Scrap Book

FORT WORTH'S 1849-1949 FIRST 100 YEARS

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS
MORE THAN 200,000 DAILY AND SUNDAY

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

SUNDAY

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SIXTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 272. FORT WORTH, TEXAS *** Where the West Begins *** SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1949. 480 PAGES PRICE 10 CENTS

FORT WORTH'S 1849 FIRST 100 YEARS

"WHERE THE WEST BEGINS"

SKYLINE VIEW OF A PART OF DOWNTOWN FORT WORTH

Fort Worth Can Well Be Proud Of
Her Record Of Progress In The Past 100 Years

TEXAS' GREATNESS KNOWN TO MANY, MERCHANT SAYS

(One of a series, prepared by U. S. business leaders for the Star-Telegram on the occasion of Fort Worth's centennial.)

It is not only Texans who admit Texas is a great state, according to J. C. Penney, founder of the company which operates more than 1,600 stores across the nation.

"Everyone who is familiar with the state concedes its greatness and the spirit of enterprise and of friendliness which characterizes its citizens," Penney declared.

The noted merchant in a special interview prepared for the Star-Telegram stated there was little to be desired for the state in way of climate.

"Its resources of oil and citrus fruits, its manufacturing and ranching make Texas a mecca for business," he said.

Penney stressed that his company operates 120 stores in Texas, the second highest total in any state of the nation. Two of the stores—Fort Worth and Houston—are among the 22 AAA stores of the firm.

TREMENDOUS GROWTH.

"Just as the city of Fort Worth has tripled in 30 years from 100,

J. C. PENNEY.

000 to more than 300,000 population, so has its Penney's store grown from a small beginning to the second largest company operation in the state," Penney said.

The company's first Texas store opened in Wichita Falls in 1917. Second was in Fort Worth in 1920.

"It was a modest beginning," explained the company founder, who pointed out that the new building opened in 1946 at Houston and 4th St., is "one of our finest."

The company places a liberal amount of business with Texas manufacturers, Penney stated. In 1948 the firm turned back into the state almost $13,000,000 for various clothing items, cotton goods, bedding and other merchandise.

"Texas has furnished us with much of our store personnel," Penney stated. "The Fort Worth store has been a training ground for a number of company executives."

It has been difficult to comprehend the vastness of the area included in the state, he said.

KNOWN IN PHILIPPINES.

"At a recent luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of New York," stated Penney, "I was seated at a table where there were two Texans, both members of Rotary.

"In the group was a Filipino from Manila, who amused the party greatly by exclaiming: 'From Texas? Why they are the boys who liberated the Filipinos in the last war'."

Texas has a great reputation and is living up to it, Penney declared.

Penney said he had made numerous trips to Texas which have been highlighted by friendships he made.

"Among many others it has been my privilege to know well the publisher of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Amon Carter," he stated. "Every time I visit Fort Worth Mr. Carter places on my head a hat made by one of America's foremost hat manufacturers.

"Mr. Carter is a great booster for the products of his state. Texas-grown melons, Texas-smoked turkeys and Texas pecans are among the many pleasing gifts he has sent from time to time."

TAKES SECOND PRIZE—This photograph, showing workmen excavating for the packing houses about 1901, was submitted by J. R. Miller, 2810 Clinton, and took second place in the Star-Telegram's Old Photo Contest.

Before Railroads Came

Tale of Stagecoach Holdup on Old Cleburne Route Gets Prize

The $15 second prize in the Star-Telegram's "I Remember When" contest was awarded to Mrs. W. L. Baird, Big Spring, for the following story:

I remember when there was no railroad out of Fort Worth to Cleburne and travelers used the stagecoach.

One morning in 1878, my mother set out from Cleburne with three young girls to take the train at Fort Worth for Marshall. The stage had only one other occupant, a man who was a stranger. Each of us felt some uneasiness at taking the trip as it was rumored highwaymen were about.

