

# Hayden Springs School, East Metro Park

Travis County Historical Commission. Working Paper 05-25-2020

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## Context

East Metro Park is a Travis County Park located at 8706 Blake Manor Road, Manor, TX 78653. The 273-acre East Metropolitan Park is a multiple-use recreational area with recreational facilities. The park's grand opening was June 2018. Sept. 13<sup>th</sup>, 2018 members of the Travis County Historical Commission made a field trip to East Metro Park with staff from County Parks to evaluate the historic nature of a two-room “tenant shack”. An archeological investigation of the park as done in 2002<sup>1</sup>. Unfortunately, TCHC’s subsequent research on the history of the property discovered that the archeologists had missed the fact that the property had once been the location of the Hayden Springs School, aka Sandy Hayden School on the 1898-1902 county road maps, an early African American school started in 1884.

Under the “they missed it by this much” category, the archeology report references an orchard, p.23, saying “*The field this site is adjacent to is reported to have once been an orchard ... This implies that a structure may have been present prior to 1953, and that it may have been associated with the orchard...*”. The orchard is very visible in the 1937 Tobin aerial photo and from 1898-1902 county road maps, there was indeed a structure by the orchard; it was the Hayden Spring School! There is good reason to believe the orchard was associated with the school. Here's a quote from an article reporting the proceedings of the "Colored Institute" holding up the Fort Prairie school as a model school in 1910; it speaks to agriculture as part of the curriculum:<sup>2</sup>

*".. The Fort Prairie school is doing real and practical work in agriculture. They have been raising for the last few years an excellent variety of vegetables and the children have raised*

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<sup>1</sup> Archaeological Investigations at Travis County’s Proposed East Metro Park; The Lawrence Tract, Travis County, Texas. Texas Antiquities Committee Archeology Permit # 2888, Cultural Resources Report No. 10, Lower Colorado River Authority Parks and Conservation Services, October 2002.

<sup>2</sup> CAMPAIGN FOR MORALITY. COLORED TEACHER WILL INCULCATE VIRTUE AND ECONOMY. PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD DAY OF INSTITUTE. The Austin American Statesman, Oct 28, 1910, p.12

*enough to supply the home. W.M. Lee's school at Fort Prairie is the model colored school of Travis county. He is not talking things but is doing things. He is using every vacant plot around the school for school gardens, and the boys and girls are being brought in contact with the soil in an intelligent manner...".* Going through the Travis County Schools Superintendent Records<sup>3</sup>, there are documents inventorying resources of schools that included agricultural goods. In other words, for schools of the late 19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century the curriculum often was more than the “three Rs”; part of schooling was learning about agriculture.

While the archeology report included a title search it overlooked that Sandy Hayden had, in August of 1884, sold a one-acre tract of land to Travis County, the school being established that same month. Amazingly, *Travis County appears to have retained ownership of the school tract since that time!* When the Lawrence family (who sold the property to the County) bought the property in 1955, the one-acre school tract is called out as being excluded from the sale, it already belonging to the County! Further, the Lawrence family, who provided interviews to the archeologists, may not have realized there was a school tract on the property as it was never mentioned.

The archeology report also relied heavily on road and topo maps to determine what years past the “tenant shack” had been in its present location. Some of their conclusions were made *"dependent on [map] surveyors noting the structures"*. To set the record straight, the “tenant shack” (41TV2012) has been in its current location since at least 1937, that based on the review of aerial photos from 1937 (Tobin) and subsequent years till present (Historic Aerials). Review of these same aerial photos confirmed speculations made in the archeology report about 41TV2010: again, to set the record straight, the four-room building (41TV2010) was located at site 41TV2009 in 1937 and was still present in aerials to 1954, confirming their speculation it was moved in 1955 (by 1964 it had moved).

This report will document the subsequent research done on Hayden Springs School, and Mr. Sandy Hayden, augmenting history that was missed in the archeology survey.

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<sup>3</sup> Austin History Center

# Overview. Chronology of Sandy Hayden & Hayden Springs School

This is a timeline of East Metro Park with respect to the Hayden Springs School, and its namesake, Sandy Hayden.

1867. Texas voter registration list records he's been in Texas for 25 years. His birth year is recorded as 1822 so he would have come to Texas about 1842-1846 at 22-24 years of age.<sup>4</sup> Per Find A Grave<sup>5</sup>, Sandy Hayden was black, born in 1822 in North Carolina, died 1908, and is buried in nearby Brown Cemetery.

1870. June 1st Sandy Hayden marries Eliza Hancock in Travis County.<sup>6</sup> Eliza too is buried in nearby Brown Cemetery presumably close to Sandy although we were not able to locate her headstone on a field trip in 2018. We did find Sandy Hayden's headstone.

