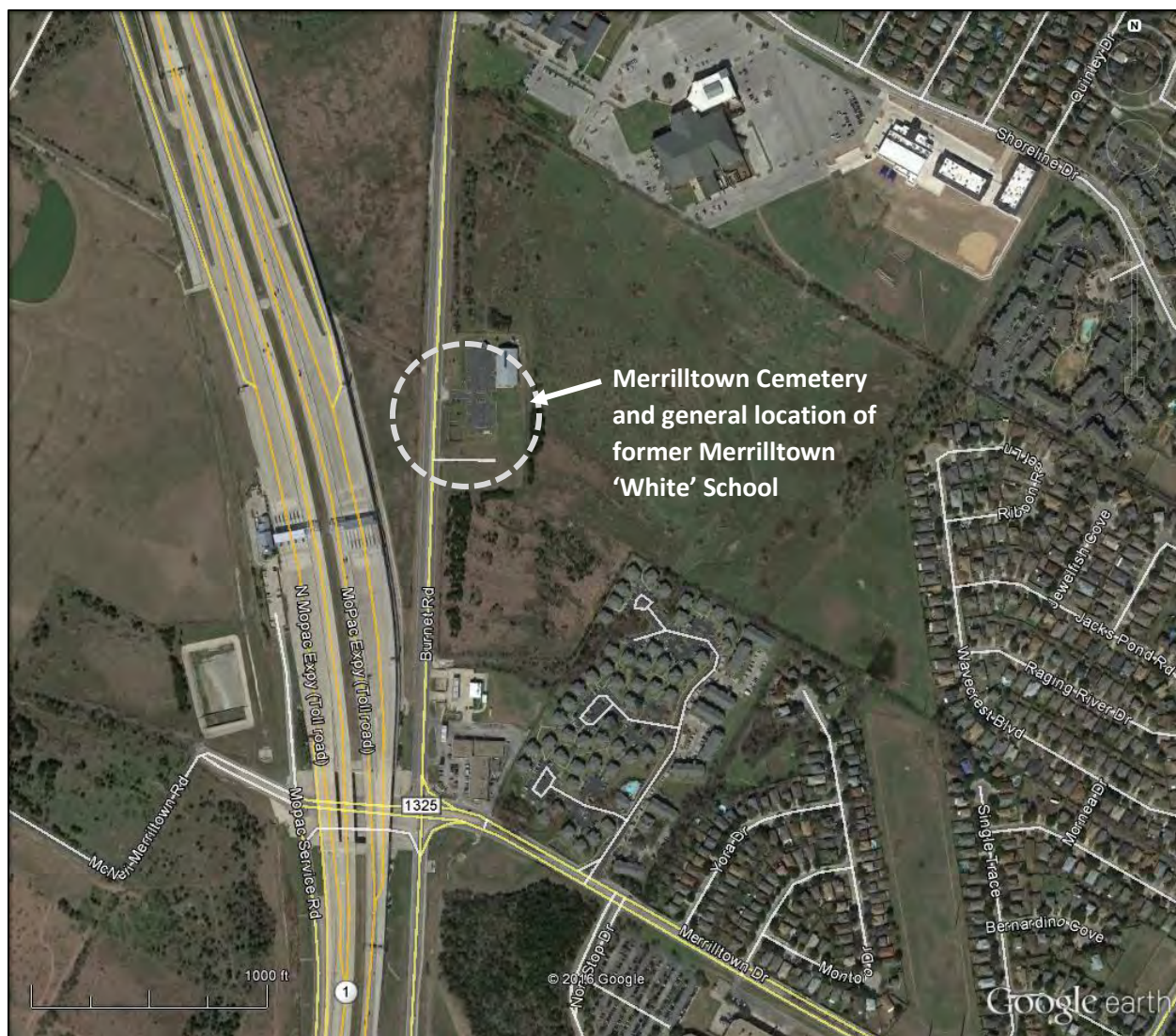
## McNeil



1. Current aerial of McNeil area, Austin White Lime Company (Source: Google earth, 2016)



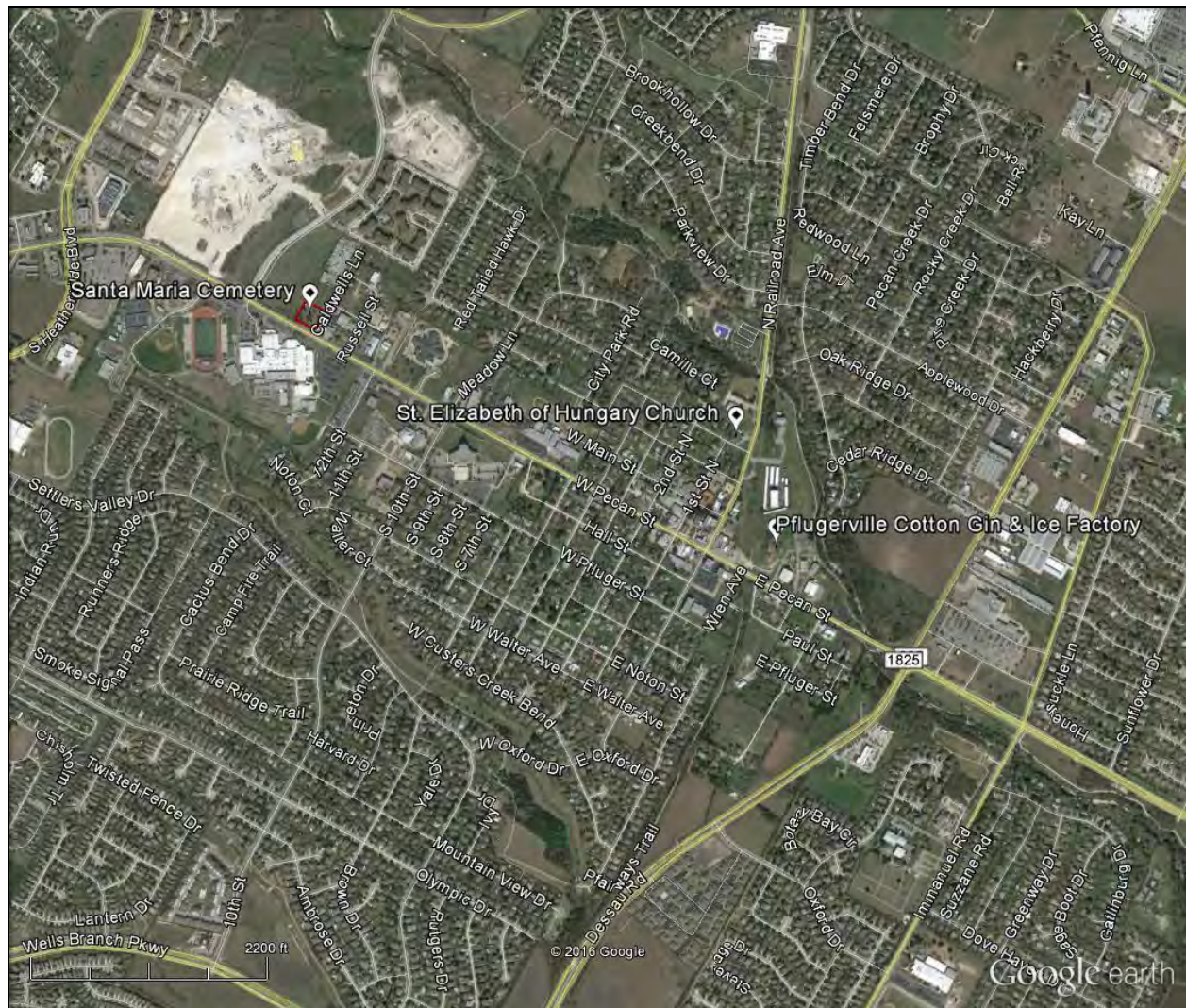
### Merrilltown (Merrelltown)



## 2. Current aerial of Merrilltown (Source: Google earth, 2016)



## Pflugerville



3. Current aerial of Pflugerville (Source: Google earth, 2016)



## Pflugerville



4. Santa Maria Cemetery



5. Chapel, Santa Maria Cemetery



## Pflugerville



6. Concrete cross set on concrete block, Santa Maria Cemetery



7. Sculpted stone marker, Woodmen of the World, Santa Maria Cemetery



**Pflugerville**



**8. Metal fence enclosure with concrete curb, Santa Maria Cemetery**



**9. Concrete, false crypt with marbles inset at base of concrete cross, Santa Maria Cemetery**



## Pflugerville



10. *Nicho* inset at grave marker, Santa Maria Cemetery



11. *Relicario* filled with small rose encased in a glass container and a religious icon, Santa Maria Cemetery



## Pflugerville



12. Two concrete cross grave markers, with inset pieces of broken ceramic tile, Santa Maria Cemetery



13. Woodmen of the World grave marker, Santa Maria Cemetery



## Pflugerville



14. St. Augustine's Church (historically St. Elizabeth of Hungary Catholic Church)



15. Southeast oblique, St. Augustine's Church (historically St. Elizabeth of Hungary Catholic Church)

## Pflugerville



16. First Communion, St. Elizabeth of Hungary Catholic Church, 1933 (Source: "St. Augustine Church History," <http://www.staugustineswro.com/our-history>)



