Dear Mr. Lupfer:

Until now, many treasures of Texas history have been tucked into libraries and museums across Texas – some in remote areas of the state – where access is limited to those historians who could travel to view these documents, and those schoolchildren and teachers who lived nearby. The University of North Texas Libraries, in partnership with several libraries and museums throughout Texas, proposes to create a collaborative online digital collection, “Lorenzo de Zavala Online: Empressario, Statesman & Texas Revolutionary.”

Drafter of the Texas Constitution, and first Vice-President of the fledgling Republic, Lorenzo de Zavala holds a unique place in Texas History. Unfortunately, historical materials regarding this Texas Patriot are scarce and dispersed throughout the state. Ten collaborating institutions propose placing historical documents about de Zavala’s life and career online, providing unprecedented access to these unique historical materials. The University of North Texas Libraries’ Portal to Texas History will provide a federated search of online materials from the following participants: UT Austin, UT Arlington, SMU, the Texas State Archives, the San Jacinto Museum of History, the Dallas Historical Society, UT Southwestern Medical Center Library, the Texas General Land Office and Sam Houston Regional Library. Currently, students and researchers must visit each institution to see these rare items. In addition to presenting materials never before given wide public access, this project will provide English translations of historic documents from the original Spanish, many never before translated.

The “Lorenzo de Zavala Online: Empressario, Statesman & Texas Revolutionary” project offers a variety of benefits to its core constituents: students, researchers, educators and teachers, and collaborative partners. Informal surveys conducted indicate that students of Texas history could benefit from the inclusion of primary source materials in their curriculum. Access to interesting, unique and relevant materials carry learning beyond the strictures inherent in textbooks. A TEKS study guide will enable educators to incorporate the materials from the project into their curriculum. Researchers will have access to a wealth of primary source materials from their desktops. And as a continuing benefit, content providers from across the state will gain valuable insight through this project, creating a model for future collaborative efforts.

For this project, we will be requesting $18,648 from Humanities Texas. Please find enclosed a copy of the draft application. We look forward to your comments and suggestions. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Cathy Nelson Hartman
Head, Digital Projects Department
Phone: 940-565-3269 Fax: 940-565-2599
E-Mail: chartman@library.unt.edu
Lorenzo de Zavala Online: Empresario, Statesman & Texas Revolutionary

Lorenzo de Zavala’s remarkable accomplishments provide a tantalizing glimpse of this versatile individual—newspaperman, physician, public servant, empresario, diplomat, governor, statesman, and first interim Vice-President of the Republic of Texas. As a representative to the 1836 convention to establish Texas’s Independence, de Zavala alone among the delegates knew firsthand the experience of writing a constitution for a new republic -- Mexico. He had served in positions at both the state and national level with the Mexican government. When Santa Anna assumed dictatorship of Mexico in 1834, de Zavala, ousted from his post as Mexico’s Minister to France, returned directly to Texas to assume a leadership role in the Texians’ fight to gain independence from Mexico. De Zavala helped pen the Texas Constitution, and later served as Santa Anna’s interpreter after the battle of San Jacinto.

Biographer Margaret Swett Henson notes, “Texans, then and now, have made little effort to understand Zavala. A few cosmopolitan contemporaries admired his mind and political talents, but most suspected his motives. Was he in Texas to further his land speculations? Was he cynically using Texans to further his presidential aspirations in Mexico? Anglo historians have generally ignored Zavala except for brief references to his vice presidency and footnotes in standard histories.” (Henson, xiii.). The “Lorenzo de Zavala Online: Empresario, Statesman & Texas Revolutionary” project proposes to bring primary sources regarding this Texas Patriot to the forefront, providing new opportunities for understanding and researching this complex man and his legacy.

Unfortunately for researchers, materials concerning Lorenzo de Zavala are dispersed widely across Texas, making access and study of these items difficult. The fact that some of the letters and manuscripts are in Spanish presents another challenge to access for English speakers. The University of North Texas Libraries, along with nine other participating institutions, plan on placing unique historical materials about Lorenzo de Zavala online for the use of students, researchers, teachers and other lifelong learners.

The University of North Texas (UNT) Libraries’ Portal to Texas History will provide a records search of online materials from the following participants: University of Texas at Austin (UT), University of Texas at Arlington (UTA), Southern Methodist University (SMU), the Texas State Archives, the San Jacinto Museum of History, the Dallas Historical Society, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center Library (UT SW Medical), the Texas General Land Office and the Sam Houston Regional Library. Currently, students and researchers must visit each institution to see these rare items. As an example, a researcher based in Fort Worth, Texas, making an individual trip to each location, would have to travel over 2500 miles to see all of the materials in person. This is the equivalent of traveling from Washington D. C., all the way to Los Angeles, California. This collaborative project aims to present materials never before given wide public access, and will provide English translations of historic documents from the original Spanish, many never before translated.
Project Goals

The three primary goals of the Lorenzo de Zavala Online project consist of placing unique historical materials about de Zavala online; creating a Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) study guide for the use of 7th grade students studying Texas History; and publicizing the project throughout the state. In addition, the project hopes to create a model for collaboration across the state of Texas, as well as exploring viable methods for translating Spanish language materials.

A Model for Collaboration. In May 2004, eighty delegates from museums, public libraries, university libraries, archives, state organizations and historical societies met in Austin, Texas, to form the Texas Heritage Digitization Initiative (THDI, http://www.library.unt.edu/digitalprojects/texdig/thdi.htm). The goals of the group are to “enhance access to distributed special collections of cultural heritage materials; increase collaboration among interested institutions; assist smaller institutions and organizations with digital projects; collaborate on grant seeking efforts; and create resources for use by participating institutions and organizations, such as regional digitization laboratories, digital archives for long-term preservation of digital master copies, and training for participants related to standards and best practices.”

For this project, ten members of THDI propose to test a new model for collaboration among Texas institutions, by providing a search through the Portal to Texas History at UNT, to digital collections throughout the state. An invitation was extended to all members of THDI who held Lorenzo de Zavala materials. Participants created a plan for sharing the workload and displaying the materials to be included in the project, discussed below in the “Work Plan” section.

TEKS Study Guide. With the guidance of our panel of Texas History teachers, Graduate Library Assistant Justin Liles will create a TEKS study guide using the materials included in the “Lorenzo de Zavala Online: Empresario, Statesman & Texas Revolutionary” project to present the materials to meet TEKS objectives required by the state. Justin Liles is currently completing his Masters Thesis in History, and will soon begin his doctoral studies. Two of the Texas History teachers participating as advisors to this project hold extensive experience with creating TEKS curriculum materials. Devia Cearlock currently serves as the Amarillo ISD’s Social Studies Curriculum Specialist, and Dawn Marie Bishop serves as a consultant, mentor, trainer and program director for the Teacher’s Curriculum Institute, specializing in Texas History Curriculum. The TEKS study guide developed through this collaboration will be placed on the Portal to Texas History’s “Resources for Teachers and Researchers” page, and distributed through established workshops for Texas History teachers, such as Texas Christian University’s Center for Texas Studies workshops and the Texas State Historical Association’s History Awareness Workshop.

Students enter the collection through the Portal to Texas History’s “Young Scholar’s” interface (see work samples), which offers an easy-to-use browse and search function. Students searching for materials from this project would find Lorenzo de Zavala listed
under the “People in Texas History” subject heading. Clicking on Lorenzo de Zavala’s name would pop up a results list of available materials, headed by links to biographical summaries of de Zavala. The Texas State Historical Association’s *Handbook of Texas Online* provides an excellent, brief biography of de Zavala, and they have agreed to allow this project to link to that description. The *Handbook of Texas Online* is an excellent and authoritative source of information on all things Texan, with over 22,000 encyclopedia entries. The Portal also has two existing digital books that contain short biographies of de Zavala, *Biographical Encyclopedia of Texas*. New York: Southern Publishing Company, 1880; and Homer S. Thrall’s *A Pictorial History of Texas, From the Earliest Visits of European Adventurers, to A.D. 1879*. 5th ed. rev. St. Louis, MO: N. D. Thompson & Co, 1879.

**Publicity.** Plans for publicizing this project encompass a wide range of venues. Participants will disseminate information about the project through presentations at conferences and professional meetings, such as the Texas Library Association and the Texas Association of Museums. Articles and publicity in appropriate newsletters, listservs and professional publications, such as the *Texas Library Journal* and *DLIB Magazine*, will promote the project. The materials will be freely available online at the Portal to Texas History, as well as from promotional links on each participant’s website.

Additionally, many online resources for Texas History teachers exist, and the de Zavala project team will distribute information and the TEKS study guide about this collection to those sites. Examples of these resource sites include:

- Texas Education Agency. The Teacher’s Toolbag portion of this site offers resources to teachers, including lesson plans and other curriculum materials.  
  http://lucas.tea.state.tx.us/PAI/TTB/TEKS/select_lesson_plan/1,3500,26,00.html

- *Celebrate Texas* online resources. This source serves as a complement to the Texas history text, *Celebrate Texas*, and provides resources for enhancing students’ learning experiences.  
  http://www.celebratingtexas.com/contacts.html

- Texas History Resources on the Web offers links to institutions offering primary source documents on the internet. This site currently lists four of the participants to this grant.  
  http://www.texashistory.com/links.html

- Academic Info’s “Texas History – Directory of Online Resources” provides links to providers of materials about Texas history.  
  http://www.academicinfo.net/histuslocaltx.html

- Texas History Teachers site  
  http://www.nvo.com/ecnewletter/texashistoryteachers/
• Library and Archival Exhibitions a project of the Smithsonian Institution
   http://web4.si.edu/sil/onlineexhibitions/oe_search2.cfm

• National Forum on Archival Continuing Education’s “Making Primary Sources from State Archives Available for Use in the Classroom”
   http://www.coshrc.org/arc/education/primsources_states.htm

Work Plan

Selection Criteria. To date, the project has identified some 2000 pages of material related to de Zavala. The Advisory Committee Members, along with the panel of Key Participating Humanites Teachers/Scholars will select about 1,000 of the most appropriate and seminal items to be presented in this project. Selected items will focus on aspects of Lorenzo de Zavala of interest to historians, students and lifelong learners, emphasizing materials that are of key importance to Texas history, as well as meagerly documented topics that could benefit from increased access. Selected items must hold unique or intrinsic value as historical objects, and must not be a duplication of previously digitized material, and be used only if copyright has been cleared; i.e., the copyright has expired, the contributing institution has obtained copyright release or owns the copyright. Please see the bibliography for a detailed list of available materials from each institution.

