HISTORY OF KAUFMAN COUNTY, TEXAS

THESIS

Presented to the Graduate Council of the North Texas State College in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

By

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Terrell, Texas

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CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

Location

Kaufman County is located in the northeastern part of Texas. It lies within the square formed by the 32nd and 33rd degrees of north latitude and the 96th and 97th degrees of west longitude. It does not include, however, a single one of these lines. It is bordered on the north by Rockwall and Hunt Counties, on the west by Dallas County, on the southwest by Ellis County, on the south by Henderson County, and on the east by Van Zandt County. The north line of the county is not straight but is interrupted by Rockwall's boundary to break this line. The west line is relatively straight from the northwest corner to a point where it meets Ellis County and from that point it turns in a winding southeasterly direction following the course of the Trinity River until it reaches Henderson County. The south boundary runs straight from this point to Van Zandt County. The eastern line from Henderson County to Hunt County is likewise straight.¹

¹H. E. Sellards, Structural Maps of Texas.
Surface

The surface of the county is in the main level with a gentle slope toward the southeast. The altitude of the county ranges from 390 feet in the south to 550 feet in the north. About thirty-three per cent of the county is nearly level, about forty-five per cent is gently undulating, about twenty per cent is rolling, and less than two per cent is strongly rolling.

Area

The county has an area of 834 square miles or 512,880 acres. It is in the upper Blackland Prairie with the exception of the southeastern portion, which lies within the Great Post Oak Belt of the East Texas Timber country.

Climate

The climate of Kaufman County is warm and humid. The winters are short and mild except for sudden drops in temperature which are caused by cold waves. Freezing weather is not unusual, but it is of short duration. There are usually several light snows each winter. The summers are long and warm, but the almost constant breeze keeps the area from being as hot as the more humid areas to the east.

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2 Texas Almanac, 1939-1940, p. 430.
The following table shows the average monthly temperature for a period of twenty-six years from 1920 to 1946.

**TABLE 1**

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF KAUFMAN COUNTY, 1920 TO 1946*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Degrees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>56.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>72.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>80.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>84.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>85.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>78.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>68.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>55.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>65.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bureau of Business Research, College of Business Administration, University of Texas, *An Economic Survey of Kaufman County*, p. 2.0101.

The highest temperature for the county for each month has a wide range as is shown in the table which follows.
TABLE 2

HIGHEST MONTHLY TEMPERATURE OF KAUFMAN COUNTY, 1920 TO 1946*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Degrees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bureau of Business Research, College of Business Administration, University of Texas, An Economic Survey of Kaufman County, p. 201.

In Table 3 on the following page it will be noted that Kaufman County's lowest temperature as determined from a period of twenty-six years, ranges from two degrees in February to fifty-nine degrees in July.
TABLE 3
MONTHLY LOW TEMPERATURES OF KAUFMAN COUNTY, 1920 TO 1946*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Degrees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Bureau of Business Research, College of Business Administration, University of Texas, *An Economic Survey of Kaufman County*, p. 2.0101.

From the foregoing tables it will be noted that the temperature of Kaufman County ranges from a low of two degrees to a high of 113 degrees.

The county has an average rainfall of 42.50 inches. The months of April, May, and June, with an average rainfall of 4.47 inches, 5.84 inches, and 4.30 inches, respectively,
are the months of highest precipitation. The months of July with 2.23 inches, and August with 1.84 inches of rainfall are the driest months of the year.

The following table shows the average monthly precipitation.

### TABLE 4

**AVERAGE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION OF KAUFMAN COUNTY, 1920 TO 1946***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>3.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>3.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>4.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>5.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>4.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>1.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>3.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>3.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>3.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bureau of Business Research, College of Business Administration, University of Texas, *An Economic Survey of Kaufman County*, p. 2.0102.
Most of the winter rain is of the slow gentle type. In the spring there are many showers and rains of a more severe nature that cause in some areas great erosion of the soil. The greatest rainfall ever recorded in twenty-four hours in Kaufman County was 12.9 inches, in May, 1943.

The average annual snowfall for the county is 2.2 inches. The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in one month was 8.0 inches, in November, 1937.

The average number of clear days in Kaufman County is 210 per year; the average cloudy days, eighty-two; and the average partly cloudy days, seventy-three.

The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is March 19, and the average date of the first killing frost in the fall is November 15. The latest date of a spring frost was April 22, and the earliest date of a fall frost was October 23.

The length of the average growing season in Kaufman County is 242 days. The longest growing season ever recorded is 316 days, in 1946, and the shortest growing season to be recorded is 201 days in 1928. 4

The prevailing wind direction in the county is from the south in spring, summer, and fall. The wind is usually from the north in the winter. The average annual velocity

4 Bureau of Business Research, College of Business Administration, University of Texas, An Economic Survey of Kaufman County, pp. 2.0101-2.0102.
of the wind is approximately ten miles per hour, according to records kept over a long period of time.

Weather disturbances which occur in Kaufman County include droughts, thunderstorms, hailstorms, fogs, and high winds. There are occasional long periods of dry weather in late summer, which cause damage to maturing crops. Thunderstorms are common in the spring and the early summer.

Drainage

The county is supplied with a good drainage system, having as part of its western boundary the Trinity River, which empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Trinity River and Cedar Creek afford facilities for much of the drainage of the county. Other streams are East Fork and Buffalo Creek, which empty into the Trinity River near the present town of Rosser. Brushy Bayou, King's Creek, Ferris Fork, and Lacy's Fork all empty into Cedar Creek. There are no lakes of any importance in the county, but a few springs are found in the eastern sandy sections.

Table 5 on the following page shows the major rivers and creeks in Kaufman County.

Natural Resources

The chief resource of the county is the soil. It lies in the eastern part of the Blackland Prairies and in the western part of the East Texas Timber country. The central
# TABLE 5
**MAJOR RIVERS AND CREEKS IN KAUFMAN COUNTY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stream</th>
<th>Section of County</th>
<th>Direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Fork</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>North to south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity River</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>Northwest to southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustang Creek</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>North to south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo Creek</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>North to south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Brushy Creek</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>North to south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor Creek</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>North to south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's Creek</td>
<td>North to south</td>
<td>North to south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muddy Cedar Creek</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>Northwest to southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Cedar Creek</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>North to south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Creek</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>North to south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones Creek</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>North to south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut Creek</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>Northwest to southeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coney Creek</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>North to south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bois d'arc Creek</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>North to south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw Creek</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>Northeast to southwest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bureau of Business Research, College of Business Administration, University of Texas, *An Economic Survey of Kaufman County*, p. 2.0204.*
and western sections of the county consist of smooth dark-colored soils which have medium to high natural fertility. The eastern and southwestern sections have light-colored sandy forested soils of low or moderate natural fertility.

The soils of Kaufman County are divided into four main classifications: (1) acid soils of the prairies, (2) heavy calcareous soils of the prairies, (3) light colored sandy soils of the forested lands, and (4) soils of the bottom lands.5

The minerals found in Kaufman County include sand and gravel, burning clay, miscellaneous stone, and oil.

A deposit of burning clay is found in the north central part of Kaufman County, just south of Terrell. There has been some experimental production of this clay in this area.

A deposit of miscellaneous stone, including rocks of various kinds, is located in the east central part of the county, just east of the city of Kaufman. These stones are suitable for road surfacing materials, rip rap, and similar purposes.

The gravel deposits in the Forney and Scurry areas have been exhausted, but extensive deposits of both sand and gravel are found at the southwest border of Kaufman County just north of Rosser. The sand and gravel of this area is distributed over the surface and subsurface. Other deposits are found to the north of this area, near Buffalo Creek.

5Bureau of Business Research, College of Business Administration, University of Texas, An Economic Survey of Kaufman County, p. 2.03.
Oil is found in the east central part of the county about eight miles east of the city of Kaufman. Much drilling has been done in all sections of the county but no oil has been found in any other section of the county. This field is new and only about nine wells have been drilled.

Of the forty-five kinds of trees that grow in Texas, twenty-one can be found in Kaufman County. Ash, bois d'arc, cedar, cottonwood, elm, gum (black), hackberry, hawthorne, hickory, locust, mesquite, mulberry, oak (many varieties), pecan, persimmon, redbud, sycamore, walnut, wild cherry, wild plum, and willow are native to this county. There is no commercial use made of the trees. Many are used for fence posts.

Towns

The county has six towns, Terrell, Kaufman, Forney, Kemp, Mabank, Crandall, and several smaller communities.

Kaufman, the county seat, is in the central section of Kaufman County, thirty-five miles southeast of Dallas. The total land area of Kaufman in 1940 was 1,152 acres, or 1.8 square miles. Kaufman is on United States Highway 175 between Dallas and Athens, on State Highway 34 between Terrell and Ennis, and on the Texas and New Orleans Railway. It has an elevation of 439 feet. Kaufman was named for David S. Kaufman, a representative from Texas to the United States Congress.
Terrell, the largest city in the county, is located in the north central part of Kaufman County thirty-three miles east of Dallas. In 1940 the city had an area of 2,304 acres, or 3.6 square miles. Terrell is on United States Highway 80 between Dallas and Marshall, on State Highway 34 between Kaufman and Greenville, and on the Texas and Pacific Railroad and the Texas and New Orleans Railroad. Terrell has an elevation of 530 feet. Terrell was named for Robert A. Terrell, an early pioneer of this area.

Forney is on United States Highway 80, eleven miles west of Terrell, and on the Texas and Pacific Railway. It has an area of 576 acres, or 0.9 square mile. Forney was named for John W. Forney, a civil engineer who had a prominent part in the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad.\(^6\)

Kemp is in the south central part of Kaufman County, on United States Highway 175, between Kaufman and Athens, and on the Texas and New Orleans Railway. Kemp has an area of 576 acres, or 0.9 square mile. Kemp was named for Mrs. Malvina Kemp Watkins, the wife of John Marr Watkins, the first postmaster of Kemp.\(^7\)

Mabank is located in the southeastern part of the county on United States Highway 175. Mabank has an elevation of

\(^6\) Fred Massengill, *Texas Towns*, p. 70.

\(^7\) Ibid., p. 99.
355 feet. It was named for Dodge Mason and Tom Eubank, two early settlers. The "Ma" was taken from Mason and "bank" from Eubank and the two syllables combined into Mabank.\(^8\)

Crandall is located in the west central part of the county on the East Fork of Trinity River. United States Highway 175 passes through it. It has an elevation of 430 feet. It was named for C. F. Crandall, who came to Kaufman County from Indiana in 1878.\(^9\)

Elmo is located on United States Highway 80. It is in the northeastern part of the county. It was named for Elmo Scott, a civil engineer who surveyed and routed the Texas and Pacific Railroad through the county.\(^10\)

Prairieville is located in the eastern part of the county. It was named for its being located on an open prairie.\(^11\)

Rosser is located on the Trinity River in the southwestern part of the county. It was named for S. S. Rosser, a pioneer settler.\(^12\)

Scurry, located on State Highway 34 between Kaufman and Ennis, was named for Scurry Dean by his father, Calloway Dean, who was killed in the Civil War.\(^13\)

\(^8\) Ibid., p. 113.  
\(^9\) Ibid., p. 47.  
\(^10\) Ibid., p. 63.  
\(^11\) Ibid., p. 147.  
\(^12\) Ibid., p. 157.  
\(^13\) Ibid., p. 167.
Other villages and small community centers are Hiram, Jiba, Gossett, Styx, Lawrence, McCoy, Cobb, Poetry, Lolosa, Abner, Colquitt, Ola, Stubbs, Cedarvale, and Warsaw. Seagoville, in Dallas County, is just across the county line and many people of that community live in Kaufman County.
CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Early Inhabitants

The white man was not the first inhabitant of the territory that is now Kaufman County. The red man lived in and roamed over this country for many years before the first white settler came to make his home here. Nor was this country claimed by only one tribe of Indians but was at different times claimed by many tribes.

Among the Indian tribes which roamed the prairies of Kaufman County long before the white man came to establish settlements here were the Kickapoos, Caddoes, Delawares, and Cherokees.¹

But from the many Indian relics, such as arrowheads, spearheads, and pieces of broken pottery that have been found, it is quite evident that the Caddoes must have claimed this particular area for the most part. Also, we have proof of this from an account by a Cherokee chief, Chief Bowles, as related to John H. Reagan in 1839. He told Reagan that the Caddoes lived here when the Cherokees came to this country from the United States. Bowles said that a large segment of Cherokees decided to leave the United States in

¹The Kaufman Herald, December 17, 1936, p. 1.
favor of the Spanish province of Texas. After the band separated from the old Cherokee nation they, under Bowles as their chief, settled at Lost Prairie, north of Red River, now in Arkansas. After living there for a time they moved to the Three Forks of the Trinity River, now Dallas and surrounding counties.

When the Cherokees arrived here they found it far from a trackless wilderness. They did not receive a very warm welcome. The Caddoes, those tribes of the nations of the North occupying the land, did not extend to them the right hand of citizenship. Instead, a war broke out, which ended only in the triumph of the Caddoes. Bowles also told Reagan that when he and his people arrived at the Three Forks of the Trinity, he intended to hold the country for his tribes, but that the other Indians disputed his right to do so and claimed it as a common hunting ground. He said he remained at the Three Forks about three years with his tribe in a state of continual warfare with the other Indians until about one third of his warriors had been killed. He then retreated with his tribe 150 miles eastward and settled above Nacogdoches.  

Indian Troubles

The settlers of Kaufman County never had any serious

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Indian problems when they came to this section. The Kickapoos, Caddoes, and Delawares were easily appeased with the cheap jewelry, bright-colored cloth, and trinkets brought for that purpose. One attack, however, was made near the present town of Kaufman.

W. E. Henderson recalls that he was told in his earlier days in the county that some Indians who fought in a battle at Village Creek west of Arlington in 1841 and were victorious, went to East Texas, and as they passed Kingsborough, now Kaufman, they made an attack but were repulsed by the settlers.3

Much of the credit for the lack of serious Indian trouble may very likely be given to the expulsion of the Cherokees from East Texas in 1839. In that year President Mirabeau B. Lamar notified the Indian agent, Lacy, to inform the Indians that they must leave Texas and go back to the United States. John H. Reagan accompanied Lacy on this mission and gave the following report:

When we reached the residence of Bowles, he invited the agent, the interpreter, Jowers, and myself to a fine spring near his house, where he and others seated themselves on a fallen tree. The President's message was then read and interpreted by one Corday, a half-breed Mexican. In the conversation which followed, Bowles stated that he could not make a definite answer as to abandoning the country until he could consult his chiefs and head men; so it was agreed that he might have time for such a consultation. If I remember correctly, about ten days was the limit set.

At the expiration of the time, Dr. Jowers and I again accompanied Mr. Lacy and his interpreter to the residence of Bowles. In the conversation which

3The Kaufman Herald, December 17, 1936, p. 1.
ensued, Bowles stated that his young men were for war, and that they believed that they could whip the whites. He said all the council was for war except himself and Big Mush, one of his chiefs. He said that he knew in the end the whites would whip them, but, he added, "It will cost you a bloody frontier war for ten years." . . .

During this conference Chief Bowles told Mr. Lacy that he had been in correspondence for many years with John Ross, chief of the principal tribe of the Cherokees, with a view to uniting the two tribes and going to California, out of reach of the white people, and offered to show the corres-

Dence. But Mr. Lacy waived the production of it. Bowles asked for time for his people to make and gather their crops, but was informed by Mr. Lacy that he had no authority to act outside the letter of the President. Bowles said if he fought the whites would kill him; and if he re-

fused to fight, his own people would kill him. He added that to him personally it mattered lit-

tle, that he was eighty-three years old and by the laws of nature could live but little longer; but that he felt a great interest in the future of his wives (he had three of them) and his children. His tribe, he said, had always been true to him, and though he differed with them in opinion, he would stand by them. The council ended with the understanding that war was to follow.

The two armies now began to assemble. General Rusk's regiment moved up within six miles of where the Indians were in camp under Chief Bowles and the leaders soon agreed on a neutral line, which was not to be crossed by either side; and neither party was to move without giving notice to the other. The Texans were negotiating for time so that General Edward Burleson's regiment of regulars and Landrum's regiment of Red-Landers might come up. Bowles was seeking delay in order to enable the warriors coming from other tribes to reach the front. After the arrival of the regiments of Bur-

leson and Landrum, the question arose as to who was to command the whole. The volunteers wanted Rusk and the Regulars wanted Burleson. These two of-

ficers refused to antagonize each other, and by common consent it was agreed that Kelsey H. Douglass, the commander of the militia of that part of the Republic, should assume the responsibility.
About sunrise on the morning of July 15, John Bowles, a son of Chief Bowles, accompanied by Fox Field, a prominent half-breed, rode into our camp under a flag of truce, and notified General Albert Sidney Johnston, the Secretary of War of the Republic, who was with us, that he was instructed by his father to report that they, the Cherokees, would break camp that day and move to the west of the Neches River. General Johnston thanked him, observing that Chief Bowles had acted honorably in giving notice of his move, and requested him to say to his father that the Texans would accordingly give pursuit. Bowles and Field were then escorted half a mile beyond our pickets.

After the Texas forces had crossed the Neches, our officers sent forward some scouts with instructions to the effect that if they came up with the Indians they were to open fire at long range, without exposing themselves too much, so as to keep the Texans advised of the position of the enemy.

In this engagement we lost but six men killed and a few wounded. The Indian loss was much greater, and they retreated; we learned, however, that but a part of their warriors were engaged. We camped on the battlefield, and the next day again encountered the enemy in full force near the Neches.

Chief Bowles displayed great courage in these battles. In the second engagement he remained on the field on horseback, wearing a military hat, silk vest, and handsome sword and sash which had been presented to him by President Houston. He was a magnificent picture of barbaric manhood and was very conspicuous during the whole battle, being the last to leave the field when the Indians retreated. His horse, however, was now disabled, and he dismounted, after having been wounded himself. As he walked away he was shot in the back and fell. Then, as he sat up with his face toward us, I started to him with a view to secure his surrender. At that same time my captain, Bob Smith, with a pistol in his hand, ran toward him from farther down the line. We reached him at the same instant, and realizing what was imminent, I called, "Captain, don't shoot him." But he fired, striking Bowles in the head, and killing him instantly.  

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4Reagan, op. cit., pp. 30-34.
Carol Rogers, former County Superintendent of Kaufman County schools, said that when his father came to this area in 1842, they never were troubled by Indians.

Indian Relics

In many localities in Kaufman County arrowheads and pieces of broken pottery have been found. These are usually found on slopes above a stream where the Indians must have camped near water. Erosion of these slopes has made it possible to find these Indian relics.

Many arrowheads have been picked up along the slopes of Bachelor Creek from its headwaters to where it joins King's Creek. They are also found along King's Creek just north of the town of Kaufman.

Several citizens of the county have been interested in the collection of these Indian relics. Among them are John Hamilton, Fred Wendorf, Ben Jones, and Garnett Keller.

Colonial Grants

The territory that is now Kaufman County had its share of territorial grants. From 1825 to 1835 many land grants were made and most of Texas was thus given to some empresario to be settled.

Besides Austin's several grants and others . . . , eighteen colonial contracts were granted by the government of Coahuila and Texas between 1825 and 1832. There is scarcely a home in Texas today that is not situated upon land that was marked off
on the map and assigned to some person or group of persons who agreed to introduce one hundred of more families.\(^5\)

However, many parts of Texas were not settled from a result of these grants, due to the empresarios' not fulfilling their contracts.

Austin and DeWitt brought the largest number of settlers to Texas. The contracts of the two Irish colonies and the one of De Leon were fairly well filled. Milam, Burnett, and Vehlein also brought a number of families. Other empresarios, however, made no effort to fulfill their contracts or were not successful in persuading emigrants to move to the new country. Chief among these were Wavel, Wilson, Woodbury, Cameron, Filisola, Chambers, Thorm, Lovell, Beales, and Grant. The failure of these contractors to fulfill their agreements left large areas of the state in possession of the Indians who continued to cause the settlers much trouble.\(^6\)

Kaufman County was in Filisola's grant; therefore, it was not settled by an empresario since he did not carry out his plans to settle families in Texas.\(^7\)

**Peter Ellis Bean's Land Certificate**

Much of the land in Kaufman County was covered by league and labor certificates, one of which was granted to Peter Ellis Bean.