17. Front façade looking north, St. Augustine Church (historically St. Elizabeth of Hungary Catholic Church)



## Pflugerville



18. Pflugerville Cotton Gin and Ice Factory



## Carlson



19. Current aerial of Carlson (Source: Google earth, 2016)

## Carlson



20. View looking southeast at intersection of Manda-Carlson and Lund-Carlson Roads



21. OTHM for the community of Carlson



**Carlson**



**22. Turn-of-the-century residence**



**23. Queen Anne-style residence**

## Lund



24. Current aerial of Lund (Source: Google earth, 2016)



## Lund



25. OTHM for the community of Lund



26. Turn-of-the-century residence



## Lund



**27. Turn-of-the-century residence**



**28. Late 19th century residence, north of Lund**

**Lund**



**29. Bethlehem Lutheran Cemetery**



## Gregg



30. Current aerial of Gregg (Source: Google earth, 2016)



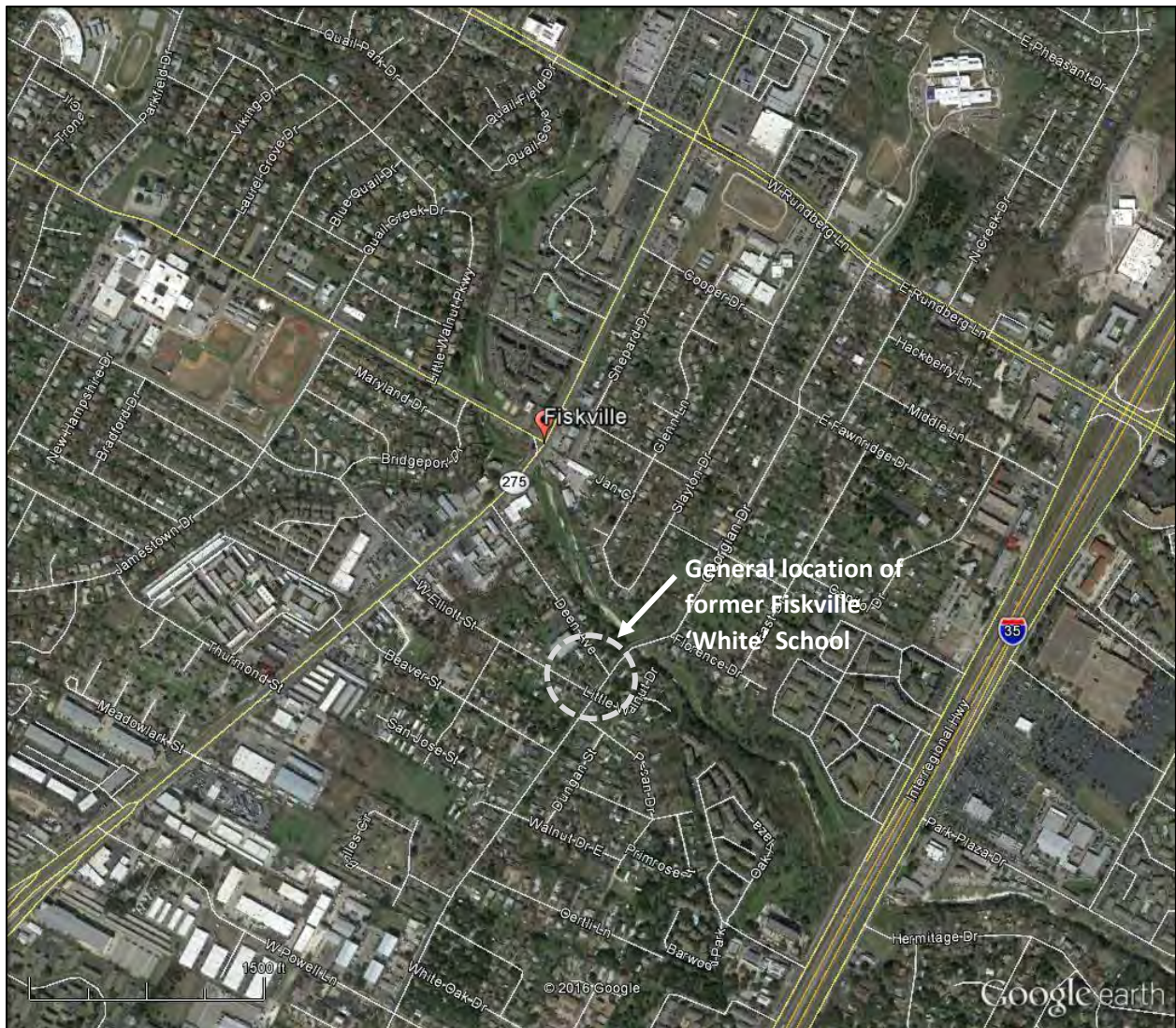
## Cottonwood



31. Current aerial of former Cottonwood School site (Source: Google, 2016)



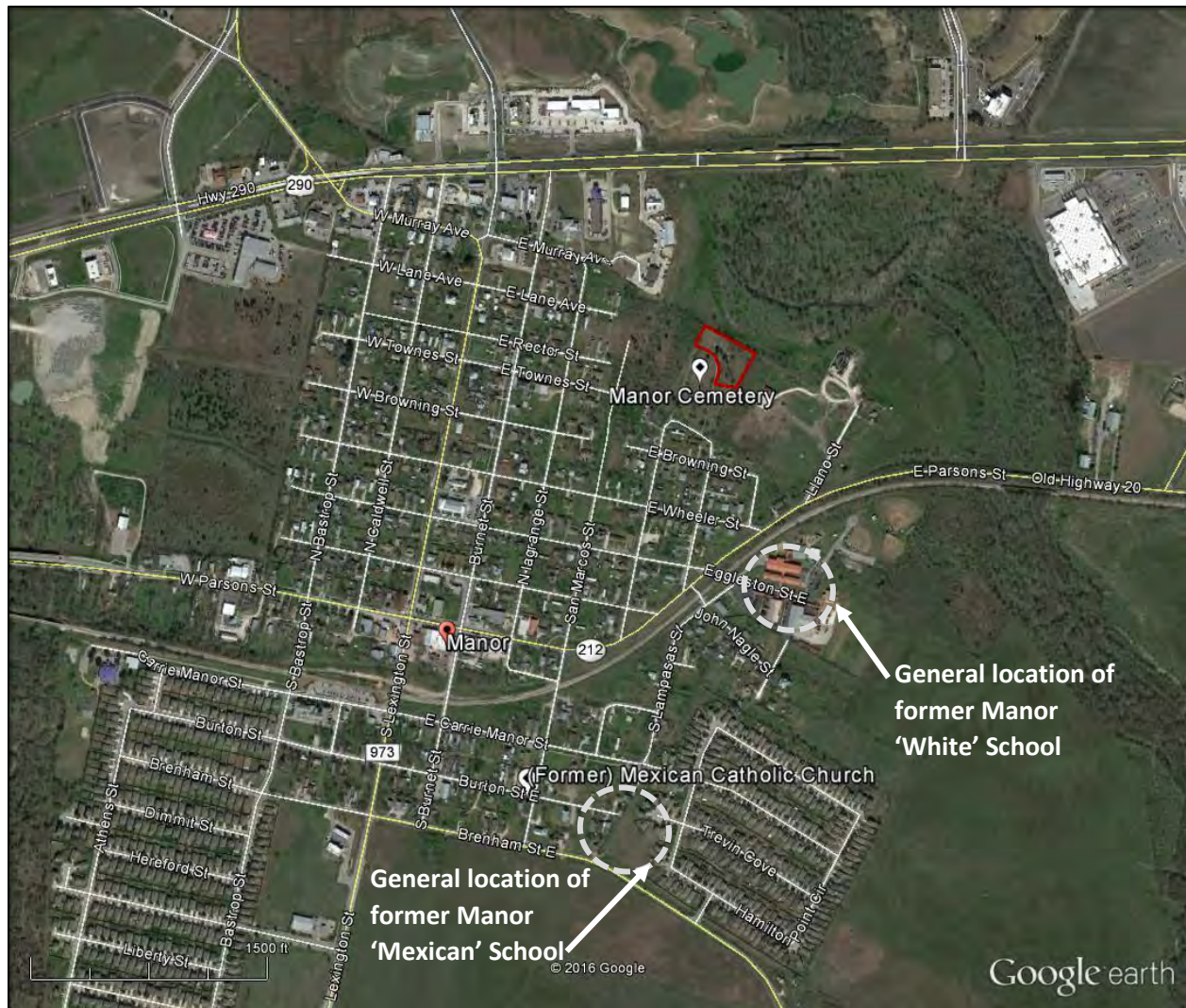
## Fiskville



32. Current aerial of Fiskville (Source: Google earth, 2016)

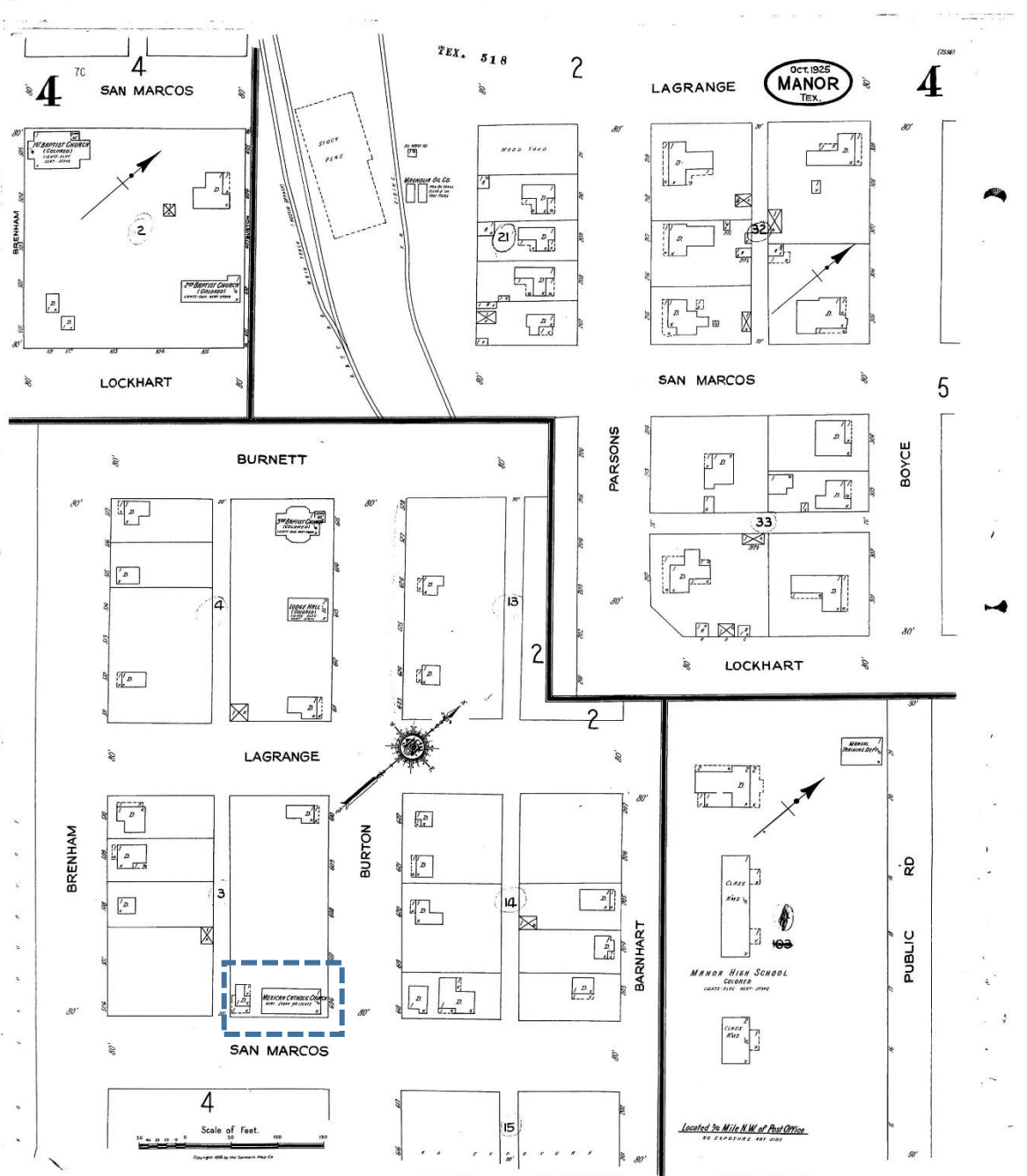


## Manor



33. Current aerial of Manor (Source: Google earth, 2016)

# Manor



34. Mexican Catholic Church at 606 Burton Street, 1925 (Source: Austin Public Library, Texas Digital Sanborn Collection: Manor [Travis Co], <http://www.austinlibrary.com:2109/tx/8638/dateid-000006.htm?CCSI=749n>)



## Manor



35. Manor Mexican American Cemetery



36. Francisca Lara (*b. Nov 20, 1870, d. March 4, 1892*), appears to be the earliest burial, Manor Mexican American Cemetery



## Manor



37. Entrance to Manor Mexican American Cemetery



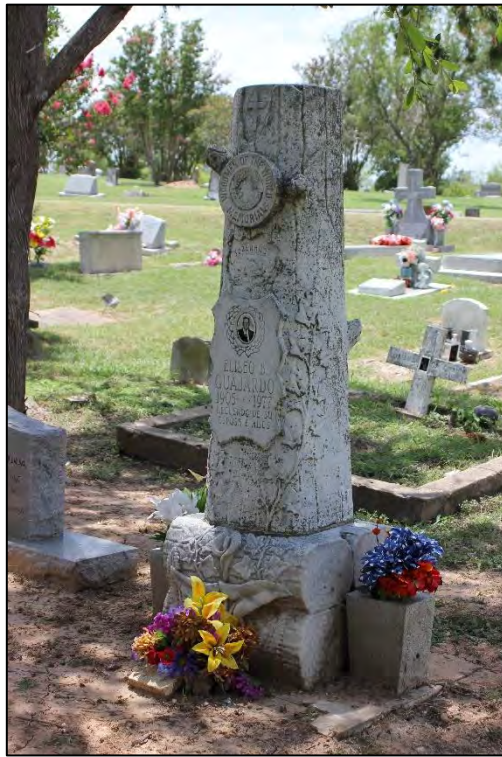
38. Stone grave markers, note 'IHS' at center of cross, Manor Mexican American Cemetery



**Manor**



**39. Grave for Pedro Lara (*b. Nov. 20, 1911, d. Dec. 25, 1976*), Manor Mexican American Cemetery**



**4022. Woodmen of the World marker, Eliseo B. Guajardo (*b. 1905, d. 1977*), Manor Mexican American Cemetery**



## Manor



**41. Manor Mexican American Cemetery**



**42. Markers engraved by hand, Manor Mexican American Cemetery**



## Manor



43. Ceramic tile ornamentation at concrete cross, Manor Mexican American Cemetery



44. Metal pipe-rail enclosure, Manor Mexican American Cemetery



## Decker



45. Current aerial of Decker (Source: Google earth, 2016)

## Decker



46. OTHM for Decker United Methodist Church and the community of Decker



47. Decker United Methodist Church



## Decker

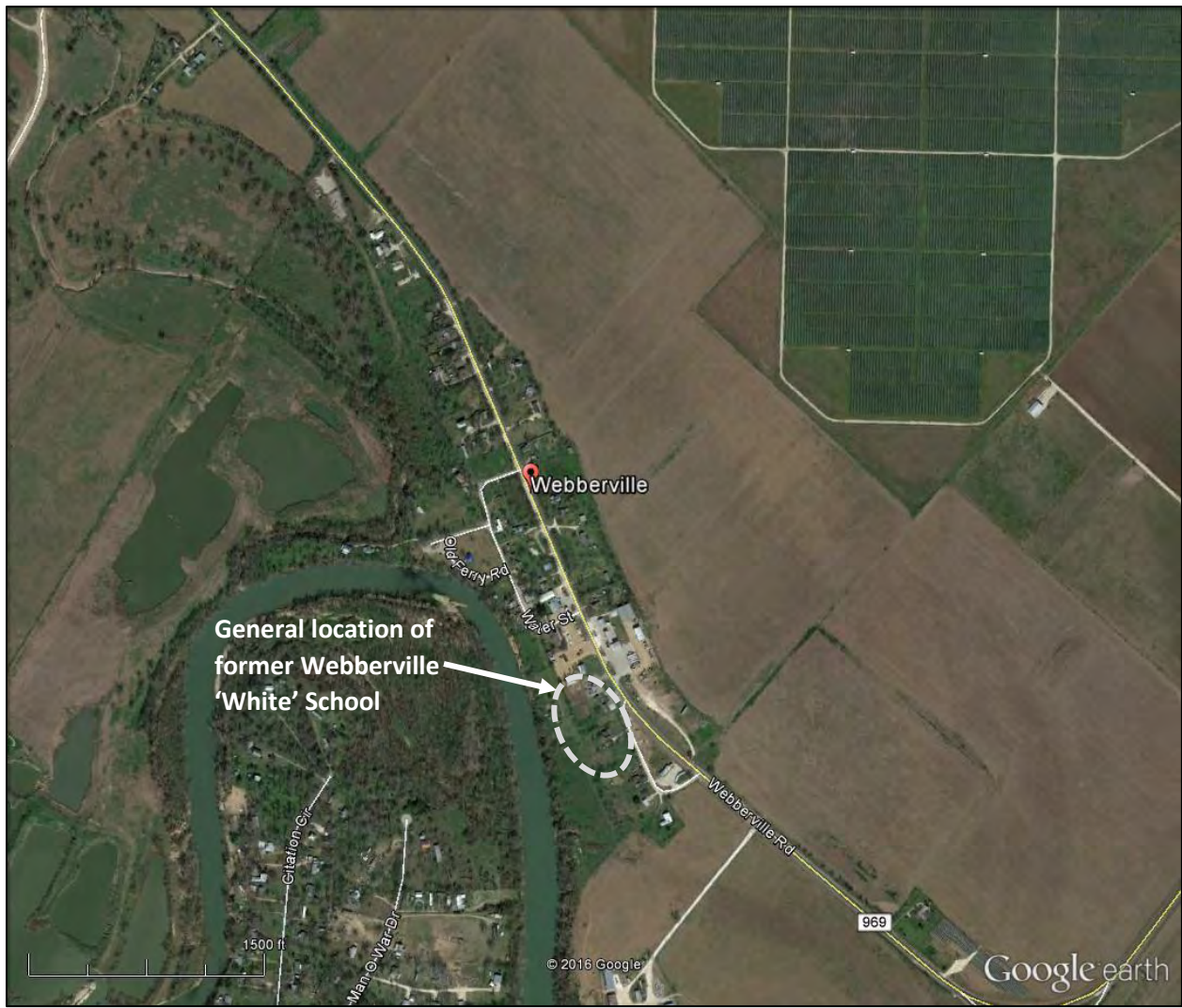


48. Decker United Methodist Church cemetery - site of former Decker School



49. Queen Anne-style residence southwest of church along private drive

### Webberville (Webber's Prairie)



50. Current aerial of Webberville (Source: Google earth, 2016)



## Webberville (Webber's Prairie)



51. OTHM for the community of Webberville



52. Ebenezer Baptist Church

**Webberville (Webber's Prairie)**



**53. Single obelisk surrounded by metal fence enclosure, north of Ebenezer Baptist Church**



## Hornsby Bend



54. Current aerial of Hornsby Bend (Source: Google earth, 2016)



## Hornsby Bend



55. Entrance gate - Cementerio Mexicano, *El Rincon*



56. Decanso - Cementerio Mexicano, *El Rincon*



## Hornsby Bend



57. Cementerio Mexicano, *El Rincon*



58. Entrance gate at Jones Cementerio



## Hornsby Bend



59. Jones Cementerio



60. Jones Cementerio



## Hornsby Bend



61. Relicario at Jones Cementerio



62. Decanso at Jones Cementerio



## Hornsby Bend



63. Farm outbuilding at northwest corner of bend in Plain View Drive



64. Residential building set back from southeast corner of Plain View Drive and Hunter's Bend Road



## Beryl Place Boxcar Settlement



65. Current aerial of former Beryl Place Boxcar Settlement (Source: Google earth, 2016)

## Beryl Place Boxcar Settlement

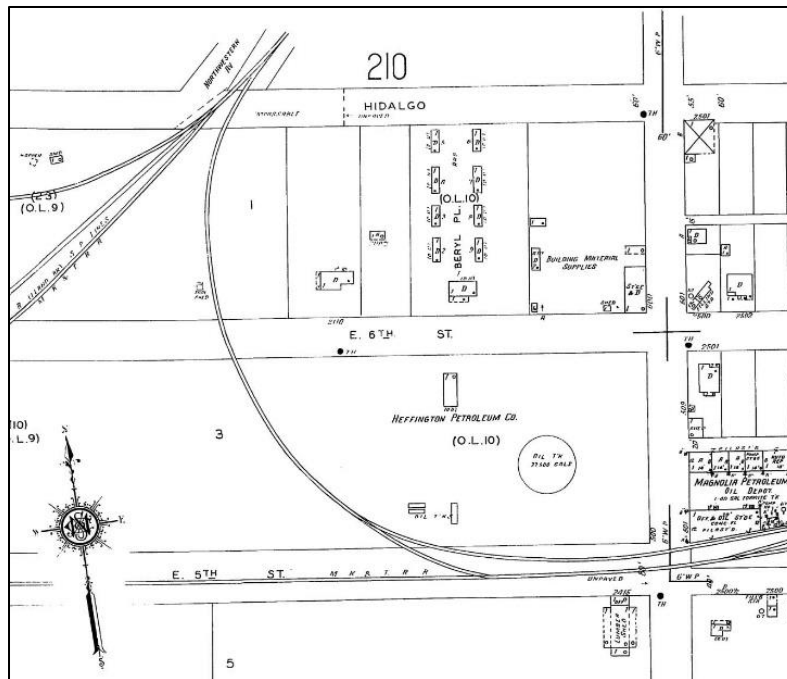


Figure 66. 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, showing 'Beryl Place' - likely a boxcar settlement for Mexican American railroad laborers and their families (Source: Austin Public Library, Texas Digital Sanborn Database: Austin, TX [1935] Sheet 215)