1870. The property on which the two-room "tenant shack"<sup>7</sup> sits was bought by Mr. Sandy Hayden in 1870, part of the Buckman Survey.<sup>8,9</sup> A plot of metes and bounds of the 1870 deed seems to confirm that the tenant shack is on this property purchased in 1870. This is not to say the tenant shack was built there (vs. moved there), or Hayden built it, but in 1870 Sandy Hayden owned the property on which the tenant shack now sits.

1870. September 23<sup>rd</sup> Sandy Hayden was appointed an Alderman of the town of Webberville.<sup>10</sup> Earlier that year George T. Ruby signed his oath to serve as a state senator, one of

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<sup>4</sup> Texas, Voter Registration Lists, 1867-1869, Ancestry.com, 2011. Original data: 1867 Voter Registration Lists. Microfilm, 12 rolls. Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, Texas.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.ancestry.com/sharing/16166204?h=8400a6>  
<sup>5</sup> <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/65457047/sandy-hayden>

<sup>6</sup> Travis County Marriage Records; The Book Series: 2-4. Online at Ancestry.com, Texas, Select County Marriage Records, 1837-2015. Texas; <https://www.ancestry.com/sharing/16166236?h=16c962>

<sup>7</sup> The archeology report refers to it as a "tenant shack" (41TV2012) a term sometimes used to describe a double-pen house with a central chimney serving stoves in both rooms and separate doors for each room. It also has a door connecting the two rooms. Park of the open question on this building is whether it is the old school building, or otherwise associated with Sandy Hayden.

<sup>8</sup> Travis County Deed Records: Deed Record 72, p. 48

<sup>9</sup> East Metro Park is comprised of tracts from both the Buckman and Jennings Surveys

<sup>10</sup> Secretary of State Bonds and Oaths of Office. Austin, Texas: Texas State Library and Archives Commission. Copy retrieved from Ancestry 2/11/2019 at <https://www.ancestry.com/sharing/15711049?h=02314a>

Texas's first African-American politicians. As with George Ruby, Sandy's appointment as Alderman in Webberville was helping break down racial barriers during Texas Reconstruction.<sup>11</sup>

1874, 1875 Ledgers are on file at the Austin History Center that provide both debits on materials purchased at a store (in Webberville?) by Sandy Hayden, as well as credits for work done. This ledger is referenced in a book by Linda English (based on her PhD dissertation) providing an overview about what general store ledgers can tell us about life during this period<sup>12</sup>

1880. US Federal Census lists Sandy Hayden's occupation as blacksmith, age 55. At home are wife Elizabeth, age 36, and daughter Rosa, age 22.

1881. Hayden buys tract(s) of land north of the 1870 tract, part of the Jennings survey, and where county road maps would later show the school was located.<sup>13</sup>

1884. August 14th, 1884, Sandy Hayden sells an acre of land to Travis County. This is the school tract on which Hayden Springs School will be built. August 30, 1884, the school is established in district #26, school #3, located at "Hayden Springs". \$238 were set aside for the scholastic year beginning September 1st, 1884 from the "Public Free School Fund".<sup>14,15</sup>

1886-87. County Treasurer's School Account Register, p. 54, outlines various expenses, e.g. Henderson Banks [for] furniture \$10; Calcasieu Lumber Co [for] repairs \$5.90; plus, teacher salary paid to Edith Ennis, \$50 per month.<sup>16</sup> County road maps from 1898-1902 show H. Banks property across road from school.

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<sup>11</sup> George T. Ruby, Texas State Library and Archives. Retrieved 03-28-2019 at <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/outofthestacks/did-you-know-in-texas-history-george-t-ruby/>

<sup>12</sup> J.L. McInnis Ledger, AR 1994-57 Pages 103 & 475, Austin History Center. This ledger is referenced in Linda English's book *By All Accounts: General Stores and Community Life in Texas and Indian Territory (Race and Culture in the American West Series)*. University of Oklahoma Press, 2013. McInnis' general store is referenced, p.3, and Sandy Hayden, p.65. Also discussed in her PhD dissertation, *Revealing Accounts: General Stores on the South Central Plains, 1870-1890*. University of Oklahoma, Graduate College, 2005.

<sup>13</sup> Travis County Deed Records: Deed Record 57, p. 410. On Portal to Texas History, retrieved 12/3/18 <http://bit.ly/2BOX7Ms>

<sup>14</sup> County Judge's School Record. Orders to establish school districts #1-50, 1883-1884. Page 33. Available at Austin History Center, call # FP J.5 D.