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\(^5\) Lewis W. Newton and Herbert P. Gambrell, *Social and Political History of Texas*, p. 94.


\(^7\) Joseph L. Clark and Lewis W. Newton, *Texas, Its History and Resources in Sixteen Maps*, T 5.
Headright certificate 690, was granted to Peter E. Bean by the board of land commissioners of Nacogdoches county, Texas, for one league and labor of land, April 4, 1839 and recites that he arrived in Texas previous to the second day of May 1835, as a married man and that he appeared before said board of land commissioners and made proof that he was entitled to said certificate. This certificate was located in Kaufman county on the waters of Cedar Creek, a tributary of Trinity River, and patent was issued to Peter E. Bean for said land. In July 1842, he executed a deed of one half of said grant to Helen Nelson, reciting that he and his grantee lived in Cherokee county, Texas. Witnesses to this title paper were J. M. Bean and W. Y. Lacy. The remaining one half passed by will to his heirs.

Bean remained in Texas until about the time it was annexed to the United States, when he left via New Orleans for his former wife and home near Vera Cruz, Mexico, with whom he lived until his death, October 3, 1846.

Mercer's Colony

Some land grants were made during the time Texas was a Republic and later when the early settlers tried to locate their land the surveyors found it difficult in locating the lines and corners by which the land might be identified. This was due partly to the fact that Mercer's colonists had located on some of this land. Mercer had been granted permission by the Republic of Texas to locate a colony in this vicinity.

The Republic of Texas, by Sam Houston, president thereof, entered into a contract with Charles Fenton Mercer on the 29th day of January 1844, by which said Mercer was to colonize a large territory in north east Texas, said to have contained within its limits about

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8Wentworth Manning, Some History of Van Zandt County, p. 37.
4,000,000 acres of land and which embraced in whole the counties of Navarro, Kaufman, Rockwall and Hill and in part the counties of McLennan, Limestone, Freestone, Anderson, Henderson, Van Zandt, Rains, Hopkins, Collins, Dallas, Ellis, Johnson, Hood, and Somerville.

In a suit brought against the state of Texas March 6, 1875 it was claimed that Mercer and associates had introduced and actually settled under said contract 1,256 emigrant families, for which they were entitled to 1,256 sections of 640 acres each, being one section for each family and in addition thereto 120 sections, being ten premium sections for each one hundred families, making in all 1376 sections or 880,640 acres of land. This suit for a time threatened to disturb people all over this vast territory. It passed through the United States district and circuit courts, both giving adverse judgments to Texas and her citizens but the United States Supreme Court rendered an opinion favorable to the State of Texas and her citizens and taxing the plaintiffs with the cost from the inception of the suit to date of final judgment which was November 19, 1883.9

Further proof that Kaufman County was located in Mercer's colony may be found in the deed records of Kaufman County. The following is one such record:

STATE OF TEXAS

PATENT

DATED: October 28, 1851

TO

FILED: October 18, 1852

RECORDED: Vol. C, page 305, DEED RECORDS, KAUFMAN CO. TEXAS

Emily Terrell, Asne. WILLIAM W. RAYEL

Endorsed No. 751. William W. Rayel. Third Class 320 acres

No. 751 In the Name of the State of Texas Vol. 6

9Ibid., p. 93.
To all to whom these presents shall come, KNOW YE:
I, P. H. Bell, Governor of the State aforesaid by virtue of the power vested in me by law and in accordance with the laws of said State in such case made and provided, do by these presents grant to Emily Terrell assignee of William W. Rayel, his heirs or assigns forever, three hundred and twenty acres of land, situated and described as follows: In Nacogdoches District, Kaufman County, Mercers Colony, known as Survey No. 1102, issued by the Commissioners of Mercers Colony on the 19th day of June, 1850, and transferred to said Emily Terrell on the 24th day of June, 1850:

BEGINNING at a post 1900 vrs N 45 W from the North corner of Ransom Sowell's 26 Labor Survey No. 82 from which a post oak brs N 49 W 2 vrs, another brs North 3 vrs;
THENCE N 45 E at 200 vrs prairie at nineteen hundred and 8/10 vrs a post in prairie from which an elm brs S 10 W 250 vrs, another brs S 52 W 200 vrs;
THENCE N 45 W at nine hundred and fifty vrs a post in prairie from which a lone cottonwood brs N 28 E about 600 vrs;
THENCE S 45 W at nineteen hundred and 8/10 vrs a post in prairie from which a post oak brs N 23 W 80 vrs, another brs N 42 W 90 vrs;
THENCE S 45 E at nine hundred and fifty vrs the place of beginning.

Hereby relinquishing to her, the said Emily Terrell and her heirs or assigns forever, all the right and title in and to said land heretofore held and possessed by the said State, and I do hereby issue this Letter Patent for the same.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the State to be affixed as well as the seal of the General Land Office.

Done at the City of Austin on the twenty-eighth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(L. S.)
(Signed) P. H. BELL, Governor
GEO. W. SMYTH, Commissioner of the Gl. Id. Office (LS)

CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION AND EARLY HISTORY

King's Fort

Kaufman County grew out of a settlement made in 1840 by William P. King and a band of forty pioneers.

The founding of the colony also had a very close relationship with the Texas Revolution.

When Texas was making its struggle to free itself from the yoke of Mexican despotism a large amount of money necessary for the war was procured in the city of New Orleans. In return for this money, land script was issued. This script did not designate any particular land in Texas but only a definite amount of land to be found and surveyed. It was some of this land script that finally fell into the hands of William P. King who brought the first settlers to the present Kaufman County. The script was issued December 20, 1836 to Thomas Toby of New Orleans, who transferred it to James R. Creecy of Mississippi on February 1, 1837. Creecy transferred the script on October 5, 1839 to King and Nelson of Holmes County, Mississippi. King and Nelson soon transferred this script to Nicholas H. Darnell of San Augustine, Texas, who transferred the same on December 15, 1840 to William P. King.\footnote{The Kaufman Herald, December 17, 1936, p. 2.}

Although this part of the state had not been settled by the white man in 1840, its existence and value were not unknown to people who lived in other parts of the United States.

In 1839 there reached the southern states, reports of the vastly rich lands lying between the
three forks of the Trinity River. It was then supposed that these three forks came together forming almost a block of valuable lands. A company was organized at Holly Springs, Mississippi for the purpose of coming to Texas and seeking out this garden spot. Dr. W. P. King, being president of the company, purchased certificates for headrights of one hundred and fifteen leagues and with forty people came out in 1840, stopping at the center of the present county of Kaufman, from whence they sent out surveying parties whose duty it was to measure off the one hundred and fifteen leagues. Here they built a fort on a branch of Cedar Creek near a spring of clear water.2

William King had been reading about Texas for years and he had longed to settle in the Republic, which he believed was destined to become a great nation.

His first wife had died a few years before, leaving him with two sons, Samuel King and George W. King. He met the widow of a Dr. Clark at a colorful ball attended by many celebrated Virginians, and early in 1840 he married the former Frances A. Moore and almost immediately they made their plans to pioneer in the new Republic of Texas where the opportunity of land ownership was great.

Texas by this time had passed the Homestead Act which was a great inducement to settlers from the United States.

To induce a more rapid settlement of the Republic, Congress in 1839 passed a homestead law which provided that a man's home and implements could not be taken to satisfy a judgment for debt.4

2Manning, Some History of Van Zandt County, p. 39.
3The Kaufman Herald, December 17, 1936, p. 1.
4Newton and Gambrell, Social and Political History of Texas, p. 198.
After receiving their script from Darnell at San Augustine, William P. King and his pioneers pushed farther west into Texas until they were near the present town of Kaufman. Here King and his party built a fort, naming it King's Fort in honor of the leader of the party.

The trip to Texas was made by a group of forty people in ox wagons. It was a long trip with its share of trials and tribulations, but only once en route was the little band of new settlers attacked by Indians. That was by a small group which had apparently separated from the main tribe. Well-equipped with arms and sturdy manpower, the white men quickly repulsed the attack without the loss of one of the band of forty pioneers.5

King was well pleased with the place decided upon to locate his colony, and well he might be.

A brilliant Texas sun was shining on a rolling prairie. It was a glorious afternoon with the weather perfect and the sky clear except for an occasional thin cloud that served to accentuate the blue heavens rather than detract from its beauty.

William King, at last, had reached his destination. He had come a long way -- he and his forty hardy settlers forming the expedition from the east -- but somehow King was not tired. Rather his very soul was overflowing with eagerness to start the task of building a new settlement to be made up of log constructed homes.

The handsome man who had led the expedition, his buckskin suit worn by the long journey and hardships of a trip far beyond the Mississippi, dismounted and stopped by a bubbling spring that poured its clear

5The Kaufman Herald, December 17, 1936, p. 1.
waters from the hillside. "We shall erect our fort here," he said, "within easy reach of this spring. There is nothing so important as a good supply of water."

They were wise in their choice of a location to build their fort and village. Buffalo, wild turkey, and deer were abundant for food. Wood was plentiful for the construction of the cabins and fort, which were hurried to completion, for the area was inhabited by native Indians. No serious Indian troubles issued, however, for King's band had brought along trinkets, cheap jewelry, and bright-colored cloth with which to appease the Indians.

The rich black waxy soil was like a paradise garden. Everything which William King and his band planted grew as if by magic. Gardens were the sources of bountiful food supplies, along with the wild game.

The early days of King's Fort were not without their sorrows, however.

Spring and summer passed -- then Autumn with its harvest. The Winter was a severe one -- biting north winds blew over the great expanse of prairie land and swept down upon the settlers at King's Fort. The settlement's livestock suffered desperately from the cold and scores died. Frances and William P. King's first child was born and died within a few months after its birth.

In spite of their misfortunes, the courage of these brave pioneers was not daunted and the little village continued to exist and prosper.

6 Ibid. 7 Ibid.
The Republic of Texas was only four years old when King's Fort was built. Its location was miles from the nearest settlement and communication was out of the question for months at a time. But at least once a year a party of men made the long, tiresome, and difficult trip to San Augustine for supplies. On these trips the men lauded the land to the skies and it was not long until new settlers arrived and the settlement began to grow into a small village.

Then the state joined the Union and King's Fort was under a new government. But the founder was determined that nothing should hinder the progress and safety of his little village.

William P. King hearing that the Texas Republic had joined the United States in 1845, the following year rode by horseback the great expanse of country that separated King's Fort from Austin and on July 27, 1846, he as assignee of John B. Cole patented the survey which embraced King's Fort. At that time the area was a part of Nacogdoches County.  

It was not long after his journey to Austin in 1846 until William P. King died. The great task of carrying on his work fell to his wife, Frances King. This she did and played an important part in the growth and influence of the colony until her untimely death in 1854. Soon after the death of King she married a man by the name of Taber. Then on October 30, 1853, after the death of Taber, she married

8Ibid.
William Johnson. She outlived William King only a few years. She is buried in what is now the front yard of the property owned by Mrs. Carrie Frost.

William P. King and Frances King did not live to see their dreams fulfilled, but throughout the annals of Kaufman County history no couple played a more important role. The spirit and determination of William P. King and Frances King lived on for years after their death and King's Fort, which became known as Kingsborough, prospered and grew, and when time came to select a center for the government of the county which was formed in this area, King's Fort triumphed over great opposition and was made the capital of the county. Later, after the exertion of great effort to move the government to a more populous city, the loyalty of feeling toward King prevailed and Kingsborough, whose name had been changed to Kaufman, remained the county seat.

John H. Reagan

The man who was most influential in organizing Kaufman County came into the state just before William P. King came to Texas and founded King's Fort. Billie George Drennan, after interviewing Jeff D. Reagan, son of John H. Reagan, had the following to say about this man:

John Hennigan Reagan entered Texas at Myrick's Ferry on May 29, 1839. He was then only 21 years of age. He carried with him only a few articles of clothing and a ten dollar bill. Reagan stayed temporarily with friends in Nacogdoches.
After fighting Indians in the Army of the Republic, he decided to take up the work of surveying. He made his headquarters in Nacogdoches and he and his men worked to the north and west.

His small party was constantly in danger of attacks by Indians. One of the fiercest struggles took place at the present site of Grand Saline in Van Zandt County. After the excitement died down Reagan was deserted by all but five of his men.

The small party then pushed westward carrying with them flour, coffee, meat, two or three tin cups, a compass, a chain, field book, hatchet, and their weapons. They stopped when they reached the upper waters of Cedar Creek, supposing them to be the East Fork of the Trinity River.

They set to work surveying what is now Kaufman County around King's Fort, the present city of Kaufman. Reagan went to Nacogdoches in the summer, but after a short stay returned to his work in the present county of Kaufman in October 1840. From that date until April 1841, the only house he saw was King's Fort. He said that the territory around King's Fort was beautiful during his stay there. All the wild birds and animals which had made such delicate food for the Indians during his previous trip were plentiful since the territory had become neutral ground.9

Reagan continued to play an important part in the county. In 1844 he settled on some land about where the town of Kemp is now located.10

He began the practice of law in the inferior courts of the state in 1846, and set up his law office at Buffalo in Henderson County, but continued to operate his farm in what is now Kaufman County. In 1848 he received his regular license to practice law, and in 1857 received his license to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.11

9 Ibid., p. 5.
10 Manning, Some History of Van Zandt County, p. 66.
11 Reagan, Memoirs, pp. 52-57.
For four years from 1847 to 1851, following the admission of Texas into the Union, Reagan was in the lower house of the Texas Legislature as a representative from the Nacogdoches district.

It was while he was serving in this capacity that he was influential in getting the area settled by William King organized into a county.

Land was available almost for the asking in all parts of Texas, at this time and before. In 1838 first-class headright certificates were issued by the Land Commissioners to Texas residents who were loyal to the new nation and to all men who came to Texas prior to August 1, 1836, and who had served in the Texas Army during the War for Independence.

On application, married men received one league and one labor, or 4,605 acres of land, while single men were eligible for one-third league or 1,476 acres. Bounty warrants for army service were 640 acres to married men and 320 acres to single men.

Because of these land grants and because the land had been highly praised in eastern towns, the area around King's Fort, or Kingsborough, as it had come to be called, had grown into an active settlement. "People came into the area of King's Fort rapidly and John H. Reagan became interested in organizing a separate county."¹²

¹²Palestine Press, undated clipping.
John H. Reagan drew up the petitions for the organization of three counties, Henderson, Van Zandt, and Kaufman.

In its earliest history Kaufman County was part of Nacogdoches County and later when Henderson County was created, Kaufman County was included within its boundaries.

Henderson County was created from Houston and Nacogdoches Counties, on April 27, 1846, and was named for J. P. Henderson. The county was organized July 13, 1846. It embraced a territory of about 3600 square miles or about 2,265,000 acres of land. In addition to the present territory it originally covered all of Kaufman, all of Rockwall, all of Van Zandt, all of Wood, and part of Rains counties.13

In February, 1848, the legislature passed the following bill establishing Kaufman County:

That the following be and they are hereby established, as permanent boundaries of a new county to be known and called by the name and style of Kaufman, to wit; beginning on the North East corner of Dallas county, and running thence, South, with the East boundary of said County, to the Trinity River, thence down said River to a point on the same, eight miles on due South forty-five degrees to a point East of the South East corner of Dallas County as established by Albert J. Walker, thence due East to a point thirty-six and one-half miles East of Said South East corner of Dallas County, thence due North to the South boundary line of Hunt County; thence West with the South West corner of the same; thence due North to the South East corner of Collin County to the place of beginning.14

In 1852 John H. Reagan became district judge of the Ninth Judicial District, and Kaufman County was under his

13 Manning, op. cit., p. 93.

jurisdiction. He held court in Kaufman County in the spring of 1853.\textsuperscript{15} He had at this time moved to Palestine, Texas, where he had named his home Fort Houston. After serving as district judge, Reagan ceased to play a part in the immediate affairs of Kaufman County, but his activities began to broaden.

The Democratic Convention for the eastern congressional districts met at Tyler on May 13, 1857, and nominated John H. Reagan for Congress. Judge Reagan was holding court at Kaufman at the time he was nominated and resigned his office as judge and entered upon the canvass.\textsuperscript{16}

It is said that one time John H. Reagan rode into Kaufman on horseback and stopped in front of the Gibbs House, the town's only hotel. It was a cold wintry night and the famous Texan was so chilled that he had to be carried into the hotel.

In checking court records it is found that Reagan tried many cases in the early courts of Kaufman County.

David Spangler Kaufman

Kaufman County was named for David Spangler Kaufman, a close friend of John H. Reagan, and who at the time of the county's organization was a representative to the United States Congress from Texas. He had been very active in Texas politics since she had become a republic.

\textsuperscript{15}District Court Records, Kaufman County, Box II, case 28.

\textsuperscript{16}Manning, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 66.
David Spangler Kaufman, the man from whom Kaufman received its name, was born at Boiling Springs, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1813. After attending the common school at Boiling Springs, he enrolled and graduated from Princeton University. He moved to Natchez, Mississippi, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Kaufman later moved to Natchitoches, Louisiana, and thence to Nacogdoches, Texas. From 1839 to 1843 Kaufman served in the lower house of the Texas Legislature, and in the Senate from 1843 until Annexation. In 1845 he was appointed "charge d' affaires" at Washington. In the selection of the first United States congressmen from Texas Kaufman was selected to represent the eastern district of Texas, an office to which he was elected in 1847 and 1849. He was a gifted orator and a man of exceptional legal talent.17

Kaufman was the first man to take his seat in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress as a representative of Texas. He was seated June 1, 1846, and the other representatives from Texas, June 10, 1846.

Organization

Immediately after the creating of Kaufman County the organization of the county set in and the following officers were elected: John Clardy, G. W. Davis, Cary Cobb, and William H. McBee, commissioners; A. P. Sullivan, county clerk; Silas Estes, sheriff; A. W. Morrow, chief justice; and J. M. H. Chisholm, tax collector. These officers took office August 3, 1848.

Five justice precincts were set up in the county in 1848. On August 3, 1848, Henry F. Wilson, William Gibbard,

17Z. T. Fulmore, The History and Geography of Texas as Told in County Names, pp. 188-189.
William A. Allen, Cary Cobb, and George W. Rader were elected as justices to preside over these precincts. This number was increased in 1850 to seven precincts.18

The following boundaries were established for the justice precincts:

Precinct no. 1 is bounded as follows: commencing where the Kings Borough trace strikes the Dallas county line running east with said trace to Big Brushy Creek then up the East prong of said Creek to the head of the same. Thence due North to Hunt County line.

Precinct no. 2. The boundary line commencing where the King's Borough trace crosses Big Brushy. Thence down said creek to the mouth. Thence down Kings Fork to the Old Henderson County line. Thence with said line to Trinity River. Thence to the southern boundary line of Dallas County. Thence east to the South east Corner of said county. Thence north to the corner of Precinct No. 1. Thence with said line to the place of beginning.

The boundaries of Precinct no. 3 are as follows, commencing at the south east corner of Precinct No. 2 thence east with the old Henderson County Line to the dividing Ridge between Cedar Creek and Kings Fork, to the Hunt County Line. Thence West along Hunt County to where Precinct No. 1 comes. Thence along said line to the North East corner of Precinct no. 2.

The boundaries of Precinct no. 6 are as follows, commencing at the Old Henderson County line on the Trinity River. Thence north 45° East to Kings Fork. Thence down Kings Fork to the Southern boundary line of Kaufman County. Thence West to Trinity River. Thence North to the place of beginning.

The boundary lines of Precinct no. 5 commence at the North East corner of precinct no. 3 on the Hunt County line. Thence east with said county line to the North East Corner of Kaufman County. Thence South with said county line at a point opposite Prices Old Mill. Thence with the road leading to Abner Johnsons. Thence west to the dividing ridge between Cedar Creek and Kings Fork. Thence North

18 Commissioners Court Records, Kaufman County, Texas, transcribed to 1853, p. 32.
with the eastern boundary line of Precinct no. 3 to the place of beginning.

