THE TEXAS NEGRO UNDER SIX FLAGS

Houston College for Negroes

R. O'Hara Lanier, Dean
Ira B. Bryant, Jr., Instructor
The Texas Negro Under Six Flags

By

IRA B. BRYANT, JR.
Department of Social Science

Kashimere Gardens High School Library

HOUSTON COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
R. O'Hara Lanier, Dean
FOREWORD

We have just seen and heard one of the greatest celebrations in recognition of one hundred years of Texas History, the San Jacinto celebration. Permit us to say that the Negro was a part of the Texas Independence, as a slave, as a body servant, as trusted messengers, they played their part. This little book, though not crowded with intimate facts of the Negro's part in the Texas fight for Independence, does attempt to bespeak the spirit of progress which he has made.

There is much original work to be done in resurrecting lost history from the archives; Texas is rich in this, and if future Negroes would know, through unprejudiced eyes, what they have contributed to this great state, it must be resurrected by Negroes themselves.

We hope this little pamphlet may serve to throw much light on hidden truths, and inspire the young Negro to study his own history, and enlighten the white man to the constant loyalty, and contribution of the Negro to every phase of American Life.

While no mass was heard, a Negro brought valuable news to General Houston which made possible his discoveries of the whereabouts of Santa Anna, see further quotations in this book. This book is dedicated to those unknown, unsung heroes of African descent in Texas history.

—R. O’Hara Lanier
Texas, the heart of the great Southwest, is rich in historic lore of the spirit of the pioneer. The contribution of the Negro to the early history of Texas is as varied as the lore of the pioneer. For the most part, the contributions of the Negro in the history of Texas do not appear in textbooks, but the silent archives bear mute evidence of the part of the man of color in building this great state.

From the day Stephen caught step with Cabeza De Vaca, one of the first white men to tread the fertile soil of Texas, the Negro has kept step with the white man in building and protecting the Lone Star State. As a pioneer, the Negro came as a slave, helping his master fight the Indians, clearing away the forest, building homes, laying off plantations, tilling the soil, gathering the crops, loading and unloading ships. After the Civil War, when freedom came, he became an important factor in the political life of the State. At present, the Negro can justly claim definite and important contributions to the cultural, political, industrial, commercial, religious and educational achievements of Texas.

It is the purpose of this pamphlet to disseminate to the general American public the facts of Negro achievement in Texas; to encourage Negro children to achieve by placing before them the achievements of their forefathers; to place before the public classified, authoritative information concerning the remarkable past and present of the Negro in Texas history; and to clearly indicate to those who write Texas history in the future, that such a history is incomplete if the past and present accomplishments of Texas Negroes are omitted.
Source material on the Texas Negro is admittedly scarce. This is the result of inadequate records in some instances, and no records in others. Much that the Texas Negro achieved, prior to the Civil War, as well as much as it is claimed, he did not achieve, is a matter of conjecture. A large number of the facts presented herein were taken from personal interviews, personal papers of several old citizens, newspapers and other miscellaneous sources. Thus I wish to acknowledge the cooperation of: Miss Rachel H. Pendleton, Miss Sophia Pratt, Miss Johnnie Mae Newton, Mrs. Maggie Daniel, Mr. N. Q. Henderson, Mr. W. L. Davis, Mr. C. N. Love, my Social Science Classes 1936, Mrs. Thelma S. Bryant, Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, and others too numerous to mention.

April, 1936

IRA B. BRYANT, JR.
The Following Facts Should Give One A Bird’s-Eye View Of The Negro’s Contribution, Past And Present, In The Social Order Of Texas

HISTORY

DID YOU KNOW:

1. That a Negro, named Stephen,\(^1\) came to Texas in 1528 with Cabeza De Vaca, one of the first white men to set foot on Texas soil.

2. That Stephen later went to Mexico, and, on the strength of his statements concerning gold in countries far to the North, the Viceroy sent Captain Coronado and Father Marco,\(^2\) a priest, who took Stephen along with them, to explore the land in that direction. The fact that these men explored West Texas gave Spain a claim on the new country.

3. That Negroes came with Phillip Nolan to Texas, probably the first Americans to enter Texas in 1801.\(^3\)

4. That Nolan was buried by two Negroes near the present site of the city of Waco.\(^4\)

5. That on September 15, 1829, President Guerrero of Mexico issued a proclamation freeing the slaves throughout Mexico and Mexican territory, but the law was circumvented by listing the Negro slaves as indentured servants.