<sup>15</sup> Travis County Deed Records: Deed Record 61 Page: 434 <http://bit.ly/2KXC0dU>

<sup>16</sup> Available at Austin History Center, Call # AR.J.005. Travis County Schools, Superintendent Records, Box 23.

1888. County Treasurer's School Account Register, p. 59. More expenses, e.g. H. Banks for repairs \$14.20; salary to teacher R. G. Purcell (elsewhere Percell) \$50 per month.<sup>17</sup>

1888. School referenced in news article<sup>18</sup>: "*County Schools. Names of the School Trustees of Travis County. Number of the Districts, Names of Schools and Number of Pupils... District No. 26, ... "Hayden Springs, colored, 78. Trustees: Noah Johnson, H. Banks, Peter Recter. Postoffice, Manor."* 78 students is a good size school; see same news article for comparison to other schools. This number of students may be an argument for more than a one-room school, i.e. a two-room building such as the "tenant shack"?

1889. Article in news lists schools and students by district. Hayden Springs is shown to have 60 pupils, the highest in the district per the article.<sup>19</sup>

1889. Article in newspaper: "*Travis County Teachers .. Colored Teachers .. Haden (sic) Springs, R.G. Percell (sic)*"<sup>20</sup>. This article also references Ms. Edith Ennis, the teacher listed for Hayden Springs in 1886-87, now teaching at Union Lee school.

1898-1902. Travis County road map shows the location of the school calling it "Sandy Hayden School".<sup>21</sup> In the surveyor's notes on page 159 we find reference to the school; working north to south along the road, starting at Charles Hodge property, past Hog Eye Road, we have "*Thence pass Sandy Hayden School house on the right [then] pass shop on the right*". Given Sandy Hayden was a blacksmith, could the reference to a shop be his blacksmith shop?

1896. Hayden purchases building materials from Manor Lumber Company. A mechanics lien for materials purchased are on file with the Travis County Clerk's Office.<sup>22</sup> From the lien we get this: "*.. said [building] material was furnished the owner of the house described as follows a frame building or addition 12x14', one room with hip roof in front of and attached to the residence of the said Sandy Hayden situated on the Gordon G. Jennings Survey..*".

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Austin Weekly Statesman. (Austin, Tex.), Vol. 17, No. 35, Ed. 1 Thursday, July 26, 1888  
<http://bit.ly/2BKgPJB>

<sup>19</sup> Austin Weekly Statesman, July 11, 1889, p.5. Retrieved from Newspapers.com Dec 2, 2018

<sup>20</sup> Austin Daily Statesman, Sep 18, 1889, p.3. Retrieved from Newspapers.com, 12/1/2018

<sup>21</sup> Travis County Clerk Records: 1898-1902 Road Book Precinct 1, p.158. Available on Portal to Texas History.  
<http://bit.ly/2KRiPIT>

<sup>22</sup> Travis County Deed Records: Mechanics Liens 123, p.483. Available on Portal to Texas History.  
<http://bit.ly/2BODi81>

Both the existing two-room tenant shack (41TV2012), and the four-room house (razed) referenced in the archeology report (41TV2010) are hip roof construction; the report says they are of similar construction. Notice the lien says the residence of Sandy Hayden on the Jennings survey. Both the school's location and archeological site 41TV2009 are on the Jennings survey. Per the archeology report, the four-room house, 41TV2010, was originally located at site 41TV2009. This is confirmed from Tobin aerials photos taken in 1937.<sup>23</sup> The archeology report puts the age of the two-room tenant shack as late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup>, but also says because of the lack of cut nails or hand-hewn lumber the date can't be conclusively proved earlier than 1900. But direct connections between the school and Calcasieu Lumber (see above 1886-1887), which started in 1883<sup>24</sup>, and the mechanics lien for Sandy Hayden from Manor Lumber suggests materials for building these two houses were available.<sup>25</sup> The mechanics lien, as well as Manor Lumber advertisements from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, suggests they were a source of everything needed to build a house.

Double-pen houses, such as the tenant shack, often started life as a one-room house, the second room added later to the chimney end of the one-room making a two-room house with a central chimney<sup>26</sup>. ~~The size referenced in the mechanics lien (14' length) is half the length of the tenant shack which the archeologists measured at 14x28'. And the lien's description of the addition being "in front of and attached to the residence" sounds familiar to this practice of adding a room to a one-room house to produce a double pen, central chimney house.~~

1905. News article announces "*D.B. Gracy vs. Sandy Hayden et al., judgement by default against said Hayden for \$575.65 and foreclosure.*"<sup>27,28</sup>. This is the beginning of the end of Sandy Hayden's ownership of much of the properties he had purchased.<sup>29</sup> Age may well have contributed to his inability to keep up payments on properties; he is now 83 years old. While