The boundaries of precinct no. 4 commence at the southeastern corner of Precinct no. 5. Thence South with the eastern boundary of Kaufman. Thence West to Kings Fork on the North Western corner of Precinct no. 3. to the N. Eastern corner of said Precinct. Thence along the Southern Boundary line of Precinct no. 5 to the place of beginning.

The boundary of Precinct no. 7 is as follows: commencing at Mr. Brewer's at the South-eastern corner of Precinct 6. Thence South to the corner of the county. Thence West to Cedar Creek. Thence up Cedar Creek to the mouth of Kings Fork to the mouth of Big Cotton Wood to a point west of David Baughs. Thence east to the county line so as to include David Bangs and Mr. Brewers in Precinct no. 7.19

First Commissioners Court

The first commissioners court for the newly organized county met at Kaufman on February 19, 1849. Court was opened at ten o'clock a. m. The commissioners present were John Clardy, J. W. Davis, Cary Cobb, and William H. McBee. The county clerk, A. P. Sullivan, was present but the chief justice and sheriff were absent.

John Clardy was appointed presiding officer by the court. It was ordered by the court that Silas Estes, sheriff of Kaufman County, be fined the sum of ten dollars for being absent from court. It was also ordered by the court that Jocephus S. Irvine be appointed treasurer of the county.20

19 Ibid., pp. 23-25.  
20 Ibid.
First District Court

The first district court of Kaufman County convened December 18, 1848. This first term of court was presided over by Judge Bennett S. Martin and was held under some trees about five miles north of Kaufman at the home of Red Beard. A man by the name of Day was tried for killing his own wife. The offense was committed on the Trinity River. The defendant was found guilty, by a jury, of murder in the first degree. There was no jail in the county at that time and the night after the trial the prisoner was in charge of a constable and several men as guards. During the night the guards were discussing the propriety of taking the prisoner out and hanging him to a limb of a tree. The constable, getting an intimation of this, got on his horse and rode with great haste to the R. A. Terrell residence where Judge Martin was spending the night. In a very excited manner he aroused the family and called for Judge Martin. The Judge appeared and inquired what the trouble was, and the constable replied that it was his opinion that the guards were going to take the prisoner out and hang him "verbally." The prisoner, however, was not hanged but was sent to the Palestine jail for safe keeping until the day appointed for execution. From this jail the prisoner made

21W. E. Henderson, Historical Sketch of Terrell, Texas, p. 12.
his escape at a later date and was never heard of again, de-
spite all efforts to locate him.\textsuperscript{22}

First Tax Roll

Eight sheets of paper sewed together, fourteen inches
long and seven inches wide, composed the first tax roll in
Kaufman County. It was for the year 1849. The roll shows
190 taxpayers. Included on the roll were the following
items:

\begin{align*}
47,319 \text{ acres of land} & \quad \ldots \quad \$ 29,865 \\
212 \text{ horses} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 10,910 \\
2,096 \text{ cattle} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 12,642 \\
40 \text{ negroes} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 15,550 \\
2,642 \text{ hogs} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 3,354 \\
285 \text{ sheep} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 385 \\
19 \text{ wagons} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 1,760 \\
2 \text{ clocks} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 20 \\
3 \text{ plows} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 50 \\
\hline \\
\text{Total assessed valuation} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \$ 74,536 \\
\text{County revenue} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \$ 74.54 \\
\text{County poll tax} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 86.00 \\
\hline \\
\text{Total} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \$ 160.54 \\
\text{Total state and county tax} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \$ 481.11
\end{align*}

\textsuperscript{22} Manning, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 107.
State rate ......................... $ 0.20
County rate ......................... $ 0.10

The wealthiest man in the county as shown by this first tax roll was Abner Johnson, who owned 8,328 acres of land valued at $11,095. The amount of his state and county taxes was $33.27. At that time he lived at what is now the community of Abner.

The second wealthiest man as shown by this tax roll was R. A. Terrell, who owned 5,505 acres of land valued at $4,282. The amount of his state and county taxes was $14.35. He lived where Terrell is now located. 23

County Seat

There was no designated capital of the county when it was first organized but since King's Fort had been the place around which the county had been organized, and because of its central location, it was only natural that all official business be transacted there. All official meetings were held in whatever place seemed convenient at the time. Many of the officials transacted their business in their own homes, or office space was rented. There is one instance recorded in the Commissioners Court Records where the county was sued for office rent. Court was held at the

23 The Kaufman Herald, December 17, 1936, p. 6.
most convenient places. The first district court was held under some trees.

This condition did not last long. At the first term of the County Court held in 1849, on February 19, an election was called to be held in the several precincts on March 24, 1849, for the purpose of selecting a county seat for Kaufman County. No report is found in the Commissioners Court records as to the outcome of this election.

Again on May 27, 1850, the chief justice, Cary Cobb, ordered an election to be held June 8, 1850, for the purpose of selecting a county seat.

The court convened on June 18, 1850, for the purpose of canvassing the election returns of June 8. It was found that five offers of donations of land for the permanent site of the county government had been made. Donation number one was made by H. B. Martin on the Kingsborough league of land for 150 acres of land. Donation number two was made by Robert Stephens by his attorney, Joseph Elliot, for 150 acres of land. Donation number three was made by D. M. Tullas for 200 acres of land. Donation number four was made by R. A. Terrell for 160 acres of land. Donation number five was made by William Love for 100 acres of land.

The center, or number four donation, received thirty-seven votes for the county seat of Kaufman County. The Willow Pond or donation number two received thirty-nine
votes. Donation number one received fifty-one votes. Since no place received a majority of votes, Cary Cobb, Chief Justice of Kaufman County, ordered that a new election be held August 5, 1850, the selection to be made between donation number one by B. H. Martin and donation number four offered by R. A. Terrell.\textsuperscript{24}

On August 15, 1850, it was found by the court that donation number four had received 113 votes and Kingsborough, or donation number one, had received 106 votes. Donation number four was declared the duly elected site for the government of Kaufman County.

On October 7, 1850, the court heard a protest filed by B. M. Ballard and answered by George R. Paschall in regard to the returns of the August 5 election. After hearing and considering the grounds of protest, the court decided in favor of the center donation and declared the election to have been legal and valid, and conducted according to law.\textsuperscript{25}

There was some question concerning the matter and later the election was invalidated for some reason. There is no record in the minutes of the court concerning this decision, eventually reached by the court, but another election was called.

\textsuperscript{24}Commissioners Court Records, Kaufman County, Texas, transcribed to 1853, p. 32.

\textsuperscript{25}Ibid., p. 43.
At the February 17, 1851, term of court, Cary Cobb, Chief Justice of Kaufman County, issued writs of election in accordance with an act of the legislature, approved December 2, 1850, for the permanent location of the county seat of justice of Kaufman County, Texas.

On March 31, 1851, the election returns were received with the following results: Kingsborough had received ninety-three votes and the center donation had received ninety votes. Cary Cobb, then, declared Kingsborough the county seat of justice of Kaufman County, Texas.²⁶

It was Frances Taber instead of H. B. Martin who donated the land upon which the county seat was built. Martin had made an offer of 150 acres of land but there is no record of his making this offer good.

Frances Taber, widow of William King, on April 17, 1851 conveyed to the commissioners court of Kaufman County, for the site of the county government, seventy-five acres of the John B. Cole survey on which the town of Kaufman is now located. In addition she gave seventy-five acres northwest of town, known as the Town Timber Tract. She designated that the town was to be laid off into lots and that the well of water on the premises should not be left in any street or alley but upon a lot.²⁷

Frances Taber, also, reserved for herself twelve lots within the seventy-five acres she had donated upon which the town was to be located. It is said that she took a very

²⁶Ibid., p. 47.
active part in seeking to locate the county seat of government at the fort which she and William King had established.

**Court Houses**

When the town had been surveyed and laid off in lots, it was found that a blacksmith shop was located on the lot in the center of the town square and this was used as the first court house. This was used until 1861, when it was replaced with a brick building.

In 1860 a contract was made with George Yarbrough to construct a brick court house in Kaufman. The contract price for this structure was $6,325. The building was completed in 1861 and a committee of the commissioners court composed of Israel Spikes, C. W. Crouch, F. U. Wade, and Cary Cobb, Chief Justice, examined the building before accepting it. The members of the commissioners court seemed to be willing to accept the structure but Cary Cobb protested against the acceptance, giving the following as his reason:

> Foundation is not as specified in the contract, brick were refused by the court, brick are not laid in good lime mortar, roof is not framed as it should be of good heavy timbers sufficient to make a strong and substantial roof, shingles are not of good heart post oak as required by the terms of the contract but are very indifferent pine shingles and a part of them sap pine, stairs are not made in workman like manner, banistering up stairs made of light material, and court rooms not seated as should be.²⁸

On April 12, 1861, after a compromise, the commissioners court agreed to receive the court house at a sum of $5,800. Cobb still protested.\textsuperscript{29}

On May 20, 1861, it was ordered by the court that the archives of the county court of Kaufman County be removed to the room in the northeast corner of the new brick court house and that the county court move to the same place. The court arrived on May 21, with the absence of the chief justice, Cary Cobb.\textsuperscript{30}

The old court house was ordered sold to the highest bidder on June 11, 1861, but for some reason this was never done, and in the long run this proved to be a good thing. Just as Cary Cobb had predicted, the brick building was soon in bad decay and had to be abandoned. On May 19, 1863, the court ordered the old court house repaired and made usable for the next term of court.

On February 27, 1865, it was ordered by the court that the brick court house be sold at public auction. On Saturday, March 14, 1863, it was sold for $600 with the stipulation that the buyer was to remove it from the grounds on which it was located.\textsuperscript{31}

With one sad experience behind them in court-house building, the commissioners court on April 6, 1870, awarded

\textsuperscript{29}Ibid.  \textsuperscript{30}Ibid.  \textsuperscript{31}Ibid., p. 158.
a contract to Jim Brown to construct a frame building on the public square in Kaufman at a cost of $7,450.  

The lumber used in this building had to be hauled, as all the lumber for buildings in the new frontier town of Kaufman, by wagon and teams and oxen from the town of Jefferson.

The new building was completed and accepted by the Commissioners Court, April 26, 1872, and when the present court house was erected it was moved to the county farm where it is still in use as a dairy barn.

With the completion of the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and consequently the growth of Terrell, which soon became the largest trade center of the county, a move was launched to change the location of the court house from Kaufman to Terrell.

So great was the agitation that an order was passed by the Commissioners Court of Kaufman County on October 4, 1879, calling for a county-wide election to determine whether or not the county seat should be moved.

A bitter campaign was waged and the residents of the two communities fought desperately, the one to retain the court house and the other to move the site of government.

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32 Ibid., p. 165.
33 The Kaufman Herald, December 17, 1936, p. 5.
A two-thirds majority vote was necessary to move the county seat; otherwise, Terrell would have won that memorable election of 1879, for of the 2,943 votes which were cast, 1,711 votes were for removal to Terrell and 1,232 were in Kaufman's favor. A total of 2,025 votes would have moved the court house.

Terrell's loss was by so small a margin that in 1885 another determined move to change the location of the county's site of government was made and an election was ordered. Not before nor since has a more eventful election been held. The people of the site of former King's Fort were embroiled by the order, and if they had fought desperately in the previous election, a more descriptive word to mean rage would have to be found to portray properly their feelings at this time. They were determined to win. Terrell was equally determined. Each selected campaign managers and committees were organized throughout the county.

Kaufman selected Dr. W. H. Pyle to lead the battle, while Terrell chose Dr. H. L. Parson. The newspapers participated in the lively campaign and for a time it appeared that the bitterness would become so acute that a permanent split between the two towns would exist.\(^{34}\)

Following the election the Commissioners Court met to canvass the returns and declared the result to be: for

\(^{34}\) Ibid., p. 6.
removal, 2,501 votes; against removal, 2,118 votes. The necessary vote for removal was 3,115 votes. Terrell had lost again, this time by a larger majority.35

Following this historical election a contract was awarded for another court house. It was felt that a larger and more substantial building was needed. On December 29, 1885, the Commissioners Court voted on a resolution to build a new court house. The commissioners were tied on the question, two being for the erection of a new structure and two against such a procedure. County Judge J. E. Dillard broke the tie by voting for the erection of the structure. The order regarding the court house was:

Whereas the present court house of Kaufman County is entirely too small to accommodate the various county officers and whereas the same is constructed of inflamable material and is liable to be destroyed at any time by fire, together with the very valuable records of the county, it is therefore ordered by the court that we proceed at once to erect a new stone court house of reasonable dimensions with the proper vaults and safes necessary to protect the public records of the county. The vote on said resolutions stood as follows: G. E. Chilcoat and R. L. Watkins voting for the resolutions; J. C. Campbell and R. O. Harris voting against the resolution. The vote being a tie, J. E. Dillard, a county judge, voted for the resolution.36

On December 31, 1885, the following order was made by the Commissioners Court:

35Ibid.
Ordered by the court that W. C. Dodson of Waco be employed as architect for the county to furnish plans and specifications for the erection of a new stone court house and to superintend the construction of same and that said contract be signed by all of the members of this court now present, and filed in the county judge's office. G. E. Chilcoat and J. C. Campbell voted for said order, R. O. Harris voting against it.37

On January 1, 1886, the following order was issued by the Commissioners Court:

Ordered by the court that the county judge be hereby authorized and required to advertise for bids to construct a new stone court house in accordance with the plans and specifications to be furnished by W. C. Dodson and that he select such papers as he sees fit to give publicity to this order and said bids to be opened at the February term of court.38

At the February term of Commissioners Court, bonds in the amount of $60,000 were ordered sold to provide funds necessary for the erection of the court house. This term of court did not open the bids for the contract to be let, but the matter was taken up in the March term of court, 1886.39

At the March term of court the bids were opened and it was determined who would be given the contract to erect the court house.

Be it remembered that on the 3rd day of March, 1886, there was begun and helden at the court house in the town of Kaufman, a special session of the Honorable Commissioners Court of said county. Present and presiding, the Honorable J. E. Dillard, County Judge of Kaufman County, G. E. Chilcoat, L. H. Bryant,
R. O. Harris and J. C. Campbell, County Commissioners of said county, A. T. Wilson, Sheriff of said county, and A. L. Self, clerk of said court, when the following orders were made and entered of record:

This day came on to be heard and determined who is the lowest and bidder to erect the contemplated new stone court house for the use of Kaufman County and the bids all having been opened, sixteen in number, it appeared to the court that the bid made by the firm of Audrey, Salon and Lande, which said firm is composed of W. B. Audrey, Mike Salon and Abel Lande, which bid was for the sum of $69,569 is the lowest and best bid to erect the said court house. It is therefore ordered by the court that said bid of Audrey, Salon and Lande, to furnish all the material and erect said court house according to plans and specifications furnished by Messrs. Dodson and Dudley, architects, Waco, Texas, be and is hereby accepted and it is further ordered that said bid shall be fully and completely set forth in a written contract to be signed by the county judge and all the county commissioners acting on the part of the county and also by the firm of Audrey, Salon and Lande and deposited with the county clerk. 40

The new building was accepted by the Commissioners Court on July 9, 1887, and is the present building being used.

40 Ibid., p. 151.
CHAPTER IV

DEVELOPMENT

Roads and Transportation

The earliest roads of the territory of what is now Kaufman County were merely trails made by the Indians. One of these was the Caddo Trace.

Another Caddo Trace bore southwest from Shreveport to the Sabine at Cherokee Cross, passed near Fort Houston (Palestine) and up the Trinity. Captain J. C. McCoy says he followed it from Gossetts through Kaufman County when he came to survey Peter's Colony in 1845.¹

The Old National Road, which, next to the Old Spanish Trail, was the most noted road of Texas, passed through Kaufman County. This road was established during the Republic as a protection against the Indians in the northern part of Texas.

With the establishment of the republic of Texas, the attention of the older white settlements was directed with renewed interest toward the northern prairie lands.

From traders and travelers, it had long been known that the lands surrounding the future city of Dallas were among the most fertile in Texas and within a year the infant Republic began laying the foundation for their actual settlement. Sam Houston, as first president, favored a peace policy with the Indians, including the establishment of trading posts, supported in certain instances by military

¹Texas Almanac, 1945-1946, p. 304.
posts. Thus on June 12, 1837 he approved the first of several acts of the congress of Texas for the better protection of the northern frontier.

Hardly had the ink dried on the paper, however, before another and more serious bloody clash between whites and Indians occurred in the same frontier. A company of settlers from Bastrop County scouting the country to the headwaters of the Brazos, the Colorado, and the Trinity shattered the peace. Nineteen of these scouts, under Lieutenant Mills, were returning by way of the Trinity River when they came into conflict with one hundred and fifty Indians, fifty miles northwest of the present city of Dallas. In two days battle Lieutenant Mills and eight of his men were killed. The survivors reached the Three Forks of the Trinity and rested a few days before continuing homeward.

In view of the resulting disturbance on the frontier the Congress of Texas redoubled its efforts for its protection.

The first step was a bill authorizing the marking of a National Road from Bastrop to the Red River. It was approved by Houston on May 26, 1838. This was the origin of the highway which next to the Old Spanish Trail was to become the most historic road in Texas.

The National Road in all the acts relating to it was designated in two divisions. The southern part as authorized in 1838 was to extend from Bastrop on the Colorado to the Trinity River at or near the upper three forks.²

The National Road was intended as a military road and was to extend the entire distance from the Red River to the Rio Grande.

The National Road as first provided for by the Republic of Texas, called for the mouth of Bois d'Arc creek (in northwest Lamar County) as the northern and the Presidio road crossing . . . on the Rio Grande as the southern terminal. Military posts, each to be garrisoned by 56 to 168 men, with a 320-acre reserve, were to be established at the Three Forks of the Trinity, the Brazos, the Colorado, the San Marcos, the Frio, and the Nueces. Three leagues of

²The Dallas Morning News, October 1, 1935, Section IV, p. 3.
land at each post were set aside for distribution to settlers, 160 acres to each soldier and civilian, title to accrue after two years cultivation. Soldiers also were required to "cultivate" a part of the military reservation. This plausible prospect never got beyond the paper stage but was the forerunner of two roads from the Trinity to Red River. Neither with the terminus first specified. 3

That this road passed through Kaufman County is evidenced by the fact that it is mentioned many times in the Commissioners Court Records of Kaufman County. In laying out and surveying roads for the county, the Old National Road was designated as parts of county roads.

Ordered by the court that the National Road from the residence of Glover Wells to McKenzie ferry on the East Fork of Trinity River and thence to the county line west to be recognized as a county road first class and that James Thompson be appointed overseer of said road. 4

The above act was passed by the Commissioners Court of Kaufman County February 20, 1849.

Another early road in Kaufman County was the Porter's Bluff Road. This road was laid out and established just after the county was organized. Porter's Bluff is located in the southwestern part of the county on the Trinity River.

In 1845-6 Sam Huffer settled at a big spring near the present line of Henderson and Van Zandt Counties and near what is known as Big Rock; erected him a tent there and followed the occupation of surveying. He was employed in 1849 to lay out a road from Lollar's bridge on the Neches River to Porter's Bluff.

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3 Texas Almanac, 1945-1946, p. 305.

4 Commissioners Court Records, Kaufman County, Texas, transcribed to 1853, pp. 2-3.
on the Trinity River, and a wagon road was opened up between these points known as the Porter's Bluff and Tyler road. After Canton was laid out in 1850 the Lollar's Bridge Road was extended via Canton to Kaufman. These roads were the means of inland transportation by use of teams in the early settlement.  

Transportation in Kaufman County in the early days was for the most part limited to narrow, winding trails, which were dusty in dry weather and impassable in wet weather. Small streams were forded or bridged with poles and a few ferries operated on the Trinity River. One such ferry was located at Porter's Bluff and the Commissioners Court granted license for its operation.