Sure enough, in mid-afternoon, as we entered a dense grove, two masked men with revolvers suddenly appeared, shouting "Halt!" Our driver complied, as a revolver was trained constantly upon him.

The second bandit jerked open the door, and, pointing his gun at us, told the man within "to get out and reach for the sky!" He obeyed, though trembling violently and protesting he had no money.

Meanwhile, we girls were crying and beseeching mother: "Oh, please give 'em your money!"

Whereupon the bandit said: "You needn't be alarmed, madam, we never molest ladies."

On hearing this, she began interceding for her fellow-traveler, whose pockets were being ransacked. Thirty-five cents was found in a vest pocket. This the robber dropped back, saying: "We don't want that."

Just as the robber reached the man's pants pocket, my mother was saying: "Where do you expect to go when you die?"

The robber paused, slapped his intended victim's back and said: "Get back in the coach." To the driver, "Drive on and don't look back!"

As soon as we felt ourselves safely away, the man turned to my mother and drew a wallet from his hip pocket.

"Madam," he said, "if they don't molest ladies, please keep this for me until we reach Fort Worth. It contains $65."

Generous Response Given to 'I Remember', Photo Events

Fort Worth residents and West Texans whose memories reach back to Fort Worth's frontier days responded generously to the Star-Telegram's "I Remember When" and old photo contests.

About the same number of entries were received in each contest—58 stories and approximately 58 photographs.

However, many of the stories and photographs—although excellent—could not be used because they did not pertain to Fort Worth's history.

The winning stories were submitted by Mrs. M. M. Neal, Rochelle, first; Mrs. W. L. Baird, Big Spring, second; and Mrs. A. W. Cottar Sr., 131 Roberts Cut-Off Rd., third.

The winning photographs were submitted by Mrs. H. Combs, Meadow (Terry County), first; J. R. Miller, 2810 Clinton, second; and Waldo J. Huggins, 1505 Pruitt, third.

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Too, a few photographs submitted in the contest fortunately served to illustrate historical stories prepared independently by the Star-Telegram's Centennial staff.

Entrants in the photo contest included:

Mrs. J. T. Carlton, Idalou; Mrs. Lucy O. Trimble, 1626 Alston Ave.; Mrs. Hattie R. Strickland, Rt. 8, Fort Worth; Mrs. R. B. Mayo, 2309 Western; Mrs. C. J. Dornes, 4 Chase Ct.; A. W. Cottar Sr., 131 Roberts Cut-Off Rd.; W. J. Logan, 1869 Grand.

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Excellent "I Remember When" anecdotes were submitted in the Star-Telegram contest by the following:

Mrs. Boyd Brammer, 3113 James; Mrs. Dena Darmheim, Lometa; Mrs. Melvin Holcomb, Roaring Springs; B. F. Goodnight, Roscoe; B. F. Lewis, Rt. 12, Box 383; J. W. Jasper, Moody; Mrs. H. C. Clark, Roscoe; Mrs. Ollie Haney, Arlington; Mrs. I. N. Stephenson, Rt. 7, Box 347.

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S. A. Osburn, Rt. 11, Box 457; Mrs. M. C. Morrison, 1206 Samuels Ave.; Mrs. L. M. Wolcott, Kilgore; Mrs. C. W. Smith, 511 S. Lake; Mrs. Ray R. Wright, Justin; Mrs. Laura Brown, 1011 N. W. 15th; Mrs. Naomi D. Taylor, Cisco.

Mrs. Claud Tucker, 4501 Waldemar; Mrs. Ham Bishop, Lovington, N. M.; Lee M. Hammond, 2512 Shirley Ave.; Mrs. Mattie Carter, 1208 Clinton; C. A. Newberg, Rt. 6, Box 497; Lee Acuff, Breckenridge; Mrs. Dorothy Aston, 3008 Malcolm.

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E. B. Coates, Glen Rose; Mrs. E. W. Wall, 1969 Lipscomb; Mrs. Rube Parker, Lamesa; Mrs. John A. Dryden, 3016 Greene; Mrs. J. L. Cunningham, Mineral Wells; Mrs. Walter Eury, 3204 Denton Highway; M. L. Graham, 1420 Throckmorton.