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<sup>23</sup> <https://www.p2energysolutions.com>

<sup>24</sup> Calcasieu Lumber Company Records, Austin History Center, overview at <https://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/taro/aushc/00184/ahc-00184.html>

<sup>25</sup> Manor Lumber was running advertisements in Austin as early as 1895. "F.L. Hillyer of the Manor Lumber company left to attend the Lumbermen's convention at Fort Worth". The Austin Weekly Statesman. (Austin, Tex.), Vol. 24, Ed. 1 Thursday, April 11, 1895, p.5. Retrieved from Portal to Texas History 12/19/18 <http://bit.ly/2QFoNfZ>

<sup>26</sup> Also called a saddlebag house. See for example *Built in Texas*, p.29 describing this method of expanding what began as a single room house. Available on Portal to Texas History. <http://bit.ly/2Btsnzl>

<sup>27</sup> Austin American-Statesman, April 5th, 1905, p.8. Retrieved from Newspapers.com Oct 6, 2018.

<sup>28</sup> D.B. Gracy vs. Sandy Hayden et. al., Filed in District Court, Travis County, Texas, March 11th, 1905, petition no. 22,593

<sup>29</sup> Lanny has compiled a list of his properties bought and sold. Separate Excel spreadsheet.

Sandy Hayden loses ownership of some of his properties, the school that bears his name continues for another 23 years!

1906. Newspaper article: "*Real Estate Transfers ... Sandy Hayden and wife to Charlie Hayden, part of the O. Buckman league survey, containing 301 1/2 acres, less 251 1/2 acres in five certain tracts...*".<sup>30</sup>

1908. Sandy Hayden passes.<sup>31</sup>

1909. News article announces "Sheriff's Sale" involving lands purchased by Sandy Hayden.<sup>32</sup> This appears to liquidate (in good part or all of) Hayden's holdings in the Buckman and Jennings surveys, and Webberville property.

1925. The beginning of the end for the school. News article says "*Abolition of one negro school and establishment of another in Travis county will be considered by the county board of education in a meeting Tuesday morning ... A petition to abolish Hayden negro school in the Littig district and one to establish a negro school at Willow creek have been received.*"<sup>33</sup>

1927. Article announces winning bid for a new "negro school" at Littig; "*The Littig school will be the first negro school in Travis county designed under the specifications of the Rosenwald foundation*". This is probably Littig #2 and not far distant from Hayden Springs School.<sup>34</sup>

1928. News article announces closure of school: "*Travis Schools Started Closing 3 Weeks Ago .. Starting about three weeks ago, schools over the rural section of Travis county began closing .. The schools were forced to close from lack of money. Those that have closed are (negro): .. Hayden Springs ..*"<sup>35</sup>

1928-1937. The 1937 aerial photo from Tobin, only 9 years after the school's closure, shows evidence of where the school had been per the county road map, e.g. a road leading to the school's location, but the building is gone. During this interval the building was either razed or

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<sup>30</sup> Austin American-Statesman, Feb 10th, 1906, p.8

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/65457047/sandy-hayden>

<sup>32</sup> The Austin Statesman, June 14, 1909, p.8

<sup>33</sup> The Austin Statesman, Feb 28th, 1925, p.3

<sup>34</sup> The Austin Statesman, July 27th, 1927, p.2.

<sup>35</sup> The Austin American, April 16, 1928, p.2. Retrieved from Newspapers.com, Oct 6, 2018.

moved. The fact that the spot where it was located is not being utilized would argue against its having been razed to reutilize the location. It could have been razed for aesthetics, but this being the Great Depression it is more likely that if it was razed it was done so to salvage materials, yet even that would have left some trace? The fact the spot appears to have no remnants of a building may argue the building was moved, which makes sense. A building that was suitable for a school was probably in good condition and worth re-purposing, e.g. as a tenant shack for rent?

1955. This is the final sale of the property to the Lawrence family from which it was purchased by Travis County. Harlan and Helen Thompson sell to C.H. Lawrence and wife, Emma Lawrence, 338.23 of land partly of both the Jennings and Buckman Survey. Significant in this deed on page 104 is reference to the school: "*...338.23 acres, after excluding all County Roads and a one (1) acre school tract, as described in Volume 61 at page 434 of the Deed Records of Travis County...*". This is a reference back to 1884 when Sandy Hayden sold the one-acre tract to the county the year the school was established.<sup>36</sup> The Lawrence family from whom the County purchased the property must surely have known there was a school tract on the property?! That fact does not seem to have come up in dialogues with the archeologists, nor do the archeologists or the County seem to have noticed this fact.

