BECKER SCHOOL


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HISTORY OF

BECKER SCHOOL

1936 - 2006

Written by Lorie Barzano

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The Historical Significance
of
Becker Elementary School

CONTEXT

The history of Herman Becker Elementary School arises out of the history of some of the most prominent, pioneer, founding families of Austin: the Bouldin, the Terrell, the Cook and the Becker families. The historical significance of Becker Elementary School arises out of the role these families played in founding and growing the City of Austin, and their pivotal part in creating the unique and distinct community of South Austin. Becker Elementary School's history remains inextricably linked to the history of these families and their historical significance to the state of Texas, the City of Austin and the community of South Austin.

OVERVIEW

The Bouldin family's historical significance to the City of Austin, and South Austin in particular, dates back to Colonel James Edward Bouldin, long considered one of the pioneer settlers of Austin. Born in Henry County, Virginia, in 1797, Colonel James Edward Bouldin arrived in Austin with his wife, Molinda L. (Saunders) Bouldin in 1852. They had four children, James Edward (Jr.), Mary Virginia, Ann Elizabeth and David Wooldridge. During the 1850's, Colonel Bouldin, known as a prominent rancher,
bought a great deal of land in South Austin, including part of the Isaac Decker tract.\textsuperscript{1} (Also, see Attachment \#1, Map of Isaac Decker tract from TX General Land Office, "Official County Map, 1936.") He located the Bouldin Homestead, the Bouldin Family Cemetery and Bouldin Mansion precisely on the tract of land where Becker Elementary School stands today.\textsuperscript{2} (Also, see Attachment \#2, "1894 Photograph of Bouldin Mansion.") In its day, the Bouldin Mansion stood as one of the most fashionable homes in all of Austin. At the close of the Civil War, Colonel James Edward Bouldin gave parcels of the land he owned in South Austin to several of his freed slaves, many of whom took the surname of Bouldin. At the time of his death, on July 13, 1876, Colonel James Edward Bouldin owned most of South Austin, including land extending south from the Colorado River nearly to William Cannon Drive. Colonel Bouldin was buried in the Bouldin Family Cemetery on the Bouldin Homestead. In his will, he divided his South Austin land among all of his surviving relatives. After Colonel James Edward Bouldin's death, his son, David Wooldridge inherited and was listed as the owner and inhabitant of the Bouldin Mansion as late as 1894. No record exists of what happened to the Bouldin Mansion. In 1930, when Howard Bouldin Sr. (grandson of Colonel James Edward Bouldin) and his wife, Grace, visited the Bouldin Homestead and grounds of the Bouldin Mansion in South Austin, nothing more existed of the mansion but an old broken water trough and dilapidated brick fireplace. Colonel James Edward Bouldin remains the namesake for Bouldin Avenue, East Bouldin Creek and West Bouldin Creek, all of which
run through South Austin. Bouldin Avenue forms the east border of the Becker Elementary School grounds.3 (Also, see Attachment #3, "Bouldin Family Tree/History").