Ordered by the Court, February 17, 1863 that B. B. Thomas be and he is hereby allowed a license to keep a ferry across the Trinity River opposite Porter's Bluff at the following rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>River in Banks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 horse or ox wagon</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra two horses or yoke of oxen</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 horse wagon or vehicle</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse and man</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose or lead horse or mule</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle, sheep, hogs, each</td>
<td>.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footman</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>River Out of Banks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 horse or ox wagon</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra two horses or yoke of oxen</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 horse wagon or ox wagon or yoke of oxen</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage and two horses</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man and horse</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose or lead horse</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footman</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep, cattle, hogs, each</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Manning, Some History of Van Zandt County, p. 118.
6 Minutes of Commissioners Court, Kaufman County, Texas, 1860-1872, I, 140.
Such licenses were renewed from time to time. Toll bridges were operated across streams and license for these was granted by the Court. In 1861 a license was granted by the Court to S. R. Barnes for such a bridge.

Whereas: S. R. Barnes by agent filed his application for a license to keep a toll bridge on the East Fork of the Trinity River at a point known as Goodman's Bridge and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the requirements of the law have been complied with, it is therefore ordered that the license prayed for be granted in the terms of the law, and that the said S. R. Barnes be allowed to charge and receive the following rates of toll:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Footman</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man and horse</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One horse vehicle</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two horse vehicle</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four horse wagon</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One yoke of oxen and wagon</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two yoke of oxen and wagon</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four yoke of oxen and wagon</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock, cattle, and loose horses, per head</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and goats per head</td>
<td>$0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From these early trails and roads Kaufman County has developed a good system of roads, highways, and railroads. Across it today run two national highways, 175 and 80. One state highway, 34, extends from Ellis County on the southwest to Hunt County on the northeast. The county has several farm-to-market all-weather roads. The county is crossed by two railroads, the Texas and Pacific and the Southern Pacific.

7Tbid., p. 44.
Early Trading Posts and Post Offices

As in all newly settled countries it became necessary to establish trading points where the people could purchase supplies without going long distances to other established towns. The two first of these were Juberville and Trinidad. The former was established about where Scurry is now located and the latter on the Trinity River. At an early date, even before the county was organized, goods were transported in keel boats up the Trinity River by Abner Johnson and others to Trinidad, where a flourishing trade was being carried on, it being at that time one of the most noted points in this portion of the country.

Before the Civil War a number of small villages and trading centers had been established in different parts of the county. By 1865 Kaufman County had eight post offices: Cedar Point, College Mound, Kemp, Trinidad, Cedar Grove, Kaufman, Prairieville, and Warsaw Prairie. 8

From these early trading posts and post offices six towns have grown up in the county, in addition to several villages large enough to have post offices. Of these six towns, two, Kaufman and Terrell, have first-class post offices. There are seven post offices in the county that are not of first-class rank: Forney, Crandall, Kemp, Mabank, Elmo, Scurry, and Rosser.

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Growth

The first federal census of Kaufman County which was taken in 1850 when the county was only two years old shows that the county had 982 whites and sixty-five slaves, making a total of 1,047 persons.

The county has had a steady growth in population as shown by the census enumerations, except for the year 1930, which revealed a loss of 371 people and the year 1940 with a loss of 1,597.

The federal census shows the following population for the county since its organization:

TABLE 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>3,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>6,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>15,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>21,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>33,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>35,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>41,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>40,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>38,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>31,117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Population of Incorporated Places from Earliest Census to 1940. 1950 estimate is from Terrell Tribune, June 22, 1950.
Industries

The early history of Kaufman County was closely associated with the cattle industry. In fact, most people who came to the county brought their herds with them. The broad expanse of prairie afforded pasturage for cattle and encouraged such an industry. About one third of the county was originally timbered and the chief resource of the early settler was stock raising on the open range.

For many years after its organization the principal industry of the County was stock raising. Even when the writer came to Kaufman as late as 1869, there was comparatively little else done.9

Every cattleman had his individual brand. Many registered their brands in Kaufman County, but doubtless many never had their brands registered at all. Table 7 on the following page presents some of the early cattle brands registered in the county, together with the owners and the date of registration.10

Cattle in the early days were driven to market and famous cattle trails sprang up. An early cattle trail that led across Kaufman County was the Shreveport Trail. Cattle driven over this trail were seeking water transportation, or this was merely the first lap on the long trails to Vicksburg in supplying beef for the Confederate armies. During

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TABLE 7
SOME OF THE EARLY CATTLE BRANDS
REGISTERED IN KAUFMAN COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner of Brand</th>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Date of Registration of Cattle Brand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Fuller</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>September 19, 1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. P. Chisholm</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>November 20, 1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. D. Irvine</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>November 28, 1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cary Cobb</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>June 29, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. R. Johnson</td>
<td>RJ</td>
<td>February 4, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. T. Dickerson</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>August 20, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Barnett</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>September 5, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Spikes</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>September 25, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Spikes</td>
<td>JS</td>
<td>October 15, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Baker</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>October 17, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hurst</td>
<td>JH</td>
<td>October 18, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. L. LaRoe</td>
<td>ML</td>
<td>November 30, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Carter</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>January 18, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. F. Stone</td>
<td>WS</td>
<td>January 27, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. E. Pyle</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>May 5, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard Charleton</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>October 13, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Harrison</td>
<td>TH</td>
<td>October 20, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubart Murphey</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>December 20, 1851</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the war and also afterwards, Shreveport had packing plants which dressed and salted the beef.\textsuperscript{11}

Little actual farming was done until after the Civil War. Cotton was not produced to any extent by the early settlers. In 1850 the improved lands amounted to 3,025 acres, but by 1860 the improved acreage had increased by 129,349 acres.\textsuperscript{12}

Most of the early settlers who farmed were independent farmers, cultivating small acreages. In 1850 there were only sixty-five slaves in Kaufman County. By 1860 the number had increased to 533 slaves. Before the Civil War there were only a few large plantations worked by Negro slaves.\textsuperscript{13}

Not long after the Civil War a movement began of putting more and more of the land into cultivation. As time went by the country was fenced, thus doing away with the open range. Fertility of the soil, which afforded excellent crops, tended to push the cattle industry into the background. The people began planting cotton, which soon became the chief money crop of the county.

In 1850 there were 3,025 acres cultivated in Kaufman County, on which were produced 30,685 bushels of corn.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{11}\textit{Texas Almanac}, 1945-1946, p. 228.
\item \textsuperscript{12}Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, censuses of 1850 to 1945, specified items for Kaufman County, Texas.
\item \textsuperscript{13}Boutwell, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 7.
\end{itemize}
2,223 bushels of wheat, and six bales of cotton. By 1860 the acreage had increased to 129,349 acres on which were produced 88,034 bushels of corn, 11,876 bushels of wheat, and 381 bales of cotton. During this time the livestock industry had increased from 251 horses, fifty-two mules, 2,865 cattle, and 6,585 hogs in 1850 to 3,283 horses, 338 mules, 26,376 cattle, and 12,231 hogs in 1860. Thus there was greater increase in stock raising and raising feed for stock than in the increase of cotton production. Cattle raising showed an increase until 1900, when it began to drop. Cotton production increased each year and by 1920, fifty-one per cent of the farm land was planted in cotton. Again in 1930 fifty-one per cent of the land was in cotton. After that time cotton acreage began to decline.

Table 8 on the following page shows the percentage of the farm acreage of the three principal crops from 1880 to 1940.

During this period cattle raising increased from 26,056 in 1880 to a peak of 34,341 in 1900, when the industry began to decline but rose again in 1940.

Data presented in Table 9, beginning on page 63, were taken from the United States censuses of 1850 to 1945 and reveal the chief products of Kaufman County produced during this period.
TABLE 8

PERCENTAGE OF FARM ACREAGE DEVOTED TO THREE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN KAUFMAN COUNTY FROM 1880 TO 1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cotton</th>
<th>Corn</th>
<th>Oats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kaufman County has been very progressive in most of her farming processes. The farmers have taken a very active part in the government agricultural programs set up in the 1930's and 1940's. Great steps have been taken to prevent soil erosion. Most farms have been terraced and strip farming is practiced. Some farmers have begun to practice rotation of crops. Legumes have been planted for soil building. Most or practically all of the farmers in the county now use tractors on their farms.
### TABLE 9

**SPECIFIED ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR KAUFMAN COUNTY, FROM CENSUSES OF 1850 TO 1945**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Census of 1850 (June 1)</th>
<th>Census of 1860 (June 1)</th>
<th>Census of 1870 (June 1)</th>
<th>Census of 1880 (June 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of farms</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>1,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres in farms</td>
<td>3,025</td>
<td>129,349</td>
<td>178,741</td>
<td>262,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for grain:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>24,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushels</td>
<td>30,685</td>
<td>88,034</td>
<td>179,658</td>
<td>354,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats threshed:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushels</td>
<td>2,223</td>
<td>11,876</td>
<td>3,607</td>
<td>115,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton harvested:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>26,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>1,910</td>
<td>10,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>3,283</td>
<td>2,605</td>
<td>6,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>1,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All cattle:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2,865</td>
<td>26,376</td>
<td>25,643</td>
<td>26,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All hogs and pigs:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>6,585</td>
<td>12,313</td>
<td>8,406</td>
<td>19,817</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 9 -- Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Census of 1890 (June 1)</th>
<th>Census of 1900 (June 1)</th>
<th>Census of 1910 (April 15)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of farms</td>
<td>2,331</td>
<td>3,773</td>
<td>4,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres in farms</td>
<td>322,951</td>
<td>384,779</td>
<td>454,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for grain:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>35,038</td>
<td>54,330</td>
<td>57,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushels</td>
<td>844,311</td>
<td>1,480,210</td>
<td>822,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats threshed:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>4,434</td>
<td>14,376</td>
<td>2,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushels</td>
<td>81,987</td>
<td>508,480</td>
<td>32,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton harvested:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>54,353</td>
<td>107,428</td>
<td>149,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td>15,303</td>
<td>42,126</td>
<td>41,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>8,798</td>
<td>8,926</td>
<td>7,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2,784</td>
<td>6,303</td>
<td>7,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All cattle:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>29,936</td>
<td>34,341</td>
<td>24,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All hogs and pigs:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>18,433</td>
<td>28,360</td>
<td>14,277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 9 -- Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Census of 1920 (January 1)</th>
<th>Census of 1925 (January 1)</th>
<th>Census of 1930 (April 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of farms</td>
<td>4,398</td>
<td>4,455</td>
<td>5,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres in farms</td>
<td>397,980</td>
<td>373,152</td>
<td>442,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for grain:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>2,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>34,189</td>
<td>30,961</td>
<td>40,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushels</td>
<td>929,196</td>
<td>377,910</td>
<td>648,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats threshed:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>29,296</td>
<td>9,795</td>
<td>10,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushels</td>
<td>995,293</td>
<td>308,071</td>
<td>243,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton harvested:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4,159</td>
<td>4,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>202,602</td>
<td>206,836</td>
<td>227,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td>57,263</td>
<td>63,832</td>
<td>57,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>5,345</td>
<td>3,832</td>
<td>3,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>10,113</td>
<td>11,688</td>
<td>13,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All cattle:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>14,676</td>
<td>13,087</td>
<td>15,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All hogs and pigs:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1,602</td>
<td>2,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>15,370</td>
<td>6,493</td>
<td>8,882</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 9 -- Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Census of 1935 (January 1)</th>
<th>Census of 1940 (April 1)</th>
<th>Census of 1945 (January 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of farms</td>
<td>4,793</td>
<td>3,270</td>
<td>2,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres in farms</td>
<td>453,010</td>
<td>450,052</td>
<td>415,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for grain:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>3,083</td>
<td>2,793</td>
<td>1,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushels</td>
<td>51,872</td>
<td>54,687</td>
<td>34,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushels</td>
<td>635,294</td>
<td>1,109,104</td>
<td>517,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats threshed:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>22,621</td>
<td>20,554</td>
<td>12,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushels</td>
<td>509,334</td>
<td>564,867</td>
<td>270,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton harvested:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>4,148</td>
<td>2,978</td>
<td>2,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>135,068</td>
<td>106,474</td>
<td>96,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td>36,834</td>
<td>41,451</td>
<td>31,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>1,536</td>
<td>1,506</td>
<td>1,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2,809</td>
<td>3,854</td>
<td>3,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>3,467</td>
<td>2,357</td>
<td>1,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>10,959</td>
<td>7,627</td>
<td>3,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All cattle:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>3,553</td>
<td>2,864</td>
<td>2,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>24,286</td>
<td>25,306</td>
<td>39,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All hogs and pigs:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms reporting</td>
<td>2,289</td>
<td>2,242</td>
<td>1,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>9,103</td>
<td>10,620</td>
<td>7,442</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data not available.
Demonstration Farm

Bill and Harry Porter, both of whom are graduates of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, headquarters for the Extension Service in Texas, today manage the farm in Kaufman County that is recognized nationally as the birthplace of the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Their father, Walter C. Porter, together with Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, conducted the first supervised demonstration farm in America on this same farm.

In 1903 the cotton boll weevil was spreading across Texas and threatening adjacent states. The Department of Agriculture and Dr. Knapp, sent to Texas to study the situation, collaborated to determine what could be done.

In February, 1903, Dr. Knapp was called to Terrell to advise the citizens in the crisis caused by the advance of the boll weevil. The result of his visit was the establishment of the first privately owned and operated demonstration farm and the first operator was Walter C. Porter.

At the end of the year Porter's demonstration showed an excellent profit and its success resulted in the founding of the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture on January 15, 1904.

The first county agricultural agents, thirty-three in number, were appointed that year by Knapp. The first county
agricultural agent in the United States to work exclusively in one county was W. C. Stallings, who was appointed for Smith County in 1906.14

Vetch Industry

The latest industry of the county is the growing of hairy vetch. The Porter brothers, Bill and Harry, and Lou Akin have played the greatest part in the development of this industry.

Bill Porter, who was working on the Lindale Soil Erosion Control Project in 1933, got interested in vetch through the Tyler Experiment Station, where some plantings were made by him and a co-worker.

In 1935 Porter brought two pounds of vetch seed to Terrell and gave them to his father, Walter C. Porter. He planted the two pounds of vetch with twenty pounds of phosphate in his garden. The growth that followed was very promising. Walter C. Porter died in 1936, but his son, Harry Porter, took over the operation of the farm.

In 1937 Harry Porter bought one hundred pounds of vetch seed, produced in Oregon, and planted five acres with two hundred pounds of phosphate per acre. The vetch was plowed up in the spring of 1938 and the land was planted to cotton.

14The Kaufman Herald, December 5, 1946, Section 4, p. 1.
A good crop was produced and wheat was planted on the same land in the fall. The wheat made twenty-five bushels per acre, which was far ahead of yields on surrounding farms. It was also double the yield previously made on the same land.

In 1941, the Porter brothers bought a combine to harvest their vetch and 1,800 pounds of vetch seed was harvested that spring.

In 1943 Lou Akin harvested 18,000 pounds of vetch seed. This was the beginning of vetch growing in volume in Texas. A year later Akin started vetch on his Bermuda-needle grass pasture. This practice made him big dividends in his beef cattle enterprise.

Vetch continued to spread as a soil-building crop, and as its popularity increased, the demand for seed mounted. It soon became a cash seed crop.

The Kaufman-Van Zandt Soil Conservation District supervisor's report shows the following history on the amount of seed harvested: 1946, 60,000 pounds; 1947, 227,000 pounds; 1948, 512,325 pounds; and 1949, 1,680,000 pounds.

The Porter brothers established the first seed cleaning business in the spring of 1948. Since that time five seed cleaning businesses have been established.

The sale of vetch seed in Kaufman County amounted to over $300,000 in 1949.
In 1950 there are 35,000 acres of vetch being grown in the county. The most concentrated area is along the Poetry road just north of Terrell. There are twenty adjoining farms along this road that are growing over three thousand acres of vetch. Farms along this road owned by the Porter brothers, Lou Akin, and H. L. Hunt have over five hundred acres each in vetch. The largest single producer in the county is Toddie Lee Wynne, owner of the Star Brand Ranch, one and one-half miles west of Kaufman on the Dallas-Kaufman highway. Wynne has three thousand acres of vetch. In 1949 a vetch festival was held in Terrell for the purpose of advertising this legume. In this same year Governor Shivers of Texas proclaimed Kaufman County as the Vetch Capital of the world.

Again in 1950 a festival was held, at which time the Secretary of Agriculture, Charles F. Brannan, was principal speaker. This was the second time that Terrell and Kaufman County were paid a visit by a member of the President's Cabinet.15

County Officials

To carry on the government, the county has had twenty-seven county clerks, twenty-four tax assessors, thirty sheriffs, twenty-eight county treasurers, twenty-seven

15Kaufman County Vetch Festival Committee, "The Voice of Vetch" (mimeographed), pp. 15-19.
county judges, twenty-two county attorneys, seventeen tax collectors, and thirty-one district clerks.

Following is a list of all the county officials who have served in the county from the time of its organization to the present time:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Clerks</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. P. Sullivan</td>
<td>1848-1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. W. Sweet</td>
<td>1850-1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Barnett</td>
<td>1853-1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. E. Noble</td>
<td>1853-1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. O. French</td>
<td>1856-1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Barnes</td>
<td>1858-1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. M. Moorhouse</td>
<td>1862-1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. A. Hindman</td>
<td>1865-1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. T. Gardner</td>
<td>1866-1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. A. Morris</td>
<td>1867-1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Irvin</td>
<td>1870-1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. L. Self</td>
<td>1884-1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Gilmore</td>
<td>1890-1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. C. McNair</td>
<td>1894-1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thad J. Broughton</td>
<td>1898-1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. Boykin</td>
<td>1902-1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. J. Hindman</td>
<td>1904-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Sparks</td>
<td>1910-1914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jim T. Boggs . . . . . . . 1914-1918
Lucy Barnes . . . . . . . 1918-1923
Stanford Payne . . . . . . 1923-1927
Eugenia Becker . . . . . . 1927-1931
Mrs. Jim T. Boggs . . . . 1931-1935
Mrs. L. J. Taylor . . . . 1935-1939
Tom D. Choate . . . . . . 1939-1943
Reubin Morrow . . . . . . 1943-1947
Floyd Shumpert . . . . . 1947-

Tax Assessors

J. H. M. Chisholm . . . . 1848-1862
M. L. Franks . . . . . . . 1862-1864
J. H. Tate . . . . . . . . . 1864-1865
A. T. Gardner . . . . . . . 1865-1866
J. M. Noble . . . . . . . . 1866-1867
J. W. Sherwood . . . . . 1867-1868
Justices of the Peace . . 1868-1876
E. C. Tinnin . . . . . . . 1876-1876
S. R. Reeves . . . . . . . 1876-1884
S. N. Adams . . . . . . . 1884-1888
Robert W. Michie . . . . 1888-1892
Jason Sowell . . . . . . . 1892-1896
R. D. Wilfong . . . . . . 1896-1900
W. J. Beck . . . . . . . . 1900-1904
W. W. Dulaney .......... 1904-1908
Ed Legg ............... 1908-1912
John Yates ............. 1912-1916
T. R. Bell ............. 1916-1920
A. J. Sowell ........... 1920-1929
Guy Tankersley ........ 1929-1933
R. C. Stiles ........... 1933-1935
Walter Beard .......... 1935-1936
Mrs. Walter Beard ..... 1936-1939
Jim Yates .............. 1939-

Sheriffs
Silas Estes .......... 1848-1850
James Eagan .......... 1850-1856
William D. Wade ..... 1856-1857
S. O. Gibbs .......... 1857-1860
William E. Snow ..... 1860-1861
A. M. K. Sowell ..... 1861-1862
Alex T. Wilson ...... 1862-1866
Robert B. Shaw ...... 1866-1867
Henry Moody .......... 1867-1869
J. R. Daugherty ...... 1869-1869
David King .......... 1869-1869
C. I. Terrell ........ 1869-1870
Robert Shaw ........ 1870-1873
Bennett Boggess . . . . . 1873-1876
Alex T. Wilson . . . . . 1876-1886
Robert L. Adams . . . . . 1886-1888
Martin Haynie . . . . . 1888-1890
Jim P. Keller . . . . . 1890-1900
Bill Henderson . . . . . 1900-1904
W. R. Crane . . . . . 1904-1914
Bill Henderson . . . . . 1914-1916
W. B. Douglas . . . . . 1916-1916
Oscar Becker . . . . . 1916-1920
Virge Rutledge . . . . . 1920-1925
E. J. House . . . . . 1925-1929
Fred Adams . . . . . 1929-1935
John Keller . . . . . 1935-1939
Mike Anderson . . . . . 1939-1944
Mrs. Mike Anderson . . . 1944-1945
Love Martin . . . . . 1945-1949
Fred Guthrie . . . . . 1949-