The Digitization Process. Starting in Spring of 2005, materials selected for inclusion in the project will be scanned at various institutions. UNT will scan materials from the Dallas Historical Society, UT SW Medical Center and possibly UTA. All of the other participating institutions will handle scanning in-house. Scanning standards follow best practices for digitization:

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</table>

After scanning takes place at participating institutions, master .tif files will be sent to UNT for further processing. Technical staff will transcribe written materials into electronic form, and run printed materials, such as books and broadsides, through Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software to automatically extract the text. Once the text files are created, the documents will be marked up using Extensible Mark-up Language (XML). This process allows full-text searching of the materials. Records in the Portal will be created using the UNTL metadata standard, available at http://texashistory.unt.edu/guides/help/UNTL-Metadata-Guide.htm.

UNT and UT are providing in-kind contributions of management personnel to monitor and guide the entire production process. The project requests funding from Humanities
Texas for two part-time lab assistants to aid in transcribing handwritten documents, OCR processing of text materials, XML formatting, and record creation.

Translation of Spanish Materials. After obtaining several bids from commercial translating services, the project selected free-lance translator Ned Brierley to complete the translation work. Ned Brierley comes highly recommended by the General Land Office, and worked for years at the Center for American History at UT. He holds extensive experience with translating Texas History materials from institutions throughout the state. Brierley’s understanding of Texas History will aid him in understanding the context of the materials. His rate also proved to be the most economical of those obtained.

The Collection

Manuel Lorenzo Justiniano de Zavala y Sáenz left a lasting legacy in Texas history, too long under represented and ignored. This collaboration hopes to cast a new light on his contributions through presentation of his correspondence, opinions on current events, political writings, portraits of him and his family and representations of artifacts that he used in everyday life. How do you capture the essence of a man? Highlights from this collection include:

A biographical sketch of Lorenzo de Zavala by Mary Jane Harris Briscoe (at San Jacinto Museum of History). The Harris family lived in Harrisburg, near the de Zavala family home on Buffalo Bayou. This sketch provides a first-hand account of de Zavala from a contemporary well-acquainted with him and his family.

A biography published in Mexico in the 1850s, provides a Mexican perspective on the life of Lorenzo de Zavala. As noted by Henson and other biographers of de Zavala, Mexican historians, excepting those from his native Yucatan, consider him to be a traitor to the Mexican cause. Many in Mexico view de Zavala’s act of signing the Texas Declaration of Independence as the watershed event that led to the eventual loss of the Mexican territories of California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and part of Colorado to the United States.

Correspondence with a variety of contemporaries paints a vivid picture of the times and provides an in-depth perspective on de Zavala’s actions, beliefs and hopes. Letters survive between de Zavala and General Burleson, Francisco Pizarro Martínez, J.A. Mexía, Secretary Bocanegra, Governor Viesca, Stephen F. Austin and Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. Other correspondence details Santa Anna’s and the Mexican government’s attempts to apprehend de Zavala after he threw in his lot with the Texians.

After being named the interim Vice-President of the Republic of Texas, Lorenzo de Zavala decided to resign his position on three separate occasions. His second resignation states:
Taking into consideration that the present Government of Texas has lost the moral confidence of the People and is therefore no longer able to carry into effect their measures, I have to tender my resignation as Vice President of the Republic of Texas. Quintana 3rd June, 1836.

Lorenzo de Zavala

All three letters survive at the Texas State Archives.

Several broadsides detailing de Zavala’s political opinions exist, including his address to the Citizens of Lynchburg regarding Texas Independence. Moreover, an 1834 broadside issued by the Mexican government may shed more light on colonization efforts by de Zavala and fellow empresario John McMullen.

**Long-term Benefits**

The long-term benefits arising from this project will carry far into the future. As the inaugural project between members of THDI, this collaboration exhibits the spirit of cooperation possible among Texas institutions and serves as a starting point for future endeavors. This project will serve as a learning process, providing lessons and a roadmap for future direction. In a state that embraces so many different cultures and heritages, the challenges presented by foreign languages present a true obstacle for English-speaking scholars in the humanities. How do we best approach materials in the original Spanish, German and Czech language? Through the methods researched and encountered in this project, the participants hope to build a means for surmounting these issues.

The TEKS curriculum created through this endeavor will prove to be a continuing resource for teachers of Texas History. With funding from Microsoft Foundation grants and the Texas Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund, many Texas schools and libraries now possess the technology to access online materials. U.S. Secretary of Education Rod Paige notes that educators have been slow to truly embrace and integrate technology into learning curriculums. He says, “The way we organize schools and provide instruction is essentially the same as it was when our Founding Fathers went to school. Put another way, we still educate our students based on an agricultural timetable, in an industrial setting, yet tell students they live in a digital age.” (Paige, 2002.) The participants believe that the timing is right, and that the need exists for building partnerships among schools, libraries, and museums to make primary-source content and study guides available on the Web and to prepare teachers to integrate these enriched resources into their classrooms in ways that will benefit and invigorate student learning.
Sources:

Henson, Margaret Swett. (1996), Lorenzo de Zavala: The Pragmatic Idealist, Texas Christian University Press, Fort Worth.

Summary of Bibliography by Institution

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Materials from the University of Texas at Austin

*Material related to Lorenzo de Zavala in the Benson Latin American Collection (this collection has been approached for inclusion and has agreed)*

**Zavala, Lorenzo de, 1788-1836.**

**A. Translations by:**

1. Santangelo, Orazio Donato Gideon de Attellis, b. 1774. Las cuatro primeras discusiones del Congreso de Panama, tales como debieran ser, por O. de A. Santangelo; traducidas del autografo frances al espanol por L. de Zavala ... Mexico, Oficina de la testamentaria de Ontiveros, 1826. 8 p.l., 166 p., 1 l. 21 cm.


**B. Works by:**


2. Esposicion del secretario del despacho de hacienda D. Lorenzo de Zavala a las
Bibliography of Available Materials
Lorenzo de Zavala Online Collection
Camaras de la Union, a su ingreso al despacho del ramo. Mexico: Impr. del Aguila, 1829.
9 p.; 30 cm.

3. JUICIO IMPARCIAL SOBRE LOS ACONTECIMIENTOS DE MEXICO EN 1828 Y 1829. Bibliographic information in this record is not complete.

4. Viage a los Estados-Unidos del Norte de America, Lorenzo de Zavala, 1834
Spanish Book 2 p. 1., vii, 374 p. 22 cm. Paris, Impr. de Decourchant,

4. Manifiesto del gobernador del estado de Mexico, ciudadano Lorenzo de Zavala.
Tlalpam, Impr. del gobierno, 1829. 39 p. 20 cm.

5. Proyecto de reforma del Congreso. Propuesto por el diputado Don Lorenzo de Zavala. Mexico, Oficina de D. Jose Maria Ramos Palomera, 1822. 8 p. 21 cm.

6. PRUEBAS DE LA ESTENSION DEL DESPOTISMO. Bibliographic information in this record is not complete.

C. Manuscript materials by or about:

1. Several letters by and a contemporary copy of terms of surrender of San Antonio to General Burleson, 1835, in Archivo de Carlos García. [Castañeda/Dabbs Guide 758]


4. Various in Valentín Gómez Farías papers.

5. Various in Juan E. Hernández y Dávalos paper.

6. Various in Mariano Riva Palacio papers (includes portrait).

D. Portraits of:


3. Album mexicano. p. 15.
Bibliography of Available Materials
Lorenzo de Zavala Online Collection

4. Mariano Riva Palacio papers.

Material related to Lorenzo de Zavala in the Center for American History (this collection has been approached for inclusion and has agreed)

The Lorenzo De Zavala Papers, 1818-1936
box
2N143

Correspondence:
1. 1827-1829
2. 1830-1836 and undated
3. Miscellaneous, Order: Santa Anna to Vicente Filisola, 1818-1855; April 22, 1836

Legal documents:


Literary productions:

5. "Article upon the Ancient Monuments of Yucatan (Ushumal or Uxmal)," Incomplete narrative, undated; undated

Financial documents:

6. Statements of accounts, 1830-1832, 1849 and undated
   Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company certificates, 1830

Memorabilia:

Trinosophes invitation, 1834

7. Administration of Lorenzo De Zavala's estate, 1837-1849

Biographical materials:

8. Lorenzo de Zavala, 1874-1936 and undated
9. Lorenzo de Zavala, 1874-1936 and undated
10. Lorenzo de Zavala, Jr., 1832-1889 and undated
   The De Zavala family, 1879-1925 and undated

box
Materials from UT Arlington

Estate Records 1838-1844. Legal Documents. Documents pertain to the probate of Lorenzo de Zavala's estate in present-day Harris County, Texas. Includes the bond for the administrator, Henry M. Locke, an inventory and appraisal of property, and a description and appraisal of a parcel of land originally granted in 1831 to Victor Blanco.
OCLC: 29376873, 82 pages.

Papers 1878-1963. Correspondence, legal documents, poems, articles, clippings, memorabilia, map, photographs, program, pamphlets, notes, and typescripts. Includes material about saving the Alamo, the Daughters of the Republic of Texas including the De Zavala Chapter, and correspondence of Louis Lenz regarding the establishment of Lorenzo de Zavala Park in Harris County. Also includes biographical material about the Zavala family. Correspondents include John Henry Brown, Victor M. Rose, O.M. Roberts, Edmond J.P. Schmitt, and Zavala's uncle, Lorenzo de Zavala, as well as various family members, friends, fans, and officials of the state. About Lorenzo de Zavala: 86 items. About Adina de Zavala: 5 items.

Materials from the San Jacinto Museum of History

Mary Jane Briscoe Papers, 1828-1903. A biographical sketch of Lorenzo de Zavala.