Figure 67. 1964 Aerial showing the remaining structures at 'Beryl Place' before a series of warehouses appear beginning in 1973 (Source: NETR Historic Aerials).



## Pecan Springs



68. Current aerial of Pecan Springs School site near 51<sup>st</sup> Street and Manor Road (Source: Google earth, 2016)



## Colorado



69. Current aerial of Colorado School site, north of Austin Bergstrom International Airport (Source: Google earth, 2016)

## Walker Properties Association Farm



Figure 70. Although the image on the Portal to Texas History is titled, "Travis County spinach farm on the south bank of the Colorado River," it is likely this image shows W.F. Gohkle and the Walker Properties Association Farm, c. 1920. Note Montopolis Bridge in distance at upper center of picture. Railcars are located in distance at right. Location of farm can be narrowed to the bend of the Colorado River, just northeast of Montopolis (Source: University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, Jordan Company. [Spinach Farming], photograph, Date Unknown; <http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph125363/>; accessed August 13, 2016), crediting Austin History Center, Austin Public Library).



## Walker Properties Association Farm



71. Current aerial of Bailey Ranch and the possible location of the original Walker Properties Association Farm (Source: Google earth, 2016)



72. Current aerial view of larger context of Bailey Farm (Source: Google earth, 2016)



## Garfield—Comanche



73. Current aerial of Garfield at the historic location of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe Catholic Church (Source: Google earth, 2016)



## Garfield-Comanche



74. Comanche Cemetery North



75. Comanche Cemetery North



**Garfield-Comanche**



**76. Comanche Cemetery North**



## Elroy



**77. Swedish Farmers' Gin Company**



**78. Moline Swedish Lutheran Cemetery - Mexican American section**



## Elroy



**79. Moline Swedish Lutheran Cemetery - Mexican American section**



**80. Moline Swedish Lutheran Cemetery - Mexican American section**



## Elroy



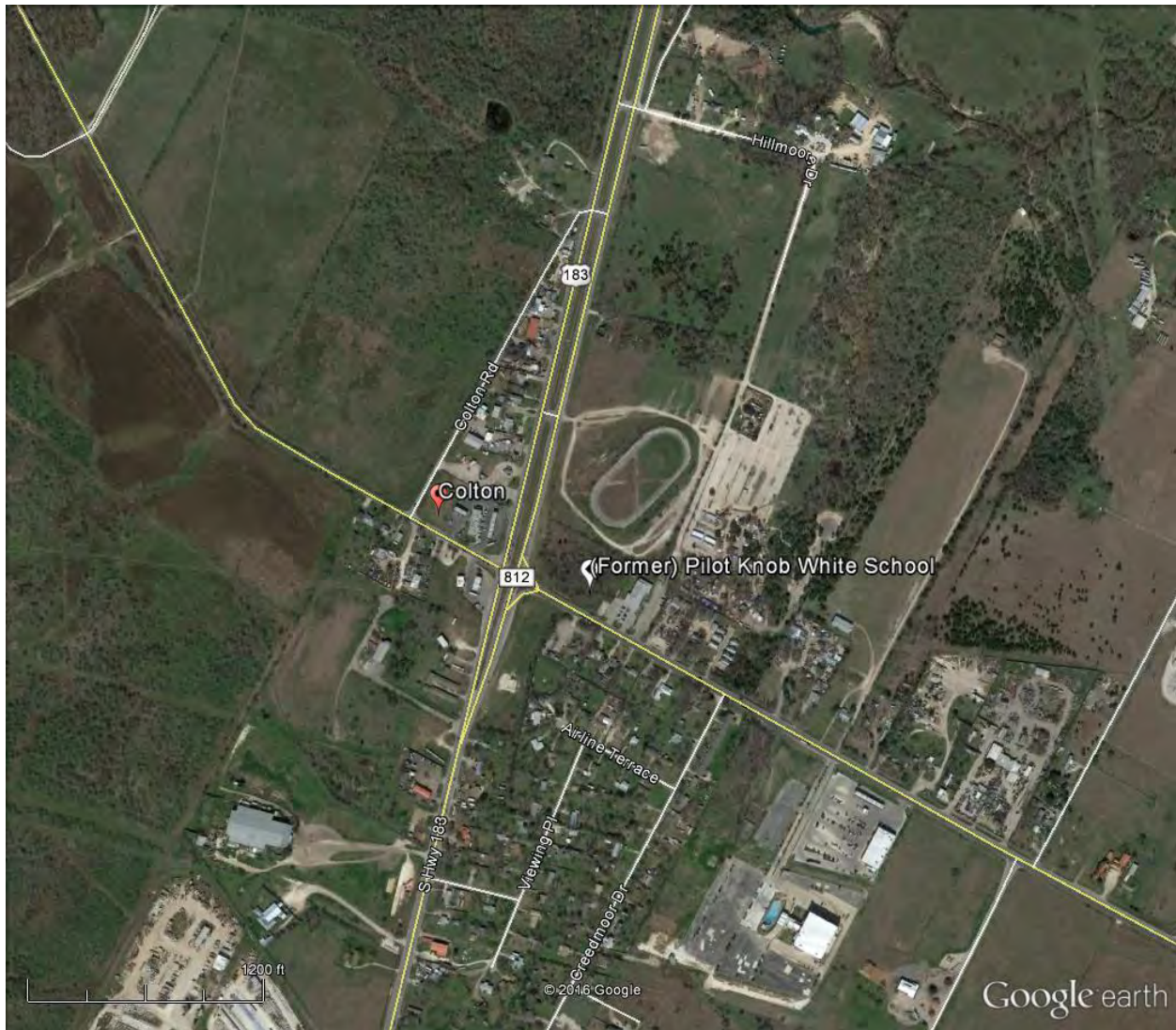
81. Moline Swedish Lutheran Cemetery - Mexican American section