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<sup>36</sup> Travis County Deed Records: Deed Record 1603, p.102.

# Historical Significance

Hayden Springs School was a late 19<sup>th</sup> century African American school that has largely been “forgotten” and does not, as far as we have been able to determine, appear on any county or GLO maps other than the 1898-1902 Travis County Clerk Record's Road Book for Precinct 1; this may explain why it was overlooked during the archeological survey of the property preceding the building of East Metro Park. Its timeline from start to closure is well documented once “puzzle pieces” are assembled and represents a forgotten piece of Travis County African American history that deserves to be recognized.

Now that the history of the property is known, an obvious question is, what happened to the school building? As pointed previously, the building appears to have been razed or moved sometime between 1928 when the school closed, and the first available aerial photo of the school's location was taken, i.e. the 1937 Tobin aerial.

And if the building was moved, could the two-room “tenant shack” (41TV2012) be the school? Pending the discovery of a smoking gun, such as a photo of the building, we may never know for sure; as the school closed in 1928 it is highly unlikely we would find today students that attended the school. We might however find descendants of such students, and that is a worthwhile avenue of research.

But is there circumstantial evidence that suggests this it is a *possibility*? The age of the building from the archeology report is given as late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and as argued previously, the school's connection with both Calcasieu and Manor Lumber suggests it could have been built 19<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally, as with other schools in Travis County, the school building could have been replaced over time; Bull Creek / Pleasant Valley School had a total of 4 buildings in its lifetime, the first built ca. 1867, the last built in 1932. The double-pen “tenant shack” aka “saddlebag” floorplan with a central chimney serving fireplaces or stoves in both rooms, and separate doors to each room, is also seen in other schools, again Pleasant Valley School. The number of students, 78 quoted in 1888, would also argue for a two-room vs. one-room school. Historical notes on file with County Parks, not included in the archeology report, include a phone conversation with a Ms. Ruby Fowler on 8/4/2004. Her uncle attended school on the Lawrence property (what we now know was Hayden Springs School) ca. 1923. When asked

about the "tenant shack" she did not know of one "but thought that [it, the tenant shack] may have been the Lawrence property school building". Finally, the building today sits on what appears to be concrete blocks which may indicate it was indeed moved, i.e. the house appears to be older than when such blocks would have been used as the original support.

All circumstantial but suggests further investigation is worthwhile.

## Open Questions; Future Research

I'll conclude with some open questions and suggestions for further research

- Is the two-room tenant shack Hayden Springs School (or an instance of one of the building that served as the school over time). And/or is the school directly related to Sandy Hayden. Avenues for research include:
  - Manor ISD should be queried for records; ditto residents of the area who may have had parents or grandparents that attended the school and may recall the school or have a photo!
  - Both Calcasieu Lumber and Manor Lumber have ties to the school. Calcasieu records at AHC need to be looked at; additional mechanics liens from Manor Lumber might be around on file?
  - ~~The mechanics lien we do have from Manor Lumber should be compared to the building to see how they match up. Also, are there indications the building began life as a one-room, with a second room then added to the chimney end as was common with saddlebag / tenant shacks.~~<sup>37, 38</sup>
- More research on Sandy Hayden; he has descendants on Ancestry.com. Likely has descendants that may still live in the area?
- More research on the school itself, again Manor ISD would be a likely candidate as would descendants in the area.
- Now that we know where the school was located (general area) perhaps another archeological survey of that site would be in order.
- Consider applying for a State Historical Marker to commemorate the Hayden Springs School.
- Look at how to best protect the tenant shack. Quoting a recent update on the City of Austin's attempt to obtain and preserve the old 1935 Montopolis School, "During

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<sup>37</sup> One common definition of a "saddlebag" that matches the tenant shack in the park: "Two pens, side-by-side, with two front doors, an interior doorway connecting the pens, and a central interior chimney." <https://www.shilohmuseum.org/exhibits/log-buildings-1.php>. Some make a distinction between tenant and saddlebag houses, both sharing this common layout, the former often being associated with true log cabins, the latter an update on the former using board construction available from early sawmills.

<https://folkwaysnotebook.blogspot.com/2009/10/folk-housing-tenant-or-saddlebag.html>

<sup>38</sup> A subsequent field trip comparing the mechanics lien with the "tenant shack" don't match well except for the doors which all appear the same dimensions as the mechanics lien. More analysis of the building needed.

segregation, there were once 42 schools for black children throughout Travis County. The Montopolis school is one of the few that still remain”.<sup>39</sup> If the tenant shack were to wind up being the Hayden Springs School, it would be a significant find, one of the oldest if not the oldest rural black school building still extant in Travis County. Alternatively, if it is directly tied to Sandy Hayden (his house; his blacksmith shop) it would also be a significant find.