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\(^1\) Wharton, C. R. The Lone Star State p. 11
\(^2\) Ibid p. 13
\(^3\) Parker, Potts & Ramsdell, A School History of Texas p. 52
\(^4\) Ibid p. 52
6. That in 1817 a slave market was established by Jean La Fitte at Galveston, and Negro slaves were sold for a dollar a pound.¹

7. That Governor Martinez agreed that Austin might offer free land to colonists. The head of the family and each single man was to receive six hundred forty (640) acres, the wife, three hundred twenty (320) acres, and each SLAVE eighty (80) acres.²

8. That the Negro slave of Colonel Travis witnessed and survived the Fall of the Alamo.³

9. That a Negro man and woman by the names of Uncle Ned and Aunt Dilue rendered invaluable service to white refugees during the RUNAWAY SCRAPE as the Texans fled before Santa Anna.

10. That a Negro by the name of Turner who had been captured by the Mexican Army was acting as their guide, but, between Morgan's Point and Lynchburg, learning from a Negro woman that the Texas Army was near, he deserted the Mexicans and carried valuable information to the Texans.⁴

11. That the first information General Houston received that Santa Anna and his small command were at Harrisburg came from a Negro. The Negro also, brought an important message from Santa Anna to the effect that as soon as he caught the land thieves, he would smoke Houston out.⁵

12. That Prof. Sam Houston, present principal of the Huntsville High School (1936) is the son of Joshua Houston, who was a trusted servant of General Sam Houston.

¹ Wharton, C. R. The Lone Star State p. 50
² Ibid, pp. 61-62
³ Daffan, Katie, Texas Heroes p. 126
⁴ Wharton, C. San Jacinto p. 88
⁵ Ibid pp. 71-72
13. That Jeff Hamilton, personal slave of General Sam Houston, lives at Belton, Texas and is well and hearty in spite of his 95 years (1936).  

14. That the Negro slaves worked the plantations faithfully during the Civil War and kept the Southern Armies supplied with food. Also three Negroes belonging to Captain Atcheson gave a concert and raised one hundred (§100) dollars for the benefit of the wounded in the Galveston fight.  

POLITICS  

15. That “During the Reconstruction Period, many Negroes held offices in Texas. There was a lack of whites who could take the test or oath, or who were willing to act as supervisors, registrars and clerks. The Negroes were usually on the Boards and sometimes were appointed even when whites were available”.  

16. That “Wright Cuney, a young colored man born in 1826, became Sergeant-at-arms in the Texas Legislature, and in 1871, Cuney became one of the School Directors of Galveston County, and 1872 he was Inspector of Customs for the State; in 1875 he ran for Mayor of Galveston and his successful Democratic opponent testified to Cuney’s interest in sound policy and honest government. He continued for years to be the incorruptible and intelligent leader of the Negroes of Texas”.  

1 Houston Post March 2, 1936  
2 Bolton & Baker, With The Makers of Texas p. 310  
3 DuBois, W. E. B. Black Reconstruction p. 516  
4 Ibid p. 561
17. That there were nine Negro delegates in attendance at the Texas Constitutional Convention (1868).  

18. That J. T. Ruby of Galveston, a well educated Negro was elected from the white district of Galveston to represent that district at the State Convention. He was noted as an astute politician and a man of unusual ability.  

19. That there were Negroes in the State Militia (Texas) and on various police forces, and they formed a military guard when Governor E. J. Davis was trying to keep the Democrats from taking forcible possession of the Capitol (at Austin).  

20. That the following Negroes have served in the Legislature of Texas:  

R. Allen ........................................ Fourteen District  
David Abner, Sr. .................................. Harrison County  
Alexander Asberry ................................. Robertson County  
Thomas Beck .................................... Grimes, Walker and Madison Counties  
N. M. Burton .................................... Seventeenth District  
Ed Brown .......................................... Harrison County  
C. W. Bryant ..................................... Harris County  
S. Curtis .......................................... Brazoria County  
J. Cotton ........................................ Robertson, Leon and Freestone Counties  
Goldstein Dupree ................................ Fourteenth District  
B. B. Davis ...................................... Wharton County  
R. J. Evans ....................................... Grimes and Robertson Counties  
Jacob Freeman, Austin, Ft. Bend and Wharton Counties  
Matt Gaines ...................................... Washington County  
H. G. Geiger ...................................... Robertson County  
B. A. Guy .......................................... Washington County  
N. H. Haller ..................................... Brazoria County  
W. H. Holland .................................... Walker County  
Asa Holt .......................................... Van Zandt County  
J. J. Hamilton ................................... Fayette and Bastrop Counties  
W. Johnson ...................................... Harrison County  