Oil Portrait of Lorenzo de Zavala

Photograph of rocking chair owned by Lorenzo de Zavala

Materials from University of Texas, Southwestern Medical Center

Memorial to the legislature of the State of Texas, of Wm. H. Jones, Administrator of the estate of Lorenzo de Zavala, deceased, empresario of Zavala's Colony: petitioning for the issue of twenty four leagues and twenty one labors of premium land certificates, to the widow & heirs of Lorenzo de Zavala, deceased: being the amount of land which accrued to said Zavala by virtue of his colonization contract
Bibliography of Available Materials
Lorenzo de Zavala Online Collection

with the State of Coahuila and Texas; as heretofore recognized by the Republic and State of Texas, by general laws, and the interpretation thereof by the Supreme Court. 1861, 8 pages.

Materials from the Texas General Land Office, Archives and Special Collections

80. Lorenzo de Zavala's empresario contract
Terms and conditions of Lorenzo de Zavala's empresario contract. This copy dated 5/22/1830. For a copy of the complete expediente of this contract see Box 127:10, p. 63ff. (Leona Vicario, copy, 3 pp.)
3/12/1829 124/14, p. 357  RTEC, p. 186.

968. Expediente of Lorenzo de Zavala's 1829 colonization contract
Expediente of Lorenzo de Zavala's 1829 colonization contract, with copies of the following documents: a letter from Secretary Bocanegra to the governor of Coahuila and Texas with the president's approval and observations relative to the selection of Zavala's petition over that of Peter Ellis Bean (2/10/1829); a letter from Governor Viesca acknowledging the communication from Secretary Bocanegra (2/23/1829); a petition on behalf of Zavala by his attorney José Mariano Grande (3/6/1829); and the terms and conditions of Zavala's contract to settle 500 families (3/12/1829). This copy made by Juan Antonio Padilla in 1834. Deposited by George A. Nixon on 10/6/1841. (Monclova, expediente, copy, 10 pp.)
6/27/1834 127/10, p. 63

Note: The Texas General Land Office has 464 titles issued to settlers through Lorenzo de Zavala's empresario contract. The TGLO Spanish Collection also includes numerous character certificates and field notes associated with these grants. Zavala sold his contract to the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company, although the legality of this sale was questionable. The Anthony Dey Papers, Yale University, contain records of Zavala's business with the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Co.

969. Seguín, Juan Nepomuceno, Acting Political Chief of Dept. of Béxar, to José Manuel de la Garza, Alcalde of Béxar
Decree No. 250, Congress of Coahuila y Texas, dated 1/27/1834, granting an extension of four years for completion of the contracts of John McMullen and Lorenzo de Zavala. Transmitted by Seguín to the alcalde of Béxar. (Monclova, imprint, 1 p.)
Bibliography of Available Materials
Lorenzo de Zavala Online Collection

740. Austin, Stephen F. to Lorenzo de Zavala, Minister of the Treasury
Transcribing his communication to the political chief of Texas relative to forwarding his map of Texas to the president of Mexico. Indicates that a copy of the map in English had been sent to Philadelphia for publication but that the version sent to Mexico was more complete and accurate. (San Felipe de Austin, A.L.S., 2 pp.)
7/23/1829 126/4, p. 34

974. Mier y Terán, Manuel de, Commandant General, to [Ramón Músquiz,] Political Chief of Dept. of Béxar
Acknowledging Músquiz' communication of 11/16/1830 and enclosing a copy of a Matamoros newspaper informing that Zavala had sold his colonization contract. Newspaper not found here. (Matamoros, L.S., 1 p.)
12/18/1830 127/11, p. 78

975. [Músquiz, Ramón,] Political Chief of Dept. of Béxar, to [Manuel de Mier y Terán,] Commandant General
Acknowledging receipt of the newspaper containing the report that Zavala had illegally sold his contract and notifying him that it had been forwarded to the superior authorities. Indicates also that he had circulated to the authorities under his jurisdiction the communication of 12/31/1830 from the state government to Mier y Terán relative to the illegality of such sales and of the sale of any land to foreigners not naturalized in Mexico. (Béxar, Df., 1 p.)
1/25/1831 127/11, p. 79

985. Cos, Martín Perfecto de, Commandant General, to [José Domingo Ugartechea,] Principal Commandant of Texas
Instructing Ugartechea to order the military commandants that, if found, Lorenzo de Zavala be forced to sail to Veracruz and also that General Mexía be taken into custody and securely transported to Veracruz. (Matamoros, L.S., 2 pp.)
6/17/1835 127/12, p. 90

987. Falcón, José María, Secretary of the State Government, to José Angel Navarro, Acting Political Chief of Dept. of Béxar
Transcribing a communication from the minister of state and relations to the governor (6/6/1835) requiring him to notify Lorenzo de Zavala to proceed to Mexico City and give an account of his diplomatic mission to France, and also to deliver to him the enclosed document (not found here). This order and the document forwarded to the political chief. (Monclova, L.S., 3 pp.)
7/20/1835 127/12, p. 92
Bibliography of Available Materials
Lorenzo de Zavala Online Collection

988. Navarro, José Angel, Political Chief of Dept. of Béxar, to [José María Falcón,] Secretary of the State Government
Acknowledging receipt of his communication of 7/20/1835 (Box 127:12, p. 92) in regard to Lorenzo de Zavala and informing that it and the enclosed document had been forwarded to the political chief of the department of the Brazos for delivery to Zavala, who was reported to be there. (Béxar, Df., 2 pp.)
8/10/1835 127/12, p. 94

989. [Principal Commandant of Texas] to [various authorities of Texas]
Ordering the apprehension of Lorenzo de Zavala and his party, reported to be at Columbia, and delivery of him to Capt. Antonio Tenorio at San Felipe de Austin. (Béxar, Df., 2 pp.)
7/31/1835 127/12, p. 95

990. [Ugartechea, José Domingo,] Principal Commandant of Texas to Ayuntamiento of Gonzales
Ordering the apprehension of Lorenzo de Zavala and his party, reported to be at Columbia, and delivery to Capt. Antonio Tenorio at San Felipe de Austin. (Béxar, copy, 1 p.)
7/31/1835 127/12, p. 96

991. [Ugartechea, José Domingo, Principal Commandant of Texas] to Political Chief at San Felipe de Austin
Communicating the displeasure of the commandant general in regard to the non-cooperation by the authorities of Texas in complying with the order to apprehend Lorenzo de Zavala. (Df., 2 pp.)
9/20/1835 127/12, p. 97

1769. Zavala, Lorenzo de Austin to Stephen F. Austin
Concerning a league of land for his family, the Consultation, and his general situation. Austin’s instruction to Gail Borden about Zavala’s land are included with this document. (Lynchburg, A.L.S., 3 pp.)
11/30/1835 28/68
Bibliography of Available Materials
Lorenzo de Zavala Online Collection

Texas State Archives and Library Commission

Broadsides:

#197  Opinion de Don Lorenzo de Zavala
1835 Oct 25  sobre el estado politico actual de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos, dirigida a la asamblea de ciudades de Lynchburg' Photost. 11 1/2 x 13 Sloop Point, Tejas, San Felipe de Austin, Lynchburg (Span) large size

#199  Circular from the Committee of Safety of the Jurisdiction of Austin
1823 Oct 3  S. F. Austin on Mexico Photost. 12 x 14 1/2 Don Lorenza de Zavala, Bonilla, Gen. Cos San Felipe de Austin, Gonzales Analysis of political situation in Mexico large size

#497  Declaracion del Pueblo de Tejas Reunido en Convention General

#100  Circular to the Public from Council  1835 Contains notes from S. F. Austin to Council of Safety describing conditions Photost. (orig in TSL- Claims of Provisional Govt 6 x 6 Dr. Hoxey, S. F. Austin, W. D. C. Hall, R. R. Royall, Jos Bryan, Daniel Parker, Lorenzo de Zavala, A. Houston, Gen Cos San Antonio, La Bahia, Salado, Austin regular size

Legislative materials:
Memorials and Petitions
January 15, 1841. Petition by Lorenzo de Zavala [Jr.] For compensation for losses sustained by the family when his father's house was taken over for a hospital by the Texan Army
1857. Petition by Heirs of Lorenzo de Zavala for payment of his salary as Vice President
1861/March 1891. Petition by Heirs of Lorenzo de Zavala for lands he was entitled to under his empresario contract. The 1891 type-script has a manuscript note appended: "This was prepared and presented in '61 and passed the lower house but owing to the outbreak of the war nothing further was done in the matter."
Bibliography of Available Materials
Lorenzo de Zavala Online Collection

1836-10-17 de Zavala--resignation Legislative File #503

Secretary of State:
Election Returns
Certification that Lorenzo de Zavala is one of seven Delegates to the Consultation for the Municipality of Harrisburg. October 8, 1835 Vote for delegates to the 1836 Convention. Includes: Statements of elections held in various houses in the Municipality. A list of voters and votes received (includes de Zavala's name as a voter) Compiled return showing Zavala with 115 votes.

Documents listed in the Republic Document Database

1836-10-17 de Zavala--resignation INV 13418
1835-10-25 Zavala-Opinion (Bdsg G) INV 16860
1835-11-08 Res-appoint Zavala-translate INV 05447
1835-12-09 Zavala to Dimitt INV 06307
1836-04-20 Zavala to Prest/Cabinet INV 06572
1836-04-22 Burnet to Zavala INV 00717
1836-06-03 Zavala to Prest/Cabinet INV 06575
1836-09-11 Zavala to Burnet INV 08700
1836-09-24 Zavala to Burnet INV 00780
1836-10-14 Burnet to Zavala INV 02387

Nacogdoches Archives
1829/5/8 Lorenzo de Zavala copy of presidential decree
1833/10/12 Lorenzo de Zavala to Joaquin Noriega Communication
1835/10/6 Political Chief to Lorenzo Zavala Informing him of his intention to call at San Felipe on the 15 inst.
1835/1/6 Political Chief of Nacogdoches to ARCHIVALDO HOPKINS Asking information about the legality of the fees of the commissioner and requesting him to exhibit his power as agent for the Empresarios Zavala Vehlin and Burnett &c
1835/2/18 J. Benito Camacho Reporting the governor's displeasure at the conduct observed by the commissioner Nixon and the Agent of the Empresarios Zavala, Vehlein and Burnet, &c &c
1835/3/21 Enrique Rueg Transcribing a communication with the governor's decision to the memorial of the citizens complaining against the conduct
Bibliography of Available Materials
Lorenzo de Zavala Online Collection

pursued by Commissioner John Nixon and the agent of the empresarios Zavala, Vehlein and Burnet