The Terrell family's historical significance to the State of Texas and the City of Austin, South Austin in particular, dates back to Judge Alexander Watkins Terrell, long considered one of the most brilliant legal minds and able statesman in the pioneer history of Texas. Born in Virginia on November 3, 1829, Judge Alexander Watkins Terrell moved to Cooper County, Missouri, with his family in 1831, at the age of three. He later attended and graduated from Missouri State University in 1847, and went on to study law in the office of the eminent jurist, the Honorable Peyton H. Hayden, in Booneville, Missouri. In 1848, he married Ann Elizabeth Bouldin, daughter of Colonel James Edward Bouldin, in Howard County, Missouri. Admitted to the Missouri Bar in 1849, Judge Alexander Terrell practiced law in St. Joseph, Missouri, from 1849 to 1852, establishing himself as a preeminent attorney. Along with Colonel James Edward Bouldin and his family, in 1852, Judge Alexander Watkins Terrell and his wife, Ann Elizabeth Bouldin, also moved to Austin. Judge Alexander Terrell quickly established himself as a superior attorney and great legal mind. In 1857, he was elected District Judge of the 2nd Judicial District (Austin District), and ever after became known as Judge Alexander Watkins Terrell. In 1860, Ann Elizabeth Bouldin Terrell died, leaving behind her husband and their five children, Constance, Mary Lee, Lilla, Ernest and Lillia M. Ann Elizabeth Bouldin Terrell was buried in the Bouldin Family Cemetery on the Bouldin Homestead in South Austin. Soon after, in 1863, Judge Alexander Terrell
entered the Confederate Army as a Lieutenant Colonel, where he was quickly promoted to Colonel and given command of the 34th Texas Calvary. By 1865, the Confederate Army had promoted him to Brigadier-General. After the close of the Civil War, Judge Alexander Watkins Terrell moved to Houston, and resumed the practice of law. He lived in Robinson County, Texas, from 1867 to 1871, where he remarried, Sarah Mitchell, in the late 1860's. In 1871, Judge Alexander Watkins Terrell returned to Austin, with his new wife and their two children, Howard D. and Alexander Watkins Jr., and again resumed the practice of law. Judge Alexander Watkins Terrell's prominent career and significance as a historical figure escalated after returning to Austin. In 1875, he was elected Senator from the Austin District to the Texas State Legislature. He was re-elected as Senator to the State Legislature in 1878, and chaired the Judiciary Committee. He served as Supreme Court Reporter from 1876 to 1880, and during his tenure as a State Senator he authored many pivotal bills which remain active laws today. He authored the Terrell Election Law and the laws creating the Texas Railroad Commission, setting literacy requirements for jury service and constructing the Texas State Capitol Building and Dome. In 1888, Judge Alexander Watkins Terrell delivered the keynote or dedication speech for the opening of the Texas State Capitol. In 1891, he was elected to the U.S. Congress and served as a Representative from Texas until 1893. In 1893, President Grover Cleveland appointed him U.S. Minister to Turkey, where he served until 1896. In 1903, he was re-elected to the U.S. Congress as a Representative from Texas and served until 1907. Judge Alexander Watkins Terrell died on September 12,
1913, in Mineral Springs, Texas, leaving behind a long and illustrious legal, political and historical legacy still significant to the people of Texas, the City of Austin and the community of South Austin. 4 (Also, see Attachment #4, "Terrell Family Tree/History.")

The Cook family's historical significance to the City of Austin and the community of South Austin dates back to Colonel Abner Hugh Cook, known as the "Master Builder of Austin". Born in 1814, in Salisbury, North Carolina, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook moved to Georgia in 1838, and then to Nashville, Tennessee, in 1837. He eventually settled in Austin, arriving in 1839. Colonel Abner Hugh Cook owned a Stone Quarry, a brick-making operation, and the Bastrop Saw Mill. In 1842, at the age of 28, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook married the widow, Eliza Taylor Logan, who had moved to Austin with her husband and children from Nashville, Tennessee in 1840. Her husband died soon after they arrived in Austin. Colonel Abner Hugh Cook and his wife, Eliza Taylor Logan, had four sons, Abner Hugh Jr., Charles, Frank and Edgar Taylor. Born in 1844, Abner Hugh Cook Jr. became locally known as the "first white boy born in Austin." By the mid-1840's, Colonel abner Hugh Cook had established himself as a builder, and built his family home at 502 West 13th Street in Austin, where they lived until the 1850's. By 1848, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook's building career and acclaim as a builder had grown and he was commissioned to build the Texas State Penitentiary in Huntsville, Texas. He served as the first Superintendent of the Texas State Penitentiary and put the inmates to work making bricks. In 1850, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook began building in Austin and became widely acclaimed as a "Master Builder," known for his Greek Revival designs.
The list of buildings in Austin built by Colonel Abner Hugh Cook reads like a who's who list of Austin edifices and personalities. From 1852 to 1857, he built the Judge Seborn Sneed Mansion on the southeast corner of I-35 and William Canyon Road and the Pease Mansion at 6 Niles Road. In 1853, he built the Swisher-Scott House at 2408 Sweetbrush Drive. In 1854, he built the John Hancock House at 1306 Colorado. In 1855, he built the Chandler-Shelly House at 1703 West Avenue and the Neill-Cochran House at 2310 San Gabriel. In 1856, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook built the Governor's Mansion, which remains the Governor's Mansion today. In 1857, he built the Austin State Hospital Administration Building at 4110 Guadelupe. In 1858, he built the Custer House at I-35 and East Martin Luther King Drive. In 1859, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook was elected the Town Officer for the 4th Ward in Austin. In the late 1850's, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook served as Trustee of Austin College and built a new home for his family at 1104 Colorado Street, located across from the Governor's Mansion. His family lived there in 1861, when his friend and neighbor, Sam Houston was deposed as Governor. That same year, he was re-elected as the Town Officer for the 4th Ward in Austin. On October 28, 1867, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook’s son, Abner Hugh Cook Jr. married Constance Terrell, daughter of Ann Elizabeth Bouldin and Judge Alexander Watkins Terrell. Abner Hugh Cook Jr. and Constance Terrell Cook had five children, Constance, Linda May, Hugh Bouldin, Alex Terrell and Eliza Terrell. After the Civil War, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook turned his career from building to contracting, and built the Bullock House, known as the first hotel in Austin. In 1870, he built Austin City Hall on the site of the Old Capitol.
Building. A devout Presbyterian his entire life, in the early 1870's, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook helped build the First Presbyterian Church at 8th and Brazos Streets. He also helped build the First Presbyterian Church at 7th and Lavaca Streets. In 1875, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook contracted to build the First National Bank Building on the northwest corner of 6th Street and Congress Avenue, one of the first skyscrapers in downtown Austin. The building became known as the Cook Building and its location as Cook's Corner. In 1879, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook contracted to build the Post Office and Federal Courthouse on the northeast corner of 6th and Colorado Streets. The building became known as O. Henry Hall after William Sydney Porter (O. Henry) stood trial there for embezzlement. On July 23, 1882, Constance Terrell Cook, wife of Abner Hugh Cook Jr., and daughter of Ann Elizabeth Bouldin and Judge Alexander Watkins Terrell, died in Austin. She was buried in the Boudlin Family Cemetery on the grounds of the Bouldin Mansion in South Austin, beside her mother, Ann Elizabeth Bouldin and her grandfather, Colonel James Edward Bouldin. In the early 1880's, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook designed and constructed the Dome and most of the woodwork for the Texas State Capitol Building. In 1883, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook contracted to build the Old Main Building on the University of Texas campus in Austin, which became his last building project. Before the completion of the Old Main Building, Colonel Abner Hugh Cook passed away, on February 21, 1884.  