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1 DuBois, W. E. B. "Black Reconstruction" p. 557  
2 Ibid p. 558  
3 Ibid p. 561  
4 Brewer, J. M. Negro Legislators of Texas pp. 125-128
M. Kendall ........................................ Harris and Panola Counties
R. A. Kerr ........................................ Bastrop County
R. Long ........................................ Limestone County
H. Moore ........................................ Harrison County
J. Mitchell ....................................... Burleson, Brazoria and Milam Counties
S. Mullins ....................................... McLennon, Limestone and Falls Counties
Mac McCabe ..................................... Fort Bend County
Elias Mayes ...................................... Brazos County
R. J. Moore ...................................... Washington County
Henry Phelps .................................... Galveston County
G. T. Ruby ....................................... Galveston, Brazoria and Matagorda Count'
S. Roberts ....................................... Harrison Counties
William Reynolds .............................. Waller County
Henry Sneed ..................................... Waller County
A. Sledge .......................................... Washington and Burleson Counties
J. H. Stewart .................................... Robertson County
R. L. Smith ...................................... Colorado County
J. Mac Washington .............................. Montgomery County
Ben O. Watrous .................................. Washington County
B. F. Williams .................................. Colorado County
J. H. Washington ................................ Galveston County
R. Williams ...................................... Fifteenth District
George W. Wyatt ................................. Waller County

21. That Wright Cuney served as City Councilman from the Twelfth Ward of Galveston; as Republican National Committeeman from the State of Texas; as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Water-works (Galveston). He also employed the first Negro longshoremen in Galveston (1883). ¹

22. That an Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Howard University in 1896.

23. That W. H. Holland was the father of the bill that created Prairie View College. ²

24. That W. M. Burton served as Sheriff of Fort Bend County. ³

25. That N. H. Haller served as Commissioner of Walker County. ⁴

¹ Hare, M. Cuney. Norris Wright Cuney, Chapters IV, V, VI, & VII
² Brewer, J. M. Negro Legislators of Texas p. 73
³ Ibid p. 88
⁴ Ibid p. 100
26. That H. L. Davis, Sr. served as County Treasurer of Waller County.

27. That the following Negroes held political jobs in Texas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>District or County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. Q. Henderson</td>
<td>Deputy Revenue Collector</td>
<td>Third District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. W. Cuney</td>
<td>Collector of Customs</td>
<td>Galveston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. M. Rogers</td>
<td>Deputy Revenue Collector</td>
<td>Third District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. L. Smith</td>
<td>Deputy U. S. Marshal</td>
<td>N. E. District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster Wilson</td>
<td>Revenue Collector</td>
<td>Third District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Sanderson, Sr.</td>
<td>Tax Assessor</td>
<td>Brazoria County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis Starks</td>
<td>District Clerk</td>
<td>Eighth District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. W. McDade</td>
<td>County Clerk</td>
<td>Eighth District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chas. Ferguson</td>
<td>District Clerk</td>
<td>Waller County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matt Kilpatrick</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Waller County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Ferguson</td>
<td>Tax Assessor</td>
<td>Fort Bend County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28. That C. N. Love was a Texas delegate to the Republican Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio in 1895.

29. That William Madison (Gooseneck Bill) MacDonald was the leader of the Texas Republican Party for years.

30. That a Negro, John Sessums, was known as the "Perpetual Drummer" of the famous Houston Light Guard, a local military organization that became nationally known.¹

31. That Dr. L. A. Nixon has twice attacked the Democratic bar to Negroes voting in the Texas Democratic Primary and has won each case in the United States Supreme Court.²

¹ Young, O. S. A Thumbnail History of The City of Houston, Texas p. 128
² Atkins, J. Alston The Texas Negro and His Political Rights p. 40
32. That the following Negroes were officers in the United States Army and served their country during the late World War:

Joseph L. Abernathy, First Lieutenant, Prairie View, Texas
Ewart G. Abner, Second Lieutenant, Conroe, Texas
Sylvanus Brown, First Lieutenant, San Antonio, Texas
William B. Campbell, First Lieutenant, Austin, Texas
Ewell W. Clark, First Lieutenant, Giddings, Texas
Aaron Day, Jr., Captain, Prairie View, Texas
Will H. Evans, Second Lieutenant, Montgomery, Texas
Clifford L. Farrer, First Lieutenant, El Paso, Texas
William H. Ferrence, First Lieutenant, Texarkana, Texas
Rodney D. Hardeway, Second Lieutenant, Houston, Texas
Albert L. Hatchett, First Lieutenant, San Antonio, Texas
Lowell B. Hodges, First Lieutenant, Houston, Texas
Jerome L. Hubert, First Lieutenant, Houston, Texas
Beecher A. Jackson, First Lieutenant, Texarkana, Texas
Carter A. Jones, Second Lieutenant, San Antonio, Texas
Frank A. Lane, Second Lieutenant, Houston, Texas
Garret M. Lewis, First Lieutenant, San Antonio, Texas
Everett B. Liggins, Second Lieutenant, Austin, Texas
Lonnie W. Lott, Second Lieutenant, Austin, Texas
Charles C. Luck, Jr., Second Lieutenant, San Marcus, Texas
Eric P. Mason, First Lieutenant, Giddings, Texas
Joseph E. Matthews, Second Lieutenant, Cleburne, Texas
Homer G. Neely, First Lieutenant, Palestine, Texas
Toliver T. Thompson, First Lieutenant, Houston, Texas
Shadrack N. Npshaw, Second Lieutenant, Austin, Texas
Carter W. Wesley, First Lieutenant, Houston, Texas
Meredith B. Wiley, First Lieutenant, El Paso, Texas

1 Sweeney, W. A. History of the American Negro in the Great World War p. 128
33. That the Texas Negro population in 1930 was placed at 854,964.¹

34. That the Texas Negro population increased by 113,270 or 15.3 per cent from 1920 to 1930.

35. That 329,829 or 38.6 per cent of the Texas Negro population is urban, and 525,135 or 61.4 per cent is rural.

36. That there are 1,736 Negro stores in Texas and that they did $6,636,701 worth of business in 1930.

37. That Negroes own 23.0 per cent of the farms they operate in Texas.

38. That 63,269 homes are owned by Texas Negroes.

39. That Texas Negroes operate 86,063 farms which are valued at $179,891,988.

40. That Texas Negroes sold or traded farm products valued at $52,364,941.

41. That in 1866 there were 26 day and night schools for Negroes in Texas with an enrollment of 1600 pupils.

42. That there are 172,884 Negro children attending the schools of Texas.

43. That there are 83 Texas Negroes in Who's Who in Colored America.

¹ These figures were taken from Negroes in the United States 1920-1932 Bureau of Census, W. L. Austin, Director
44. That there are thirteen Negro Universities and Colleges in Texas, and they are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>Established</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Approximate Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prairie View College</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Prairie View</td>
<td>Over $2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop College</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>&quot;$&quot; 500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiley College</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>&quot;$&quot; 500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Huston College</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>&quot;$&quot; 300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tillotson College</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>&quot;$&quot; 250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Quinn College</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Waco</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarvis College</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Hawkins</td>
<td>175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas College</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Tyler</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston College (Negroes)</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Houston (Equipment only)</td>
<td>10,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guadalupe College</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Seguin</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Allen Junior College</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Crockett</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler College</td>
<td>...........</td>
<td>Tyler</td>
<td>...........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Phillips Junior College</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

45. That there is one college professor, or college president, for every 3239 Negroes in Texas.

46. That there is one school teacher to every 165 Negroes in Texas.

47. That there is one music teacher, or musician, for every 1,399 Negroes in Texas.

48. That there are 3,910 Negro churches in Texas, valued at $10,587,143.00.

49. That there is one clergyman to each 370 Negroes in Texas.

50. That there is one trained nurse for every 5,245 Negroes in Texas.

51. That there is one dentist for every 8,550 Negroes in Texas.

52. That there is one physician for every 4,139 Negroes in Texas.

53. That there is one lawyer, judge or justice, for every 40,713 Negroes in Texas.
54. That Ned Eastman Barnes of Willis, Texas is an inventor of much note. Chief among his inventions is a safety device for coupling railroad cars. Some other inventions are the “railway track-brace to prevent the spreading of rails, the electric indicator for giving the time of arrival and leaving of trains through a moving picture screen, the station bulletin board, a hot-box cooler and oiler, a sand band, a combination table and meat black and a stove pipe lock.”