1835/3/24 Alcalde to Political Chief Relating to the collection of fees from the empresarios Zavala, Vehlein and Burnett

1835/4/1 Borrego to Political Chief of Nacogdoches Relating to the abuses committed by the commissioner of the Empresario Zavala Vehlein and Burnett, and giving instruction on the subject

1835/4/29 J. Mariano Irala to Political Chief of Nacogdoches A communication from the special commissioner for the colonies of Zavala, Vehlein and Burnett relating to landmarks and other subjects

1835/4/30 Jorge Ant'o Nixon to Henry Rueg Accompanying communications received from W. S. Allen calling himself agent of the Empresarios Zavala Vehlein and Burnett--protesting against Arturo Henry the actual agent of said empresarios and also protesting as illegal the titles given by the former as such commissioner unless they had the signature of said Allen attached to them, and asking instructions on the subject

1835/7/20 Jose M'a Falcon Transcribing a communication from the Secretary of State and foreign affairs relating to Lorenzo Zavala &c

1835/8/8 Martin Perfecto de Cos to Political Chief of Nacogdoches Transcribing a communication from the War department stating the refusal of Lorenzo Zavala to present himself in Mexico to render account of his diplomatic commission to the court of France, and that as it is known that said Zavala had landed at Brazoria coming from New Orleans, to endeavour by all possible means to have him arrested he being a very dangerous person under the present circumstances, and to send him to the disposal of the Supreme Government

Republic Claims:

Audit claim 549
http://www2 tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/119/11900225.pdf
http://www2 tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/119/11900226.pdf
http://www2 tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/119/11900227.pdf
http://www2 tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/119/11900228.pdf
http://www2 tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/119/11900229.pdf
http://www2 tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/119/11900230.pdf
http://www2 tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/119/11900231.pdf
http://www2 tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/119/11900232.pdf

Audited Claim 8315 [for L. de Z. jr.]
Bibliography of Available Materials
Lorenzo de Zavala Online Collection

http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/130/13000615.pdf
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/130/13000616.pdf
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/130/13000617.pdf

Public Debt claim 166
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/199/19900130.pdf
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/199/19900131.pdf
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/199/19900132.pdf
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/199/19900133.pdf
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/199/19900134.pdf
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/199/19900135.pdf
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/199/19900136.pdf
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/199/19900137.pdf
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/199/19900138.pdf
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/199/19900139.pdf
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/199/19900140.pdf

His name is mentioned in the following claim file:

John W. Moore--Audited claim 9060
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/74/07400031.pdf
http://www2.tsl.state.tx.us/repclaims/74/07400032.pdf

Publications:

Ensayo historico de las revoluciones de Megico, desde 1808 hasta 1830. Paris:
Imp. de P. Dupont et G. Laguionie, 1831-32.

Ensay historico de las revoluciones de Mexico, desde 1808 hasta 1830. Mexico:
Manuel N. de la Vega, 1845.

Viage a los Estados-Unidos del norte de America. Paris: Impr. de
Decourchant, 1834.

Santangelo, Orazio Donato Gideon de Attellis. Las cauatro primeras discusiones
del Congreso de Panama, tales como debieran ser. Traducidas del autografo
frances al espanol por L. de Zavala. Mexico: Oficina de la Testamentaria
de Ontiveros, 1826. [only one of four projected parts]


de la Luz Parcero, María. Lorenzo de Zavala, fuente y origen de la reforma liberal

Henson, Margaret Swett. Lorenzo de Zavala : the pragmatic idealist. Fort Worth:
Bibliography of Available Materials
Lorenzo de Zavala Online Collection

Texas Christian University Press, c1996.

Southern Methodist University
Broadside:
"Se accede a los solicitudes de los empresarios, Lorenzo de Zavala y Juan Macmulen", 1834 broadside.

Dallas Historical Society
Passport signed by Lorenzo de Zavala, 1 p.

Sam Houston Regional Library

20 documents – awaiting full bibliography
Guide to the

ADINA DE ZAVALA PAPERS
1878-1964

.792 linear ft.

Accession Number: None
Collection Number: GA 16-17

Prepared by Diana Lee Mays
April 1997

CITATION: Adina de Zavala Papers, GA 16-17, Box number, Folder number, Special Collections Division, The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

Special Collections Division
The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries
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Biographical Sketch

Adina Emila de Zavala was the granddaughter of Lorenzo de Zavala, vice-president of the Republic of Texas in 1836, and Emily West de Zavala. Adina de Zavala was born on November 28, 1861, on Zavala Point located on Buffalo Bayou, just across from where the famous San Jacinto battle took place winning independence for Texas. The family estate where she was born was the land her grandfather owned when he first came to Texas in 1835. Before coming to Texas, Lorenzo de Zavala had served Mexico as a governor, a senator, a minister of the Treasury, a minister to France and helped write and signed the Mexican Constitution of 1824. His opposition to Santa Anna’s control of the Mexican government resulted in his flight from Mexico and his eventual settlement in Texas. Bringing with him his higher education, political and diplomatic skills, linguistic abilities and his love of democracy, Lorenzo de Zavala came to Texas more than qualified to contribute to the Revolution and the Republic of Texas. He played a large part in writing the Texas Constitution of the Republic of Texas and was elected the ad-interim vice-president of the Republic. This was the heritage, spirit, and family legacy into which Adina de Zavala was born. It is obvious from a study of her life that she was blessed with the same zeal and spirit as her grandfather. To know him is to understand her. To look at Adina de Zavala without knowing who her grandfather was results in an incomplete portrait of her.

Adina de Zavala was the eldest of six children born to Augustine and Julia Tyrell de Zavala. She learned to read at an early age, and her favorite subject was history. She attended school at Ursuline Academy at Galveston and then continued her education at Sam Houston Normal Institute. She earned a teaching certificate in 1881 and taught briefly in Terrell and then in San Antonio until she resigned in 1907 to provide more time to her preservation endeavors.

Her contributions to Texas are varied. They begin with an interest in Texas history and her family history at a remarkable early age. She is most well known for her preservation of historic sites in Texas, such as the property surrounding the Alamo mission site today, which includes the walls and long barracks. Other preservation projects include the Spanish Governor’s Palace in San Antonio, other mission sites, the grave site of Ben Milam and the homes of Jose Antonio Navarro and Francisco Ruiz, the only two native Texans who signed the Texas Declaration of Independence.

Adina de Zavala’s most publicized preservation activities surrounded
her efforts to purchase the grounds around the Alamo mission. The old
mission itself was owned at the time by the state of Texas. She received
an option from the property owners, Hugo-Schmetizer. They planned on
selling the grounds to hotel developers when her option ran out. This
crITICAL state of affairs led her to partner with Clara Driscoll, who put up
the initial money to extend the option on the property. The controversy
that followed is called the “Second Battle of the Alamo.” The custody of the
Alamo was then turned over to the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, and
a rift split the organization into two camps, one lead by Adina de Zavala.
Her faction insisted on restoring the walls and barracks in their original
location. In order to keep the area from being destroyed and cleared for a
park, Adina de Zavala barricaded herself in the barracks in protest. She
stayed there for three days without food, stating she would “never
surrender.” An agreement was reached, and she emerged as the “Angel of
the Alamo.”

Other historic preservation contributions were made by Adina de
Zavala in and around San Antonio. In 1889, she founded the Texas
Historical and Landmarks Association, which was devoted to “recording the
unique history and legends of San Antonio and the vicinity; and
preserving and marking historic places in the city.” The goals of the group
were to keep the “memory of great deeds and heroes alive in the hearts of
Texans.” This group merged with the Daughters of the Republic of Texas
when it was formed in 1892. The De Zavala chapter was organized with
Adina de Zavala serving as local president. When the controversy over the
leadership of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas erupted, a rival group
called the Alamo Mission Chapter was formed in opposition to Adina de
Zavala and the De Zavala chapter.

In addition to her many preservation efforts, Adina de Zavala found
time to serve as the history editor of a newsletter, the Interstate Index in
1919. She wrote many articles and pamphlets concerning the history of
Texas. Her published works include History and Legends of the Alamo and
Other Missions in and Around San Antonio and The Texas Year Book.

Adina de Zavala was a charter member of the Texas State Historical
Association. She was appointed to the Texas Historical Board by Governor
Pat Neff. She served as a member on the State Centennial Committee in
1836 and worked on the San Antonio Bicentennial Celebration in 1923.
Adina de Zavala was awarded a citation by the San Antonio Conservation
Society on March 2, 1931, for years of diligent service in marking historical
sites. She was also a member of numerous associations, clubs and
committees; all committed to the memory and preservation of the history
of Texas.

Adina de Zavala never married. She reserved her passion for the many projects she undertook to keep the spirit of the past alive. Her collection reflects her dedication to and her zeal for the state of Texas. She died on March 1, 1955, at 93 years of age.

Sources:


Series Description

Series I. Correspondence, 1878-1957. .5 linear ft. (1 manuscript box, 23 folders).

Arranged chronologically. Material includes personal letters, both dated and undated, from 1878-1957; envelopes; correspondence from five individuals; and correspondence fragments.

Series II. Literary Works, 1810-1928. .125 linear ft. (7 folders).

Arranged by document type. Material includes legends, articles, and poems.

Series III. Newspaper Clippings, 1905-1964. .0-2 linear ft. (3 folders).

Arranged chronologically. Materials include miscellaneous clippings from April 1905 to May 1950; De Zavala Park clippings from April 1962 to August 1964; the de Zavala sisters articles from 1908, 1919, and 1935.


Various arrangements. The material includes original legal documents, copies of deed records from 1828-1834, Daughters of the Republic of Texas material, ephemera, De Zavala Park correspondence, and a map of Mexico City. One folder contains photos and an article concerning the Lone Oak Tree in New Braunfels, Texas.
Scope and Content

The Adina de Zavala Papers are contained in two manuscript boxes totaling .792 linear ft. There are four series consisting of thirty-nine folders.

Series I consists of handwritten letters that Adina de Zavala received from various individuals from 1878 to 1957. There are fourteen folders covering these dates. Much of the correspondence is in response to her requests for information about her grandfather, Lorenzo de Zavala; her family history; and the battle of San Jacinto. She also received replies concerning her inquiries into the land grant her grandfather received in 1829 from the Mexican government which was later transferred in 1830 to the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company. Other correspondence refers to her interest in the preservation of the Alamo chapel and other historic areas. The formation of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas organization is also mentioned throughout the series. The vast numerous personal letters from family members and friends provide a rich resource which reflect her interests. Since these letters are arranged chronologically, they give a unique time-line of Adina de Zavala and the issues with which she was concerned.