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At nights I'd see big, black, horse-drawn carriages stop at the doors. Finely dressed men wearing stovepipe hats would go inside. Sometimes the carriages waited.

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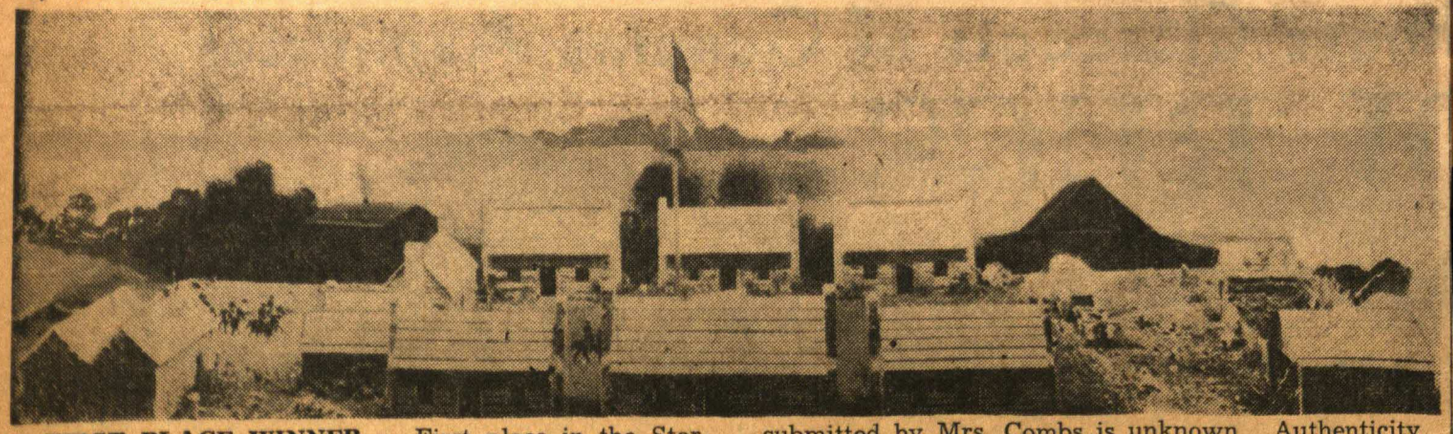

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THIRD PRIZE

Trolley Crash Pretty Much Of a Fizzle

The $10 third prize in the Star-Telegram's "I Remember When" contest was awarded to Mrs. A. W. Cottar Sr., Fort Worth, for the following story:

The reason for this event has been forgotten. It could have been a lot sale, anything to attract a crowd. Anyway, the instigator gave a foretaste of future Hollywood ballyhoo by using all the adjectives employed by circus posters in heralding this "Mighty, Stupendous, Wonderful, Daring, Exciting Man-Made Street Car Collision."

This was staged on the Arlington Heights car line on an incline between two hills. One of the old mule cars of Toonerville type was poised at the top of each incline, then given a shove to gain sufficient momentum to catapult to kingdom come.

Of course, everyone not bedridden came out to see the collision. There were warnings not to come too close, and much speculation as to the damage to the old vehicles and possibly to the daring spectators by flying splinters.

Some of the timid staked their horses a quarter of a mile from the scene of the impending catastrophe and viewed it through opera glasses.

With a fanfare of drums and a dramatic pistol shot, the cars were released and began the descent to wreckage. Every eye not crossed was focused on the car activity. Some covered their ears with trembling hands to shut out the sound of the expected crash.

And then it happened. The rickety old buses clattered to the bottom of the hill, bumped, recoiled, then shudderingly stopped as if giving up the ghost. That's all. There wasn't any more.

If they had been advertising a soft drink, I'd say it was a Fizzle.