55. That the following are illustrious native sons and daughters of Texas (out of State):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Born in</th>
<th>Occupation and Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emmett J. Scott</td>
<td>Houston, Secretary Howard University</td>
<td>Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Patterson</td>
<td>Prairie View, President Tuskegee Institute</td>
<td>Tuskegee, Ala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessie Covington-Dent</td>
<td>Houston, Pianist</td>
<td>Tuskegee Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avis Andrews</td>
<td>Houston, Stage Star</td>
<td>New Orleans, La.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Rube Foster</td>
<td>Calvert, Founder Negro National League</td>
<td>National League</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theresa Harris</td>
<td>Houston, Movie Star</td>
<td>Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ossie Simmons</td>
<td>Fort Worth, Football Star Iowa University</td>
<td>Iowa University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Mme. N. A. Franklin</td>
<td>Cuero, Beautician</td>
<td>Cuero, Beautician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Johnson</td>
<td>Galveston, Former Heavyweight Champion</td>
<td>Galveston, Former Heavyweight Champion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. B. Scott</td>
<td>Marshall, Methodist Bishop</td>
<td>Marshall, Methodist Bishop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chas. D. Murray</td>
<td>Houston, Business</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etta Moten</td>
<td>Weimar, Movie Star</td>
<td>Weimar, Movie Star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jules Bledsoe</td>
<td>Waco, Movie Star</td>
<td>Waco, Movie Star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. P. Murchison</td>
<td>Houston, Dept. of Interior Washington, D. C.</td>
<td>Houston, Dept. of Interior Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethel Beard</td>
<td>Houston, Beautician</td>
<td>Houston, Beautician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leon Hardeway</td>
<td>Houston, Business</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyra Edwards</td>
<td>Houston, Social Worker</td>
<td>Gary, Ind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Dancer</td>
<td>Houston, Playwright</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*R. H. Boyd</td>
<td>Navasota, Publisher</td>
<td>Navasota, Publisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius Lomax</td>
<td>Brenham, Business</td>
<td>Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Maud Cuney Hare</td>
<td>Galveston, Author</td>
<td>Galveston, Author</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The Red Book of Houston 1915 p. 125
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. R. E. Lee</td>
<td>Seguin, President Florida A. &amp; M. Tallahassee, Fla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willis J. King</td>
<td>Rose Hill, President Gammon Atlanta, Ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. H. Lightner</td>
<td>Hearne, Supreme Commander Amer. Woodmen Denver, Col.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Stamps</td>
<td>Marlin, Teacher Hampton Inst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Watkins</td>
<td>Huntsville, Teacher Fisk University Nashville, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Hines</td>
<td>Eagle Lake, Home-run-king Negro Baseball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Thornton</td>
<td>Houston, Teacher Talladega... Talladega, Ala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley Woodard</td>
<td>Austin, Teacher Howard University Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester A. Franklin</td>
<td>Denison, Editor Kansas City Kansas City, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Vernon Dudley</td>
<td>Victoria, Physician Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Dibble</td>
<td>Houston, Physician Tuskegee, Ala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J. Nickerson</td>
<td>Houston, Insurance Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Jenkins</td>
<td>Austin, State Legislature Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count Teffner</td>
<td>Victoria, Physician Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry A. Boyd</td>
<td>Navasota, Publisher Nashville, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Deceased

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Daffan, Texas Negroes
Davis, Stories from History of Texas under Six Flags
Douglass, The Gentlemen in White Hats
DuBois, Black Reconstruction
Hare, Norris Wright Cuney
James, The Raven - Sam Houston
Pennybacker, A History of Texas
Romers, Texas
Selle, Here Comes Texas
Selle, Texas Centennial
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Negro Education in Texas Volume 11, Number 3 - March 1935
Survey of Negro Colleges and Universities Section of Bulletin 1928, Number 7, Chapter 19 Texas Negroes in the United States 1920-1932 U. S. Department of Census.