The second part of this series contains five folders of correspondence from specific individuals. These five folders are arranged alphabetically and the contents are in chronological order. The first of these folders holds the letters of John Henry Brown and date from April 1886-July 1889. John Henry Brown was a historian, writer, editor, and justice of the peace in Dallas, as well as the mayor of that city. He freely gives Adina de Zavala advice, although they never met. His letters are highly opinionated concerning Texans, past and present. The next folder contains letters from Oran M. Roberts, who served as governor of Texas, Texas Supreme Court Judge, and was a law professor at the University of Texas. His correspondence contains legal advice concerning the recovery of the land grant that once belonged to Adina de Zavala's grandfather, Lorenzo de Zavala. The third folder contains the correspondence of Victor Rose, another editor and writer of Texas history. His letters to Adina de Zavala urge her to become the associate editor of a Texas magazine that he is producing. He wants to use her name along with his in his new publication.
The next folder contains the letters from a close friend, Edmund Schmitt, a Catholic priest and writer. His letters concern a book he was writing. He was seeking to use her as a resource in the writing of the book. The last folder in this series contains correspondence from Adina de Zavala’s uncle, Lorenzo de Zavala, Jr., who was present at the Battle of San Jacinto and served as an interpreter after the surrender of Santa Anna. These letters were written from July 1878 to June 1895 and they concern family history and the Battle of San Jacinto.

All the correspondence in each folder is arranged chronologically. Separate folders contain undated material, correspondence fragments, dated envelopes from 1889 to 1933, and undated envelopes.

Series II contains literary works written by Adina de Zavala or works collected by her. They include a legend, with photographs, of the famous Lone Oak Tree of New Braunfels and a published pamphlet about the Six Flags of Texas written by Adina de Zavala. This series has original handwritten and typed manuscripts produced by Adina de Zavala. These manuscripts contain editing comments for publication. Several of the original manuscripts have been identified in published works. Many original manuscripts of legends, stories and articles appear in this series. There is also a folder of manuscript fragments. There are two published poems and some original manuscripts of poetry, neither of which were written by Adina de Zavala. These poems were collected by her. There is no standard arrangement for these folders.

Series III contains newspaper clippings dating from 1905 to 1964. The general miscellaneous clippings are from 1905 to 1949 and cover a variety of events, including the Alamo project, the Texas Centennial, the Alamo flag, the Governor’s Palace, the Alamo bells, and the East Texas missions. These clippings are arranged chronologically. Extensive clippings from 1962-1964 were collected concerning the establishment of De Zavala Park. These chronological clippings reflect the legal struggles for and opposition to the opening of the park. Several clippings about Adina de Zavala appear in the last of the clipping folders. This series is also arranged chronologically with the undated articles at the back of the folders.

Series IV of the collection is a miscellaneous series. There are deeds
from Bexar and Wilson counties dated 1828 to 1834. They are the English translation of the originals and are not the original official copies. This series contains an undated map of Mexico City. There is material concerning the Daughters of the Republic of Texas organization with mementos of events. Also included are legal documents regarding the purchase of the Alamo property and the legal papers filing suit against Adina de Zavala in the Daughters of the Republic of Texas leadership controversy. There is an ephemera folder which contains railroad passes, membership cards, business cards, leaves from the Texas Centennial celebration, and religious cards. The last folder of this series is a collection of letters between Ralph Yarborough and Louis Lenz written in 1960 to 1964 concerning the creation of the Lorenzo de Zavala Park. The correspondence between these two men reflect the efforts by each to get the De Zavala Park established. These letters were not sent to or received by Adina de Zavala as she was deceased by that time. Included in that correspondence are notes and family data on the de Zavala family. The letters are arranged chronologically, but the remainder of the series is not arranged in any particular order.
Provenance Statement

The Adina de Zavala Papers were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins Garrett of Fort Worth to The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries, Special Collections Division. The donation was made in 1974. President Wendell Nedderman negotiated the donation, and Francis Morris acknowledged the collection.

Literary Rights Statement

Permission to publish, copy, reprint, digitize, orally record for transmission over private airways, or use in any or all other current or future developed methods or procedures, must be obtained in writing from the Special Collections Division of The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries. All rights are reserved and retained regardless of current or future development or laws that may apply to fair use standards.
Note to the Researcher

The Adina de Zavala Papers contain information on a variety of topics that reflect her overall interest in history. The entire collection could have been arranged by topic or events in which she was engaged or pursuing at the time. The decision was made to arrange her correspondence in chronological order, except for the five folders containing correspondence from specific individuals. Arranging her correspondence in chronological order gives the researcher a good sense of the progression of her life and her interests as she grows older. Her maturation can be easily noted when her correspondence is placed in a sequential order. The steps and stages of her life are clearer. For example, her main interest when she is very young, appears to be her family history, then she becomes almost obsessed with the recovery of the de Zavala land. As she gets older, the correspondence reflects her moving from these personal issues to interests with more of a community value. She begins her preservation work and is more involved with the organization of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. As she continues to age, she turns to historic research and writings. By arranging the correspondence from Series I in chronological order, the researcher can observe the personal growth of Adina de Zavala, from narrow, internal, individual-centered concerns, into broader, more external, society-centered concerns.

This chronological arrangement also lends itself to a study of social history. The collection offers a wonderful example of the history of women during the turn of the century. Adina de Zavala lived in two worlds. She lived the first half of her 93 years in a pre-electricity, pre-plumbing, pre-telephone, pre-automobile era and the last half of her life, with all the conveniences that 1955 had to offer. Research during this transitional period would render fascinating results.

There are some gaps in time where there is very little or no correspondence. But there is enough material over such a long time period, 1878-1957, that one can get a good overview of the life of Adina de Zavala. A personal time-line of Adina de Zavala has been constructed to help the researcher put the context of a letter into the proper perspective. The researcher should use the time-line and the family tree while examining the correspondence. Note the young age at which Adina de Zavala is interested in her family history and is writing her family for information. Also note that her "affectionate uncle, Lorenzo de Zavala," is her step-uncle and is much older than her other uncles who write her.
Most of the letters are in good condition and are quite readable after becoming familiar with the style of handwriting used. Care should be used in handling the letters as some of them are very old. The most fragile materials in the collection are the handwritten manuscripts. They are written on poor quality paper and are in very fragile condition.

There are bits and pieces of material that reflect the personality of Adina de Zavala and her family. Adina de Zavala seems to have a public image quite different than the personal one that is tucked away in some of her correspondence. She was not the lone spirit in her family; other members also show outspoken zeal and boldness. See the will fragment in folder 12 of Series I.

Louis Lenz, a Texana collector, may have owned and added to this collection before Jenkins Garrett donated the collection. Some of the newspaper clippings have his personalized name plate stamped on the back. There are several articles about De Zavala Park in the collection that were printed after Adina de Zavala’s death. So; someone other than Adina de Zavala has added to the collection.

The correspondence files from specific individuals hold some interesting observations. John Henry Brown offers seemingly fatherly advice to Adina de Zavala corresponding with Victor Rose. There appears to be an undercurrent of distrust for Rose. There may be a good story here with the right investigation. Brown warns Adina de Zavala to keep her dealings with Rose businesslike. It sounds as though Brown regards Rose as an opportunist, just wanting to ingratiate himself to the granddaughter of the famous Lorenzo de Zavala, which may be what Brown is also doing. Even some of the comments made by Oran Roberts seem to exaggerate praise for the de Zavala family. Note the young age of Adina de Zavala when she writes these elderly men. She is interested in the family land and in pursuing a land claim with the help of a well known Texas figure, Oran Roberts. These are mature undertakings for such a youth. Also, notice the young age at which she initiates correspondence with her step-uncle, Lorenzo de Zavala Jr. She is just seventeen years old when she starts gathering information about her family history and the part the family played in the Texas Revolution.

Also of interest is the mention in one of Lorenzo de Zavala’s letters concerning H. McArdle writing him about a painting for which he is gathering information. The painting the artist is researching will be called “The Surrender of Santa Anna.” The famous painter has requested a picture of Lorenzo de Zavala Jr. in order to include him with the other personalities present at the surrender of Santa Anna just after the victory
at San Jacinto. Lorenzo de Zavala Jr. mentions to Adina de Zavala that he is sending McArdle a picture of himself, yet, the now famous painting that hangs in the Texas Capitol Building, curiously omits Lorenzo de Zavala Jr. from the scene in which he was present.

Additional material about Adina de Zavala can be found at the Center for American History on the University of Texas at Austin campus. They too have a collection of Adina de Zavala Papers containing correspondence. The New Handbook of Texas will be useful to the researcher in identifying individuals mentioned in the collection.

Possible areas in which the Adina de Zavala Papers in the Special Collections Division at The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries would aid a researcher:

1. Biography of Adina de Zavala
2. Social history at the turn of the century
3. Women’s history
4. De Zavala family history
5. De Zavala Park
6. Daughters of the Republic of Texas history
Adina de Zavala  Time-Line

1861.................. Born November 28 at De Zavala Point on Buffalo Bayou
1871-73.............. Attended Ursuline Academy at Galveston
1879-81.............. Attended Sam Houston Normal Institute in Huntsville and
                   graduated with a teaching certificate
1884-86.............. Taught school in Terrell
1886-1907........... Taught school in San Antonio at David G. Burnet School
                   and then at Lorenzo de Zavala School
1889.................. Founded Texas Historical and Landmarks Association
1892.................. Daughters of the Republic of Texas organized by women
                   from Galveston and Houston
1892.................. Received promise from Hugo and Schmetzer Company for
                   first option on Alamo property
1893.................. Landmarks Society joins the Daughters of the Republic of
                   Texas where Adina de Zavala was local president
1897.................. Charter member of the Texas State Historical Association
1902.................. Elected member of the State Executive Committee of the
                   Daughters of the Republic of Texas
1903.................. Clara Driscoll joined the Daughters of the Republic of
                   Texas
1904.................. Clara Driscoll purchased the Alamo property
1904-05.............. "Second Battle of the Alamo" (disagreement over the
                   destruction of the walls and barracks and disagreement
                   over the custody of the Alamo)
1907.................. Resigned from teaching to spend more time on
                   preservation projects (Alamo)
1908..................Barricaded herself in the Alamo barracks for three days to protest the proposed destruction of the property surrounding the Alamo

1911..................Wrote the *Story of the Siege and Fall of the Alamo*

1912..................Founded The Daughters and Sons of the Heroes and Pioneers of the Republic of Texas

1916..................Wrote *The Margil Vine*

1917..................Wrote *The Alamo and Other Missions in San Antonio*

1919..................Executive committee member of the Texas State Historical Association

1919..................History editor of newsletter *Interstate Index*

1923..................Appointed to Texas Historical Board by Governor Neff

1928..................Preserved the Spanish Governor's Palace

1931..................Served on San Antonio's Bicentennial Celebration Committee

1931..................Citation awarded by San Antonio Conservation Society

1936..................Member of the State Centennial Planning Committee

1945..................Elected life member of the Texas State Historical Association

1955..................Adina de Zavala died and is buried in St. Mary's Cemetery in San Antonio
De Zavala Family Tree

Lorenzo de Zavala and Teresa Correa..........................married 1807
  1. Lorenzo de Zavala Jr.
  2. Manuela
  3. infant (died)

Lorenzo de Zavala was born in 1788 and died in 1836.