82. Moline Swedish Lutheran Cemetery - Mexican American section

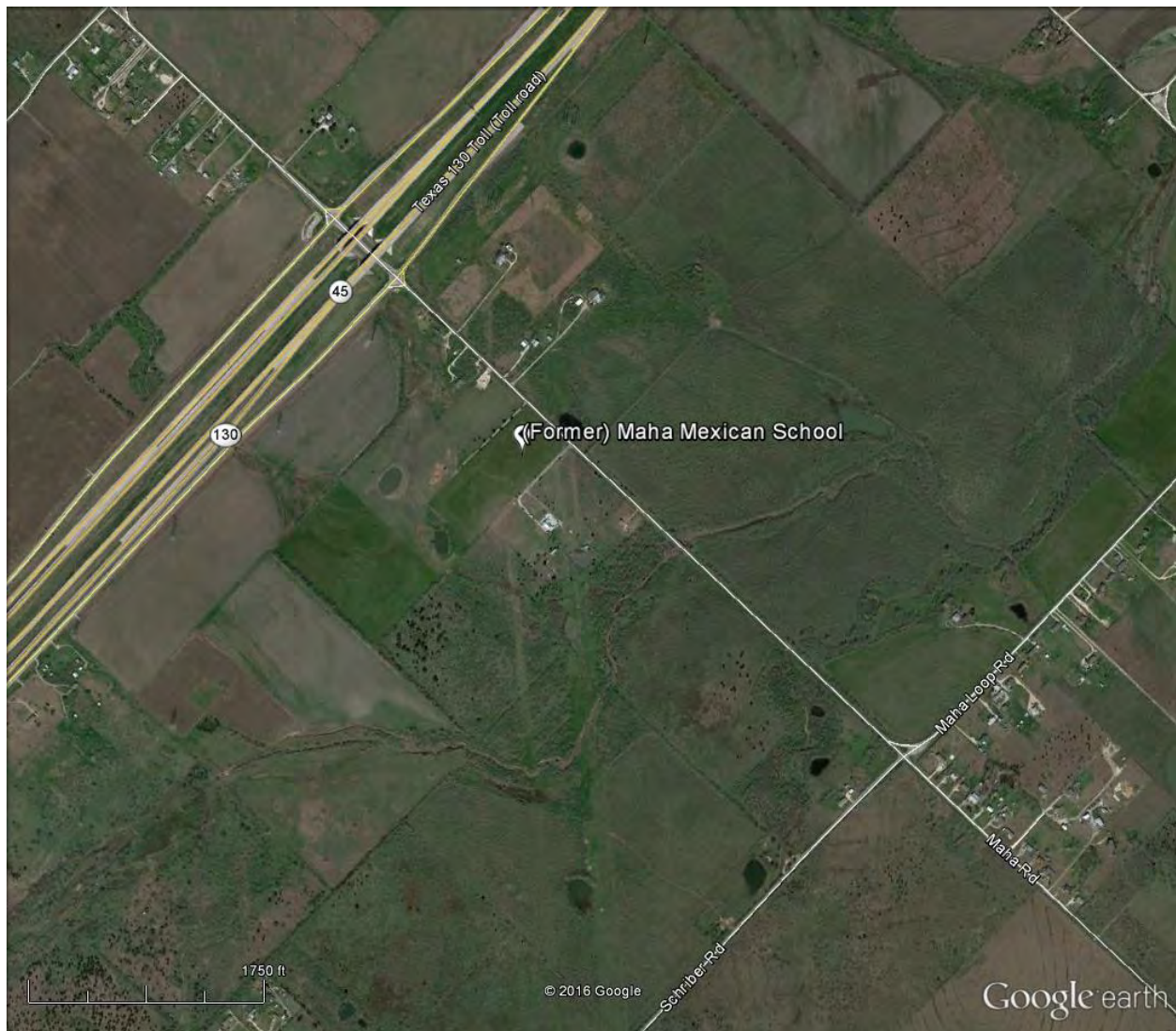


## Colton



83. Current aerial of Colton (Source: Google earth, 2016)

## Maha



84. Current aerial of Maha (Source: Google earth, 2016)



## Evelyn



85. Evelyn Cemetery



86. Evelyn Cemetery



## Evelyn



87. Evelyn Cemetery



88. Evelyn Cemetery



## Carl



89. Historic-age building - now functions as a residence



90. Carl Cemetery

Carl



**91. Pleasant Valley Missionary Baptist Church**



**Creedmoor**



**92. San Francisco Javier Catholic Church**



**93. San Francisco Javier Catholic Church**



**Creedmoor**



**94. San Francisco Javier Catholic Church**



**95. Elroy Mexican Baptist Cemetery**



**Creedmoor**



**96. Elroy Mexican Baptist Cemetery**



**97. Elroy Mexican Baptist Cemetery**



**Creedmoor**



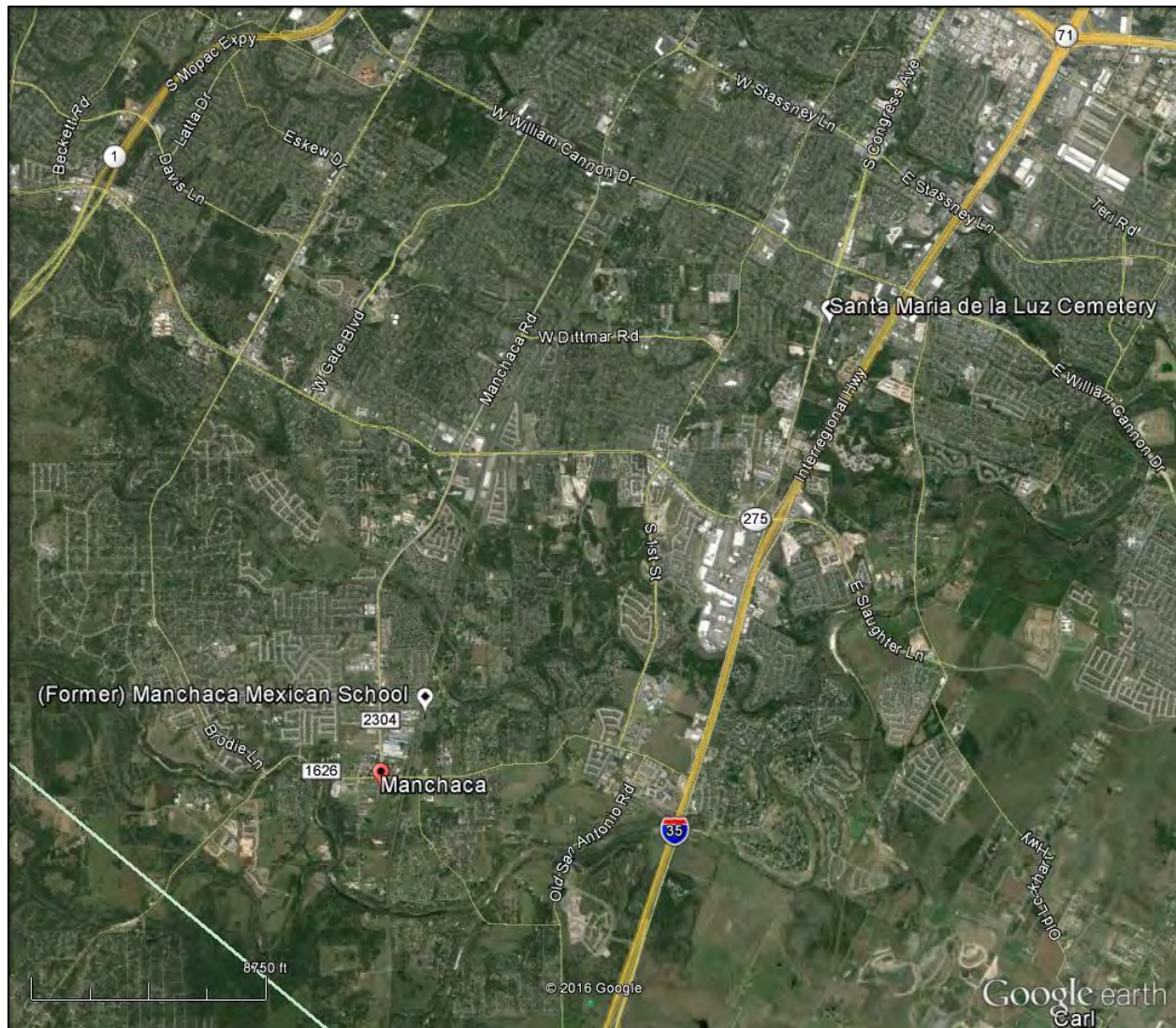
**98. Elroy Mexican Baptist Cemetery**



**99. Elroy Mexican Baptist Cemetery**



## Manchaca



100. Current aerial of Manchaca (Source: Google earth, 2016)



**Manchaca**



**101. Santa Maria de la Luz Cemetery**



**102. Santa Maria de la Luz Cemetery**



## Manchaca



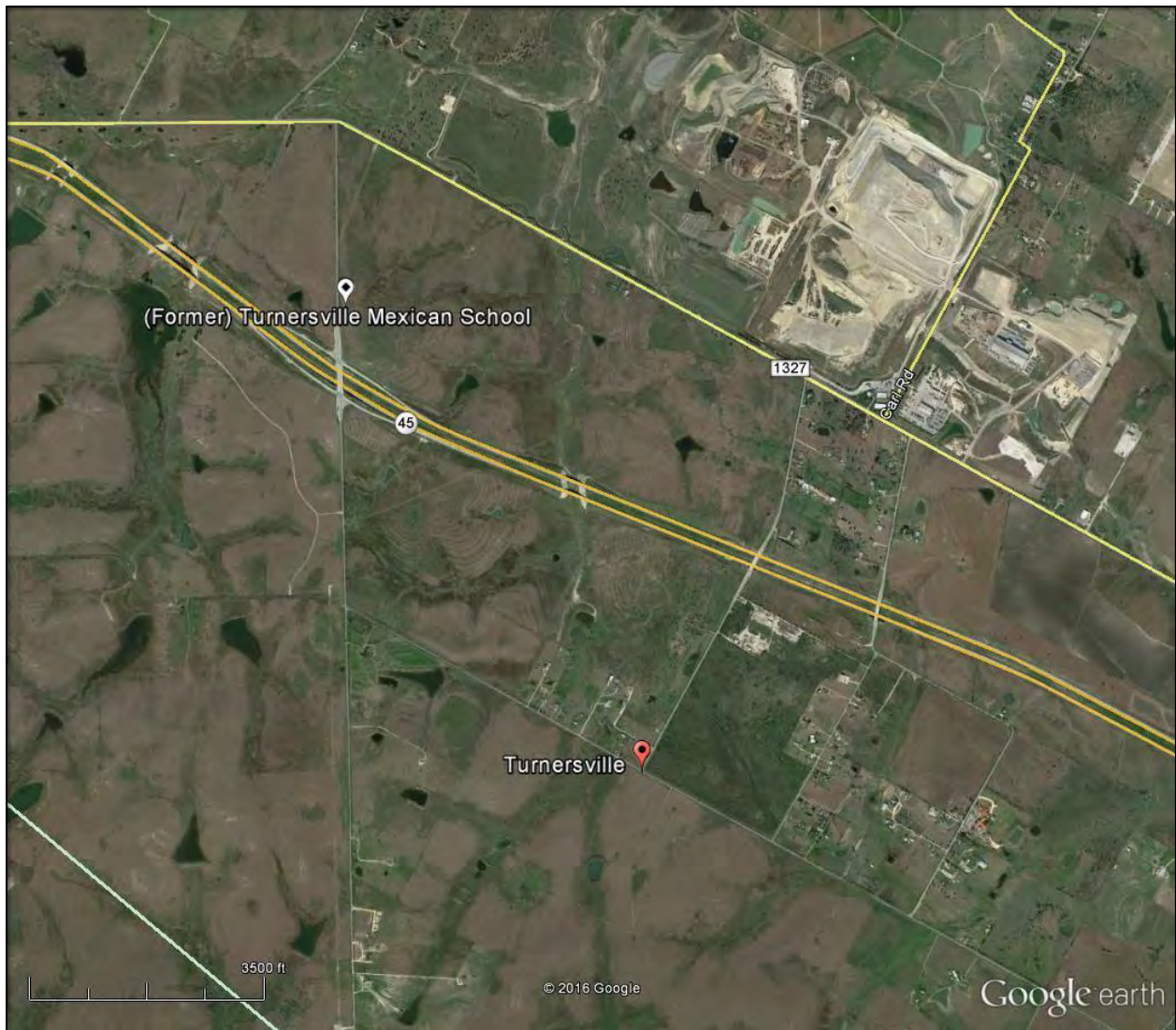
103. Santa Maria de la Luz Cemetery



104. Santa Maria de la Luz Cemetery



## Turnersville



105. Current aerial of Turnersville (Source: Google earth, 2016)

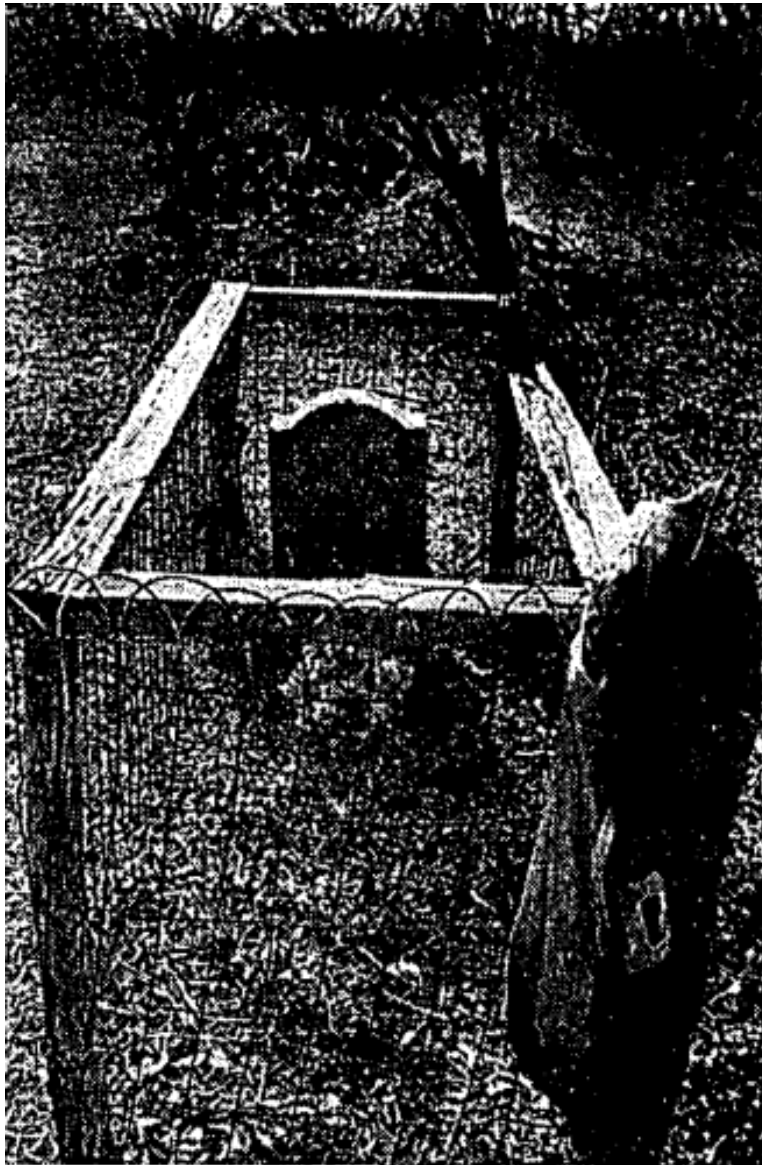
## Vasquez Chapel and Cemetery



106. Travis County Appraisal District Parcel Map for Vasquez Cemetery (Source: Travis CAD Map Search, <http://propaccess.traviscad.org/>)



## Vasquez Chapel and Cemetery



Staff Photo by Kit Brooking

107. View of grave with metal fence enclosure, uncovered as part of a 1977 Travis County Beautification Project (Source: "Cemeteries, Unemployed Get New Lives Via Program." *The Austin American Statesman*, Dec 11, 1977, Evening ed., Austin Public Library, ProQuest Austin American Statesman historical newspaper database (accessed August 14, 2016)).

## Vasquez Chapel and Cemetery



108. View of drive at Ella Collins property (Caldwell County), looking southeast



109. View looking east toward location of Vasquez Cemetery. Area is heavily wooded, located on private property and the cemetery location was not confirmed.



## Haynie Flat



110. Current aerial of Haynie Flat Cemetery and site of former Haynie School (Source: Google earth, 2016)



## **APPENDIX B: TRAVIS COUNTY NATURALIZATION RECORDS**

<b>Appendix B: Travis County Naturalization Records</b> (transcribed by WPA Project, Austin Geneological Society Database <a href="http://www.austintxgensoc.org/records/travis-county-naturalization-records/">http://www.austintxgensoc.org/records/travis-county-naturalization-records/</a> )							
Name	Record References	Name of Court	Country of Birth or Allegiance	Birth Date or Age	Year of Naturalization	Date of Proceedings	Nature of Proceeding and Remarks
Alcantor, Anto	D.C. Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	28	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Battersteros, Encarnacion	D.C. Civ Min Vol J p551	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	35	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Campo, Justiniano	D.C. Civ Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	27	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Cortez, Felipe	D.C. Civ Min Vol J pp518-519	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	60	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Cortez, Jesus	D.C. Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	38	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Cortina, Manuel	Dist Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	25	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Davila, Eugenio	D.C. Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	25	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
De la Cruz, Torivis	D.C. Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	35	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
De la Fuente, Torivio	D.C. Civ Min Vol J p551	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	25	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Estrada, Ramon	D.C. Civ Min Vol J p551	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	36	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Garza, Carlas	D.C. Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	22	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Gonzales, Juan	D.C. Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	23	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Genaros	D.C. Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	20	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Santos	D.C. Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	28	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Martinez, Linz	Civ Min Vol J p551	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	24	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Medelis (Medeliss), Jesus	Civ Min Vol B p44	Co. Ct.	Mexico	28	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Medina, Viviano	D.C. Civ Min Vol J p551	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	28	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Moreno, Tierso	Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	27	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Nanez, Tario	Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	22	1871	Oct. 22, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Onofre, Guadalupe	Civ Min Vol J p551	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	37	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Ramon, Francisco	Civ Min Vol J p551	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	24	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Rivias, Dionicio	Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	39	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Sorola, Juan	Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	23	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Valdez, Feliciano	D.C. Civ Min Vol J p551	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	27	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Zuares, Erino	Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	20	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Zures, Felipe	Civ Min Vol J pp548-549	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	29	1871	Oct. 2, 1871	Dec. of Int.
Dios, Juan	Dec Min Vol A p27 No 10750	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1852	1872	Nov. 7, 1872	Dec. of Int.
Aballos (Juan), Juan (Aballos)	D.C. Civ Min Vol K p521	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1838	1873	Oct. 24, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Agillera, Antonio	C.C. Min Vol C pp210-211	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1814	1873	Nov. 26, 1873	Dec. on Int.
Alba, Victoriana	C.C. Min Vol C p210	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1842	1873	Nov. 27, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Alberta, Marcelino	C.C. Min Vol C p211	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1853	1873	Nov. 27, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Archetga, Feliz	C.C. Min Vol C p204	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1847	1873	Nov. 24, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Barra, Fermin	C.C. Min Vol C p 201	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1844	1873	Nov. 24, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Barrara, Jesus	D.C. Civ Min Vol K p582	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1836	1873	Nov. 17, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Ceullar (Cuellar), Valeriano	C.C. Min Vol C p200	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1840	1873	Nov. 24, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Elisondo, Sension	C.C. Min Vol C p202	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1851	1873	Nov. 24, 1873	Dec. of Int.