(Also, see Attachment #5, "Cook Family Tree/History.")

The Becker family's historical significance to the City of Austin, specifically the community of South Austin, dates back to Herman Becker, the namesake of Herman
Becker Elementary School. Born in 1857, Herman Becker moved to Austin in 1883, at the age of 26, and resided in Austin the rest of his life. (Also, see Attachment #6, "Photograph of Herman Becker," undated.) In 1887, he established a Cafe at 6th Street (then known as Pecan Street) and Congress Avenue and operated this Cafe from 1883 until 1916, not long before his death. Herman Becker purchased land in South Austin, located in the vicinity of the present site of Herman Becker Elementary School, and in 1891, registered it as the Becker Addition. In the early 1890's, Herman Becker married and had three children, a daughter and two sons, Theodor E. and Herman Ewald, known as H.E. Becker. Around the turn of the century, Herman Becker purchased the tract of land where the Bouldin Mansion and Bouldin Family Cemetery stood, the present day location of Herman Becker Elementary School. From 1903 until 1918, the Herman Becker family resided on East 4th Street in Austin. Herman Becker's daughter married Paul or P.A. Wilde and in 1913, he and Herman Ewald Becker, son of Herman Becker, founded the Becker Lumber Company in South Austin. (Also, see Attachment #7, "Becker Lumber Company Chronology/History.") From 1913 until 1963, Herman Ewald Becker served as the manager of the Becker Lumber Company, located at 87-97 Congress Avenue. Upon his death, Herman Becker left the tract of land, where the Bouldin Mansion and Bouldin Family Cemetery once stood, to his son, Herman Ewald Becker, and son-in-law, P.A. Wilde, business partners in the Becker Lumber Company. Herman Ewald Becker and P.A. Wilde also purchased and owned several other plots of land in the vicinity of the tract they inherited from Herman Becker. On December 5,
1935, Herman Ewald Becker and P.A. Wilde formally donated the 3.059 acre tract of land, where the Bouldin Mansion and Bouldin Family Cemetery had once stood, to the Austin Independent School District for the purpose of building a new school in the South Austin community. On March 23, 1936, the Austin School Board unanimously adopted the motion to name the new school after Herman Becker, the father and father-in-law of Herman Ewald Becker and P.A. Wilde.8 (Also, see Attachment #8, "Becker Family Tree/History.")