Lorenzo de Zavala and (second wife) Emily West ............married 1831
  1. Augustine
  2. Emily
  3. Ricardo

Augustine de Zavala and Julia Tyrell..............................married 1860
  1. Adina de Zavala
  2. Florence
  3. Mary
  4. Zita
  5. Thomas J.
  6. Augustine

Adina de Zavala was born in 1861 and died in 1955
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Title, Dates, Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1      | Correspondence-General, 1879-1889  
Contains 17 letters from family members and friends. Note one letter from her grandmother, Emily West, the second wife of Lorenzo de Zavala. Not all of the letters in this folder are addressed to Adina de Zavala. Some letters are from her uncles to their brothers. The letters from her uncles refer to their interest in reclaiming the land that was once a part of the original land grant owned by Lorenzo de Zavala. Some of the letters are replies to requests made for family information. They are a valuable source of family data. The folder includes a letter written by Adina de Zavala to the Galveston Historical Society, requesting that the Society return her grandfather's essays, letters, diaries, and books that she had loaned them some time before. |
| 2      | Correspondence-General, 1890  
Contains 5 letters from family members and lawyers, an enclosure, a newspaper advertisement and 3 pages of a rough draft. The first letter is written by Adina de Zavala to her uncle, Henry. She has copied a letter she received from a lawyer named Robert G. Street. A land advertisement had been clipped and was sent with the letter. Other clients are checking on land claims similar to the Zavala claim. Adina de Zavala is writing her uncle concerning the land that once belonged to her grandfather, Lorenzo de Zavala. There are letters from her uncle in reply. Another letter has a statement from her father, Augustine, giving his brother, Henry, legal right to act in his behalf in connection with the return of the Zavala estate. The family is anxious to get the Zavala land back into the family. The other letters are from her uncle Henry and a lawyer, Lipcomb Norvell. The last item is a rough draft of a letter by Adina de Zavala. |
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<td>appears on a half sheet, an envelop and a full page of paper. All the letters in this folder are concerning the power of attorney and the return of the Zavala estate.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Correspondence-General, 1891 Contains 13 letters from family and friends. Most of the letters in the folder are written on &quot;The State of Texas House of Representatives, 22nd Legislature,&quot; stationery. The Zavala family has turned to the state legislature for help in getting the Zavala land claim returned to the family. Other letters are from A. McKinney; James W. Truit, concerning the Esparza family who was present at the Alamo; Gale B. Roberts; Henry de Zavala, concerning the family land claim; Robert Gould, responding to inquires; and Geo. C. Altgelt, a lawyer working on the land claim. There is a letter written by Adina de Zavala to Col. R. M. Potter, secretary of the Navy during the Republic. She is trying to locate him for historical information. The letter was returned to her after it was unable to be delivered. The last correspondence in this folder is a touching personal letter from James Truit. It expresses his deep emotion concerning the death of his son. His openness and the outpouring of his heart will move the reader. The letter contains a news clipping regarding the death of his son.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Correspondence-General, 1892-1893 Contains 9 letters from friends addressed to Adina de Zavala and someone named Harry. A sympathy letter was sent to Adina de Zavala from Mother Agnes upon hearing the news of the death of Adina de Zavala's father. Note a letter from F. R. Lubbock, an ex-governor of Texas, advising Adina de Zavala to call on other government agencies. Other letters</td>
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Series I. Correspondence, 1878-1957

Box 1

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<td>from Lubbock appear to be replying to requests for employment for either Adina de Zavala or her sisters. Also present in this folder are some strange letters addressed to a person named Harry from Peggy Brown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Correspondence-General, 1894-1899&lt;br&gt;Contains 8 letters from friends. More letters from Peggy Brown (relationship unknown) and a letter from the Daughters of the Republic of Texas concerning dues paid. Most notable is a note from Elisabet Ney, renown sculptress, and a reply made by Adina de Zavala</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| 6      | Correspondence-General, 1900-1901<br>Contains 11 letters from friends and family and 2 pages of family data. A letter addressed to “sister” with no signature relays family history. A letter from Lee C. Hasby is encouraging Adina de Zavala to continue her quest for obtaining Alamo relics and to restore the Alamo to its 1936 condition. Note a letter from Alice McCormack that was written September 16, 1900, from Galveston, a few days after the great storm hit that city. Her letter contains a heartfelt description of the storm and what the city was like after the hurricane. A letter from Jas. Jeffrey Roche, writer and editor, encloses a contribution for the “Galveston sufferers.” A secretive note from Adina de Zavala to her sister telling her not to open it. The note contains 2 enclosed pages of family history. One letter from Mrs. Lubbock with regards from ex-governor Lubbock. A letter from Chas. T. Lummis concerning an engraving of Father Schmitt (see folder on Schmitt). A letter from Missouri Shrieve concerning eligible members for a new chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas in
Goliad. She refers to the family of Sam McCulloch. The last item is a letter from the family of Ben Milam regarding a request for a picture of him to be used in a monument. The family states that Professor McArdle has the only picture of Ben Milam.

Correspondence-General, 1902
Contains 6 letters. One letter is from Marie B. Urwitz, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. The letter is written on DRT stationery to a Mr. Fuller in regards to the Old Stone Fort. Another letter is sending a financial contribution and encouragement to the DRT to continue saving historical landmarks. One letter is written to Adina de Zavala asking for help in paying her rent. Another letter enclosed a contribution to go towards preservation. It is addressed to Mr. Stevens, chairman of the Committee on Missions. Also included in the back of the folder are two examples of the form letter sent by the DRT with their accompanying envelopes. The form letter is a chain letter asking for donations of .25 and .50 cents to preserve the missions in San Antonio. Then, in typical fashion, the letter asks the person to write at the bottom, the names of 5 people whom “have an appreciation for history.”

Correspondence-General, 1903-1906
Contains 10 letters concerned generally with historic preservation. The folder contains letters from the American Catholic Historical Society, a postcard from Adina de Zavala to her mother, a letter from ex-governor Lubbock to Mary de Zavala, a postcard requesting a “clear picture” of the Alamo. Note the letter to Adina de Zavala from the DRT explaining their decision concerning the custody issue over
Folder  Title, Dates, Description

8  the Alamo. The letter states that custody was given to Clara Driscoll instead of Adina de Zavala. Another letter of the same subject follows. Two letters are from J. C. Ethridge with a brief history of her grandfather, J. P. Jones, who fought at San Jacinto. The Ethridge family donated a flask found on the San Jacinto Battlefield to the de Zavala Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. A paper is enclosed that contains the family signatures donating the flask. The last item is a letter from Theodore Dress from the Sacred Heart Church.

9  Correspondence-General. 1907

Contains 22 letters concerned mostly with the Daughters of the Republic of Texas controversy over Alamo custody and DRT official leadership. There are notes on the back of an envelop that are unclear. One letter from Adina de Zavala is declining an invitation to attend a DRT meeting in Houston. Most of the letters are in support of Adina de Zavala concerning the Alamo custodianship controversy. There are 8 letters that follow in the folder that are certifying who was present and what was said in the Senate Chambers on April 19, 1907, concerning the question of who should be the presiding officer of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. The letters are addressed to Mrs. Wharton Bates, First Vice President of the DRT. Another letter contains a news clipping reporting a DRT meeting at the Menger Hotel. The last item is a letter from John T. Duncan, an attorney, offering his help and advice to the “ladies.”
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| 10     | Correspondence-General, 1908-1909  
Contains 6 letters concerned generally with the Alamo controversy over moving the stones and walls on the Alamo grounds. One letter is from Charles Dole in Ohio who is requesting information on Adina de Zavala and the preservation of the Alamo. He is writing the mayor of San Antonio, and the letter has been forwarded to Adina de Zavala. Several letters are typewritten. One letter is a report on the Monument Fund from La Grange, Texas. A letter from Don A. Bliss to Adina de Zavala concerns the Alamo walls. The last letter in the folder is an interestingly written letter to Adina de Zavala in support of her fight for the Alamo. |
| 11     | Correspondence-General, 1912-1919  
Contains 2 postcards to Adina de Zavala in 1913. One letter is from the Dublin Progress publisher, J. S. Daley, concerning Adina de Zavala’s fight for the “cradle of liberty.” Note the index card that is a certificate of copyright registration for Adina de Zavala’s book, History and Legends of the Alamo and Other Missions in and Around San Antonio. The envelop accompanies the card. The next 8 letters are sympathy notes to Adina and Mary de Zavala upon the death of their mother, Julia, in 1919. Another letter is thanking Adina de Zavala for her offering for two Catholic masses, one for her father and one for her mother. The writer also states that he is grateful for the “gracious legend of the Margil Vine.” |
| 12     | Correspondence-General, 1925-1929  
Contains 7 letters. The first letter is from Mary de Zavala to her brother, Augustine. Using forceful and blunt language, she urges him to “do the right thing” regarding the sell of |
some family land. Other letters refer to the efforts of Adina de Zavala to save the Governor's Palace in San Antonio. One letter is from Madie Mitchell concerning historic landmark preservation in Refugio. A picture of the Nuestra Senora de la Limpia Concepcion bell is enclosed. A letter from the American Social Registry president, A. R. Keller, is requesting membership listings to be included in a directory. A Christmas card from Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Denney from 1928 is in the folder. A letter from Mother M. Evangelist was written to Adina de Zavala after a visit to San Antonio. The last letter is from Elise Dittlinger asking for her report to be returned to her. Apparently, the report was not returned as it seems to be the one in Series II, folder 1 concerning the Live Oak Tree of New Braunfels.