Name	Record References	Name of Court	Country of Birth or Allegiance	Birth Date or Age	Year of Naturalization	Date of Proceedings	Nature of Proceeding and Remarks
Garcia, Alvino	C.C. Min Vol C p207	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1841	1873	Nov. 24, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Garcia, Thomas	C.C. Min Vol C p203	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1843	1873	Nov. 24, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Garza, Eduino (Eduardo)	D.C. Civ Min Vol K p582	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1844	1873	Nov. 7, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Garza, Felipe	C.C. Min Vol C p204	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1836	1873	Nov. 24, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Gonzales, Becenda (Besenoa)	D.C. Civ Min Vol K p575	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1841	1873	Nov. 7, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Gonzales, Benenda	D.C. Civ Min Vol K p521	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1837	1873	Oct. 24, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Gres, Placido	C.C. Min Vol C p204	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1843	1873	Nov. 24, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Marino, Beviano	Min Vol A p201	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1847	1873	Nov. 24, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Martinez, Felix	Min Vol C p207	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1841	1873	Nov. 24, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Morales, Alcario	Civ Min Vol K p581	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1850	1873	Nov. 7, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Moreno, Yreno	Civ Min Vol K p581	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1844	1873	Nov. 7, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Navarro, Prudentia	Civ Min Vol K p495	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1820	1873	Oct. 18, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Rodrigues, Jesus	Co. Ct. Min Vol C p210	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1850	1873	Nov. 26, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Room, Jasinto	Min Vol C p201	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1829	1873	Nov. 24, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Trangel, Theodora	Civ Min Vol K p576	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1843	1873	Nov. 7, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Valdez, J. A.	D.C. Civ Min Vol K p581	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1852	1873	Nov. 7, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Zindo, Reldo	Civ Min Vol K p578	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1811	1873	Nov. 7, 1873	Dec. of Int.
Chavez, Ignacio	Min C.C. Vol C p202	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1836	1875	Nov. 24, 1875	Dec. of Int.
Acosta, Ponocino	C.C. Crim Min Vol A p46	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1845	1877	Jun. 4, 1877	Dec. of Int.
Cabrera, Sutarío (Sauteno)	Crim Min Vol A p46	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1847	1877	Jun. 4, 1877	Dec. of Int.
Flores, Sabas	Crim Min Vol A p47	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1843	1877	Jun. 4, 1877	Dec. of Int.
De Savary, Victor (Etienne) Etienne	Civ Min Vol O p344 No 5834 (Civ Case File 5834)	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1855	1882	Jun 26, 1882	Dec. of Int.
Espinoza, R.	C.C. Civ Min Vol B p43	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1855	1883	Dec. 3, 1883	Dec. of Int.
Frelking, Dawois (Dawoi)	Civ Min Vol B pp44-45	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1859	1883	Dec. 3, 1883	Dec. of Int.
Garlacio, Antonio	Civ Min Vol B pp46-47	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1844	1883	Dec. 3, 1883	Dec. of Int.
Herrerra, Melcher	Civ Min Vol B p45	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1861	1883	Dec. 3, 1883	Dec. of Int.
Morel, Pablo	Civ Min Vol B p44	Co. Ct.	Mexico	18356	1883	Dec. 3, 1883	Dec. of Int.
Amador, Amado	D.C. Civ Min Vol P p224 No 7203	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1851	1884	Jun. 13, 1884	Dec. of Int.
Davila, Pedro	Civ Min Vol P p225 No 7205	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1834	1884	Jun. 13, 1884	Dec. of Int.
Divila, Pedro	Civ Case File No 7205	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1834	1884	Jun. 13, 1884	Dec. of Int.
Frebino, Damaso	Civ Min Vol F p219 No 7186 (Civ Case File 7186)	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1859	1884	Jun. 13, 1884	Dec. of Int.
Garza, Venino (Venio)	Dec Min Vol A p52 No 7413 (Civ Case File 7413)	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	18	1884	Nov. 3, 1884	Dec. of Int.
Martinez, Vivianol	Civ Min Vol P p227 No 7212 (Civ Case File 7212)	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1855	1884	Jun. 13, 1884	Dec. of Int.
Rameres (Ramires), Mardin	Civ Min Vol P p221 No 7193 (File No 7193)	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1844	1884	Jun. 13, 1884	Dec. of Int.
Ramon, Manuel	Min Vol P p226 No 7208 (Civ Case File 7208)	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1856	1884	Jun. 13, 1884	Dec. of Int.
Trebino, Damaso	Civ Case File No 7186	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1859	1884	Jun. 13, 1884	Dec. of Int.



Name	Record References	Name of Court	Country of Birth or Allegiance	Birth Date or Age	Year of Naturalization	Date of Proceedings	Nature of Proceeding and Remarks
Ybarra (Ybarro), Juan	Rec Civ Min Vol P p222 No 7194 (Civ Case 7194)	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1853	1884	Jun. 13, 1884	Dec. of Int.
Abila, Ramon	D.C. Dec Min Vol A p82 No 7698	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1841	1885	Dec. 7, 1885	Dec. of Int.
Arrigoria (Arrigona) Barraba	Civ Case No 7666 (Dec Min Vol A p67)	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1831	1885	Dec. 2, 1885	Dec. of Int.
Chabino, Luciano	D.C. Civ Case No 7667 (D.C. Dec Min Vol A p69 No 7667)	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1849	1885	Dec. 3, 1885	Dec. of Int.
Chaves, Francisco	Dec Min Vol A p89 No 7721	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	45	1885	Dec. 7, 1885	Dec. of Int.
Lara, Gregoria	Dec Min Vol A p66 (Civ Case No 7664)	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1833	1885	Dec. 2, 1885	Dec. of Int.
Larra, Feliciano	Dec Min Vol A p67 (Civ Case) No 7665	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1842	1885	Dec. 2, 1885	Dec. of Int.
Lopez, Cristobel (Christobel)	Dec Min Vol A p81 No 7696	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1860	1885	Dec. 7, 1885	Dec. of Int.
Luna, Eulogin	Dec Min Vol A p89 No 7720	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1804	1885	Dec. 7, 1885	Dec. of Int.
Mesa, Alberd	Dec Min Vol A p91 No 7725	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	22	1885	Dec. 7, 1885	Dec. of Int.
Mesa, Gregoria	Dec Min Vol A p91 No 8728	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	45	1885	Dec. 7, 1885	Dec. of Int.
Nanyes, Crecencio (Crescencio)	Dec Min Vol A p70 No 7673 (Case No 7673)	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1844	1885	Dec. 4, 1885	Dec. of Int.
Ortega, Juan	Dec Min Vol A p94 No 7735	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	30	1885	Dec. 7, 1885	Dec. of Int.
Ramirez, Louis	Dec Min Vol A p81 No 7697	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1848	1885	Dec. 7, 1885	Dec. of Int.
Rasantin (Rassantin), John	Dec Min Vol A p89 No 7718	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	34	1885	Dec. 7, 1885	Dec. of Int.
Balli, Frank	D.C. Min Vol A p161 D.C. Civ Case File 8468	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1866	1887	Dec. 5, 1887	Dec. of Int.
Dobosco, Angelo	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p88	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1865	1887	Aug. 4, 1887	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Manuel	Dec Min Vol A p164 No 8475 (Civ Case 8475)	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1852	1887	Dec. 5, 1887	Dec. of Int.
Adamo, Eligio	D.C. Dec. Min Vol A p174 No 8803	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1820	1888	Nov. 5, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Arogo, Alexander	Dec Civ Min Vol I p99	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1841	1888	Oct. 17, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Barra, Martias	Co. Ct.		Mexico	1859	1888	Nov. 4, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Chavis, Francisco	Civ Min Dec Vol I p99	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1852	1888	Oct. 17, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Flores, Rafail	Civ Min Dec Vol I p107	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1888	Nov. 2, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Froiho, Nulgareto	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p91	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1859	1888	May 9, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Gandara, Adolph	Civ Min Dec Vol I p110	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1859	1888	Nov. 3, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Garaboy, Sebastian	Civ Min Dec Vol I p108	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1848	1888	Nov. 2, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Garcia, Felix	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p92	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1855	1888	May 9, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Garcia, M.	Civ Min Dec Vol I p109	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1888	Nov. 4, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Garcia, Pablo	Civ Min Dec Vol I p10	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1843	1888	Nov. 2, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Garco, Rafail	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p90	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1866	1888	May 9, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Rafael	Civ Min Dec Vol I (or 1) p107	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1860	1888	Nov. 2, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Lopez, Ignacio	Civ Min Dec Vol I p108	co. Ct.	Mexico	1843	1888	Nov. 2, 1888	Dec. of Int.

Name	Record References	Name of Court	Country of Birth or Allegiance	Birth Date or Age	Year of Naturalization	Date of Proceedings	Nature of Proceeding and Remarks
Lopez, Juan	Dec Min Vol A p230 No 10214	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1852	1888	Dec. 7, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Lora, Pablo	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p94	co. Ct.	Mexico	1863	1888	Aug. 4, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Mendoza, Jose	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p97	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1863	1888	Nov. 2, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Morales, Juan	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p92	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1888	May 9, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Peyan, Pedro	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p107	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1839	1888	Nov. 2, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Queros, Pasqual	Civ Dec Min Vol 1 p91	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1847	1888	May 9, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Sodovorro, Rodosordo	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p91	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1846	1888	May 9, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Surrey, Gregoria	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p89	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1862	1888	May 9, 1888	Dec. of Int.
Solio, Francisco	Dec Min Vol A No 9246	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1867	1889	Nov. 30, 1889	Dec. of Int.
Soliz, Marial	Dec Min Vol A p183 No 9235 (Civ Case 9235)	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1850	1889	Nov. 25, 1889	Dec. of Int.
Alvarez, Antonio	C.C. Civ Min Dec Vol I p144	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1855	1890	Nov. 3, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Castillo, Catarino	Civ Min Dec Vol I p140	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1837	1890	Nov. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Castro, Augustine	Dec Min Vol A p211 No 9711	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1856	1890	Dec. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Davila, Tiburcio	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p142	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1869	1890	Nov. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
De Leon, Juan	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p143	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1857	1890	Nov. 3, 1890	Dec. of Int.
De Oyo, Cecilio	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p140	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1867	1890	Nov. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Escobar, Faustina	C.C. Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p143	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1868	1890	Nov. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Flores, Enfracio	Civ Min Dec Vol I p142	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1868	1890	Nov. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Garcia, Francisco	Civ Min Dec Vol I p136	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1859	1890	Oct. 31, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Guerrara, Lorenzo	Civ Min Dec Vol I p145	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1867	1890	Nov. 3, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Francisco	Civ Min Dec Vol _ p 146	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1865	1890	Nov. 3, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Herrera, Isidor	Civ Min Dec Vol I p140	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1869	1890	Nov. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Holguin, Lucia	C.C. Civ Min Dec Vol I p134	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1846	1890	Oct. 30, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Jaimes, Hilario	Civ Min Dec Vol I p148	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1868	1890	Nov. 3, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Lara, David	Civ Ct Dec Min Vol I p137	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1866	1890	Nov. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Lopez, Reyes	Dec Min Vol A p210 No 9709	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1860	1890	Dec. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Luna, Beneto (Benito)	Civ Min Dec Vol I p137	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1868	1890	Nov. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Martinez, Lorenzo	Civ Min Dec Vol I p136	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1867	1890	Oct. 31, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Morena, Jose	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p135	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1890	Oct. 31, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Navato, J. (Juan)	Civ Min Dec Vol I p135	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1857	1890	Oct. 31, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Ontiveros, Cruz	Civ Min Dec Vol I p133	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1835	1890	Oct. 30, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Ortiz, Francisco	Dec Min Vol A p371 No 11869	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1872	1890	Nov. 3, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Ortiz, Porfirio	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p66	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1865	1890	Nov. 3, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Padilla, Antonio (Victoriano)	Civ Min Dec Vol I p144	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1853	1890	Nov. 3, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Perez, Inez	Dec Min Vol A p211 No 9710	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1833	1890	Dec. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Perez, Margarito	Civ Min Dec Vol I p142	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1833	1890	Nov. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Polanco, Dolores	Civ Min Dec Vol I p133	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1833	1890	Oct. 30, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Ramos, Cresencio	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p135	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1866	1890	Oct. 31, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Rosales, Sostenes	Civ Min Dec Vol I p125	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1847	1890	Oct. 24, 1890	Dec. of Int.

Name	Record References	Name of Court	Country of Birth or Allegiance	Birth Date or Age	Year of Naturalization	Date of Proceedings	Nature of Proceeding and Remarks
Silva (Sliva), Michael	Civ Min Dec Vol I p137	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1890	Nov. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Torres, Rafael	Civ Min Dec Vol I p141	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1838	1890	Nov. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Traco, Thos.	Civ Min Dec Vol I p134	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1865	1890	Oct. 31, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Vasquez,Dionysio	Civ Min Dec Vol I p133	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1865	1890	Oct. 30, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Villegos, Jesus	Civ Min Dec Vol I p136	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1836	1890	Nov. 1, 1890	Dec. of Int.
Garcia, Senor	Dec Min Vol A p227 No 10209	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1851	1891	Dec. 7, 1891	Dec. of Int.
Gerrero, Juan	Dec Min Vol A p 228 No 10211	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1846	1891	Dec. 7, 1891	Dec. of Int.
Gonzales, Jesus	Dec Min Vol A p227 No 10208	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1866	1891	Dec. 7, 1891	Dec. of Int.
Mirellas, Gerardo	Dec Min Vol A p229 No 10212	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1853	1891	Dec. 7, 1891	Dec. of Int.
Morrellas, Sartonio	Dec Min Vol A p231 No 10216	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1858	1891	Dec. 7, 1891	Dec. of Int.
Oltiveras, Cruz	Dec Min Vol A p229 No 10213	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1832	1891	Dec. 7, 1891	Dec. of Int.
Portalez, Pablo	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p255	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1853	1891	Nov. 2, 1891	Dec. of Int.
Rodriguez, Dionicio	Dec Min Vol A p230 No 10215	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1869	1891	Dec. 7, 1891	Dec. of Int.
Trevinio, Ramon	Dec Min Vol A p228 No 10210	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1875	1891	Dec. 7, 1891	Dec. of Int.
Villanueva, Crescencio	Dec Min Vol A p231 No 10217	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1875	1891	Dec. 7, 1891	Dec. of Int.
Abalos (Abellos), Narcisso (Narriso)	D.C. Dec Min Vol A p299 No 10792	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1860	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Aguilar Jose	D.C. Dec Min Vol A p281 No 10764	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1849	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Albardo (Alcardo), Saturino	C.C. Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p198	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1866	1892	Nov. 1, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Alcarado, Ramon	C.C. Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p198	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1862	1892	Nov. 1, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Alcardo (Albardo), Saturino	C.C. Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p198	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1866	1892	Nov. 1, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Alcino, Pelar	D.C. Dec Min Vol A p272 No 10752.	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1871	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Alconta, Florentino	D.C. Dec Min Vol A p282 No 10767	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1847	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Alot, Vitoriano	D.C. Dec Min Vol A p298 No 10790	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1836	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Andra, Lauriano	D.C. Min Vol A p286 No 10771	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1814	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Bara, Anastorio	D.C. Min Vol A p286 No 10770	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1846	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Barcara, Matias	D.C. Dec Min Vol A p278 No 10758	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1857	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Basques, Antonio	D.C. Dec Min Vol A p293 No 10781	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1848	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Berlanga, Basilio	Dec Min Vol A p290 No 10775	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1875	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Castio, Masedonio	Dec Min Vol A p291 No 10776	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1862	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Cortes, Felipe	Civ Min Dec Vol I p202	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1866	1892	Nov. 5, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Delion, Anastacio	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p165	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1855	1892	Oct. 11, 1892	Dec. of Int.



