**Bullock Texas State History Museum**

1800 N. Congress Ave.

Austin, TX  78701

(512) 936-8746

***Life and Death on the Border 1910-1920***

Exhibition on view 1/23/2016 - 4/03/2016 in the 3rd floor Rotunda Gallery

As much of the nation's attention was focused overseas on the First World War, the Texas-Mexico border was experiencing its own violent conflict. Fueled by concerns over revolution in Mexico, longstanding fears and prejudices gave rise to violence, vigilantism, and retaliation in the decade between 1910-1920. In the aftermath, the Mexican American civil rights movement was born. In new exhibition "Life and Death on the Border 1910 to 1920," rare artifacts, photographic records, court documents, newspapers, family histories, and eyewitness accounts examine life in the region at this pivotal period in history.

Exhibition Credit Line: "Life and Death on the Border 1910-1920" is organized by the Bullock Texas State HistoryMuseum. Support for the museum's exhibitions and education programs provided by the Texas State History Museum Foundation.

**Media Photo Credits and Cutlines**

**Press materials and high-resolution IMAGES located at** [**http://bit.ly/LifeandDeath-Bullock**](http://bit.ly/LifeandDeath-Bullock)

**01.Photo\_ Border Crossing Bridge**

**International Bridge, Looking Towards Mexico**

Courtesy Robert Runyon Photograph Collection, The Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, The University of Texas at Austin

The 1,900 mile long U.S.-Mexican border spans six Mexican states and four U.S. states. More than 1,200 of those miles are found in Texas, delineated by the Rio Grande River. Shown here is the International Bridge in Brownsville, looking toward Mexico. This is among the photographs, rare artifacts, court documents, newspapers, family histories, and eye-witness accounts that comprise the Bullock Museum's new exhibition. Also see everyday items that illustrate life in the border region, as well as a saddle belonging to Pancho Villa and a decoded page of the Zimmerman Telegram.

**02.Photo\_ US troops in Brownsville**

Courtesy Runyon Photograph Collection, RUN01308, The Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, The University of Texas at Austin.

On June 18, 1916, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson ordered 110,000 National Guardsmen from state militias to the border for patrol duty due to unstable U.S.-Mexico relations and Mexican Revolution violence.

**03.Photo\_ “No Mexicans Allowed”**

Courtesy Russell Lee Photography Collection, e\_rl\_14646\_0038, The Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, The University of Texas at Austin

'Juan Crow' laws, patterned after American Jim Crow laws, enforced the racial discrimination practiced against Mexican Americans. Members of the Ku Klux Klan paraded through south Texas towns in the 1920s and pro-Klan candidates were elected to local and state offices. Signs reading 'No Mexicans Allowed' dotted numerous restaurants and other public accommodations.

**04.Soledad Galván wedding dress, 1916**

Courtesy Museum of South Texas History

This stylish lace cotton wedding dress was bought in Corpus Christi, Texas and worn by Soledad Galvánat her 1916 wedding to Nemecio Jimenéz, Sr. at McAllen Sacred Heart Church in Hidalgo County, Texas. The Bullock Museum exhibition includes clothing, family photographs, and everyday items that illustrate life in the border region at the turn of the 20th century.

**05.La Raza Unida Party Paraphernalia, 1970s  
Courtesy Raza Unida Party Records, Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection, The University of Texas at Austin**

In the aftermath of this turbulent decade, the Mexican American civil rights movement gained strength. The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) was formed in 1929 and the 'Partido Nacional de La Raza Unida,' or National United Peoples Party or United Race Party, campaigned for better housing, work, and educational opportunities for Mexican Americans throughout the 1970s.

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