County Treasurers
Jocephus S. Irvine . . . . . 1848-1850
James W. Gardner . . . . . 1850-1852
James S. LaRoe . . . . . 1852-1862
A. B. Robinson . . . . . 1862-1865
John D. Beleu . . . . . 1865-1867
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Terms</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Goss</td>
<td>1867-1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. I. Stirman</td>
<td>1868-1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. C. Nash</td>
<td>1874-1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. I. Stirman</td>
<td>1877-1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Dellis</td>
<td>1878-1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. D. Echols</td>
<td>1880-1884</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. M. Lindsey</td>
<td>1884-1890</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. S. Baldwin</td>
<td>1890-1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. B. Weaver</td>
<td>1893-1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. M. Gaston</td>
<td>1896-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. N. Fender</td>
<td>1900-1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. J. Fender</td>
<td>1901-1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. E. Mitchell</td>
<td>1906-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Rufus Choate</td>
<td>1910-1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom D. Choate</td>
<td>1914-1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. M. Gaston</td>
<td>1918-1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtie Averitt</td>
<td>1922-1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixie Shaw</td>
<td>1927-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtie Averitt</td>
<td>1931-1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fannie Rogers</td>
<td>1933-1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. G. W. Turner</td>
<td>1936-1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Tom Kyger</td>
<td>1941-1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Riggs</td>
<td>1947-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chief Justices

A. M. Morrow .......................... 1848-1849
J. Larkin .............................. 1849-1850
Cary Cobb ............................. 1850-1852
John McGorquadale ..................... 1852-1854
Cary Cobb ............................. 1854-1862
W. D. Irvine ........................... 1862-1865
H. M. Kyser ............................ 1865-1866

County Judges

D. W. Broughton .......................... 1866-1867
J. C. Griffin ............................. 1867-1869
F. W. M. Curdy ............................ 1869-1871
R. Barnett .............................. 1871-1873
Neil Brown .............................. 1873-1876
H. P. Teague ............................. 1876-1880
William Charleton ....................... 1880-1882
J. E. Dillard ............................. 1882-1888
John Vesey .............................. 1888-1892
Nestor Morrow ............................ 1892-1896
John Vesey .............................. 1896-1900
J. D. Cunningham .......................... 1900-1900
C. M. Cumbraugh ............................ 1900-1902
H. M. Cosnahan ............................ 1902-1906
Thomas R. Bond ............................ 1906-1912
J. A. Cooley ............................. 1912-1916
Pat Coon .............................. 1916-1920
W. P. Williams .................. 1920-1931
Charles Ashworth ............... 1931-1933
Ben Brooks ....................... 1933-1939
Monroe Ashworth ............... 1939-1945
Harlee Morrison ................. 1945-1949
Fred Bankhead ................... 1949-

County Attorneys
W. A. Hindman ................... 1876-1878
George D. Manion ............... 1878-1880
Nestor Morrow ................... 1880-1884
J. D. Cunningham ............... 1884-1886
Lee Stroud ....................... 1886-1888
R. F. Slaughter .................. 1888-1890
W. P. Williams .................. 1890-1896
A. H. Dashields .................. 1896-1898
Jed C. Adams .................... 1898-1902
J. S. Woods ....................... 1906-1909
S. J. Osborne ................... 1909-1914
J. S. Terry ....................... 1914-1916
G. O. Crisp ...................... 1916-1920
H. R. Young ...................... 1920-1927
Monroe Ashworth ............... 1927-1931
Taylor Carlisle ................. 1931-1935
Pat Coon ......................... 1935-1939
Fred Porter ...................... 1939-1943
Taylor Carlisle . . . . . . 1943-1945
Fred Meredith . . . . . . 1945-1949
Robert Ramsey . . . . . . 1949-

Tax Collectors
Tax assessors . . . . . . 1848-1868
Sheriffs . . . . . . . . . 1868-1880
W. T. Nichols . . . . . . 1880-1886
W. M. Lyon . . . . . . . 1886-1892
W. N. Gibbs . . . . . . . 1892-1896
John W. Carter . . . . . 1896-1902
J. R. Bond . . . . . . . . 1902-1906
O. M. Mjaaland . . . . 1906-1910
J. M. Mounger . . . . . 1910-1914
Tom Payne . . . . . . . . 1914-1918
R. R. Powell . . . . . . 1918-1922
J. O. Phoenix . . . . . 1922-1926
Jake Ables . . . . . . . . 1926-1927
Mrs. Jake Ables . . . . 1927-1928
W. A. Mills . . . . . . . 1928-1933
Walter Beard . . . . . . 1933-1936
Mrs. Walter Beard . . . 1936-1939
Jim Yates . . . . . . . . 1939-16

16This listing of county officers was obtained from Minutes of the Commissioners Court, Kaufman County, Texas, 1848-1949.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alvan Baird</td>
<td>1848-1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John D. F. McCasland</td>
<td>1850-1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob G. Shettman</td>
<td>1851-1853</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. T. Rayel</td>
<td>1853-1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. W. Seitz</td>
<td>1858-1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James T. Rayel</td>
<td>1859-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. J. Ellis</td>
<td>1860-1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. A. Hindman</td>
<td>1863-1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Tuggle</td>
<td>1864-1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. T. Rayel</td>
<td>1865-1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Barnes</td>
<td>1866-1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. A. Morris</td>
<td>1869-1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Erwin</td>
<td>1870-1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. J. Broughton</td>
<td>1876-1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. L. Huff</td>
<td>1882-1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. T. Walker</td>
<td>1892-1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Erwin</td>
<td>1894-1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Coffman</td>
<td>1895-1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will Hearn</td>
<td>1899-1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John R. Hill</td>
<td>1903-1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. D. Scarborough</td>
<td>1906-1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. W. Franklin</td>
<td>1913-1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. Anderson</td>
<td>1917-1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. D. Treadwell</td>
<td>1921-1921</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mrs. W. D. Treadwell . . . . 1921-1927
Nannie Jamieson . . . . . . 1927-1931
Carl Peede . . . . . . . . . . 1931-1935
T. O. Henderson . . . . . . 1935-1945
W. O. Kiser . . . . . . . . . . 1939-1945
Opal Covington . . . . . . . . 1945-17

This list of district clerks was obtained from the Minutes of the District Court, Kaufman County, Texas, 1848-1949.
KAUFMAN

Origin

Kaufman, the county seat of Kaufman County, grew out of King's Fort established by William P. King in 1840.

The land on which the town is located was given by Mrs. Frances Taber, the former wife of William P. King. After the location of the county seat had been decided upon in 1851, she donated seventy-five acres on which to build the town and another seventy-five acres known as the town timber lot. This last seventy-five acres was donated to provide timber for fuel for the settlers. Of the seventy-five acres deeded for the town site, Frances Taber reserved twelve lots for herself. She also stated that the well of water on the property should not be left in a street but upon a lot. When the town was surveyed and laid off in blocks, it was found that a blacksmith shop occupied the center lot and this was remodeled and used as a courthouse.

The town was not incorporated for several years after it had been selected as the seat of the county government. The first movement for incorporation came when the fort was
twenty-one years old and ten years after the place for the county seat had been decided. It was ordered by the County Commissioners Court on August 22, 1861, that the plot of the town of Kaufman be recorded and also the timber tract that was donated by Frances Taber.\(^1\) Nothing came of this order and the question was not taken up again until after the Civil War.

In 1872 the town of Kaufman was incorporated and V. I. Stirman was elected the first mayor. The people allowed the government to lapse, however, by their failure to elect officials and again the county seat of Kaufman County was an unorganized town.

In 1881 an election was held to determine whether the town should again incorporate. The vote in this election was eighty-one for incorporation and fifty-four against, giving a majority of twenty-seven votes in favor of incorporation. As a result of this vote Judge William Charleton ordered an election for January 31, 1882, to elect city officials.

In this election C. C. Taliaferro was chosen mayor. The aldermen elected were J. E. Dillard, J. A. Dellis, J. A. Marshall, Aaron Hewett, and Edward Haupt. The city marshal was Walter Still. For the first few years the office of

\(^1\) Minutes of Commissioners Court, Kaufman County, Texas, 1860-1872, Vol. I, p. 23.
city attorney was appointive and Judge William Purdue, Sr., was the first to serve in this capacity.²

In 1897 all of the official records of the town of Kaufman were lost in a fire when the city hall was burned. Since that date the following officials have served the people of Kaufman in the various offices indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mayors</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. C. Taliaferro</td>
<td>1897-1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. E. Douglas</td>
<td>1908-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Marshall</td>
<td>1910-1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. E. Chilcoat</td>
<td>1912-1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George G. Shaw</td>
<td>1897-1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. E. Thompson</td>
<td>1908-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George G. Shaw</td>
<td>1910-1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. G. McDonald</td>
<td>1912-1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. E. Pickard</td>
<td>1914-1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. O. Crisp</td>
<td>1921-1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. J. Rowe</td>
<td>1922-1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Hill</td>
<td>1924-1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. C. Baker</td>
<td>1926-1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Emmett Day</td>
<td>1940-³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²The Kaufman Herald, December 5, 1946, Section 3, p. 1.
³Ibid.
City Secretaries
A. G. McDonald . . . . . . . . . . 1897-1911
Sam Ware . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1911-1917
W. L. Mulkey . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1917-1921
Jed Carter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1921-1927
E. E. Robinson . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1927-1935
Reuben Morrow . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1935-1943
Jed Carter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1943-4

City Attorneys
W. F. Boggess . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1897-1905
C. W. Broadfoot . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1905-1909
Ross Huffwaster . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1909-1913
Charlie Ashworth . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1913-1938
Taylor Carlisle . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1938-1942
G. O. Crisp . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1942-19465

City Marshals
W. T. Still . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1897-1899
W. B. Douglass . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1899-1905
W. L. Mulkey . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1905-1909
A. M. Gleghorn . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1909-1913
J. H. McGowan . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1913-1918
E. B. Watson . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1918-1919
A. M. Gleghorn . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1919-1924

5Ibid.
Walter Maxwell . . . . . . . . . . . 1924-1926
W. A. Kerr . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1926-1933
W. S. Mitchiner . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1933-1935
T. W. Kyger . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1935-1940
S. T. Nash . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1940- ?
H. I. Evans . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ? -1949

Early Settlers

J. Matt Rogers came to Kaufman County in 1842, two years after William P. King had established King's Fort. Matt Rogers helped build the first church and school at Wilson Chapel, which is the oldest school district in the county. He served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. 7

Israel Spikes came to Kaufman County in 1847 and settled at Prairieville. He had the first buggy ever owned in Kaufman County. He was a captain in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. 8

R. A. Hindman came to Kaufman in 1848. He taught school in the Christian Church and later in the Methodist Church. He helped to organize the first church in Kaufman. When he first moved to Kaufman he would shoot wild deer and turkeys for food. 9

6Ibid.
7The Kaufman Herald, December 17, 1936, Section 1, p. 2.
8Ibid. 9Ibid.
Percival Mucklow Moorhouse was one of the early settlers of Kaufman County. He came to the county in 1849. He was the son of Francis and Elizabeth Moorhouse of London, Hampstead, England. His father was a banker in London. He was educated in England and was a graduate of Oxford. He was an enthusiastic student of arts and languages. He spoke German, Greek, French, and other languages. He was educated in commercial lines and was an efficient bookkeeper. He could draw and paint beautiful artistic works. He was also a landscape artist, as well as a carver of beautiful designs in wood. He was a scholar and brought to Kaufman the first large library of good books.

He married Emilie Becker and during the Civil War was enrollment officer in Kaufman County. He was county and district clerk from 1862 to 1864. During the war he lived in a double log house in Kaufman. After the war he moved nine miles southeast of Kaufman, where he lived until his death in 1893.10

Dr. A. M. Morrow, the first county judge ever elected in the county, was of Irish descent and was born in 1801 in Warren County, Tennessee. He moved from Tennessee to Missouri where he met and married Mary E. Bullock. He came to Texas in 1839 and to Kaufman County in 1849 and settled

10 Ibid.
eight miles east of Kaufman where he lived until his death in 1859, his remains being laid to rest in the Morrow Chapel cemetery.\footnote{E. E. Douglas, "Kaufman County," \textit{The Kaufman Herald}, 1903.}

C. C. Nash, the co-founder of Terrell, came to Kaufman in 1850 from San Augustine County, accompanied by a Negro boy and a Mexican, driving a herd of cattle for his father, William Nash, who with his family came the following year. C. C. Nash was but seventeen years of age when he came to the new county of Kaufman. He was born in Tennessee in 1833 but moved with his parents to San Augustine in 1835. He settled two miles due west of the present court house at Kaufman and built a log cabin in which to spend the first winter. In 1851 his father and other members of his family moved to this site.

C. C. Nash was in the mercantile business for a number of years but continued his livestock interests also. He was in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and in 1872 he was elected county treasurer and served until his retirement due to ill health. He died in 1872.\footnote{The \textit{Kaufman Herald}, December 17, 1936, Section 3, p. 6.}

Railroads

After the county seat election in 1879, the citizenship of Kaufman awoke to the importance of establishing a railway.
connection with the outside world. Prior to this time Kaufman was served by stagecoach travel. Once a week six prancing but tired horses paused in Kaufman to allow mail and passengers to escape the uncomfortable seats of a stagecoach. After a night at the A. S. Gibles Hotel, the driver would again turn his coach toward Dallas.

In August, 1881, the Texas Grand Trunk Railway was completed to Kaufman. The first passenger train from Kaufman to Dallas was loaded to capacity with the most prominent citizens of Kaufman.

This road operated under adverse circumstances at first, but it contributed a great deal to the growth of the county seat. Almost immediately the population of Kaufman began to increase. Old store buildings were razed and new ones were built. Among the first of the new buildings was the two-story brick structure on the southeast corner of the court square, erected by Watkins and Norwood and known as the Cern Building. Two other brick buildings were constructed in the same block by Dan McCullough. Woods and Barnett erected one on the east side of the square. In September, 1881, Nash and Carlisle began the banking business and erected and moved into a two-story brick building on the north side of the square which was later occupied by the First National Bank.
In 1883 the Texas Central Railway was brought into Kaufman. This road was purchased by Hetty Green in 1893 and the name was changed to the Texas Midland.\textsuperscript{13}

Businesses

Kaufman had a carding factory in 1867 and 1868. It was located on the northeast side of the square and was operated by William F. Jones, father of W. E. Jones, Kaufman ginner. William F. Jones moved to Gray's Prairie in 1877, where he operated a gin, powered by horses.\textsuperscript{14}

Brick buildings started replacing numbers of the general mercantile frame structures in Kaufman during the 90's. Taylor Brothers, which moved to Kaufman from Prairieville a number of years before, was an important firm. H. C. Hicks was another important business, while the square was dotted with saloons, which dated back to the 70's and 80's.

W. A. Nash went into business in 1894 at Lawndale, now Mabank, and in 1895 he and his business associates, including M. O. Spikes, purchased the Taylor Brothers business. Some years later W. W. Biard, who came to Kaufman in 1890 to work for Taylor Brothers, purchased an interest in the firm of Spikes-Nash Company and it became Spikes, Nash, and Biard. He sold his interest in 1907 and established the

\textsuperscript{13}The Kaufman Herald, December 5, 1946, Section 2, p. 5.
\textsuperscript{14}Ibid., Section 4, p. 4.
W. W. Biard and Company dry goods store. In 1914 W. A. Nash purchased the interest of his partner and his store became the W. A. Nash Company, remaining as such until 1922, when he retired.\footnote{The Kaufman Herald, December 17, 1936, Section 3, p. 8.}\\

Fred C. Krauss established a bakery April 24, 1892. He operated this business for fifty years, selling it to Emil Novak in April, 1942. Emil Novak operated this business until 1950, at which time he sold it.\footnote{The Kaufman Herald, December 5, 1946.}\\

The oil mill of Kaufman was established in the fall of 1893. It was owned and conducted by a stock company, composed of the business men of Kaufman. It was capitalized at $30,000. The plant was located directly on the Midland railroad tracks in the northeastern part of the town. At the time of its construction the plant occupied two acres of land and consisted of a two-story brick building and one large seed house. All the best machinery known to the business was used and the plant had a capacity of thirty tons per day.\\

The company officers were: A. E. Carlisle, president; H. T. Nash, vice-president; R. P. Pridmore, manager and treasurer; and Captain Alexander, secretary. Its directorate was composed of the city's most progressive and prominent men.
The East Texas Cotton Oil Company acquired the mill in 1927 and in 1938 the Consumers Cotton Oil Company purchased it and operated it until 1948, when it was closed and the machinery moved.

The city of Kaufman granted the Texas Power and Light Company a franchise to operate in the town at a meeting held July 14, 1917. Alderman Joe Miller introduced the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance granting the Texas Power and Light Company, its successors and assigns an electric light, heat, and power franchise." The franchise runs until February, 1967. The organization purchased the old M. A. Joy plant. Under the old operation the plant operated only at certain hours and Kaufman had "ironing days" with lights available only part of the night. The rates were as high as twenty-six cents per kilowatt. Douglas Stanley was employed by the Texas Power and Light Company in 1923 at Terrell and was transferred to Kaufman in July, 1925. He has been the local representative since that time.17

Kaufman Banks

The First National Bank of Kaufman, which was consolidated with the Farmers and Merchants National Bank in 1931, was until that time the oldest bank in Kaufman County. It was the outgrowth of a private bank established by H. T. Nash

17Ibid.
and A. E. Carlisle in 1880, which in 1888 became a national bank. H. T. Nash was president until his death.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank was established in 1915 with the first day's deposits amounting to $10,321.59. The meeting for organizing the bank was held June 16, 1915, with Wood Nash, Nestor Morrow, T. M. Yarbrough, C. M. Allen, G. D. Fallis, Mack Watson, George W. Smith, and Shannon Jones present to draw up the articles of association.

The first board of directors was elected June 17, 1915, and the charter was granted July 17, 1915.

Wood Nash was elected president; Nestor Morrow, vice-president; Mack Watson, active vice-president; and George W. Smith, cashier.

The bank has had only two presidents, Wood Nash and his son, Michaux Nash. Michaux succeeded his father in 1936.18

Telephones

In 1890 Kaufman had but one telephone. It was located under the stairway of John Cheatham's Grocery Store, where the Farmers and Merchants National Bank is now located. Searcy Elliott was in charge. It was a toll phone and when it rang it was necessary to send a messenger for the party desired.

18Ibid.
Authority was granted the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone and its successors to construct, operate, and maintain a telephone service at a meeting of the City Council December 12, 1899. The ordinance in Section 2 stated that the rights were not to be exclusive and that the city of Kaufman reserved the right to grant like rights to others for similar uses, the same not to interfere with the rights granted this company.19

Kaufman Schools

Professor R. A. Hindman was probably the first teacher in Kaufman. For many years he conducted a school in the old Methodist Church building which stood where the present Methodist Church is now located.20 Another old-time teacher was Professor R. Cole, who was a great lover of sports and conducted horse races on Saturdays.21 From 1873 to 1883 Ben Allen conducted a private school in Kaufman. He gave his best efforts in building up the institution and his pupils received thorough instruction. In 1883 a man by the name of Burnett leased this school building and the following year sold his interests to Harvey Goolsby, his former assistant, who was a graduate of the University of Virginia.22

19Ibid.
20Ibid., Section 3, p. 5.
21Ibid.
22Ibid.
In 1871 the first public free school was held. E. D. Keyte was the first teacher. The first public school building was located where the First Christian Church now stands. In 1884 the city, under its amended charter, took charge of the schools and elected Harvey Goolsby as Kaufman's first superintendent. His training and experience assisted him in organizing a system of schools which embraced for the first time a plan of grade classification, a course of study, and a genuine public school spirit. During the six years of Goolsby's administration, the people welcomed the change and gave their support to the new system, which was not generally popular in the South at that time.