However, the birth of Herman Becker Elementary began long before the 1935 donation of the tract of land where the Bouldin Mansion and Bouldin Family Cemetery once stood. It dates back to July 14, 1919, when Mr. B.G. Granberry appeared before the Austin School Board with a formal proposal for building a school on the west side of South Austin. The School Board appointed a Building Committee to investigate the matter and report back to the Board. At that time, only one school existed in South Austin, Fullmore, and fifty to sixty children in the South Austin community had to walk 5 to 6 miles a day to attend school there. Three years later, the School Board again discussed plans for building a school on the west side of South Austin and, on April 10, 1922, appointed Mr. Williams, Mrs. Goeth and the Superintendent as a committee to investigate a site for the new school. On May 8, 1922, A.G. Long and A.D. Long, residents of South Austin, appeared before the School Board and informally discussed the location of a new school on the west side of South Austin. These informal discussions with the Austin School Board continued for the next two years. On April 14, 1924, Mr.
S.C. Granberry appeared before the School Board and discussed a potential site for the new school on the west side of South Austin. He recommended a 5-acre plot of land now owned by the City of Austin by virtue of unpaid taxes by the owner. At that time, the School Board instructed the Superintendent to investigate the number of children who would attend this new school. The school Board also referred the matter of locating a site for this new school to the Building and Grounds Committee. One year later, on April 13, 1925, Mr. Thielepape of South Austin presented to the School Board a petition from citizens of South Austin residing west of Congress Avenue and east of the I &GN Railroad, requesting the construction of a school somewhere between the railroad and Congress Avenue. Dr. C.D. Kinney and Mrs. K.M. Black also appeared before the School Board at that time on behalf of constructing a new school in South Austin, although they thought construction should take place on the west side of the railroad. At that time, the School Board assured these citizens and the residents of South Austin that the matter would be addressed and disposed of as soon as possible. (Also, see Attachment #9, "Excerpts from Minutes of Austin School Board Meetings, 1919-1925.") For the next ten years, the Austin School Board made no formal progress on the construction of a new school in South Austin, west of Congress Avenue. Finally, on December 5, 1935, Herman Ewald Becker and P.A. Wilde formally donated the tract of land in South Austin where the Bouldin Mansion and Bouldin Family Cemetery once stood, to the Austin Independent School District. (Also, see Attachment #10, "Legal Description of Land Transfer from P.A. Wilde, et al, to Austin Independent School District.")
Three months later, on March 23, 1936, the Austin School Board formally approved naming the new school after Herman Becker, the father of Herman Ewald Becker and father-in-law of P.A. Wilde, who donated the tract of land slated for construction of a new school in the South Austin community.11 (Also, see Attachment #11, "Notes from Herman Becker, Box 34, Library Media Center Archives, Austin Independent School District.")

Today, located at 906 West Milton Street (between 5th Street and Bouldin Avenue) in South Austin, Becker Elementary School stands precisely on the tract of land where the Bouldin Mansion once stood as part of the Bouldin Homestead.12 (Also, see Attachment #12, "Austin-Travis Co. Collection-Oversize Map Case, M22 1919.") Austin Independent School District broke ground for the construction of Herman Becker Elementary School early in 1936.13 (Also, see Attachment #13, "Becker Elementary Floor Plan 1936.") Bertram E. Giesecke and August Watt Harris, Giesecke and Harris Architects, designed the building as an example of the Art Deco style, popular during the 1920's and 1930's. The principle motif of the structure consists of veneer treatments of cut limestone panels, centered between flat smooth corner sections clad in brick. The stark white limestone sections contrast, separate and define the brick corners. Decorative cut limestone tile insets, stylized floral designs, are centered in the frieze at outside corners. Cut limestone columns frame the entry and brick step-backs or corbels, at both jambs and heads, emphasize the geometric form and elaborate secondary entries. They feature inset cut stone corner-pieces and rowlock head coursing. The original Becker
School building exemplifies the Art Deco style, indicated by simple cubic forms and flat smooth, surfaces.\textsuperscript{14} (Also, see Attachment #14, "Becker Elementary School Architectural Description" by Michael Dean Elliott of Elliott & Hamill Architects.)