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<sup>39</sup> Austin Could Seize Old Montopolis School Through Eminent Domain, KUT post, July 6, 2018. Retrieved 12/1/18 from <http://www.kut.org/post/austin-could-seize-old-montopolis-school-through-eminent-domain>

# Documentation

This section provides documentation beyond the footnotes.

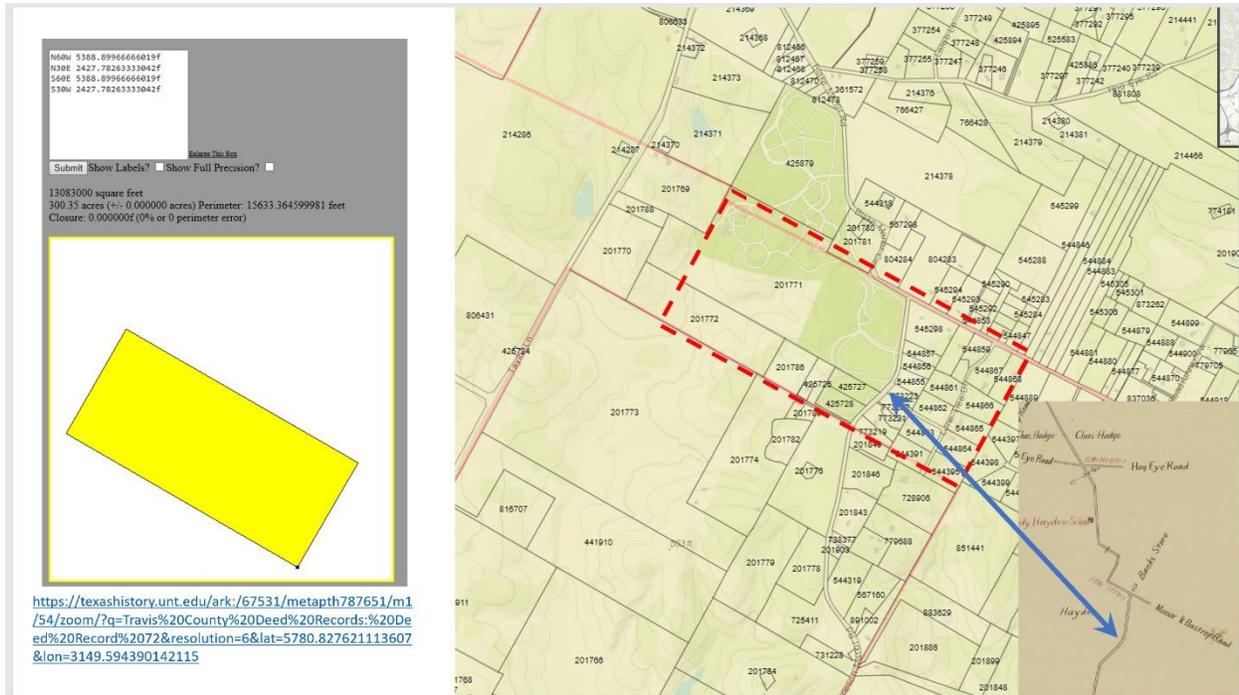
## The “tenant shack”

Description from 2002 on site atlas, quote: “This is a 14'x28' two room box frame house with six 4 over 4 light windows and three 5 panel doors. The underpinning is cinder blocks and gold brick supporting 4x6 beams and 2x6 joists. The corrugated tin roof overhangs about one foot all the way around the building. A porch was connected to the east face, the roof has fallen and is next to the building. The porch roof consisted of corrugated tin, bent at the house end and nailed to the wall under the overhang, extending out 8 feet, 12 feet wide. The house has a gold colored brick chimney in good condition. All of the exterior doors are in place, and they have white porcelain doorknobs. The nails throughout the building are round "wire nails". The north side of the house has one window. There are two bent tin plates, L-shaped, on the windowsill at the lower corners. This wall has four tin patches nailed to the exterior. The remains of window screen are attached to nails around the window. The west side of the house has one door and two windows. The door has screen door hinges and a wooden latch for a screen door on the exterior. There is no tin on the windows. The south side of the house has one window, with the remains of window screen on nails. There is no tin in the window frame. A large bent u-shaped nail is near the window edge. The east side of the house has two windows and two doors. Tin is nailed over half of the south window, there is screen on nails around the window, and no tin on the sill. Both doors had screens, the south door retains one hinge and the north door retains the wooden latch. The northern windowsill has L-shaped tin at the lower corners of the windowsill. The southern room interior has a board shelf along the north wall between the interior door and the west wall, and baseboards all around. The walls are unpainted wood, remains of cardboard are present in spots. This room has a board ceiling. This room is being used by vultures for nesting. The northern room interior contains the lower half of the gold brick chimney, which is plastered with cement and braced by a cripple, holding up the chimney and an outlet for a wood stove (not present). Cardboard is nailed to some areas of the wall. There is a small wooden shelf in the nw corner of the room, along the northern and western wall. This room has a baseboard on all but the southern wall, there is evidence that the baseboard was once there. There are wooden latches