Correspondence-General, 1931-1938

Contains 13 letters concerned mostly about her publications. A bill from J. S. Broyles, Civil Engineer, for $2.50 to Mary de Zavala, in which she has refused to pay. Her abrupt personal comments about Mr. Broyles are written across the bill. One letter is asking for information about a boat that sunk on the LaVaca. Another letter is from her brother, Augustine. Several other letters are asking for information about missions, and other letters are giving her information about missions. There is one enclosure from San Felipe High School in Del Rio, Texas, typed in Spanish. One letter is from the Philippine Island missionaries asking for financial aid to help native missionaries. There is a letter from M. P. Blank written from Athens, Greece, dated 1937, relating his trip abroad. A thank you letter is written from the Southern Messenger thanking Adina de Zavala for her article on the "Liberty Bell of Texas." Most letters are typed.
Series I. Correspondence, 1878-1957

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<td>Correspondence-General, 1940-1957</td>
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<td>Contains 10 letters and 3 postcards, most of which are personal letters from friends checking on her health. One letter is from Dr. Walter Spiess. He is writing from post-war Germany in 1947. He gives a stirring and desperate account of conditions in Germany. The folder also contains a copy of the famous Travis letter and 2 printed sheets called &quot;Texas Week,&quot; from 1949. More stationery types of paper appear in this folder. Jack Adams, the nephew of Adina de Zavala, writes his aunt with comments worth a glance. Three postcards from the 1950's are included. These postcards are the last correspondence received by Adina de Zavala before she died in 1955. The last item in the folder is dated after her death. It is a form letter sent to Texas State Historical Association members of which she was a member. The letter concerns a bill before the Texas legislature to provide adequate and permanent housing for the archives of Texas. What an appropriate end to the correspondence of Adina de Zavala.</td>
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</table>
Correspondence-General, n.d.
Contains 7 items of unrelated correspondence. One Christmas card, one handwritten card, a list of individuals who wrote Adina de Zavala, and a letter concerning pictures and captions to be used in describing Lorenzo de Zavala and his homesite. The file also contains a sample of an Alamo Monument Fund donation card with the accompanying envelopes. A letter explaining the purpose of the fund is also present. The last letter is from The Guadalupe Guild to "any generous Catholic." They are asking for financial contributions to help "defenseless Mexicans."

Correspondence-Fragments, 1855-1900
Contains 13 pages of letter fragments. There is a series of 8 pages that are written by Thos. Jenkins, and signed, "your affectionate husband." They are addressed to "my dear Emily." Some of the pages appear to be a journal or diary entry. The folder also contains 2 pages of a description of the Mexican government and Santa Anna's power. It continues with details of the Battle of San Jacinto and the part that Deaf Smith played at San Jacinto. There is a note at the end of the second page stating that the writer is Lorenzo de Zavala. The last 2 pages in the folder are notes, the subject of which are difficult to determine.

Correspondence-Dated Envelopes, 1889-1933
Contains 16 envelopes with 11 addressed to Adina de Zavala, one to her brother, Augustine, and one to her mother, Julia. Three are addressed to Mr. J. Mackin. A variety of postmarks are found on the envelopes, such as, New York, Washington D. C., Merida, Mexico. Most are postmarked from San Antonio. The return addresses on the
envelopes reveal the senders to be from the Office of the U.S.
Marshal; The Texas State Treasurer’s Office; De Shields and
Haislip, Fine Footwear for Gentlemen; Hildreth Mfg. Co., Solid
Gold Rings; H. A. McArdle; The White House; and the City of
San Antonio.

Correspondence-Envelopes, n.d.
Contains 22 undated envelopes. Thirteen of them are
envelopes from the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, De
Zavala Chapter. They still have the uncanceled 2 cent stamp
attached. All are addressed to females with just their name,
city and state. The rest are of various sizes. One has French
stamps. Several envelopes have notes written on them. One
envelop has comments about D.R.T. trouble such as, “Traitors
and Land Thieves,” and about the “bolting of the fraudulent
and illegal body.” Another envelop is labeled “strictly
private.” The most unique pre-printed return address is from
the Council of National Defense, of which Adina de Zavala was
the treasurer; D. P. Barr, Artistic Photographer; Allen Poole
and Co. of Galveston, Texas; and The Saint Anthony Hotel of
San Antonio, Texas.

Correspondence-John Henry Brown, April 1886-July 1889
Contains 13 letters from John Henry Brown, who was a
historian, newspaper editor, soldier, legislator, justice of the
peace, and mayor of Dallas from 1885-1889. All letters are
written to Adina de Zavala. There is only one letter written
in 1886. The other 12 letters are all written from January
1889 to July 1889. John Henry Brown is responding to Adina
de Zavala’s request for advice on communicating with Victor
M. Rose, a historian, editor and poet, much like Brown himself.
Brown addresses Adina de Zavala as “my dear child.” He
cautions her to only discuss historical information with Rose. The letter is marked, "confidential." He refers to his own published historical works and makes statements as to the high regard in which he holds her grandfather, Lorenzo de Zavala. In other letters, he is asking for information on the history of the de Zavala family. He is also interested in having a picture of Lorenzo de Zavala to be used in a biography of Lorenzo de Zavala. His comments of praise and esteem of Lorenzo de Zavala and his family are numerous. The back of letter number 8 in the folder has a draft of a letter by Adina de Zavala to Brown. She is requesting a picture of him. His letters mention that they have never met.

Correspondence-Oran M. Roberts, March 1884-March 1893
Contains 13 letters from Oran M. Roberts, who was a governor of Texas, jurist and law professor. The first letter to Adina de Zavala states that he is pleased that she has a teaching position in Galveston. He encourages her to "not forget in your zeal, that the highest position that a woman can adorn is to be some good man's wife." He proceeds to advise her on what kind of person to look for to marry. The second letter congratulates her on her new teaching position in San Antonio. The next 11 letters are all in reference to his helping Adina de Zavala prosecute a claim for her grandfather's land. The letters reflect his efforts as a law professor at the University of Texas. He states his influence with state legislators. The back of the third letter has a letter drafted by Adina de Zavala to Oran Roberts. Roberts advises her to come to Austin and personally met with legislators. In each letter, he updates her as to the progress of her claim. He reports information he has uncovered concerning the transfer of the land to a New York company. Roberts located some
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<td>papers in the hands of an attorney, M. Street, in Galveston. The papers were found to contain the original transfer of the land and signed by Lorenzo de Zavala. Roberts considers the papers and transfer authentic. He asks Adina de Zavala to send him any papers or proof for the claim she is making on the land. Otherwise, it appears the transfer was legal and there was no evidence that her grandfather retained any interest in the land after the transfer. He states that the Zavala family have no legal claim to the land. The letters abruptly stop.</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Correspondence-Victor M. Rose, 1889</td>
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<td>Contains 6 letters. Five are addressed to Adina de Zavala from Rose. One letter is from Patricio de Leon of San Patricio. Victor Rose was a historian, editor and poet. Rose is requesting some family information concerning Lorenzo de Zavala. He refers, in his first letter, to having met and talked with Juan Seguin in Laredo. He continues to compliment the de Zavala family throughout his letters. He requests a photograph of Adina de Zavala and encourages her to get all the information she can about her uncle, Lorenzo de Zavala Jr., who was present at the Battle of San Jacinto. Rose offers her an opportunity to be &quot;associated&quot; with him in establishing a journal about Texas. He encourages her to join him because it would &quot;make you a famous and worthy descendant of the illustrious Zavala.&quot; The flattery of her talents and praise for her family is paramount in the last of his letters. On the back of one of his letters, she has written a draft of her reply. She reluctantly declines, but sends him a list of San Antonio citizens interested in reading about Texas. The last letter is written to Victor M. Rose from Patricio de Leon of Victoria, Texas. This last letter is in response to information</td>
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Series I. Correspondence, 1878-1957

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21 concerning material on early Texas and is to be used in a book by Rose. De Leon refers to the value of Spanish translations of books about Texas.

22 Correspondence-Edmond Schmitt, 1900-1901
Contains 13 letters or note cards from Edmond Schmitt, a writer and Catholic priest who had moved to San Antonio. Schmitt died in 1901, so these notes to Adina de Zavala were written the year he died. References to his declining health are made throughout his correspondence. Most of the notes are thanking Adina de Zavala for doing things for him in regards to his historical writings. Other notes are asking her to get items for him or check on details he has listed. One note is acknowledging the honor bestowed upon him by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas to serve on the Committee on Historical Research.

23 Correspondence-Lorenzo de Zavala Jr., 1878-1895
Contains 8 letters with one translation into English. All the letters are written from Lorenzo de Zavala Jr. from Merida, Yucatan, Mexico. The letters are addressed to Adina de Zavala. Three letters are written in Spanish with one of them having a typed translation into English. Note the beautiful and exact handwriting. Most of these letters are replies to Adina de Zavala for family history and information. The second letter is personal. The third letter contains a lengthy description of his father, Lorenzo de Zavala, which is her grandfather. He also mentions that Mr. John Henry Brown sent him a newspaper containing a biographical sketch of his father that had been written by Brown. Another letter, written in 1889, is a photocopy and includes a picture of what appears to be Lorenzo de Zavala Jr. He refers to H. A.
McArdle, the painter and sculptor, having requested a picture of himself. Lorenzo de Zavala Jr. mentions that McArdle is working on a painting of the surrender of Santa Anna. The, painting is to depict surviving veterans of the San Jacinto Battle. A later letter, written in 1890, is in response to a request for information concerning the administration of her grandfather’s estate. He explains to her that the estate matter was settled and that he received no money or land from his father’s estate. Adina de Zavala has mentioned to her uncle that she is learning Spanish and he writes to her that he is pleased. The last three letters are written in Spanish, with only one of them translated into English. The last letter includes information about the Battle of San Jacinto and the capture and surrender of General Santa Anna. Lorenzo de Zavala Jr. served as a translator for Sam Houston after the battle. The letter ends abruptly as he tells her that his health is not good.
GA 16-17   ADINA DE ZAVALA PAPERS: CONTAINER LIST
Series II. Literary Works
Box 2
Folder   Title, Dates, and Description
1   Literary Works, 1890-1928
    Contains a short article about Lindheimer Park and The Lone Oak Tree of New Braunfels. Includes three photographs of the tree from 1890, 1917, and 1928.