In the school year 1890-1891, Kaufman had two superintendents, the first one a Mr. Garrett, who died and was succeeded by a Mr. Miller, who retired at the end of the term. A Mr. Allen was elected superintendent in 1891 and served until 1894, when C. J. Maxwell was elected. Under him the schools were thoroughly graded and placed on an equal basis with the best in the state. A new school building was erected and used until 1922, when a new plant was constructed. C. J. Maxwell served until 1904, when O. P. Norman was elected as superintendent. He held this position until 1941, when his health forced his retirement. In

\[ ^{23} \text{Ibid.}, \text{ p. 7.} \]
1941 Ben Hines was elected superintendent and holds that position now.

On April 16, 1950, the high school building erected in 1922 was struck by lightning and burned. At the present time school is being conducted in churches and in the gymnasium.

Kaufman Newspapers

R. A. Hindman established the first newspaper, the Kaufman Star, in Kaufman in 1860. The plant was located on the second floor of a building on the north side of the square. Soon after the Civil War, Temple Walker returned to Kaufman from the war and became foreman in Hindman’s office. Later Hindman sold to Walker and Green J. Clark, who was an early district judge.

The Star was later moved to Terrell and following the death of Green J. Clark, his son, George Clark, succeeded to the partnership. The paper was later sold to Oscar B. Colquitt, who published it for sixteen years before he disposed of it to Byron Drew to enter the political field.24

Another early newspaper of Kaufman was the Kaufman Democrat, later called the Kaufman Enquirer. It was first published in the early 1860's. The conditions of the times, however, caused its publication to be suspended.25

24Ibid., Section 1, pp. 1, 5. 25Ibid.
The birth of the *Kaufman Sun*, which was discontinued in 1911, dates back to 1880. In that year L. R. Brown established the paper, but a short time later Byron Drew was engaged to manage it and within the same year it passed into the hands of Drew. The publication was sold to Harvey Goolsby in 1896, who operated it until 1911, publishing the *Noon Day Sun* as a daily for a number of years during this time.

The *Kaufman Herald* was established in 1886 by Monroe Drew and was later owned by his wife and edited by his daughter, Jewel Drew. It was sold in 1925 to J. D. Boykin of Kaufman and Henry Galbraith of Terrell. Boykin purchased Galbraith's interest six months later and continued to operate the paper until May, 1927, when the plant was sold to the Hart Brothers of Commerce and Cooper, with John Hart, son of one of the owners, as editor. L. E. and Jack Callan purchased the *Herald* in 1931 and it is still under their ownership.\(^{26}\)

In 1906 Henry Galbraith and J. D. Boykin started the *Kaufman Post*. Later the newspaper was sold to two Ennis men.

The *Kaufman County News* was published three or four years until 1932. It was a weekly paper. \(^{27}\)

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\(^{26}\) *Ibid.*

\(^{27}\) *Ibid.*
Chamber of Commerce

The Kaufman Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1891. It was called the Commercial Club, and George B. Taylor was the first president. There was not a paid secretary at that time and projects were financed through special collections.

This organization was first called a Chamber of Commerce in 1895. Pat Dismukes was the first paid secretary in 1906, at which time John Singleton was president.28

Opera House

The French Opera House was for years Kaufman's leading place of amusement. It was operated by W. A. French. On September 15, 1883, home talent presented a program entitled "Old Maids' Convention." In the cast were Fred Love, Lucy Barnes, Della Newis, Crosby Hindman, Flora Wilkin, Ina Stanley, Lill Boggess, Annie Rierson, and Sue Broughton.29

Water Works

Kaufman's water works were built in 1901, at an original cost of $20,000. A supplemental water works bond issue of $7,000 was voted in 1912 for improvements. In 1936 a new lake was made by constructing a new dam above the site of the first lake. This was done at a cost of $14,000.

28 The Kaufman Herald, December 5, 1945, p. 6.
29 Ibid., December 17, 1936.
including the purchase of additional land in the watershed.30

A 120-foot standpipe was built in 1901 at a cost of $5,000. This was replaced in 1949. Brown Fender was made superintendent of the water works in 1905 and served until 1949, when he died. He was succeeded by his brother, Oscar Fender.

Kaufman Square

Bonds for the paving of the court-house square of Kaufman were voted on January 13, 1914, by a vote of 160 for and fifteen against the proposition. The ordinance for the issuance of the bonds and the levy and collection of a tax sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund was passed by the City Council February 19, 1914. All bonds were paid off by 1936.31

Growth

The first federal census of the town of Kaufman was taken in 1880, a year before it was last incorporated, and showed a population of 490. Since that time each census enumeration, with the exception of 1910 and 1930, has shown an increase in population.

30Ibid. 31Ibid.
The federal census has indicated the population of Kaufman from 1890 to 1950 to be as follows:

1880 . . . . . . . . . . 490
1890 . . . . . . . . . . 1,282
1900 . . . . . . . . . . 2,378
1910 . . . . . . . . . . 1,959
1920 . . . . . . . . . . 2,501
1930 . . . . . . . . . . 2,279
1940 . . . . . . . . . . 2,654
1950 . . . . . . . . . . 2,715

\[32\text{Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Population of Incorporated Places from Earliest Census to 1940. Population figures for 1950 were taken from the Terrell Tribune, June 22, 1950, p. 1.}\]
TERRELL

Origin

Terrell owes its origin and growth to the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

The railroad construction forces laying the track for the Texas and Pacific railroad east from Dallas and west from Longview met between Jordan Saline (now Grand Saline) and the Sabine River August 13, 1873. Trains began running a few days later. Merchants from nearby towns began moving to the railroad and Terrell received its quota. Among them were some of the most progressive merchants in North Texas. Terrell was without roads, and the first thing necessary to get business was to open roads, construct bridges and causeway creek bottoms. The merchants spent thousands of dollars in this enterprise. Their efforts were rewarded and the town did a good business from the beginning.¹

When the railroad was an assured fact for the northern part of the county, John G. Moore and C. C. Nash bought the J. W. Cude survey of land and divided the town site with the railroad to pass through it.

C. C. Nash was in the mercantile business at Kaufman at this time. One day John Moore walked into the store and the two made plans to purchase the survey. Nash took some

¹W. E. Henderson, Historical Sketch of Terrell, Texas, p. 4.
money from his safe and gave it to Moore, and he took off one of his boots, carefully wrapped the bills around his leg, covered them with his sock and again put on the boot. A few minutes later he mounted his horse and made the long trip to Uvalde, Texas, by horseback. There he closed the transaction for 320 acres of land at five dollars per acre.\textsuperscript{2}

Recorded in the deed records of Kaufman County is the deed by which John G. Moore acquired this land:

\begin{verbatim}
T. E. TAYLOR ET AL   WARRANTY DEED
DATED: January 20, 1873
TO
FILED: February 3, 1873
RECORDED: Vol. P, Page, 343,
JOHN G. MOORE
DEED RECORDS, KAUFMAN CO.,
TEXAS
---o0o---

THE STATE OF TEXAS |
COUNTY OF UVALDE |
\textbf{KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:}

THAT WE, T. E. Taylor and C. E. Taylor his wife and W. E. Bowles and Amanda E. Bowles his wife all of the County of Uvalde and State of Texas for and in consideration of the sum of Sixteen Hundred ($1600 00/100) Dollars to us in hand paid by John G. Moore of the County of Kaufman and State of Texas, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged have granted, bargained, sold and do by these presents grant, bargain, sell, release, and convey unto the said John G. Moore his heirs and assigns the following described property, to wit:

\end{verbatim}

\textsuperscript{2}Personal interview with Wood Nash, son of C. C. Nash.
All that tract or parcel of land situate and being in the County of Kaufman and State of Texas, and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at South corner of Survey No. 19;
THENCE S 45 deg E 100 varas to prairie 700 varas to Creek 950 varas to post in prairie;
THENCE N 45 deg E 200 varas to Creek in prairie 1900 8/10 varas to post for corner;
THENCE N 45 deg W 750 varas to Creek in prairie 950 varas to post in prairie for corner;
THENCE S 45 deg W 1700 varas to timber 1900 8/10 varas to the place of beginning and being survey No. 20, patented to Wm. Ware Assignee of James W. Cude by Patent No. 830 dated June 18th, A. D. 1851, and containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres; the tract of land herein conveyed is the same awarded to C. E. Taylor (ne Ware) and Amanda E. Bowles (ne Ware) both children and lawful heirs of Wm. Ware decd at the distribution of the Estate of the said Wm. Ware decd and for further evidence of which reference is hereby made to the records of Bexar County, Texas.

Together with all and singular the rights hereditaments and appurtenances belonging thereunto or in any wise incident or appertaining.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described property unto him the said John G. Moore his heirs and assigns forever and we jointly and severally do hereby bind ourselves our heirs executors and administrators to warrant and forever defend all and singular the said premises unto the said John G. Moore and his heirs and assigns against every person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto signed our names at Uvalde this the twentieth day of January A. D. 1873.

T. E. TAYLOR (L. S.)
her
C. E. X TAYLOR (L. S.) mark

W. B. BOWLES X (L. S.) mark

A. E. BOWLES (L. S.)
THE STATE OF TEXAS  
COUNTY OF UVALDE  

BEFORE Me, A. J. Spencer Ck
Dist Court Uvalde County person-
ally appeared T. E. Taylor and W. B. Bowles to me well known who signed the foregoing instrument of writing and they declared the same to be their act and deed for the purposes and consideration therein set forth. Also personally appeared C. E. Taylor and Amanda E. Bowles parties to the foregoing instrument of writing and having been examined privily and apart from their husbands and having the same fully explained to them acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and declared that they had willingly signed and delivered the same and wished not to retract it.

TO CERTIFY WHICH I have hereunto signed my name and affix my official seal at office in Uvalde this the twenty first day of January A. D. 1873.

[No seal shown]

By: Pat Dolan, Deputy3

On February 4, 1873, John G. Moore transferred to C. C. Nash a half interest in this land. For proof of this is also recorded a deed in the deed records of the county.

J. G. MOORE ET UX  
S. V. MOORE  

WARRANTY DEED  

DATED: February 4, 1873  

TO  

FILED: February 17, 1873  

RECORDED: Vol. P, page 377,  
DEED RECORDS, KAUFMAN CO. TEXAS  

C. C. NASH  

STATE OF TEXAS  
KAUFMAN COUNTY  

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

THAT WE, John G. Moore and Susan V Moore wife of said John G. Moore both of the State and County above written for and in consideration of the sum of Eight hundred gold dollars to us in hand paid by C. C. Nash, of same State and County the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged have granted, bargained, sold and released and do by these presents bargain, sell, release and convey unto the said C. C. Nash his heirs and assigns, the following described property, to-wit: It being an undivided half interest in the tract or parcel of land situated and described as follows being in Kaufman County and State of Texas --

BEGINNING at the South corner of Survey No. 19; THENCE S 45 E 100 vrs to prairie [sic.] 700 vrs to Creek 950 vrs to post in prairie; THENCE N 45 E 200 vrs to Creek in prairie, 1900-8/10 vrs to post for corner; THENCE N 45 W 750 vrs to Creek in prairie 950 vrs to post in prairie for corner; THENCE S 45 W 1700 vrs to timber 1900-8/10 vrs to the place of beginning, the same being Survey No. 20 patented to Wm. Ware, assignee of James W. Cude by Patent No. 830 dated June 18th, A. D. 1851, and containing Three hundred and twenty (320 acres) the tract of land herein conveyed is the same awarded to C. E. Taylor and Amanda E. Bowles both children and lawful heirs of Wm. Ware, dec'd and together with their husbands S. E. Taylor and W. B. Bowles did deed the same to John G. Moore on the 25th day of January A. D. 1873, as shown on Record of Kaufman County State of Texas Book P, pages 343 & 344.

Together with all and singular the rights hereditaments and appurtenances belonging hereto or in anywise incident or appertaining.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above and foregoing described property unto him the said C. C. Nash his heirs and assigns forever. And we jointly and severally do hereby bind ourselves our heirs executors and administrators to Warrant and Forever Defend all and singular the said premises unto the said C. C. Nash his heirs and assigns against every person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we hereunto sign our names at Kaufman Texas on the 4th day of February A. D. 1873.

J. G. MOORE
S. V. MOORE

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF KAUFMAN

BEFORE ME, Henry Erwin Clerk of the District Court of Kaufman County; on this day personally appeared J. G. Moore and his wife S. V. Moore both of whom are to me well known and acknowledged that they had executed the above and foregoing deed for all the purposes and uses therein mentioned. The said S. V. Moore wife of the said J. G. Moore being examined privily and apart from her husband and having the above described deed fully explained to her by me acknowledged that she signed the same willingly and voluntarily and declared that she did not wish to retract her act or any part thereof.

WITNESS my hand officially and the seal of said Court on this Feby. 17th, 1873.

HENRY ERWIN, Clerk
[No seal shown]
By: T. J. Broughton, Deputy

On February 11, 1873, the two deeded to the Texas and Pacific Railway Company land for a right-of-way on which to build a railroad. This they did to secure for the county this railroad which had had other offers of land. This deed is also recorded in the county deed records.

MOORE & NASH

RIGHT-OF-WAY DEED

DATED: February 11, 1873

TO

FILED: March 3, 1873

THE STATE OF TEXAS
KAUFMAN COUNTY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

THAT I, J. G. Moore & C. C. Nash, in consideration of the sum of One dollars to me paid by the Texas and Pacific Railway Co., the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged do hereby bargain, sell, grant, and convey unto said Company the right-of-way through and over any and all of my land known as the J. W. CUDE Headright Certificate Survey situated in said County embracing one hundred feet on each side of the track of said road; together with the use of the wood, timber, water, etc., pertaining to the land so granted and conveyed.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same for the uses and purposes aforesaid unto said Company and its successors forever. And I further hereby empower said Company to enter upon survey and appropriate said land and its appurtenances for the uses and purposes aforesaid without further contract or consent on my part.

WITNESS my hand and seal and a scroll for a seal, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1873.

C. C. NASH
J. G. MOORE

Attest: J. W. JOHNSON
J. E. HAWKINS

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF KAUFMAN

BEFORE ME, Henry Erwin, Clerk of the District Court of Kaufman County, on this day personally appeared J. E. Hawkins to me well known and being by me duly sworn deposes and says that J. G. Moore and C. C. Nash signed the above and foregoing deed in his presence and acknowledged that they had signed and delivered the same for the consideration and purposes therein stated and
deponent further says that he signed said deed as a witness at the request of the said J. G. Moore and C. C. Nash.

WITNESS my hand officially and the seal of said Court on this 12th day of Feb. 1873.

HENRY ERWIN, Clerk
By: T. J. Broughton,
Deputy

There is also a deed recording the fact that Moore and Nash gave to the railroad company one hundred acres of land on which the town of Terrell was later built.

MOORE & NASH
WARRANTY DEED
DATED: February 18, 1873
TO
FILED: March 3, 1873
RECORDED: Vol. P, page 435,
T & P RAILWAY COMPANY
DEED RECORDS, KAUFMAN CO. TEXAS
---oOo---

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF KAUFMAN
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

THAT WE, John G. Moore and C. C. Nash of the County of Kaufman in the State aforesaid, in consideration of the sum of _______ Dollars to us paid by the Texas and Pacific Railway Company of the County of _________ State of _________ the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; have granted, bargained, sold and released and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, release and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, release unto the said Texas & Pacific Railway Company, all that tract of land situated in said County, about 10 miles N 17 E of the Town of Kaufman, being a part of the headright of J. W. CUDE of three hundred & twenty acres, comprised in the following boundaries, to-wit:

---oOo---

BEGINNING 830 vrs N 45 E of the West corner of said Cudes survey a post in prairie 100 feet North of the Texas & Pacific Railway;
THENCE S 45 W 628 vrs corner post on N. W. line of said Cudes survey;
THENCE S 10 W 164 vrs corner post from which a post oak 10 inches diameter brs S 32 W 93 vrs distant, a blk jack 8 inches diameter brs N 80 W 76 vrs distant; 
THENCE S 80 E 900 vrs corner post in prairie; 
THENCE N 10 E 627 vrs corner post 100 feet North of said Railway; 
THENCE N 80 W 580 vrs to the place of beginning, including eighty-seven acres of the said Cude Survey, condition provided said Company shall locate permanently a Depot on a Block of One hundred acres of land of which the above 87 acres is a part; together with all and singular the rights, members, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise incident or appertaining.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the premises above mentioned unto the said Texas & Pacific Railway Company & their heirs and assigns forever; and do hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators to warrant and forever defend, all and singular the said premises unto the said Texas & Pacific Railway Company, their heirs and assigns, against every person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof.

WITNESS our hands and seal using scrawl for seal, this eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1873.

C. C. NASH (Seal) 
J. G. MOORE (Seal)

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF KAUFMAN

BEFORE ME, Henry Erwin, Clerk of the District Court in and for the County of Kaufman, personally came C. C. Nash and John G. Moore, to me well known and acknowledged that they signed & delivered the above and foregoing deed for the consideration and purposes therein stated.
GIVEN under my hand and official seal on this
18th day of February, A. D. 1873.

HENRY ERWIN, Clerk District
Court, Kaufman County, Texas
By: J. E. HAWKINS, Depty.6

Nash and Moore divided the remainder of their 320 acres
into lots which they sold at a handsome premium.

The original town of Terrell was laid out by the Texas
and Pacific Railway and consisted of blocks numbered one
to eighty-eight on either side of the right-of-way. It was
plotted by A. R. Alcott, civil engineer for the railroad
company. He was assisted voluntarily by George W. Carter.
The map of Terrell was filed for record in May, 1873.7

Robert A. Terrell

Terrell was named for Robert A. Terrell, an early sett-
tler, who came to Kaufman County with William P. King and
settled first at King's Fort.

Robert Terrell was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee,
February 22, 1820. When about twelve years of age he moved
with his mother, his father having previously died, to Brown-
ville, Missouri. He afterward joined in what was known as
the Mormon raid. Later he went to New Orleans where he lived
for a time and studied civil engineering. While a young man

7The Kaufman Herald, December 17, 1936, Section 2, p. 8.
he came to Texas and stopped at San Augustine, where he met and married Emily Love, daughter of Judge John G. Love, who figured somewhat prominently in the history of the Texas Republic. Terrell, being a personal friend of President Sam Houston, was by him appointed a surveyor of the Republic of Texas. He located large portions of land in this and other parts of the state.

When King and his band had established their fort, it was Terrell's commission, with a party of four men, to find the three forks of the Trinity River. Failing to find the three in one, but reaching the east fork of the Trinity, they commenced surveying the block.

Terrell settled where the town of Terrell is now located in the year 1847. He took an active part in the locating of the county seat, offering one hundred acres of land if Center Point should be selected.

When the Civil War was declared, he entered the Confederate Army and served for four years, attaining the rank of major in Parson's Brigade. A portion of that time he was quartermaster of that division of the army. After the war he lived the quiet life of a farmer, until March 8, 1881, when he passed away at his home in Terrell, at the age of sixty-one years.

His brother, George W. Terrell, was a lawyer of much prominence and a friend of Sam Houston. He was Attorney
General of Tennessee when Houston was Governor and resigned this post when Houston resigned as Governor of that state. He was Attorney General of Texas when Houston was President.

Robert A. Terrell was one of the eight members who organized Bloomfield Lodge in Kaufman, and he was appointed the first Worshipful Master at the time of its organization, May 17, 1852.

Much of the city of Terrell is located on Robert A. Terrell's early homeplace. His house is still standing on the campus of the Texas Military College.