at the interiors of all doors. The connecting door between the two rooms is in pieces on the floor of the north room. There are patches on the floors composed of scraps of wood nailed to the floor. There is no ceiling in this room, rafters are visible to the roof.”



# Metes and bounds plot of 1870 Deed, Sandy Hayden purchasing property



## Location of School in East Metro Park

The location of Hayden Springs School is given on the 1898-1902 county road maps and is the only map we've found that shows the location of the school.<sup>40,41</sup> By georeferencing that map on today's East Metro Park using Google Earth, we can estimate the location of the Sandy Hayden School. And using georeferenced aerial photos from 1937 and 1964 we can also identify the location of the four-room house, 41TV2010, identified in the archeological report in terms of today's East Metro Park.<sup>42</sup>

This video on YouTube puts together a lot of the pieces. It is an unlisted video but can be accessed here [https://youtu.be/Uf2\\_bte\\_aO0](https://youtu.be/Uf2_bte_aO0)

<sup>40</sup> Travis County Clerk Records: 1898-1902 Road Book Precinct 1, p.158. Available on Portal to Texas History. <http://bit.ly/2KRiPIT>

<sup>41</sup> The location is also given in metes and bounds in Travis County Deed Records: Deed Record 61 Page: 434 <http://bit.ly/2KXC0dU>

<sup>42</sup> 41TV2010 was originally part of a larger farmstead, identified as 41TV2009. It was moved south by the landowners ca. 1955 as indicated in the archeology report, and confirmed in aerial photos from 1937 that show the building in its original location. 1937 aerial purchased from Tobin Imagery; 1964 aerial from Historic Aerials.

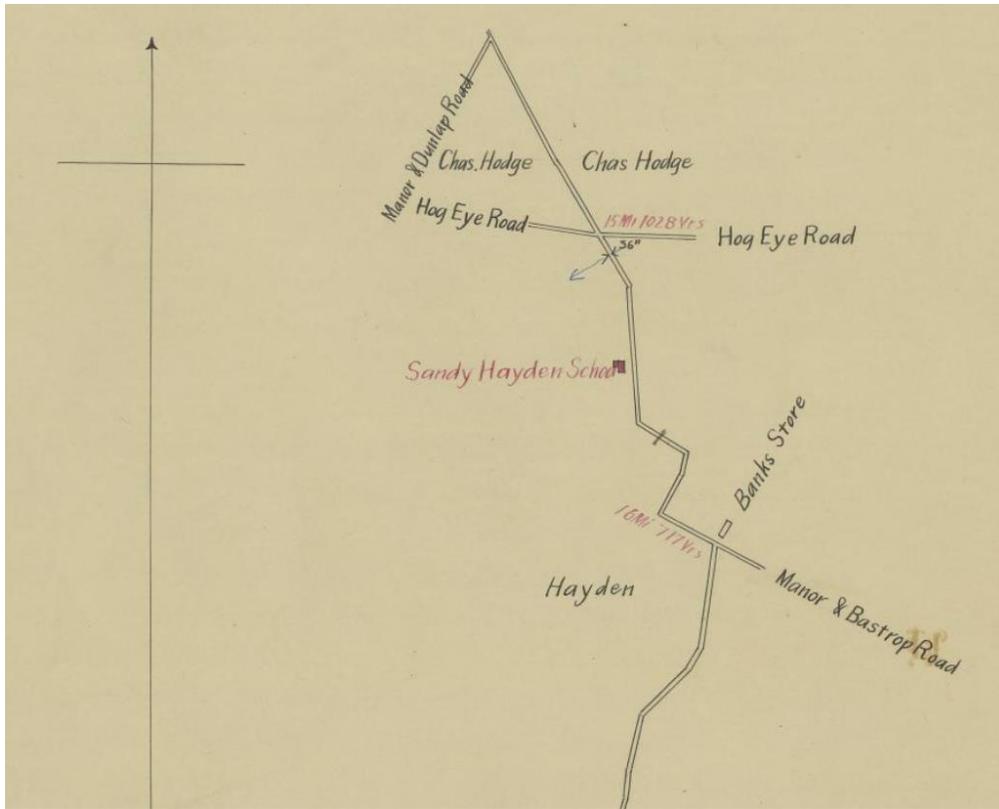


Figure 1 1898-1902 county road map showing location of Sandy Hayden School, aka Hayden Springs School