Name	Record References	Name of Court	Country of Birth or Allegiance	Birth Date or Age	Year of Naturalization	Date of Proceedings	Nature of Proceeding and Remarks
Estrada, Roberto	C.C. Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p219	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1892	Oct. 17, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Estrada, Victoriano	D.C. Dec Min Vol A p258 No 10671	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1849	1892	Oct. 24, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Estrado, Leonardo	C.C. Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p166	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1869	1892	Oct. 11, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Flores, Louis S.	Civ Min Dec Vol I p174	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1857	1892	Oct. 17, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Garcia, E.	Dec Min Vol A p260 No 10678	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1861	1892	Oct. 25, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Garcia, Jose A.	Civ Min Dec Vol I p203	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1846	1892	Nov. 5, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Garcia, Stephen	Dec Min Vol A p271 No 10749	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1866	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Garsa, Juan	Civ Min Dec Vol I p192	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1843	1892	Oct. 29, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Gonzales, Mathias	Civ Min Dec Vol I p208	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1862	1892	Nov. 5, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Granio, Jesus	Dec Min Vol A p281 No 10765	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1847	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Guzman, Modesto	Civ Min Dec Vol I p195	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1859	1892	Nov. 1, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Harney (Harny), James S.	Cex Min Vol A p254 No 10542	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1870	1892	Oct. 15, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Alberto	Civ Min Dec Vol I p208	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1861	1892	Nov 5, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Federico	Civ Min Dec Vol I (or 1) p 203	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1892	Nov. 5, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Francisco	Dec Min Vol A p257 No 10664	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1845	1892	Oct. 22, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Joe (Jose)	Civ Min Dec Vol I (or 1) p 176	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1856	1892	Oct. 18, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Louis (Luis)	Dec Min Vol A p297 No 10789	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1866	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Pedro	Dec Min Vol A p298 No 10791	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1860	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Leal, Guadalupe	Civ Min Dec Vol I 204	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1839	1892	Nov. 5, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Lopez, Francisco	Dec Min Vol A p267 No 10742	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1856	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Luna Benito	Dec Min Vol A p263 No 10690	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1869	1892	Oct. 26, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Luna, Jesus	Civ Min Dec Vol I p197	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1868	1892	Nov. 1, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Markos, Bernardo (Blreardo)	Dec Min Vol A p260 No 10679	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1851	1892	Oct. 25, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Martines, Nestor	Dec Min Vol A p287 No 10772	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1866	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Martinez, Juan	Dec Min Vol A p282 No 10766	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Nisa, Carpio	Dec Min Vol A p287 No 10773	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	—	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Nita, Santana	Dec Min Vol A p290 No 10774	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1862	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Pena, Luciano	Dec Min Vol A p268 No 10744	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1840	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Perez, Margarito	Civ Min Dec Vol I p202	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1861	1892	Nov. 5, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Pores (Porrus), Jesus	Dec Min Vol A p197 No 10788	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1852	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Porras, Albino	Dec Min Vol A p283 No 10789	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1840	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Rameres, Jesus	Dec Min Vol A p292 No 10779	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1866	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.

Name	Record References	Name of Court	Country of Birth or Allegiance	Birth Date or Age	Year of Naturalization	Date of Proceedings	Nature of Proceeding and Remarks
Ramires, Atanca (Atancia)	Dec Min Vol A p293 No 10780	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1870	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Ramirez, Amade	Dec Min Vol A p361 No 11843	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1853	1892	Oct. 31, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Ramos, Fructuoso	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p165	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1860	1892	Oct. 11, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Rendon, Ramon	Dec Min Vol A p295 No 10778	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1859	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Reyes, Catarino	Civ Min Dec p192	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1840	1892	Oct. 29, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Ribal, Casimiro (Casemero)	Dec Min Vol A p296 No 10787	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1847	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Rodriguez, Dionicio	Civ Min Dec Vol I p203	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1866	1892	Nov. 5, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Rodriques, Aniseto	Dec Min Vol A p291 No 10777	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1813	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Serbantes, Jose	Dec Min Vol A p279 No 10761	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1844	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Soto, Pilar	Dec Min Vol A p279 No 10760	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1840	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Tamis, Nicholas	Dec Min Vol A p263 No 10768	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1867	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Trevino, Francisco	Dec Min Vol A p267 No 10741	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1848	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Valdez, John M.	Civ Min Dec Vol I p179	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1850	1892	Oct. 19, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Vellereal, Alfonso	Dec Min Vol A p277 No 10759	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1892	Nov. 7, 1892	Dec. of Int.
	Civ Min Dec Vol I p 173	Dist. Ct.			1892	Oct. 17, 1892	Dec. of Int.
Aguilar, Jenunueva	D.C. Dec Min Vol A p312 No 11334	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1844	1893	Dec. 2, 1893	Dec. of Int.
Bella, Antelado	Dec Min Vol A p320 No 11339	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1893	Dec. 4, 1893	Dec. of Int.
Bustos, Pantaleon	Dec Min Vol A p311 No 11331 3/4	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1858	1893	Dec. 2, 1893	Dec. of Int.
Costa, Felippa	Dec Min Vol A p315 No 11336 ¼	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1867	1893	Dec. 2, 1893	Dec. of Int.
Gomez, Joe	Dec Min Vol A p317 No 11337 1/2	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1844	1893	Dec. 4, 1893	Dec. of Int.
Gonzales, Antonio	Dec Min Vol A p313 No 11334 1/2	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1845	1893	Dec. 2, 1893	Dec. of Int.
Gonzales, Juan	Dec Min Vol A p313 No 11334 3/4	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1861	1893	Dec. 2, 1893	Dec. of Int.
Grado, Donicio	Dec Min Vol A p325 No 11342 1/2	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1855	1893	Dec. 4, 1893	Dec. of Int.
Lopez, Juan	Dec Min Vol A p308 No 11326	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1847	1893	Dec. 1, 1893	Dec. of Int.
Nava, Julio	Dec Min Vol A p326 No 11343 1/4	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1871	1893	Dec. 4, 1893	Dec. of Int.
Nunez, Filbussio (Tibursio)	Dec Min Vol A p322 No 11340	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1893	Dec. 4, 1893	Dec. of Int.
Rodriquez (Rorderiquiz), Antonio	Dec Min Vol A p319 No 11338 1/4	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1893	Dec. 4, 1893	Dec. of Int.
Torres, Vincente	Dec Min Vol A p309 No 11328 1/2	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1862	1893	Dec. 2, 1893	Dec. of Int.
Villigas, Aurelio	Dec Min Vol A p321 No 11339 1/2	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1870	1893	Dec. 4, 1893	Dec. of Int.
Equivell (Esquivel), Juan	D.C. Dec Min Vol A p361 No 11842	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1868	1894	Oct. 31, 1894	Dec. of Int.

Name	Record References	Name of Court	Country of Birth or Allegiance	Birth Date or Age	Year of Naturalization	Date of Proceedings	Nature of Proceeding and Remarks
Garcia, Pancho	Dec Min Vol A p360 No 11841	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1845	1894	Oct. 31, 1894	Dec. of Int.
Garza, Juan P.	Dec Min Vol A p335 No 11753	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1863	1894	Oct. 12, 1894	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Cipriano	Dec Min Vol A p371 No 11870	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1865	1894	Nov. 3, 1894	Dec. of Int.
Lerma, Fermin	Dec Min Vol A p368 No 11863	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1848	1894	Nov. 3, 1894	Dec. of Int.
Morales, Guadalupe	Dec Min Vol A p374 No 11879	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1859	1894	Nov. 5, 1894	Dec. of Int.
Pompa, Casimiro	Dec Min Vol A p362 No 11845	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1855	1894	Oct. 31, 1894	Dec. of Int.
Prado, Francisco	Dec Min Vol A p369 No 11855	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1859	1894	Nov. 3, 1894	Dec. of Int.
Rivas, Estanislau	Dec Min Vol A p362 No 11844	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1863	1894	Oct. 31, 1894	Dec. of Int.
Segura, Estevan (Estavan)	Dec Min Vol A p369 No 11866	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1870	1894	Nov. 3, 1894	Dec. of Int.
Sierra, Polonia	Dec Min Vol A p370 No 11868	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1845	1894	Nov. 3, 1894	Dec. of Int.
Valdez, Villar	Dec Min Vol A p363 No 11846	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1842	1894	Oct. 31, 1894	Dec. of Int.
Villareal, Juan	Dec Min Vol A p368 No 11864	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1860	1894	Nov. 3, 1894	Dec. of Int.
Arechigo, Felix	Dec Min Vol A p417 No 12479	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1840	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Bascus, Juan	Civ. Min Dec Vol I p 267	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1857	1895	Nov. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Basques, Roman	D.C. Dec Min Vol A p407 No 12461	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1873	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Benavides, Lowis	Dec Min Vol A p405 No 124582	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1865	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Carrion, Jose Maria	Dec Min Vol A p416 No 12478	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1845	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Diaz, Ermeregildo	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p244	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1865	1895	Oct. 27, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Esparza, Antonio	D.C. Dec Min Vol A p419 No 12482	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1873	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Ferdnandez, Dionicio	Dec Min Vol A p392 No 12437	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1862	1895	Nov. 28, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Gamez, Marcallino	Dec Min Vol A p420 No 12484	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1843	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Garcia, Fiodora	Civ Min Dec Vol I p166	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1848	1895	Nov. 29, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Garcia, Francisco	Dec Min Vol A p298 No 12441	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1848	1895	Nov. 29, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Gonzales, Alejandro	Dec Min Vol A p392 No 12428	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1869	1895	Nov. 28, 1895	Dec. of int.
Gonzales, Cisto	Dec Min Vol A p409 No 12465	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Gonzales, Juan	Civ Min Dec Vol 1(I) p224	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1851	1895	Oct. 23, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Granado, Elario	Dec Min Vol A p393 No 12429	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1848	1895	Nov. 28, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Marques, Louis	Dec Min Vol A p401 No 12449	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1843	1895	Nov. 30, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Martines, Sabina	Dec Min Vol A p421 No 12490	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1863	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Martinez, Manuel	Dec Min Vol A p399 No 12443	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1876	1895	Nov. 29, 1895	Dec. of Int.



Name	Record References	Name of Court	Country of Birth or Allegiance	Birth Date or Age	Year of Naturalization	Date of Proceedings	Nature of Proceeding and Remarks
Martinez, Pedro J.	Dec Min Vol A p399 No 12443	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1865	1895	Nov. 29, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Mendez, Guadalupe	Dec Min Vol A p419 No 12483	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1853	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Perez, Marjarito	Dec Min Vol A p401 No 12448	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1848	1895	Nov. 30, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Queras, Pablo	Dec Min Vol A p409 No 12466	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1863	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Ranchel, R. Eulogis	Dec Min Vol A p387 No 12406	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1873	1895	Nov. 27, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Reyes, Matias	Dec Min Vol A p408 No 12463O	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1870	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Rocha, Mawro	Dec Min Vol A p410 No 12467 1/2	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1857	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Rocha, Regino	Dec Min Vol A p387 No 12407	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1865	1895	Nov. 27, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Rodriguez, Fermaando (Fernandiano)	Dec Min Vol A p415 No 12475	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1850	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Rodriguez, Massaronio	Dec Min Vol A p417 No 12480	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1845	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Rodriquez, Aurelio	Dec Min Vol A p410 No 12467	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1857	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Rodriquez, Emilian	Dec Min Vol A p408 No 12464	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1870	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Solis, Louis	Dec Min Vol A p422 No 1249	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1857	1895	Dec. 2, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Torres, Manuel	Dec Min Vol A p389 No 12421	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1871	1895	Nov. 28, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Trevenio Meliton	Civ Min Dec Vol I p239	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1865	1895	Oct. 28, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Tyerino, Mauricio	Dec Min Vol A p390 No 12423	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1845	1895	Nov. 28, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Vigarial, Victoriano	Dec Min Vol A p288 No 12419	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1871	1895	Nov. 28, 1895	Dec. of Int.
Alariz, Gabino	C.C. Civ Min Dec Vol I p245	Co. Ct.	Mexico	—	1896	Oct. 27, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Alveras, Leander	C.C. Civ Min Dec Vol I p266	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1847	1896	Nov. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Badillo, Catarino	C.C. Min Dec Vol 1 p224	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1877	1896	Oct. 23, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Berlango, Basilio	Civ Min Dec Vol L p236	Co. Ct.	Mexico	—	1896	Oct. 26, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Campos, Benito	Civ Min Dec Vol I p248	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1840	1896	Oct. 28, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Candada, Adolfo	Civ Min Dec Vol I p227	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1847	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Cantu, Augustin	Civ Min Dec Vol I p254	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1874	1896	Nov. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Capillo, Feliciano	Civ Min Dec Vol I p256	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1860	1896	Oct. 30, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Castellano, Francisco	Civ Min Dec Vol I p228	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1871	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Castillo, Felix	Dec Min Vol A p446 No13119	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1850	1896	Nov. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Castillo, Tomas	Civ Min Dec Vol I p244	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1872	1896	Oct. 27, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Castillo, Tonbio	Civ Min Dec Vol I p256	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1863	1896	Nov. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Cervantez, Jose Maria	Civ Min Dec Vol I p245	Co. Ct.	Mexico	—	1896	Oct. 27, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Cortes, Burno	Civ Min Dec Vol I p265	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1871	1896	Nov. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Cortes, Tomas	Civ Min Dec Vol I p242	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1853	1896	Oct. 27, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Cortez, Roman	Civ Min Dec Vol I p223	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1836	1896	Oct. 23, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Dabalos, Prajedis	Civ Dec Min Vol 1 p226	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1836	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.

Name	Record References	Name of Court	Country of Birth or Allegiance	Birth Date or Age	Year of Naturalization	Date of Proceedings	Nature of Proceeding and Remarks
Daniel, Befano	C. C. Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p234	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1816	1896	Oct. 26, 1896	Dec. of Int.
De la Rosa, Martin	Dec Min Vol A p442 No 13112	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1862	1896	Oct. 28, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Delgado, Estevan	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p218	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1871	1896	Oct. 17, 1896	Dec. of Int.
DeLorras, Casiano	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p234	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1801	1896	Oct. 26, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Duran, Blaz	Civ Min Dec Vol I p267	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1839	1896	Nov. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Estrada, Felicono (Felecono)	C.C. Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p 232	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1859	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Estrada, Leonardo	C.C. Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p250	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1869	1896	Oct. 26, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Estrada, Pedro	C.C. Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p222	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1851	1896	Oct. 21, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Flores, Crus	Civ Min Dec Vol I p236	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1871	1896	Oct. 26, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Flores, Isidor	Civ Min Dec Vol I p229	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1850	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Flores, Luciano A.	Civ Min Dec Vol I p246	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1872	1896	Oct. 27, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Flores, Manuel	Civ Min Dec Vol I p231	Co. Ct.	Mexico	—	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Fuente, Julian	Dec Min Vol A p447 No 13120	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1870	1896	Nov. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Gallardo, Antonio	Civ Min Dec Vol I p258	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1896	Oct. 30, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Garavi, Margarita (Margarito)	Civ Min Dec Vol I p251	Co. Ct.	Mexico	—	1896	Oct. 28, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Garibolli, Sebastian	Civ Min Dec Vol I p253	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1851	1896	Oct. 31, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Garza, Donacido	Civ Min Dec Vol I p227	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1874	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Garza, Procopio	Civ Min Dec Vol I p230	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1847	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Garza, Refugio	Civ Min Dec Vol I p228	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1858	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Gomez, Tebosio (Teborsio)	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p254	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1862	1896	Nov. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Gonzales, Luis	Civ Min Dec Vol I p246	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1849	1896	Oct. 27, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Guerrero, Francisco	Civ Min Dec Vol I p343	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1849	1896	Oct. 27, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Antonio	Civ Min Dec Vol 1(or I) p249	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1873	1896	Oct. 26, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Jose Angelo	Dec Min Vol A p442 No 13111	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1848	1896	Oct. 28, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Sucio	Civ Min Dec Vol I (or 1) p 255	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1833	1896	Nov. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Ygeno	Civ Min Dec Vol I (or 1) p 257	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1867	1896	Nov. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Herrera, Francisco	Civ Min Dec Vol I p237	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1870	1896	Oct. 26, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Herrera, Ynocencia	Civ Min Vol I p237	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1872	1896	Oct. 26, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Herry, Domingo	Civ Min Dec Vol I p223	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1861	1896	Oct. 23, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Jimenez (Timeneg), Refugio	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p244	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1865	1896	Oct. 28, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Juarez, Ferso	Civ Min Dec Vol I p247	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1876	1896	Oct. 27, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Lafuente, Jesus	Dec Min Vol A p440 No 13108	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1842	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Leal, Daniel	Civ Dec Min Vol I p245	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1870	1896	Oct. 27, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Lopez, Dorotea (Doroteo)	Civ Min Dec Vol I p247	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1868	1896	Oct. 27, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Lopez, Eduardo	Dec MinVol A p312 No 11334 1/2	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1829	1896	Dec. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Lopez, Rejina	Dec Min Vol A p443 No 13114	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1855	1896	Oct. 28, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Lopez, Teodosa	Civ Min Dec Vol 1 p239	co. Ct.	Mexico	1857	1896	Oct. 26, 1896	Dec. of Int.