Emily Terrell, Robert A. Terrell's wife, traded six deer skins for 320 acres of land on which part of the present city of Terrell is located. This tract of land ran from Texas Military College toward Bachelor Creek. She obtained the land script from a man passing through the country and stopping at the Terrell home for a meal. Governor Bell granted this land to her in exchange for the headright script on October 28, 1851.8

In the Name of the State of Texas
To all to whom these presents shall come Know Ye:
I, P. H. Bell, Governor of the State aforesaid by virtue of the power vested in me by law and in accordance with the laws of said State in such case made and provided, do by these presents grant Emily Terrell, Assignee of William W. Rayel, his heirs or assigns forever, three hundred and twenty acres of land, situated and described as follows: In

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8Personal interview with Ross Huffmaster, grandson of Robert A. and Emily Terrell.
Nacogdoches District, Kaufman County, Mercer's colony, known as Survey No. 1102, issued by the Commissioners of Mercer's Colony on the 19th day of June, 1850 and transferred to said Emily Terrell on the 24th day of June, 1851.9

Street Names

There are two streets in Terrell named for the founders. Moore Avenue, the main thoroughfare through the city, was named for John G. Moore, and Nash Avenue for C. C. Nash. Josephine Street was named for Nash's wife, and Virginia Street was named for Moore's wife. Frances, Catherine, and Adelaide Streets were named for daughters of Robert A Terrell.10

Early Additions

Some early additions to the original town of Terrell were the Moore and Nash additions. These additions were on the southwest and the east of the original town. They were plotted by C. A. Wheeler and were filed for record November 7, 1876.11

The Johnson addition, named for Jasper Johnson, the first postmaster of Terrell, was plotted by George W. Carter and was filed in the county clerk's office in Kaufman on September 13, 1876. It is situated in the northwest part

10The Kaufman Herald, December 17, 1936, Section 2, p. 4.
of Terrell, and some of the finest homes of Terrell are located in this addition.

**Early Settlers**

In 1848 George Paschall came to Terrell and settled. This was the same year the county was organized and very few settlements had been made. He had to buy his supplies at Pinhook, now Paris, and transport them on pack horses. There were no roads or bridges. He followed buffalo trails and crossed streams wherever they could be forded.\(^{13}\)

W. D. Irvine was another early settler. He was born in Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, in 1821. He came to Texas in 1830 and settled at San Augustine where he took up the life of a Texas farmer. In 1836, at the age of fourteen years, he entered the volunteer service of Texas and was in the army of 1839 when the Cherokee Indians were driven from Cherokee County and surrounding country. He served under Generals Douglas, Rusk, and Burleson.

He moved to Kaufman County in 1846 and settled near where Terrell is located. William Irvine was a widower when he came to this part of the country and he and Joe Chisholm, who was a bachelor, lived in a cabin and made a crop together in 1848. Their cabin was located on the east

\(^{13}\)Henderson, *op. cit.*, p. 3.
side of a creek west of Terrell. Bachelor Creek took its name from them.

Irvine enlisted in the army of the South in 1861, and served in Captain Kyser's Company, Parson's Brigade. He was elected County Judge in 1862 and again in 1864.14

Other early settlers were Kit Terrell, Jack Paschall, John Moore, Denyse Moore, W. W. Royel, Jim Royel, and Tom Waldrip, for whom Waldrip Creek was named.15

Many of the settlers of Terrell came from Cedar Grove, an early country town, which at one time boasted a number of mercantile houses, a school, a church, a hotel, a livery stable, a saloon, a blacksmith shop, and a wood shop. When the railroad came, Cedar Grove folded up and some of the people came to Terrell and others went to Wills Point.16

Early Merchants

Among the first merchants of Terrell were Hawkins and Self; Jenkins and Simonds, a Greenville firm with John Simonds in charge; Joe Rushing from Turner's Point and John Stephenson from Turner's Point. These firms occupied the four corner lots on Moore Avenue and Virginia Street.

These merchants all carried small stocks of staple groceries, sugar, coffee, and rice. John Stephenson, when

14Ibid. 
15Ibid. 
he decided to leave Turner's Point, loaded his storehouse with his stock of goods in it on two wagons, got an early start and came across the prairie and unloaded and was ready for business next morning.¹⁷

The first brick building erected in Terrell was built in 1875 by Muckleroy, Maples, and Webb; and Waters, Bivins, and Corley on the south side of the Texas and Pacific Railroad and was a part of what afterwards became the Star block, named for the **Terrell Star**, a newspaper published by George Clark and Temple Walker. This building consisted of three stores, twenty-five by one hundred feet, and was two stories high. The ground floors were occupied by Muckleroy, Maples and Webb, the C. L. Jones dry goods, and Tullis and Rainey groceries. Waters, Bivins, and Corley occupied the room upstairs with their bank.¹⁸

The first hardware merchant to locate in Terrell was D. T. Kirkpatrick. His store was on Moore Avenue. The next hardware store was that of Shortridge and Neathery.¹⁹

Dansby and Wilson established the first drug store in Terrell.²⁰

The first flour mill in Terrell was built by George McSpadden. A few years later Ingram bought an interest in

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¹⁸Ibid., p. 5.  
¹⁹Ibid.  
²⁰Ibid.
the mill. This mill was located on East Moore Avenue. The next flour mill was built on South Virginia Street by Lloyd and Metzger.\textsuperscript{21}

Summer and Crabb Griffith came from Rockwall County and established stores in Terrell on the south side of the railroad east of Virginia Street. For a time most of the businesses were located on Broad Street south of the railroad.\textsuperscript{22}

In 1876 the Childress Brothers and the Bass Brothers came from Sulphur Springs and built the Childress block just outside of R. A. Terrell's field. The Childress firm put in a stock of dry goods and furniture. They also established the second bank of Terrell.

The Bass Brothers established a drug store. Wright Rainey established a grocery store in the same vicinity and for a time they had a town of their own. For a while there were two distinct towns, each town patronizing its own merchants.\textsuperscript{23}

Sometime after 1876, the Star block south of the railroad burned and the businesses located in this block moved to Moore Avenue and the two towns soon joined.

In its early history Terrell had two wood-working establishments. One was a planing mill, operated by J. W.

\textsuperscript{21}Ibid. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{22}Ibid. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{23}Ibid.
Fender, Lashe Fowler, M. V. B. Fowler, Charley Hawkins, and Barney Bradley. The other establishment was operated by George Sage and Charley Denyven. Terrell also had an iron foundry, a cotton mill, a cotton seed oil mill, a cotton compress, and a creamery. 24

The first draymen were J. E. Anthony and Charley Neely, who hauled freight for twenty-five cents a load. 25

The lumber business was represented by J. W. Cooper, William Cameron, M. T. Jones, C. B. Carter, R. M. Page, and F. A. Blake. 26

Hotels

The first hotel in Terrell was the Terrell House, owned and operated by Mrs. Carter. The next hotel established was the one owned by A. Clements. The Hoskins House was the third. In 1884, the Harris Hotel was completed. It was built by Jim Harris. T. C. Glass was the first manager. J. F. Mumford was the second manager. He continued until 1893, when a Mr. Canfield from Canada took over. He was followed by Springer Boggs. Mr. and Mrs. Rowell were next in charge and continued through 1900. They were followed by Mr. and Mrs. La Fon, who were the proprietors when the building was modernized and the name changed to Artesia

24Ibid., p. 6. 25Ibid. 26Ibid.
Hotel. At this time it was bought by Isadore Brin. Mr. Patillo took charge in 1912. He was succeeded by J. H. Wilson in 1923. He continued until his death in 1934 and his wife was manager until 1940. Gordon Bown and his wife took the management then and held this position until James Anderson purchased the hotel in 1947. Since then the hotel has been completely remodeled and modernized.  

Post Offices

In 1873, the year that the Texas and Pacific Railroad was completed, a post office was established in the small settlement of Terrell. The first post office site was on the lot just to the rear of the old mill which later became the Mansion Hotel at the corner of South Virginia and Broad Streets. At that time most of the businesses of Terrell were established south of the railroad. With the burning of the Star block and the moving of the businesses to Moore Avenue, the next location for the post office was on Moore Avenue in a building two doors west of what is now the Chris Cafe. From there the office was moved to the building that is at the present time occupied by Babcock Auto Store on Moore Avenue near the northwest corner of Moore and Catherine Streets. Another move was made on Moore Avenue when the post office was established in a building.

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27Terrell Daily Tribune, March 31, 1941, p. 4.
on the northeast corner of Moore and Virginia Streets just west of the Anderson Hotel.

As Terrell grew, the representative in Congress from this district, the Hon. Gordon Russell, obtained an appropriation for a federal building which was occupied May 30, 1913. This has been the home of the post office since that time.

The first postmaster was Jasper Johnson, for whom Johnson Street was named. He was followed in order by Kit Terrell, William Cropsey, Benjamin S. Martin, T. B. Griffith, Ed Johnson, Harry Galbraith, F. M. Barton, Frank L. Irvin, Alfred H. Ables, Frank L. Irvin (second term), Albert W. Henderson, and Fred Massengill. F. M. Barton died in office and Frank L. Irvin resigned before the expiration of his second term.28

Terrell, being on the only railroad in Kaufman County at that time, became the distributing point for mail to other offices. Star routes ran in every direction. Kaufman and Greenville in Hunt County, not having railroads at that time, were supplied from Terrell for several years. Many other communities received their mail through Terrell.

Terrell post office was a pioneer in the delivery of rural mail and at one time had nine rural routes. The exact date of the first route is not known, but it was obtained

28Ibid., pp. 1, 8.
through the influence of F. M. Barton, the postmaster at the time, and was in the early 1900's.

This service was opposed by many of the merchants of that day on the ground that it would keep the country people away from town and hence the merchants would lose money.

City delivery was established in 1901 under the administration of F. M. Barton.\(^\text{29}\)

**Incorporation**

Terrell was settled very rapidly, for only two years after the Texas and Pacific Railroad was completed there was a sufficient number of people in the community for its incorporation.

The Town of Terrell -- September 6th A. C. 1875

This being the time for the regular meeting of the Town Council, the members met in their hall where it was found that there were present Aldermen Jim Harris, A. D. Edwards, D. M. Oldham, Pat H. Layne, John Andrew and G. W. Carter, Mayor presiding. The present proportions and population of the town being considered, having already exceeded one thousand souls, the question of a change in the municipal organization authority coming [came] before the Council so as to avail the corporation of the town of Terrell of all rights, benefits, and privileges to be derived from an act of the 14th Legislature of the State of Texas passed at their second session entitled; An act to regulate the incorporation of cities of one thousand inhabitants or over and to provide for the substitution and repeal of all acts heretofore passed incorporating said cities which may be in force by virtue of an existing charter, accordingly it is moved and seconded that the change be made which is carried by unanimous vote of all the

\(^{29}\)Ibid.
members of the council. The old system will remain in force until all provisions of the act aforesaid have been complied with.

G. W. Carter, Mayor
D. M. Oldham, Acting Sec'y

Filed for record September 25th, 1875 at 3:30 o'clock.

Henry Erwin, Clerk
By T. J. Broughton, Deputy

Growth

Terrell has shown a steady increase in population since the first enumeration was taken. The census shows the following to be the population of Terrell since its first census was taken in 1880, five years after it was incorporated:

- 1880 ................ 2,003
- 1890 ................ 2,988
- 1900 ................ 6,330
- 1910 ................ 7,050
- 1920 ................ 8,349
- 1930 ................ 8,795
- 1940 ................ 10,481
- 1950 ................ 11,553

Oldest Financial Institution

The American National Bank of Terrell is the oldest financial institution in Kaufman County. The bank began

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30 Minutes of Commissioners Court, Kaufman County, Texas, Vol. II, p. 349.
with a private banking institution known as Waters, Bivens, and Corley in 1875. It was headed by F. A. Waters, C. M. Bivens, and John H. Corley. This firm continued in business until 1878, when Waters withdrew and was succeeded by Holt, Bivens, and Corley. This firm operated until 1882, when it was acquired by Bivens and Corley. In 1887 "Uncle" Jim Harris acquired the firm and continued its operation until his death in 1895. The bank was then bought by Captain J. H. Muckleroy, president; W. P. Allen, cashier; T. E. Corley, assistant cashier; and J. H. Corley, A. J. Childress, Oscar Price, J. B. Harris, J. E. McMorris, J. S. Grinnan, H. H. Hickok, and Robert L. Warren, directors.

The bank changed its name to the American National Bank in 1903.

John H. Corley succeeded Captain Muckleroy as president and he was succeeded by W. P. Allen in 1913. Allen was succeeded in 1944 by Ben Gill, who is now president.32

State Hospital

The Terrell State Hospital for the insane is located approximately one mile east and north of the business section of Terrell. It is in the southwest portion of 655 acres of land constituting the state property for hospital purposes. It includes about a twelve-acre orchard and berry

field, two hundred acres for grazing, the rest being occupied by the hospital buildings, park, chicken ranch, dairy and stock barns, hog pens, and a garden.33

In 1883 it became apparent that another insane asylum would have to be built in Texas. One had already been established in Austin in 1860. The people of Terrell were anxious to obtain this institution for their town. They appointed a committee composed of J. S. Grinnan, J. H. Muckleroy, J. S. Griffith, and Jim Harris to meet with the committee appointed by the state to select a location somewhere in North Texas and purchase the land necessary.

The state's committee came and looked at several locations. All sites that were suitable were priced too high. Finally the site where the buildings now stand was selected. This land was owned by Jim Harris, a member of the committee selected by Terrell. Being public-minded, he made a great sacrifice in the price of the land and sold it at a sum the state was willing to pay to secure this hospital.

The hospital was opened in the year 1885 with Dr. Wallace as superintendent. The board of managers was composed of J. S. Grinnan, J. H. Muckleroy, John S. Griffith, Col. McClung, and S. A. Shortridge.

When Lawrence Sullivan Ross was elected governor, he made no changes in the management, as every department was

33Ibid., p. 4.
in good working condition. When James Hogg was elected, he
removed the board and Dr. Wallace was replaced by John
Preston. Since that time many changes have been made as
new governors have gone into office.34

E. H. R. Green

Edward Howland Robertson Green, son of the world-famous
Hetty Green, wealthiest woman of her time, for more than ten
years played a part in the civic affairs of the city of Ter-
rell. In fact, he performed a great part in the making and
building of the city.

He came to Terrell to manage the Texas Midland Railroad
his mother had acquired. Hetty Green held some securities
of the old Texas Central Railroad and in 1892 she traded
these securities for fifty-two miles of track running from
Garrett in Ellis County to Roberts in Hunt County.35

E. H. R. Green came to Terrell in 1892 at the age of
twenty-four. He at once began his duties of organizing the
newly acquired railroad. Soon after his arrival he began
talking of locating railroad shops in Terrell. A mass meet-
ing was held and Green said he would locate his shops there
if Terrell would furnish the shop site. A committee, com-
posed of Major J. S. Grinnan, John H. Corley, and B. L. Gill,
was appointed to solicit funds for the site. These were soon

34Henderson, op. cit., p. 11.
acquired and the shops were built, bringing to Terrell an industry which was very beneficial in furnishing employment to a great number of Terrell people.\textsuperscript{36}

After Green took over the road he extended it to Greenville and established the town of Quinlan in Hunt County. He named this town for a New York business associate of Hetty Green.

Green then built a short line from Commerce to Paris. This left a gap of fifteen miles between his roads. He made arrangements with the Cotton Belt line to operate his trains over that line between these two cities.

E. H. R. Green had the first electric lighted locomotives and electric lighted trains in the State of Texas. He ran sleeping cars over his line that had been brought from St. Louis to Paris by the St. Louis and San Francisco lines. These were routed over the Southern Pacific tracks to Galveston, thus making possible Pullman service from St. Louis to Galveston.\textsuperscript{37}

On October 5, 1899, E. H. R. Green drove to Dallas the first automobile ever owned in the State of Texas. When Green purchased this car in St. Louis, as he returned from a business trip to New York, he requested that someone from

\textsuperscript{36}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{37}Personal interview with J. B. Tart, former employee of the Texas Midland Railroad.
the factory from which he had ordered the car, the St. Louis Motor Carriage Company, come to Terrell to show him how to drive. The request brought Dorris, its designer, to Terrell in time to see this automobile unloaded at the Texas Midland track. After putting gasoline, water, and oil in it, Dorris showed Green how to operate the car and drove with him to Dallas, at a speed of about ten to twenty miles per hour. The trip took five hours and ten minutes.

Green was influential in bringing to Terrell Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who organized the first demonstration farm in Texas. Later Green went into politics and for eight years was chairman of the Republican State Committee of Texas. He was a delegate to several Republican national conventions. Because of his personal popularity he was appointed a Colonel on the military staff of Governor O. B. Colquitt, Democrat of Texas, and served two terms. He always took much pride in his title, by which he became generally known.

Upon the death of his mother, the tremendous fortune which she had built up, estimated at $100,000,000, was passed on to Col. Green and his sister, Mrs. Matthen Wilkes.

Col. Green married shortly after his mother's death. He maintained a home in Dallas for several years and later left the state, but he always called Terrell his home and always cast his vote there. He died June 8, 1936.38

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38 *The Kaufman Herald*, December 17, 1936, Section 3, p. 5.
Terrell Schools

The pioneer schools of Terrell were all private schools. The Portmess, Burnett, Black, and Cole schools were some of the earlier ones. All these were located on West College Street at different times. One private school was located on North Virginia Street and Mary Johnson conducted it. Rev. Benjamin Spencer, assisted by his daughter, Kate Spencer, also conducted a private school. Later Mrs. T. F. Burrows ran a private school.

The Portmess school was started in 1874, two years after the Texas and Pacific Railroad was built through Terrell. It was established by Rev. L. A. Portmess, rector of the Episcopal Church, assisted by his wife. It was very popular and when the enrollment required it, Annie Whitman was added to the teaching staff and Flo Portmess was employed to teach music.

The school was located on West College Street. It was a one-room affair at the beginning, but soon additional rooms were added as the school grew, and it eventually extended to Erin Avenue.

The curriculum of this school embraced McGuffey's readers from number one to six, Noah Webster's blue-back speller, Davies and Ray's arithmetic, Monteith's geography, Barnes' United States history, and Smith's grammar.
The teachers did not confine themselves to teaching what was found in the textbooks, but were interested in inculcating ideals of refinement into the young minds entrusted to their care. The school songs were uplifting in influence, such as "Try, Try Again.," "Make Home Beautiful," "Catch the Sunshine," and "The Lord's Prayer." The Portmess school continued in operation until the advent of public schools. "The first school building was built by a stock company on College street and was rented to teachers. This was not a successful adventure and was soon sold for fifty cents on the dollar." 39

The Terrell Public Schools were organized in 1883 and a tax of one fourth of one per cent was voted the same year for their support. The first school board consisted of J. S. Grinnan, J. W. Fender, J. K. Bumpass, M. E. Spinks, A. D. Lloyd, James Orr, and Mayor T. L. Frank, ex-officio chairman. The public school during the first year of its existence absorbed the private schools and gave employment to a majority of those who had formerly taught in the city.

The high school was affiliated with the University of Texas in English, history, and Latin during the session of 1891-1892. Mathematics was affiliated in 1897-1898.

The length of public-school terms was gradually increased from a seven- to a nine-month term.

In September, 1885, the Central High School building on Moore Avenue was opened for the first time. In 1896 this building became so crowded that it was necessary to secure more room and the building known as Griffith Chapel was rented for a primary school and was used until September 23, 1901. Finding it necessary to secure more room in 1900, the board employed Mrs. M. O. Burrow to teach the pupils of the first and second grades living south of the Texas and Pacific Railway in her school building located at the southern extremity of Rockwall Avenue.

In January, 1901, the city council issued school bonds to the amount of $18,000 and with the money built two brick buildings for white pupils and a frame building for the Negroes. The buildings were occupied in September, 1901. One of these buildings, the north primary school, was used until 1935, when it was replaced by a new brick structure, the present elementary school building.

The other building constructed in 1901 was the Oak Lawn building, which was used until it was destroyed by fire in 1932.

The Central High School building burned in 1913 and was replaced in 1914 by the present high school and grammar school buildings.

The first class to graduate from the Terrell schools was composed of nine members. This was at the end of the
third year of the public schools in 1888. In the first ten years of the schools there were fifty-six girls and twenty-two boys graduated. By 1940, 847 girls and 529 boys had graduated.