'I REMEMBER WHEN' PRIZE WON BY STORY OF VISIT HERE IN 1870

The $25 first prize in the Star-Telegram's "I Remember When" contest was awarded for the following story by Mrs. M. M. Neal, Rochelle, as told to Mrs. A. V. Yeager:

I was sick with disappointment when I first saw Fort Worth in 1870 and would have cried had I not dreaded my grandfather's rebuking hand laid to my backside.

I was a little girl then, 8 years old, living with my grandparents east of Fort Worth, a day's drive beyond the hogwallows. It was a lonely life for women and children . . . nowhere the sight of a neighbor's chimney smoke . . . wind and sun and far reaches of land until my eyes ached with looking.

Grandfather's Pride.

Because grandmother had nursed me through malaria and I was recovering, grandfather agreed to take us to Uncle Perry's for Thanksgiving. Uncle Perry's was wonderful, but the best part was that the way lay through Fort Worth. I'd get to see the city!

I had heard the stiff pride in grandfather's voice when he spoke the name Fort Worth. Grandmother had gone there once and bought the hat with the ostrich tips on it.

On Wednesday morning we cantered across the baldish hills in grandfather's white-topped hack, grandfather and Uncle Rufe in front, grandmother and I on the rear seat, resting our feet on two buffalo robes.

Before we had stomped out the coffee fire at the noon halt, a biting blue norther with snow flurries hit. Grandfather battened down the curtains, put up the storm shield in front, and drove the team by the little window of light that let in the reins. Even under the buffalo robe it was bitter cold and my feet were icy blocks.

An hour before sunset we drove into Fort Worth. The bulk of grandfather and Uncle Rufe filled up the front. All I could see was the same as I had seen since the norther struck — the dim, swaying inside of the hack and us four cold, familiar people. I was almost in tears with disappointment.

Front Seat View.

"Grandfather," I dared to beg, though my voice was thin with the brazenness of asking, for grandfather was a man of granite, "could I please come up there with you and see Fort Worth? I want to awfully, grandfather, oh, just awfully!"

"No, child, stay where you are. The cold would make you sick again."

I whimpered and he let me feel the weight of his hand.

Grandmother didn't often cross grandfather, but now she spoke in a voice I had seldom heard: "David Merrill, make a place beside you for the child. It won't hurt her to see."

Beside the two men I peered over the thick hair of the robe at Fort Worth—tired, straggling buildings; wind whipping up swirls of dirt in the road that was a street; store doors shut in the teeth of the norther; a dog running with head lowered, tail between legs; cold little cow ponies humped at hitching posts; a woman with billowing skirts; a few men walking fast with clothing bunched.

Dirty, Dreary, Cold.

It was a dirty, dreary, cold, mean little place.

"Is that," I stammered miserably, "Fort Worth?"

My very disappointment insulted grandfather. He treated me to a full minute of silent, wrathful disgust. Then he thundered:

"Hell-fire, no, babe, of course that ain't Fort Worth! What are you lookin' at, anyway? Them little huts? But certainly that ain't Fort Worth!"