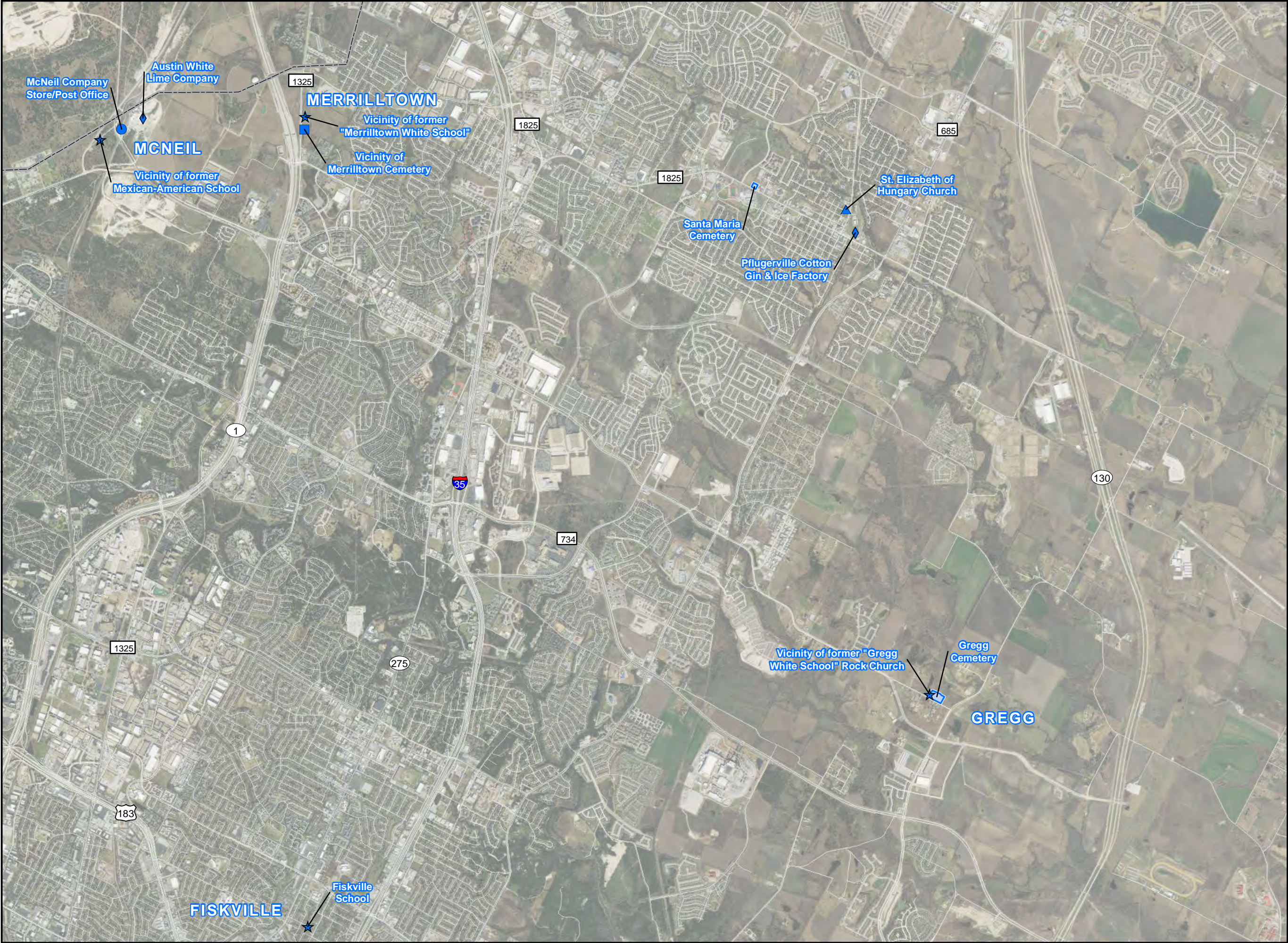
Name	Record References	Name of Court	Country of Birth or Allegiance	Birth Date or Age	Year of Naturalization	Date of Proceedings	Nature of Proceeding and Remarks
Lozano, Eduardo	Civ Min Dec Vol I p237	Co. Ct.	Mexico	187-	1896	Oct. 26, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Martinez, Anchel (Auchel)	Civ Min Dec Vol I p259	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1849	1896	Oct. 30, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Martinez, Pablo	Civ Min Dec Vol I p242	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1896	Oct. 27, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Mendes, Feliciano	Civ Min Dec Vol I p258	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1859	1896	Nov. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Molina, Havier	Civ Min Dec Vol I p256	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1855	1896	Nov. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Orono, Mosio	Civ Min Dec Vol I p234	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1849	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Oyervides, Theodore	Civ Min Dec Vol I p233	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1834	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Pena, Guadalupe	Civ Min Dec Vol I p232	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1861	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Pena, Jesus	Civ Min Vol I p230	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1836	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Perales, Guillermo	Dec Min Vol A p456 No 13166	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1844	1896	Dec. 7, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Perees, Francisco Flores	Dec Min Vol A p443 No 13113	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1844	1896	Oct. 29, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Perez, Quirino Gonzales	Civ Min Dec Vol I p224	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1870	1896	Oct. 23, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Ramirez, Bonifacio	Civ Min Dec Vol I p233	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1837	1896	Oct. 26, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Ramirez, Jesus	Civ Min Dec Vol I p268	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1833	1896	Nov. 3, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Ramirez, Paulito	Civ Dec Min Vol I p289	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1873	1896	Oct. 29, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Ramos, Pascual	Dec Min Vol A p452 No 23158	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1870	1896	Dec. 7, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Ribas, Ygnacio	Civ Min Dec Vol I p257	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1868	1896	Nov. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Ribera, Juan	Civ Min Dec Vol I p231	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1849	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Riojas, Antonio	Civ Min Dec Vol I p226	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1846	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Rodriguez, Geronimo	Civ Min Dec Vol I p228	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1863	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Rodriguez, Juan	Civ Min Dec Vol I p263	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1866	1896	Oct. 31, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Rossez, Juan	Civ Min Dec Vol I p256	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1852	1896	Nov. 2, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Siguentes, Pablo	Civ Min Dec Vol I p229	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1874	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Solice, Cero	Cxiv Min Dec Vol I p243	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1855	1896	Oct. 27, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Solis, Alfonso	Civ Min Vol I p243	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1836	1896	Oct. 27, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Sucio, Anselmo	Civ Min Dec Vol I p231	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1847	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Teneriez, Juan	Civ Min Dec Vol L p230	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1848	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Valdez, Rafael	Dec Min Vol A p455 No 13165	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1869	1896	Dec. 7, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Vargas, Crescencio	Civ Min Dec Vol I p219	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1865	1896	Oct. 17, 1896	Dec. of Int.
Vasquez, Margareso	Civ Min Dec Vol I p227	Co. Ct.	Mexico	1861	1896	Oct. 24, 1896	Dec. of Int.
White, Lee	Dec Min Vol A p455 No 13164	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1856	1896	Dec. 7, 1896	Dec. of Int.
De Leon, Marcedonio	Dec Min Vol A p461 File No 13635	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1864	1897	Dec. 6, 1897	Dec. of Int.
Amara, Pablo	D.C. Dec Min Vol B p13	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1872	1901	Apr. 1, 1901	Dec. of Int.
Luna, Estaban	Dec Min Vol B p14	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1872	1901	Apr. 1, 1901	Dec. of Int.
Naba, Julio	Dec Min Voll B p15	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1839	1901	Apr. 1, 1901	Dec. of Int.
Ramires, Jose	Dec Min Vol B p12	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1872	1901	Apr. 1901	Dec. of Int.
Chapa, Endoxio (Endoscio) M.	Dec Min Vol B p45	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1869	1905	Apr. 21, 1905	Dec. of Int.
Nava, Manuel	Dec Min Vol B p13	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1878	1907	Apr. 1, 1907	Dec. of Int.
Flores, Jose	Dec Min Vol B p12	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1847	1901(7)	Apr. 1, 1901(7)	Dec. of Int.
Hernandez, Jesus	Dec Min Vol B p14	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1862	1901(7)	Apr. 1, 1901(7)	Dec. of Int.



Name	Record References	Name of Court	Country of Birth or Allegiance	Birth Date or Age	Year of Naturalization	Date of Proceedings	Nature of Proceeding and Remarks
Castigo, Juan	Civ Min Vol K p582	Dist. Ct.	Mexico	1845		Nov. 7, —	Dec. of Int.
Martinez, Felipe	Dec Min Vol A p456 No 13167	Dist. Ct.	—	1866		No Date	Dec. of Int.

## **APPENDIX C: MEXICAN-AMERICAN SETTLEMENT SURVEY RESOURCE MAPS**

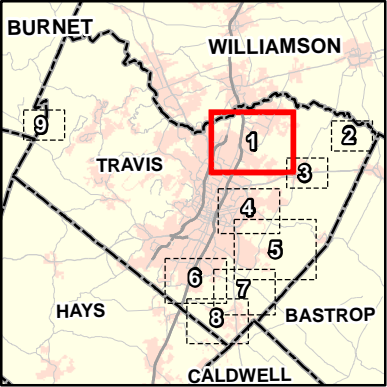




**TRAVIS COUNTY  
MEXICAN-AMERICAN  
SURVEY**

COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN  
TRAVIS COUNTY

LOCATOR DIAGRAM

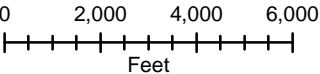


**Key to Features**

- Mexican-American Cemetery Boundary
- Mexican-American Community Boundary

**Mexican-American Historic  
Resource Features**

- Cemetery
- Church
- School
- Structure
- Site

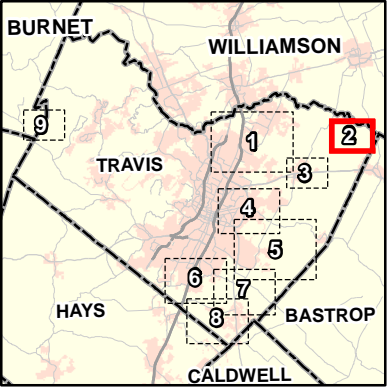


1 in equals 4000 ft



TRAVIS COUNTY  
MEXICAN-AMERICAN  
SURVEY  
COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN  
TRAVIS COUNTY

LOCATOR DIAGRAM

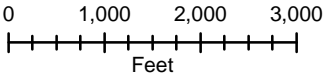


Key to Features

- Mexican-American Cemetery Boundary
- Mexican-American Community Boundary

Mexican-American Historic Resource Features

- Cemetery
- Church
- School
- Structure
- Site



1 in equals 2000 ft

CARLSON

Vicinity of former  
"Carlson White School"

LUND

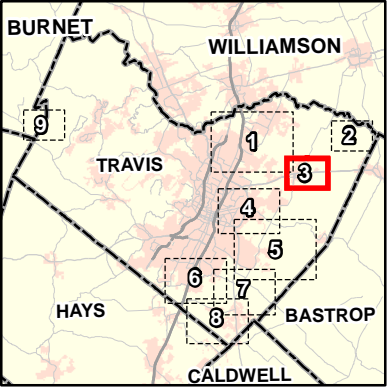
Vicintiy of former  
"Lund White School"