The first superintendent of the Terrell schools was D. A. Paulus, who served from 1883 to 1885. D. E. Hunter served from 1885 to 1886; C. B. Reynolds, 1886-1887; A. V. Hamilton, 1887-1889; and C. P. Hudson, 1889-1893. S. M. N. Marrs was superintendent from 1893 until April, 1898, when he resigned and his term was completed by S. D. Irvine. E. R. Faulkner served as superintendent the following year, and in 1899 S. M. N. Marrs was re-elected, and he served until January, 1919, when he resigned and was succeeded by E. H. Miller, who served until 1923. Miller was succeeded by J. E. Langwith, the present superintendent. 40

Colleges

In the year 1897 Professor W. B. Toon established Toon College on the old Terrell homestead in the southwestern part of Terrell. This school consisted of a small frame building. The faculty was composed of W. B. Toon, E. S. Hewen, Mrs. E. S. Hewen, and Sallie Nolen. In 1898 a boarding department was added, which doubled the enrollment. The school was enlarged again in 1898. 41

40 Terrell Daily Tribune, March 31, 1941, p. 6.
41 Ibid., p. 5.
In 1902 the citizens of Terrell offered the Locating Commission for the College of Industrial Arts $25,000 cash and fifty acres of land for the site for the college. After the Commission had selected Denton as the site, Toon suggested to the Terrell Chamber of Commerce that the city invest the $25,000 in the school he and Hewen were attempting to establish at Terrell.

On April 29, 1902, at a mass meeting of citizens, it was reported by the soliciting committee that $30,000 had been subscribed for Toon College. Those who had subscribed stock in the company selected as a board of directors for the school W. B. Toon, Matthew Cartwright, H. H. Hicock, C. J. Newton, R. L. Warren, L. E. Griffith, A. H. Ables, Oscar Price, R. T. Jeffries, Lou Cartwright, Philip Erin, W. H. Wrotin, and Sidney Bass. The meeting instructed the directors to name the school the Terrell University School. The directors elected Matthew Cartwright, president; W. H. Wrotin, vice-president; C. J. Newton, treasurer; and W. B. Toon, secretary.

The main building was formally dedicated November 9, 1902. W. B. Toon and J. D. Clary were associate principals.

The life of Terrell University School was short. The board of control suggested in 1904 that the school be turned into a Methodist school. The property was taken over by

42Boutwell, op. cit., p. 47.
the Methodists in November, 1904, and was named the North Texas University School. In 1909 the school was reorganized as a junior college and the name changed to Wesley College. This college was moved to Greenville, Texas, in 1911. The buildings remained vacant for the next four years, with the exception of a brief period when they were occupied by the Terrell High School, whose buildings had been destroyed by fire.

The city of Terrell was eager to see the site reoccupied as an educational institution, and thus contacted Louis C. Perry, at that time president of Scorritt-Morrisville College, who was exploring sites for the establishment of a military school. Through the efforts of civic organizations and enthusiastic citizens, Perry established his school at Terrell, and the formal opening took place on September 21, 1915.

The college property at that time consisted of a two-story administration building and several frame structures. A third story was added to the administration building in 1915 and the president's home was erected.

Alamo Hall was constructed in 1918. It was a two-and-one-half story building and provided quarters for the cadets on the two top floors. Railey Memorial Gymnasium was built in 1919. The Alumni Club hall was erected in 1920. In 1921 a brick faculty residence was constructed and in 1922 a
brick building to accommodate the students of the junior school was built. In 1940 an armory was erected.

Three divisions were maintained by the institution -- the junior school, grades three through seven; the high school; and two years of college. 43

Colonel Perry died in 1926 and his wife succeeded him as president of the school.

During the war the school was temporarily suspended because low enrollment figures prevented its operation on a paying basis. It was reopened in 1946 and continued operation until 1949, when it was sold to the Southern Bible Institute for use as a Negro college.

The Texas Christian College was operated for many years at Thorpe Springs, Texas, and was known as Thorpe Springs Christian College. It was moved to Terrell and opened in September, 1929, as Texas Christian College.

The Terrell Chamber of Commerce donated fifty acres of land, $25,000 in cash, and the brick building which had been the Country Club house. The value of Terrell's gift was estimated at about $90,000.

The school opened with the brick building in use as a girls' dormitory, and three additional frame buildings had been erected. Two of the latter were used as men's dormitories and the third, eighty by one hundred feet, was designed

43Terrell Daily Tribune, March 31, 1941, p. 6.
to be used as a gymnasium. At the time of the opening it was divided into classrooms and offices and was used as the administration building.

The college was organized as a standard junior college offering eighteen units of affiliated high-school work and two years of college work. It was a member of the American Association of Junior Colleges and also of the Association of Texas Colleges. The State Department of Education gave the college first-class rank.

The enrollment for 1929-1930 was about two hundred students. In 1930-1931, only about 150 students attended. This was the last year of its operation. It closed for the lack of funds.⁴⁴

⁴⁴Boutwell, op. cit.
CHAPTER VII
MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Civil War

In the war between the North and the South, 1861-1865, Texas joined the Confederacy. Opinion was divided on the issue of secession, but those in favor won. An election was held in Kaufman County February 26, 1861, and 461 votes were cast favoring secession as compared with 165 against it.1 During the four years of war Kaufman County contributed her share of men and supplies to the cause of the Confederacy.

Several companies of soldiers were furnished by Kaufman County. Most of the soldiers from the county fought in Greer's Regiment.

During the war patrols were established to see that the Negroes did not disturb while the county was in a chaotic condition. The first participants in patrol duty were organized on February 21, 1861. There was a patrol for each precinct of the county.

Patrol detachment number one was made up of J. P. Barnett, captain; J. P. Miller, James Truett, A. Corder, Larry

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1Minutes of Commissioners Court, Kaufman County, Texas, 1860-1872, p. 44.
Clark, and Rufus Lucky, privates.\textsuperscript{2}

Patrol detachment number two was made up of D. Murphy, captain; W. B. Dashiell, J. A. Wade, and Laufayett Murphy, privates.\textsuperscript{3}

Patrol detachment number three was made up of L. T. Nash, captain; William D. Irvine, D. Moore, A. L. Garner, James Barnett, and N. B. Nash, privates.\textsuperscript{4}

Patrol detachment number four was made up of J. E. Crouch, captain; J. W. Lyde, J. A. Shaw, C. J. Fox, A. J. Barnett, and John Buie, privates.\textsuperscript{5}

Patrol detachment number five was made up of J. J. Rogers, captain; James Johnson, Andrew Henry, and C. J. Terrell, privates.\textsuperscript{6}

Patrol detachment number six was made up of J. C. McCorquodale, captain; T. P. Carlisle, John Erwin, H. H. Parish, K. McKinney, and T. N. Hoffman, privates.\textsuperscript{7}

Patrol detachment number seven was made up of F. A. Massey, captain; James Daugherty, M. T. Stephenson, and Johonthy Pyle, privates.\textsuperscript{8}

Patrol detachment number eight was made up of Thomas C. Griffin, captain; Isaac Houston, F. A. Waters, and Sam Stetis, privates.\textsuperscript{9}

\textsuperscript{2}Ibid., p. 46. \quad \textsuperscript{3}Ibid. \quad \textsuperscript{4}Ibid. \quad \textsuperscript{5}Ibid. \quad \textsuperscript{6}Ibid. \quad \textsuperscript{7}Ibid. \quad \textsuperscript{8}Ibid. \quad \textsuperscript{9}Ibid.
These patrols and the personnel were changed from time to time but they remained active until the close of the war.

From time to time the Commissioners Court set aside money to be used for different purposes for carrying on the war. The first money actually set aside by the court for war purposes was for the arming of the county.

Whereas a public meeting of the citizens of Kaufman county held on the 20th day of May, 1861, petitioned the court to appropriate the sum of three thousand dollars for arming the county of Kaufman first ascertaining the will of the people of the said county.10

The next money set aside was for the benefit of the soldiers of Kaufman County who were serving in the army.

On September 12, 1861, it was ordered by the court that three hundred dollars or as much thereof as is necessary to furnish clothing, blankets, etc., to the soldiers that left this county in Greer's Regiment and now in the state of Missouri be and the same is hereby set apart out of any money in the hands of the treasury.11

Another purpose for which money was appropriated by the Commissioners Court was to pay expenses of sending supplies to the soldiers.

November 19, 1861, ordered by the court that J. C. Burgrolier and he is hereby allowed the sum of one hundred dollars to bear his expenses to Missouri in carrying clothing to the soldiers from this county, in Greer's Regiment and that the county treasurer pay the same out of any money in his hands not otherwise appropriated.12

10Ibid., p. 63.
11Ibid., p. 76.
12Ibid., p. 77.
On February 18, 1862, James Thompson and John Stephen-
son were allowed one hundred and eighty-seven dollars to
pay their expenses to and from Missouri to carry supplies
to the soldiers, and James S. Berge and John A. Wilson were
allowed one hundred and fifty dollars for the same purpose.

On December 9, 1861, the legislature of the State of
Texas passed an act legalizing bonds issued by county courts
for military purposes.

An act legalizing the action of various county
courts in issuing bonds for military purposes and
providing a tax for the redemption of the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of
the State of Texas, that the action of such of the
county courts of this state as have issued, or pro-
vided for the issuance of county bonds, of their
counties for the military purposes, or for the sup-
port and carrying on the war, now existing between
the Confederate States of America and the United
States is hereby validated in all respects and such
bonds shall be valid and binding upon the counties
issuing the same, as though they issued or provided
to be issued in strict accordance with pre-existing
laws, and all acts of such county courts in levying
or providing for the levy of taxes for the purpose
of paying such bonds or the interest thereon are
hereby validated and made in all respects valid and
binding on such counties.

Section 2. This act shall be in force from and
after its passage.13

Acting on this act of the legislature, the Commissioners
Court of Kaufman County issued such bonds on August 21, 1862.

Ordered by the court that an amount of ten
thousand dollars be immediately issued in treasury
bonds or warrants for war purposes and for the bene-
fit of the destitute families of persons that have
been, are now, or may hereafter be enrolled in the

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13Ibid., appendage to p. 125.
army or navy of the states of confederate service, from the county of Kaufman, subject to the discretion of the court and it is furthermore ordered by the court that the aforesaid treasury warrants previous to their issue, shall be signed by the Chief Justice and Clerk of the county and when countersigned, numbered and dated by the Treasurer of the county shall be issued by him in sums not less than five dollars upon and equivalent deposit in State Treasury Warrants or confederate notes, redeemable when presented in sums of twenty dollars or more, and they shall be considered current and receivable for all county dues.\textsuperscript{14}

The Justice of the Peace for each precinct was instructed by the court to visit the destitute families in his precinct and make reports of these to the court. The court allowed each Justice amounts of money to take care of these families.

In May, 1863, the men who were appointed to visit the destitute families of the soldiers were instructed to buy a sufficient amount of wheat and corn to take care of the needs for a year. They were to furnish one third of the amount needed in wheat and two thirds in corn.\textsuperscript{15}

The county made an earnest effort to look after the soldier's family while he was away.

The horror of the war was not greatly felt in Texas and for the young people it added the spice of excitement and uncertainty which always bespeaks "good times." How heroic one felt when sitting down to the loom to weave for the

\textsuperscript{14}Ibid., p. 124. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{15}Ibid., p. 166.
soldiers! From time to time money was set aside by the county to furnish cotton to be used in making clothing for soldiers. Cards were furnished by the state to women who were not financially able to furnish their own. In the records of the county are lists of women who received these.

With the boys away at war farming was difficult, but slaves were still held by many owners who would go from farm to farm with them and attend to crops.

And what fun it was when the young soldiers were home on furlough! They chased foxes on horseback or had tournaments. With drawn sword the young man would ride swiftly by a peg, collecting on his sword a ring. The winner, the one who succeeded in spearing the most rings, would name the queen of the day.

Spanish-American War

When the call came in 1898 for volunteers to serve in the Spanish-American War, Company E was organized at Terrell by Captain Shelton F. Leake, who was a Terrell lawyer. Arnold E. Miller was first lieutenant and Claude C. Roberts, a civil engineer, then twenty-one years of age, was second lieutenant.

The company became a part of the Fourth Texas Infantry commanded by Col. John C. Edmonds at Camp Tom Ball at Houston in July of 1898, when they were sent to Camp Mosby (Fort Sam Houston) at San Antonio. Company A of the Texas regiment,
formed at Belton, also included a number of volunteers from Kaufman County.

No one from the county actually saw service on the battle line in Cuba. However, several went with the 33rd Regiment recruited from Texas under Col. Hare from Sherman and were sent to the Philippines during the Boxer uprising. One hundred and sixty-two men served in the war.16

World War I

Kaufman County was very active in the first World War. During the war 5,021 men registered in Kaufman County. A total of 1,640 men saw active duty in some branch of the service. Of this number, 758 served in the army, 197 in the navy, sixteen in the marines, and three in the naval reserve. Thirty-seven were officers in the army. Forty-one were killed in action.17

Kaufman County's first action was in response to orders from John A. Hulen. The county in April, 1918, presented to the government its national guard unit under the leadership of Captain Clarence G. Coffey, and Lieutenant Jim Harris. The troop immediately started training at Wills Point, Texas, for overseas service. The organization was mustered into the Federal Services June 21, 1918, and

16The Kaufman Herald, December 17, 1936, p. 7.
thus became a regular part of the Army of the United States of America.\textsuperscript{18}

The next action that took place in the county was the volunteering of the first five per cent of Kaufman County's quota of servicemen. These men were sent to camp on September 6, 1917. They were Brooks Hodges, Terrell; Lonnie C. Crow, Prairievile; Charles R. Pannill, Mabank; Guy Massey, Terrell; Clark Langwith, Terrell; Garnett Keller, Terrell; Frank Hindman, Kaufman; Charles Lawhorn, Kaufman; A. A. Marsee, Terrell; J. Cyrus Pence, Terrell; Joe Blankenship, Kaufman; Harris Yarbrough, Kaufman; Harold Scott, Terrell; A. L. Marsee, Terrell; Guy H. Allbright, Terrell; William Anderson, Kaufman; Gordon Brewer, Kemp; and Earl Sowell, Kaufman.

Of this number, Clark Langwith was killed in action. The American Legion Post of Terrell is named for him because he was the first Terrell boy to lose his life in the war.

On February 25, 1918, the county organized a Council of Defense. The purpose of this organization was to carry out the county-wide war activities of a varied nature. Roy Reirson of Kaufman was appointed county chairman. Dr. B. J. Hubbord of Kaufman was made vice-chairman. Rierson appointed a secretary, a treasurer, and a chairman for each of the

\textsuperscript{18}\textit{Ibid.}, p. 5.
justice precincts in the county, thus completing the county organization.\textsuperscript{19}

For the administration of the Selective Service Law, local boards were created in each community. In Kaufman County, the men appointed to serve on this board were J. E. Moore of Kemp, Dr. R. J. Rowe of Kaufman, and S. G. Edwards of Terrell. Moore resigned September 4, 1918, and Dorsey Brown of Kaufman was appointed to take his place.\textsuperscript{20}

On October 15, 1917, the Kaufman County Liberty Loan Association was formed. In the various liberty loan drives, the county was able to meet its quota each time.\textsuperscript{21}

G. O. Crisp was made chairman of the United War Work Campaign. The purpose of this organization was to provide financial aid to help the soldiers who were fighting. Under this organization were such agencies as the Salvation Army, Young Women's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Association, Work Camp Community Service, National Catholic War Council, and the Jewish Welfare Board. Under these different organizations, Kaufman County was able to meet her quotas.\textsuperscript{22}

The Kaufman County Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized before the war by Mrs. Matthew C. Roberts, Sr.

\textsuperscript{19}\textit{Ibid.}, p. 31.  
\textsuperscript{20}\textit{Ibid.}, p. 40.  
\textsuperscript{21}\textit{Butler, op. cit.}, p. 81.  
\textsuperscript{22}\textit{Ibid.}
She was chairman during the war. Kaufman was justly proud of its record of Red Cross work during the war, as the county over-subscribed its quotas.\textsuperscript{23}

World War II

The courageous men and women of Kaufman County served America during World War II on far-flung battle fronts around the globe, some of them as privates, others as lieutenants, still others as captains, majors, and lieutenant colonels. The number who served would run well over four thousand. Some of them did not come home. Some died as they leaped from landing barges on to the shore held by the enemy; others, as their planes were shot down; some, as they drove forward in a desperate land battle; one, as he lay aboard a hospital ship struck by the enemy; some died in the States of natural causes, others in plane crashes. One hundred and twenty-seven soldiers, sailors, and marines of Kaufman County gave their lives in World War II. Twelve men of Kaufman County were taken prisoners of war, some of them living for many months in German prisoner-of-war camps and others held by the Japanese. No Kaufman County man who was captured by the enemy failed to come home.

The Red Cross was active during the war. After Pearl Harbor, the board of directors voted to increase the staff,

\textsuperscript{23}Duncan, op. cit., p. 65.
to consolidate the various branches, and to centralize the organization in order to give a county-wide, unified program. Serving as chairmen during the war period were Joe W. Davis, L. W. Wells, Allan Dees, and Mrs. W. P. Allen. Elizabeth Hardaway served as executive secretary.

Under the production corps three surgical dressing rooms were operated, one in Terrell, one in Kaufman, and one in Forney. The knitting service shipped 3,559 knitted garments. The kit bag service sent 3,687 kit bags. The sewing department engaged in making garments for war refugees and military hospitals. The war relief program made clothes for war-torn countries. Women all over the county worked on the production program, contributing 301,113 hours of service.

A camp and hospital service was organized and a splendid program was carried out at Majors Field at Greenville, the Royal Air Force base at Terrell, and Ashburn General Hospital at McKinney.

Other departments that were active in Kaufman County throughout the war were the blood donor service, a prisoner-of-war department, home nursing department, first aid and water safety department, disaster service, and the home service program.

The successful program of the Red Cross was made possible by the fund campaigns, which met every quota set.
Many citizens worked in war plants during the war years, thus aiding the war effort in providing planes and war materials needed by the different branches of the military service. In addition, many individuals throughout the county were very liberal in the purchase of war bonds to assist in financing the war.\(^{24}\)

\(^{24}\)Information concerning World War II was taken from *The Kaufman Herald*, December 5, 1946.
CHAPTER VIII

A CENTURY IN RETROSPECT

Kaufman County has made much progress since its organization. A century ago it was undeveloped territory inhabited only by Indians and wild animals. It must have been a beautiful place when the white man came, for the early settlers spoke of the beautiful flowers, mentioning in particular the buffalo clover, which is now called the bluebonnet. Today along highways and in pastures these flowers bloom profusely. The first Masonic Lodge in Kaufman was called the Bloomfield Lodge because of the beautiful flowers that grew near by.

In the woods and on the prairies roamed buffalo, deer, and wild turkeys. Many settlers spoke of shooting these from their houses. Water was plentiful from springs and timber could be secured by little effort from the nearby forest.

Where once roamed the herds of buffalo today great fields of cotton, corn, wheat, and oats grow. Instead of the simple plows drawn by oxen of the early settlers, powerful tractors are used the plow the fields. Instead of the log cabins scattered about, as in the early days, towns and cities thrive today. Where once was only Indian and
buffalo trail, today run railroads and highways, the county being well developed along this line.

When the white man came, the red man left, leaving little or no imprint of his life. Only relics of his warrior days, such as arrowheads and spearheads, remain.

Much of today is due to the seeds planted in the 1840's by the sturdy settlers. From the States came people with perhaps little education and training, and little money, but with high moral standards, great hopes, and determination. It was a determination to make good in a new Republic, a Republic where only a few years before the red man roamed at will unthwarted by the white man, taking whatever suited his fancy, leaving the unwanted game and fowl to multiply and replenish that which had been used.

Into this land came these pioneers to erect homes, plant crops, and build a new civilization. They built well, for today can be seen evidence of their efforts in well-developed farms, improved highways, modern institutions, and thriving towns.
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