*Figure 2 Location of Sandy Hayden School and archeological sites in terms of today's East Metro Park*

# Sandy Hayden Properties<sup>43</sup>

B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	Type	RECORD	Acres	Survey	Recorded
Hayden, Sandy	Banks, Hinton	1876.01.21	Deed	<a href="#">32-6</a>	50 acres	Jennings	1876.03.30
Hayden, Sandy	Banks, Hinton	1878.07.01	Deed	<a href="#">41-83</a>	50 acres	Jennings	1876.06.12
Hayden, Sandy	Brown, R.L.	1889.11.01	Agmt	<a href="#">93-564</a>			1890.07.04
Hayden, Sandy	Banks, Hinton & Wife	1878.07.01	Deed	<a href="#">41-58</a>	50 acres	Jennings	1878.07.08
Hayden, Sandy	Bitting, J.W.	1893.01.05		<a href="#">113-508</a>	Lot6&8 Blk Manor		
Hayden, Sandy & Wife	Brown, R.L.	1886.12.31		<a href="#">74-97</a>	200 acres	Buckman	1886.12.24
Hayden, S & Wife	Brown, R.L.	1887.11.19		<a href="#">81-511</a>	<< bok not on portal		
Hayden, Sandy	Dunham, Fred H.	1882.06.10		<a href="#">52-493</a>	lots 1&2 bl	Webberville	1882.06.12
Hayden, Sandy	Graham, Joseph	1879.12.27		<a href="#">46-234</a>	1.5 acres	Webberville	1880.02.27
Meeks, R.C.	Hayden, Sandy	1874.10.31	Deed	<a href="#">32-6</a>	50 acres	Jennings	1876.03.30
Duty, Hiram	Hayden, Sandy	1878.03.17		<a href="#">40-258</a>	blk 35	Webberville	
Darlington, J.W.	Hayden, Sandy	1878.09.16	Deed	<a href="#">41-465</a>	Not Stated	Jennings	1878.10.22
Meeks, R.C. & Wife	Hayden, Sandy	1874.01.10	Deed	<a href="#">41-55</a>	50 acres	Jennings	1878.07.08
Manor, James	Hayden, Sandy	1878.11.16		<a href="#">41-608</a>	50 acres	Jennings	1878.11.25
McLaren, M.D. & M.E.	Hayden, Sandy	1866.01.13		<a href="#">44-13</a>	Blk 38	Webberville	
Banks, J.B.	Hayden, Sandy	1868.10.15		<a href="#">46-475</a>		Webberville	
Lancaster, H.E.	Hayden, Sandy	1881.02.26		<a href="#">57-410</a>	50 acres	Jennings	1883.10.17
Rector, Thompson M.	Hayden, Sandy	1878.07.02		<a href="#">57-411</a>	25 acres	Jennings	1883.10.11
Duty, William et. al.	Hayden, Sandy	1881.02.26		<a href="#">61-398</a>	59 Acres	Duty	1884.08.15
Shelp, Daniel C. & wife Lavica	Hayden, Sandy	1870.09.10		<a href="#">72-48</a>	300.5 acres	Buckman	1866.11.30
Hall, M.P.	Hayden, Sandy	1869.07.22		<a href="#">S-249</a>	lot 4	Webberville	1869.07.23
Duty, Ambrose O.	Hayden, Sandy	1866.02.26		<a href="#">T-17</a>	lot 1 blk 1	Webberville	1870.02.07
Hayden, Sandy	Luedecke, Wm.	1890.10.17		<a href="#">96-449</a>	Lot6&8 Blk Manor		1891.03.07
Hayden, Sandy	McKenzie, Wm.	1884.01.15		<a href="#">61-514</a>	59 Acres	Duty	1884.09.09
Hayden, Sandy	Rector & Son	1870.03.21		<a href="#">T-110</a>	lot 1 blk 1	Webberville	1870.03.21
Hayden, Sandy	Sackewitz, Gustav	1884.12.04		<a href="#">62-610</a>	10 acres	Buckman	1884.12.27
Hayden, Sandy	Smith, Tom	1886.01.06		<a href="#">68-33</a>	lots	Webberville	
Hayden, Sandy	Travis County	1884.08.14		<a href="#">61-434</a>	1 acre	Jennings	1884.08.20

<sup>43</sup> Working draft; not complete