TRAVIS COUNTY  
MEXICAN-AMERICAN  
SURVEY

COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN  
TRAVIS COUNTY

LOCATOR DIAGRAM

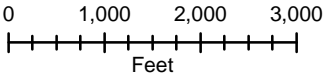


Key to Features

- Mexican-American Cemetery Boundary
- Mexican-American Community Boundary

Mexican-American Historic  
Resource Features

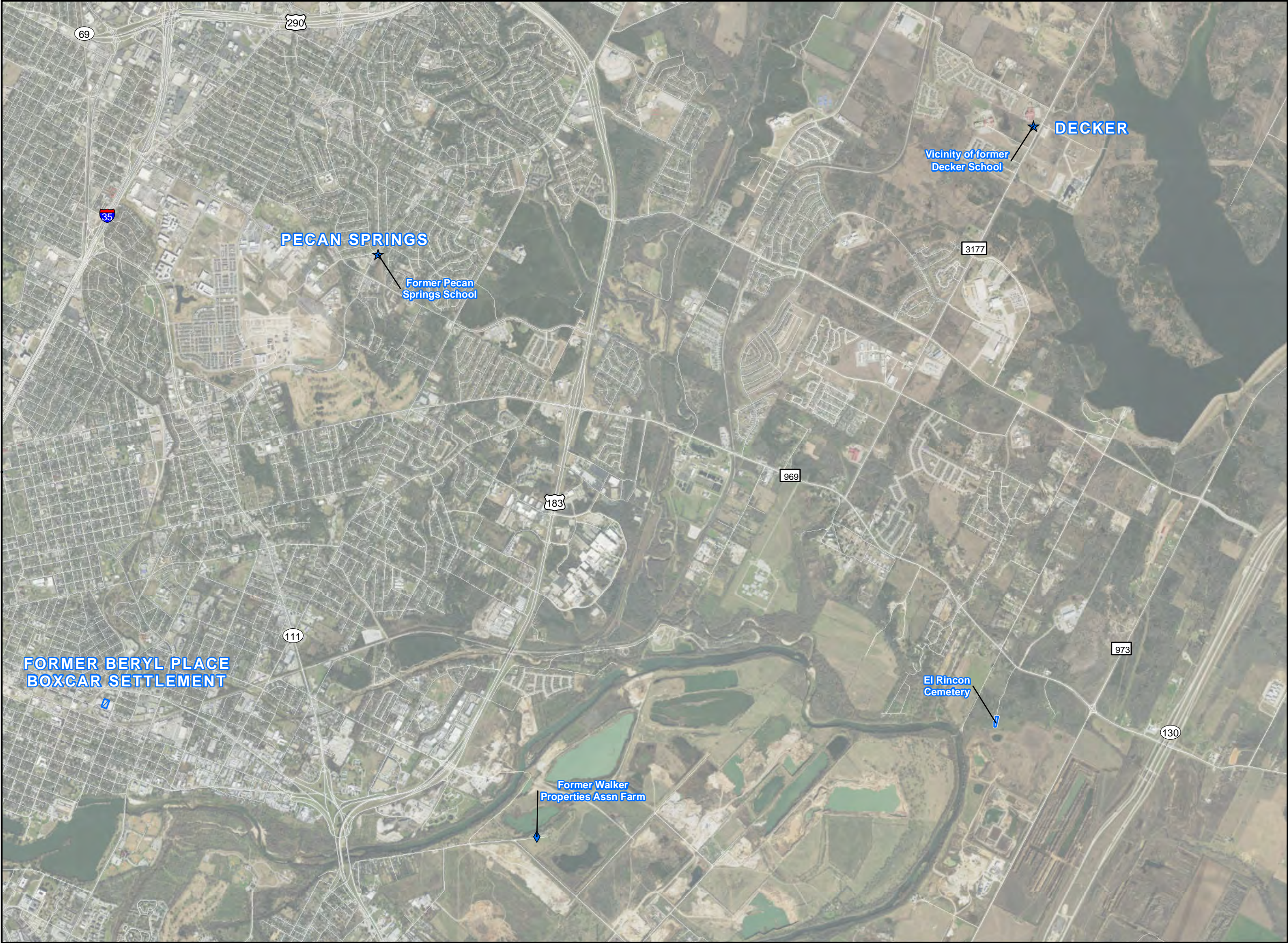
- Cemetery
- Church
- School
- Structure
- Site



1 in equals 2000 ft

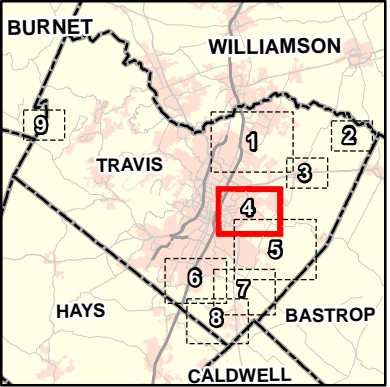








**TRAVIS COUNTY  
MEXICAN-AMERICAN  
SURVEY**  
COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN  
TRAVIS COUNTY






LOCATOR DIAGRAM

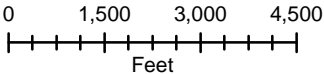


**Key to Features**

-  Mexican-American Cemetery Boundary
-  Mexican-American Community Boundary

**Mexican-American Historic  
Resource Features**

-  Cemetery
-  Church
-  School
-  Structure
-  Site



1 in equals 3000 ft





TRAVIS COUNTY  
MEXICAN-AMERICAN  
SURVEY

COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN  
TRAVIS COUNTY

LOCATOR DIAGRAM

Key to Features

Mexican-American Cemetery Boundary

Mexican-American Community Boundary

Mexican-American Historic Resource Features

Cemetery

Church

School

Structure

Site

N

0

2,000

4,000

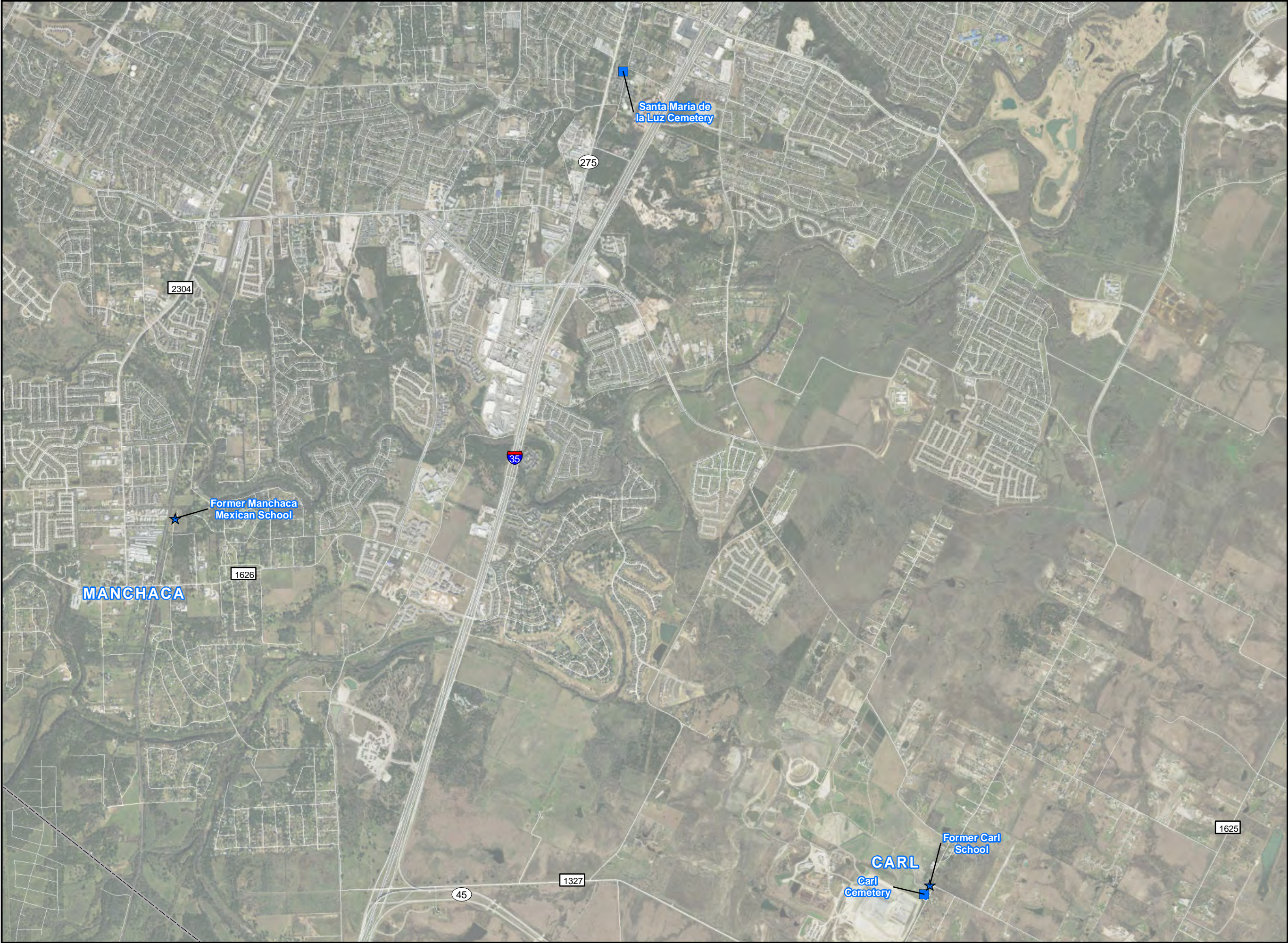
6,000

Feet

1 in equals 4000 ft

MAP 5 of 9





**TRAVIS COUNTY  
MEXICAN-AMERICAN  
SURVEY**

COMMUNITIES IN SOUTHERN  
TRAVIS COUNTY

LOCATOR DIAGRAM

**Key to Features**

- Mexican-American Cemetery Boundary
- Mexican-American Community Boundary

**Mexican-American Historic Resource Features**

- Cemetery
- Church
- School
- Structure
- Site

0 1,500 3,000 4,500  
Feet

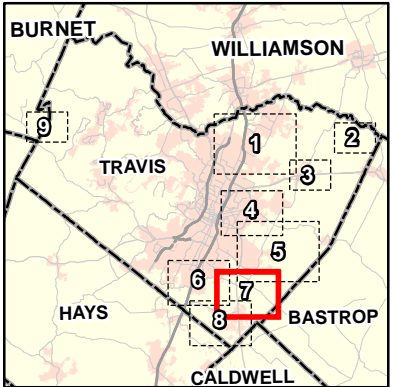
1 in equals 3000 ft

MAP 6 of 9



TRAVIS COUNTY  
MEXICAN-AMERICAN  
SURVEY  
COMMUNITIES IN SOUTHERN  
TRAVIS COUNTY

LOCATOR DIAGRAM

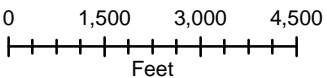


Key to Features

- Mexican-American Cemetery Boundary
- Mexican-American Community Boundary

Mexican-American Historic Resource Features

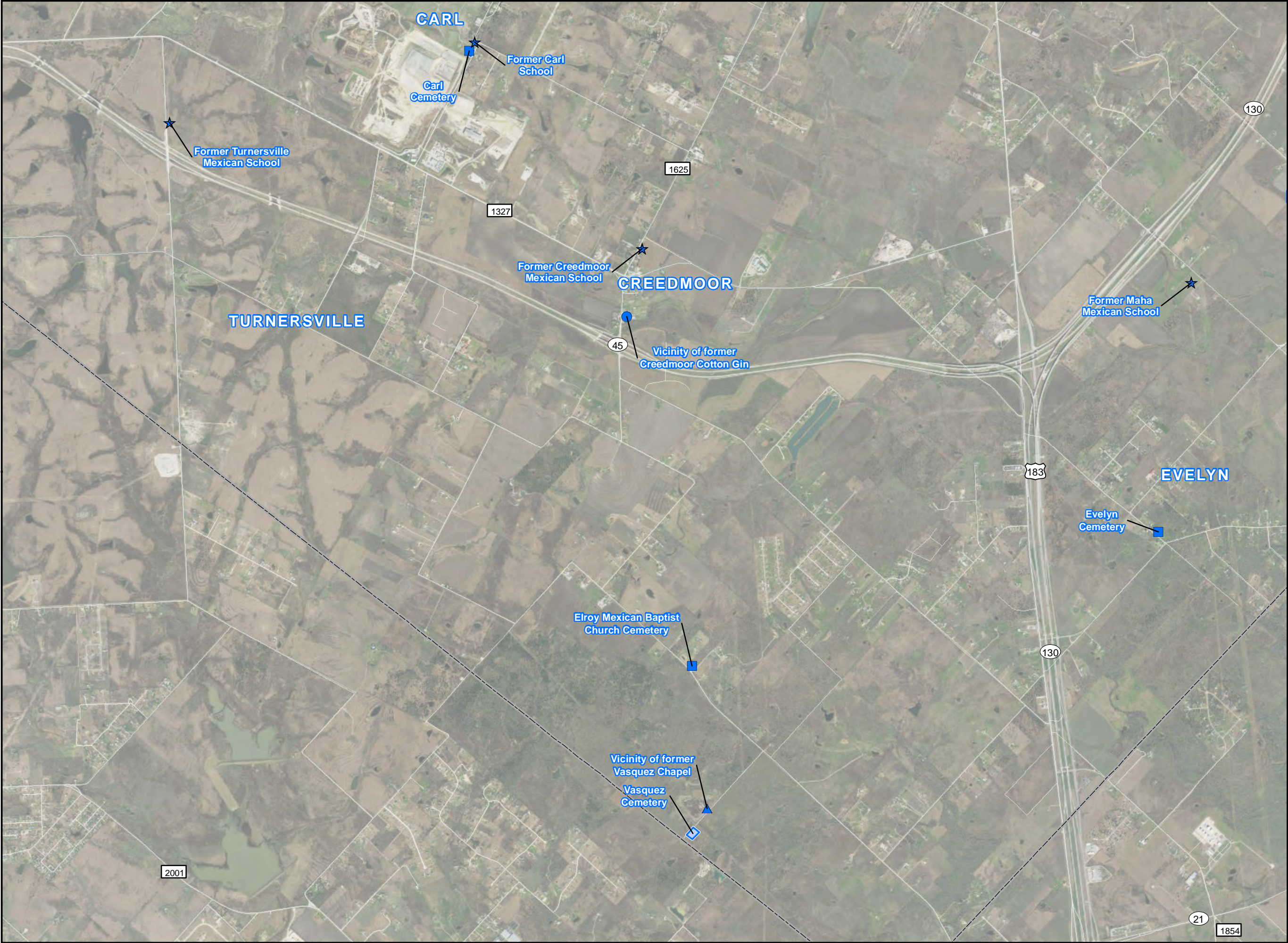
- Cemetery
- Church
- School
- Structure
- Site



1 in equals 3000 ft







TRAVIS COUNTY  
MEXICAN-AMERICAN  
SURVEY

COMMUNITIES IN SOUTHERN  
TRAVIS COUNTY

LOCATOR DIAGRAM

Key to Features

Mexican-American Cemetery  
Boundary

Mexican-American Community  
Boundary

Mexican-American Historic  
Resource Features

■ Cemetery

▲ Church

★ School

● Structure

◆ Site

N

01,5003,0004,500

Feet

1 in equals 3000 ft

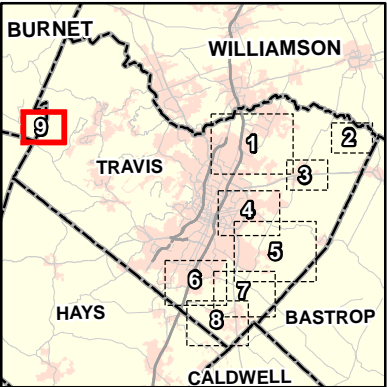
MAP 8 of 9



TRAVIS COUNTY  
MEXICAN-AMERICAN  
SURVEY

COMMUNITIES IN WESTERN  
TRAVIS COUNTY

LOCATOR DIAGRAM

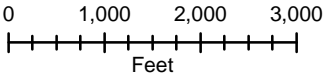


Key to Features

- Mexican-American Cemetery Boundary
- Mexican-American Community Boundary

Mexican-American Historic Resource Features

- Cemetery
- Church
- School
- Structure
- Site



1 in equals 2000 ft

Haynie Flat  
School



71