Austin Independent School District completed construction of Becker Elementary School in the late summer of 1936.\textsuperscript{15,16,17} (Also, see Attachment #15, "1936 West Elevation-Becker School 2005," Attachment #16, "1936 East Elevation-Becker School 2005," and Attachment #17, "1936 North Elevation-Becker School 2005"). Herman Becker Elementary School officially opened to students the third week of October in 1936, when four busloads of first, second and third graders arrived to set up new records and make history by attending the new school. When Becker Elementary first opened it doors that third week of October in 1936, it provided the younger students of South Austin their first campus of their own. Before that, Elementary students used to attend school at Fulmore Middle School with their older siblings and neighbors.

The building consisted of six classrooms, and approximately two hundred boys and girls from the South Austin community attended the school. The Becker Parent-Teacher Association officially organized on March 22, 1937.\textsuperscript{18} (Also, see Attachment #18, Program from "Open House of Becker Elementary School," May 16, 1948.)

The South Austin community and Becker Elementary School grew rapidly from 1936 to 1939. By 1939, Austin Independent School District broke ground for and completed construction of the first addition to Becker Elementary School.\textsuperscript{19} (Also, see Attachment #19, "1939 Floor Plan Becker Elementary-South Elevation"). The new
addition doubled the size or classroom space at Becker Elementary. Opened on October 2, 1939, the new addition (the front two-story structure) consisted of ten classrooms and a library, located on the second floor. Becker Elementary added fourth and fifth grade students to its enrollment, which reached approximately 350.\(^{20,21,22}\) (Also, see Attachment #20, 1939 & 2005-View from South East Becker School," Attachment #21, "1939 & 2005-View from South West-Becker School," and Attachment #22, "2005 & 1939-Library-Becker School".)

The South Austin community continued to grow throughout the 1940's. Subsequently, Austin Independent School District broke ground for another addition to Becker Elementary in May of 1947. Completed in 1948, the new addition consisted of an auditorium, cafeteria and gymnasium. With the new addition, Becker Elementary School's enrollment included five grades and reached a total of 576 students. (See Attachment #18, cited above.) Throughout the next four decades, as the South Austin community continued to grow so did Becker Elementary. In 1964, Austin Independent School District completed construction on a third addition to Becker Elementary. This addition, a two-story structure on the southeast corner of Becker Elementary, added additional classrooms to the school. In 1972, Austin Independent School District completed construction on a fourth addition to Becker Elementary School, on the northwest corner of the school. This addition, a one-story structure, added classroom space to the school. Finally, in 1984, Austin Independent School District completed construction on a fifth, and most recent, addition to Becker Elementary School. This addition added a
new gymnasium and cafeteria to the school.\textsuperscript{23} (Also, see Attachment #23, "1984 Map of Becker Elementary School Construction and Buildings").

HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Becker Elementary played a pivotal role in the development of South Austin. It has a history inextricably linked to some of the most prominent, pioneer, founding families of South Austin. To this day, Becker Elementary continues to play a vital role as part of the South Austin community. Many community groups use Becker as a gathering and meeting place. The Bouldin Creek Neighborhood Association, with the Bouldin family as a namesake, has held its monthly meetings at Becker for several decades. The City of Austin and Austin Independent School District's Community Schools program has held Adult Education, English as a Second Language classes at Becker twice weekly throughout the year for the past twenty years. In fact, Becker Elementary was established as the site of the first Community School in Austin in the early 1980's. For the past fifteen years, the Texas Fencing Academy has met and practiced several times a week in the Becker School gym and cafeteria. The Well Church continues to hold its weekly worship services at Becker as well. Becker has also served as an official election and polling place for Travis County.

Becker Elementary also has long-standing partnerships with the South Austin Civitan Club, the South First Business Association and a wide variety of community organizations that have events and sponsor family activities that take place on the campus.
throughout the year. Throughout its history, Becker has served as an active Elementary School as well as a community center and gathering place for the residents of the South Austin community.24 (See Attachment #24, "Letter of Recognition" from the Bouldin Creek Neighborhood Association.)

The historical significance of Becker Elementary far exceeds its important history as an educational institution for young children. In many ways, Becker is part and parcel of the history of the development of South Austin as a community. Indeed, in many monumental ways, Becker Elementary is the history of the South Austin community.
ENDNOTES

1.) "Isaac Decker Track," Official Travis County Map, Texas General Land Office, 1936.