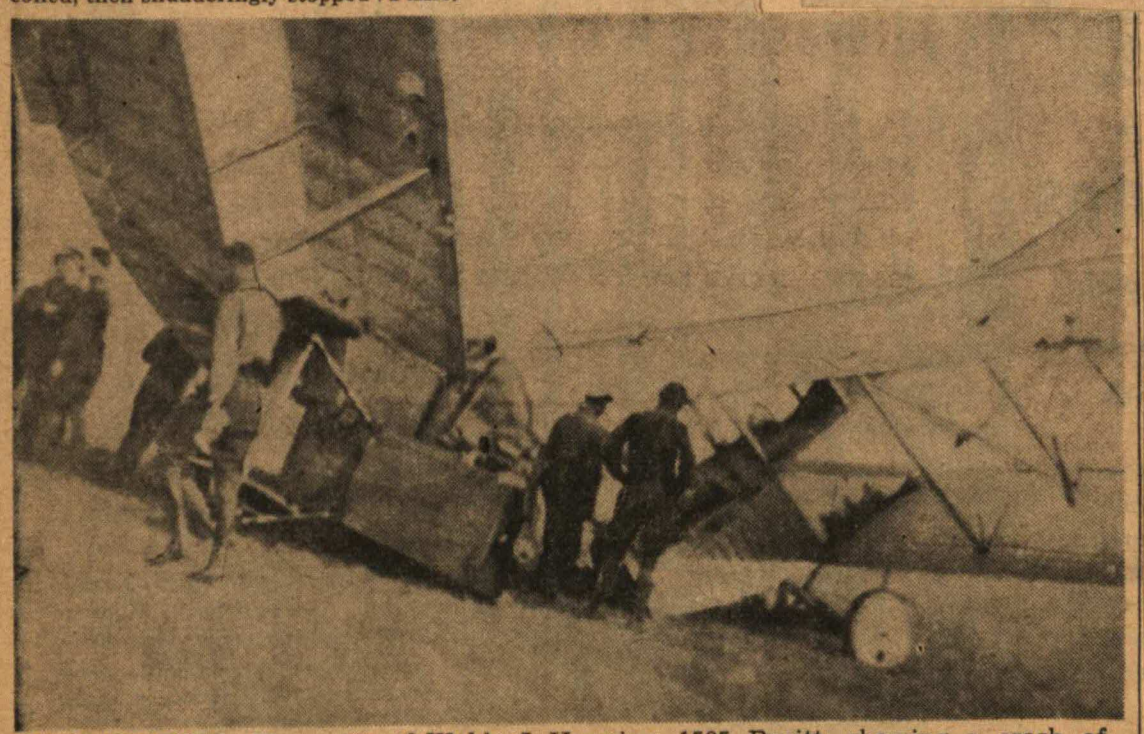
Grandfather was magnificent, sitting tall in pride and anger. He cracked his blacksnake whip toward the hurrying people and shouted:

"Them's Fort Worth, babe! Them men and them women. They are kingdom makers, they are. Fort Worth! This'll be a city. Your city! Come back when you're my age and you'll see. Kingdom makers!"

My 87 years have been lived within 200 miles of Fort Worth and it has taken a long time to see my grandfather's dream.

But when my granddaughter-in-law goes in for a smell of town when the steers are shipped and comes home in a new station wagon with a pretty for my son's son's son, then I have seen Fort Worth serve six generations of my people.

But certainly Fort Worth is My City!



THIRD PRIZE—The entry of Waldo J. Huggins, 1505 Pruitt, showing a crash of two Army planes at Hicks Field here in December 1917, took third prize in the Star-Telegram's Old Photo Contest for the Centennial Edition.

—Star-Telegram Staff Photo.

HIS LIFETIME REVIEWED—John J. Ray, 104, of 2802 Hemphill, in whose lifetime the entire history of Fort Worth has occurred, was one of the first to buy the Star-Telegram's Fort Worth Centennial issue. He purchased the giant issue from Monroe Odom, dean of the city's newspaper street vendors.

More Tree Farming Predicted

Paper Company Executive Sees Rosy Industrial Future for Texas

BY W. R. CRUTE.
Division Manager.
The Champion Paper & Fiber Company.

(One of a series by industrial leaders on Fort Worth's Centennial.)

During my 12 years in Texas, I have become familiar with the Fort Worth Star-Telegram and the enthusiasm with which it sponsors and supports the progress of Fort Worth and our state. I applaud the good work and offer my sincere congratulations for the centennial celebration.

The Champion Paper & Fiber Company first became interested in Texas as a possible mill site in the early 30s. A group of the company's engineers were sent to Texas and their report was filled with glowing comments regarding the abundance of pulpwood, the excellent transportation facilities via a network of railroads and waterways, the plentiful and economical supply of natural gas, salt, shell and other natural resources required by a paper mill.

The Texas plant of the company was completed in 1937 and now produces 109 tons of coated paper, 85 tons of container stock, 409 tons of bleached pulp and 35 tons of bond daily.