2   Literary Works-Published Pamphlet, 1900
    Contains a published pamphlet by Adina de Zavala entitled, The Six National Flags Which Have Floated Over Texas.

3   Literary Works-Original Manuscripts of Published Works, n.d.
    Contains original manuscripts by Adina de Zavala of her published works. These have the original editing comments. Includes two chapters of her book about the Alamo and other missions. Manuscript is entitled, "Legends of Mission de Nuestra Senora de la Purisima Concepcion de Acuna." These are found on pages 116-117 in her book about the Alamo. Her book, published in 1917, contains the editing changes that can be seen in pencil in these original manuscripts. The folder also contains two typed copies of a legend called, "The Balanced Rock," published in the July 1936 edition of Mary Immaculate. Very poor condition, paper brittle.

4   Literary Works-Original Manuscripts of Legends, n.d.
    Manuscripts are written or typed on the back of various company letterheads and other business paper. Note the interesting and different types of letterhead printing that appear on what Adina de Zavala used as scratch paper for her manuscripts. Manuscripts are in poor and fragile condition.
5
Literary Works-Original Manuscript Fragments, n.d.
Contains incomplete articles. One lengthy manuscript fragment is written in Spanish and does not appear to be the handwriting of Adina de Zavala. Some are titled, others are untitled.

6
Literary Works-Poems and Legends not by Adina de Zavala, n.d.
Contains poems and legends collected by Adina de Zavala but not written by her. Includes "Hairless Harry;" "Origin of the Mockingbird, A Legend of Texas;" "The Glory of the Alamo and the Sword of Travis," by Chas. H. Goffe; "Legend of the Weeping Willow;" "A Legend of Irish Lakes;" "The Legend of the Shells," by Alva Clay B.; "Mission of Saint Geronimo, Near Chihuahua," by Matthew Arnold; "To a Songbird," by Mary K. de Zavala and "War Mothers" by Grace Noll Crowell. These poems are generally in good condition with just a few in poor condition.

7
Literary Works-Two Published Poems Collected by Adina de Zavala, 1810.n.d.
Contains "The Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell," printed in 1810, which is in very fragile condition; and "The Alamo" by Loenidas Y.Y. Printed in Houston, Texas by Gray's Printing Office. No date is given.
Clippings-Miscellaneous, 1905-1949
Contains articles on the Alamo (1905), the Texas Centennial (1933), the Alamo flag (1933), Clara Driscoll (1934), the Governor's Palace (1937), and the Abalbama-Coushatta Indian Reservation (1949). Undated clippings appear at the back of the folder. These newspaper articles are in good condition considering their age.

Clippings-de Zavala Park, 1962-1964
These articles relate to the proposed de Zavala Park. They reflect the controversy over the opening of the park stating the opposition to and proponents of the park. Note the stamp on the back of most of these articles: From the Library of Louis Lenz. He was a Texana collector, and these articles appear to have been collected by him.

Clippings-de Zavala sisters, 1908-1935
Contains 5 items. The first item, printed in 1908, is a full page presentation of 3 people, one of which is Adina de Zavala. The article about her is entitled, "Defender of the Alamo," and is about her fight to keep the Alamo chapel intact. A picture of her accompanies the article. The backside of the page contains 12 political cartoons. The paper is in poor condition. The second item is a 4 page folded paper printed in 1919 called, The War Saver. The back page has an article about Mary de Zavala, the sister of Adina de Zavala. A picture of Mary de Zavala accompanies the article. The article is entitled, "Descendent of Texas' Friend is Patriotic," and details her efforts in the War Savings Campaign. The 4 page newspaper is printed for the War Savings Societies. The third
item in the folder is a copy of the address delivered by Adina de Zavala at a convention banquet of the National Council of Catholic Women. It is printed in *The Southern Messenger*. The article is entitled, "Pathfinders of the Southwest." Her speech was about Spain's influence and culture in the New World. She points out the efforts of the Catholic Church and its role in establishing missions in Texas. A picture of Adina de Zavala accompanies the article. The last 2 items in the folder are duplicates of an oversized, full page reproduction from the *San Augustine Tribune* issue of March 12, 1936. The article was originally printed in *Holland's Magazine*. December 1835. In addition to a personal bio of Adina de Zavala, the lengthy article covers her preservation efforts of the Alamo and the Governor's Palace. Her activities in the founding of historical societies are also highlighted.
Series IV. Miscellaneous

Box 2

Folder | Title, Dates, Description
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11 | Miscellaneous-Deed Records, 1828-1834  
Contains 7 pages of copies of deed records from Wilson and Bexar counties. These are translations of recorded deeds from the Spanish government to Maria Calvillo. The records include the signatures of Juan Seguin and Jose Falcon, certifying information concerning the land. These pages are typed copies made from the original copies.

12 | Miscellaneous-Map, n.d.  
Contains one map of Mexico City with an index of 30 sites in the city. Personal notations are written on the map. Map is in fragile condition.

13 | Miscellaneous-Daughters of the Republic of Texas, 1904-1908  
Contains 3 cards from the De Zavala Chapter of the Texas Historical and Landmarks Association. Each has a miniature Texas flag made of silk and pinned through the card. There is a San Jacinto Patriotic Ball dance card given by the De Zavala Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, April 21, 1904. The dance card contains a list of the waltzes and two-steps to be played. The card contains no signatures. The folder also contains 2 donation pledge cards for the Alamo Mission Fund. The next item is a letter from the president of the D.R.T., Mrs. Anson Jones, and dated April 3, 1907. This letter explains the situation concerning custody of the Alamo and the conflict between Clara Driscoll and Adina de Zavala. The next item is a printed letter from the D.R.T. inviting members to the annual meeting to be held in Beaumont. The letter contains a proxy voting form for members to fill out and return. The controversy over changing the by-laws and constitution of the D.R.T. are discussed in the letter. The next 3 printed items are undated. The first is a letter from the
13

Alamo Mission Chapter of the D.R.T. requesting members to attend a meeting at the Alamo to discuss "beautifying the Alamo property." The second printed page is an advertisement for the sell of sterling silver Alamo souvenir spoons. Money was being raised to pay for the efforts to save the Alamo. The last item in the folder is a copy of an article from Junction City, entitled, "Valuable Relics of the Republic of Texas." The article is about Captain W. J. Cloud and his donation of relics to the D.R.T. There are handwritten notations on the back of the sheet about John W. Cloud I.

14

Miscellaneous-Legal Documents, 1907-1914

The folder contains 2 legal documents and a legal response to the suit. The first document relates to the purchase agreement for the Alamo property. The transactions are typed and signed by G. Schmeltzer on September 24, 1908. The document outlines the contacts and agreements made between Adina de Zavala and Schmeltzer. The records agree to give Adina de Zavala the first option to purchase the Alamo property for $75,000.00. The end of the document contains five signatures swearing to the validity of the signatures made by Schmeltzer. A notary public seal is attached.

The second document is a three page citation with a District Court seal, issued in July 1907, in Harris County, to Adina de Zavala, from the D.R.T. as the plaintiff. The D.R.T. issued an injunction against Adina de Zavala and others for unlawfully taking charge of the affairs of the D.R.T. and declaring themselves the "Executive Committee." The document states that Adina de Zavala is the "leading spirit" in the confederation to redirect the rent to be paid on the Alamo. The last document is a seven page legal response by the defendant to the charges. The defendants claim their actions
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<td>concerning the election of officers, to be legal. Background material on the formation of the D.R.T. is given.</td>
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</table>
| 15     | Miscellaneous-Ephemera, 1893-1905  
The folder contains six railroad passes issued for 1905 on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Ry.; the Texas Central Railroad; the San Antonio and Arkansas Railroad; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad; and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway. The folder also contains two business cards, one from Cut-Rate Furniture Company in Houston with a shopping list on the back; another from George O’Byrne, attorney-at-law, from San Francisco. Also included is a small folded container for Himrod’s Asthma Cure; ticket stubs from San Antonio to Galveston on the Sunset Route; one envelop with a paper flower from the Ball at Metropolitan Opera House, April 29, 1889; one envelop of leaves from the grand stand at the Washington, Centennial Celebration on March 29, 30, and May 1, 1889. Both envelops are pre-printed with the return address for the U.S. Marshal. There is a religious card, an Easter card, a marriage invitation from Katherine Tyman and Hugh Rice, a small envelop with seventeen signatures cut out from letters. One signature is from Edmund Schmitt. Only two signatures are dated from 1885-1890. The last item in the folder is a printed notice addressed to Adina de Zavala. The notice is written in Spanish and appears to be a death announcement for Caroline Patron de Zavala. It is dated November 15, 1893, and is from Merida, Yucatan. |
Series IV. Miscellaneous

Box 2

Folder  Title, Dates, Description

16  Miscellaneous-De Zavala Park Correspondence, 1960-1964
    Folder contains five letters between Ralph Yarbrough and
    Louis Lenz. Four letters are from Louis Lenz to Ralph
    Yarbrough in regards to historical monuments and, more
    specifically, his interest in the passage of a bill in the Senate
    and House, creating De Zavala Park, located on the Lorenzo de
    Zavala homesite across Buffalo Bayou. Lenz states that
    opposition for the park comes from Albert Thomas but that
    Governor Connally is in favor of the park opening. There is
    one letter from Ralph Yarbrough to Lenz, thanking Lenz for
    his support of the park and reports that the bill has passed
    the Senate. The folder also contains a one page typed update
    on the De Zavala Park effort, giving reasons why Lorenzo de
    Zavala should be so honored. The next three pages are a
    handwritten, de Zavala family history, with a breakdown of
    genealogical data. All three pages have the stamp of Louis
    Lenz. The last page is a brief hand-printed report on Lorenzo
    de Zavala.