2.) Photograph of "The Old Bouldin Homestead," House Building Files (HB-Milton W. 906). Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas.

3.) Bouldin, Howard (A-F Biography Collection), Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas; Brown, Frank. Annals of Travis County and the City of Austin. Chapters 27-29. (A 976.41). Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas; Austin City Directory, 1873. Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas; Austin City Directory, 1877. Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas; Travis County Cemeteries, 1986. (Travis County 19th Century Pioneers). (A 929.3754 Tr), Austin History Center General Collection, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas, pg. 5; Cook, Abner Hugh-Folder 1 (A-F Biography Collection), Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas; Cook, Abner Hugh-Folder 2 (A-F Biography Collection), Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas; "Death of Mrs. Cook," The Statesman, Austin, TX, Tuesday, July 27, 1882; Birth and Death Records, Office of Records, County Clerk, Travis County, Austin, Texas; "Death Notice," The Statesman, Austin, TX, July 25, 1882; S. Forethel v. J.E.Bouldin, et. al., Case No. 8930, District Court, March 29, 1889, Austin, TX; and "Family's Land Lies Underneath Many Buildings in Area Today," Austin-American Statesman, March 26, 1987, pg. 2.


Becker Elementary School
Historical Significance

Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, TX, Chapter VI, pp. 84-85; Bartholomew, Eugene Carlos. Bartholomew Diary. Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, TX, Volume 28, 09/25/1911-08/15/1917, pg. 107; Brown, Frank. Annals of Travis County and the City of Austin. Volume 15, ibid.; and S. Forethel v. J.E.Bouldin et al., Case No. 8930, ibid.; Bouldin, Howard (A-F Biography Collection), ibid.

6.) Photograph of Herman Becker, "Herman Becker," Box 34, Library Media Center Archives, Austin Independent School District, Austin, TX, undated.


9.) "Excerpts from Minutes of Austin School Board Meetings", 1919-1925, Old Files, Construction Management Dept., ibid.

10.) "Legal Description of Land Transfer from P.A. Wilde, et.al., to Austin Independent School District," Old Files, Construction Management Dept., ibid.

11.) "Herman Becker," Box 34, Library Media Center Archives, ibid.

12.) Austin-Travis County Collection-Oversize Map Case, M22 1919.


14.) Letter from and "Becker Elementary School Architectural Description" by Michael Dean Elliott of Elliott & Hamill Architects, Austin, TX, June 1, 2005; Photograph by Pat Kaplan, "Decorative cut limestone tile insects centered in the frieze at outside corners of Becker School," May 2005; 1939 Photograph of glass block tiled stairwell and 2006 Photograph of glass block tiled stairwell in 1939 addition to Becker School, 1939 Photograph from Old Files, Construction Management Dept., ibid., and 2006 Photograph by Pat Kaplan.


18.) "Program" from Becker Elementary Open House, ibid.
19.) "1939 Floor Plan Becker Elementary-South Elevation," Old Files, Construction Management Dept., ibid.
20.) 1939 Photograph of 1939 View from South East-Becker School and 2005 Photograph of View from South-East Becker School, 1939 Photograph from Old Files, Construction Management Dept., ibid. and 2005 Photograph by Pat Kaplan.
21.) 1939 Photograph of 1939 View from South West-Becker School and 2005 Photograph of View from South West-Becker School, 1939 Photograph from Old Files, Construction Management Dept., ibid., and 2005 Photograph by Pat Kaplan.
22.) 2005 Photograph of 2nd Floor Rm#205 of 1939 Addition to Becker Elementary and 1939 Photograph of 2nd Floor Library (Rm#205) of 1939 Addition to Becker Elementary, 2005 Photograph by Pat Kaplan and 1939 Photograph from Old Files, Construction Management Dept., ibid.
Herman Becker Dies.

From the Austin Bureau of The News,

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 23.—Herman Becker, 74, proprietor of the Becker Lumber Company of Austin, is dead as result of a fall on Aug. 24. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Pauline Becker; two daughters, Mrs. P. A. Wilde and Mrs. W. A. Haenel, and two sons, H. E. Becker and T. E. Becker.
ORIGINAL 1936
BECKER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Doors and brick wall
concealed by 1939 addition
but still exist in hallway.

SOUTH ELEVATION
(Opposite elevation is same
except R.B. E.W. S.W.)

AISD CONSTRUCTION
MANAGEMENT

Attachments #9