Bright Future Seen.

We well know that the paper and pulp industry is but a small part of Texas' industrial might. We know that Texas is the nation's leading producer of cotton, wool, lumber and wood pulp, mohair, cattle and hides, sulphur salt, limestone and gypsum, petroleum, natural gas, and lignite, and is destined for an even greater agricultural and industrial future.

Champion believes in the future of tree farming. So do other big lumber, pulp and paper mills in the South. We have formed an association known as the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, and have set up regulations and cutting rules which are adhered to by all member mills.

Under our rules, if a landowner says "I want to sell my timber to you," our reply is "we will be glad to buy it provided you will let us cut it in a way that will guarantee a future crop of timber."

Our figures show that Texas forests are now growing only about one-third the volume they should produce. By the judicial use of saw and ax we plan to step up this rate of growth until it approaches the maximum growth possible.

Grow Trees With Ax.

So we are growing trees with an ax. Perhaps that sounds fantastic, but it is true. Healthy trees must have a place to grow, so we cut the poor ones and give the good ones the room they need. We call it "eat your cake and have it too," for we make pulp out of the undesirable trees now and save the best one to grow faster and better to meet Texas' future lumber and pulpwood requirements.

The chemurgic movement in Texas is a most vital force in our state's march of progress and will bring agriculture and industry in closer union through science and research. It will put millions of idle acres back to work to raise crops for cellulose, lignin, starch, sugar, resins, gums, solvents, vegetable oils and protein, until recently mostly imported by American industry.

The City of Fort Worth, the gateway to the West, as we know it, is destined to continue its major role in the future industrial and agricultural growth of Texas. The great strides being made in the exploration and development of the vast oil reserves of West Texas coupled with the tremendously healthy state of West Texas' great cattle and sheep industry should continue to maintain Fort Worth's position as one of the spotlight cities of the nation.

The Champion Paper & Fiber Company is proud to be playing its small part in the agricultural and industrial growth of Texas and joins you in a feeling of pride anent your centennial celebration.

HOWDY, PODNER! **by Hal Coffman**

—Hal Coffman's Cartoons Appear Exclusively in The Star-Telegram.


FORT WORTH'S
184
19


HUEY & PHILP HARDWARE CO.
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HU
CALHOUN ST.

OIL
FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM
Sunday, October 30, 1949

Of Significant Value

History of City's Art--- With Gaps---to Be Seen

BY NEDRA JENKINS.

Pages from Fort Worth's art history will unfold Tuesday when Fort Worth Art Association presents a retrospective show—"History of Fort Worth Art"—in the association gallery at the Public Library.

It was no easy task for the association's exhibitions committee to assemble this show, and there will be some gaps in dates—for the story of early Fort Worth art is lost in a forgotten past, and in some instances, later pictures, known to exist, were not obtainable.

But the show will be of significant value, both historically and artistically—and most interesting as a pictorial representation of the development of painting throughout a century.

Earliest paintings in the show will be the austere portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Tom J. Jennings, done by a limner, E. Pierrot, and dated 1877. These pictures belong to the Jennings granddaughter, Mrs. Edwin Bewley, and the latter's son, Edwin Bewley Jr.

EARLY ART TEACHER.

There also will be canvases done by Miss Christina McLean, one of the city's early art teachers and ardent supporter of the cause of art. And, of historical interest, too, will be the work of Royston Nave, a young Fort Worth artist who showed great promise in the early 1900s. Included will be a portrait of Mrs. Emory Thayer Ambler, loaned by Sam Cantey III, an imaginative landscape, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Joe B. Hogsett, and four paintings from the collection of Claude K. McCan of Victoria.

The committee, in seeking information about Nave, learned that he had married a girl from Victoria and moved there to make his home, and a letter of inquiry to that town revealed that a number of Nave's pictures are now assembled in a gallery there.

Murray Bewley, who now lives in Europe, will be represented in the show with four paintings, and Clinton King also will be included in the category of painters who began their careers in the early 1900s.

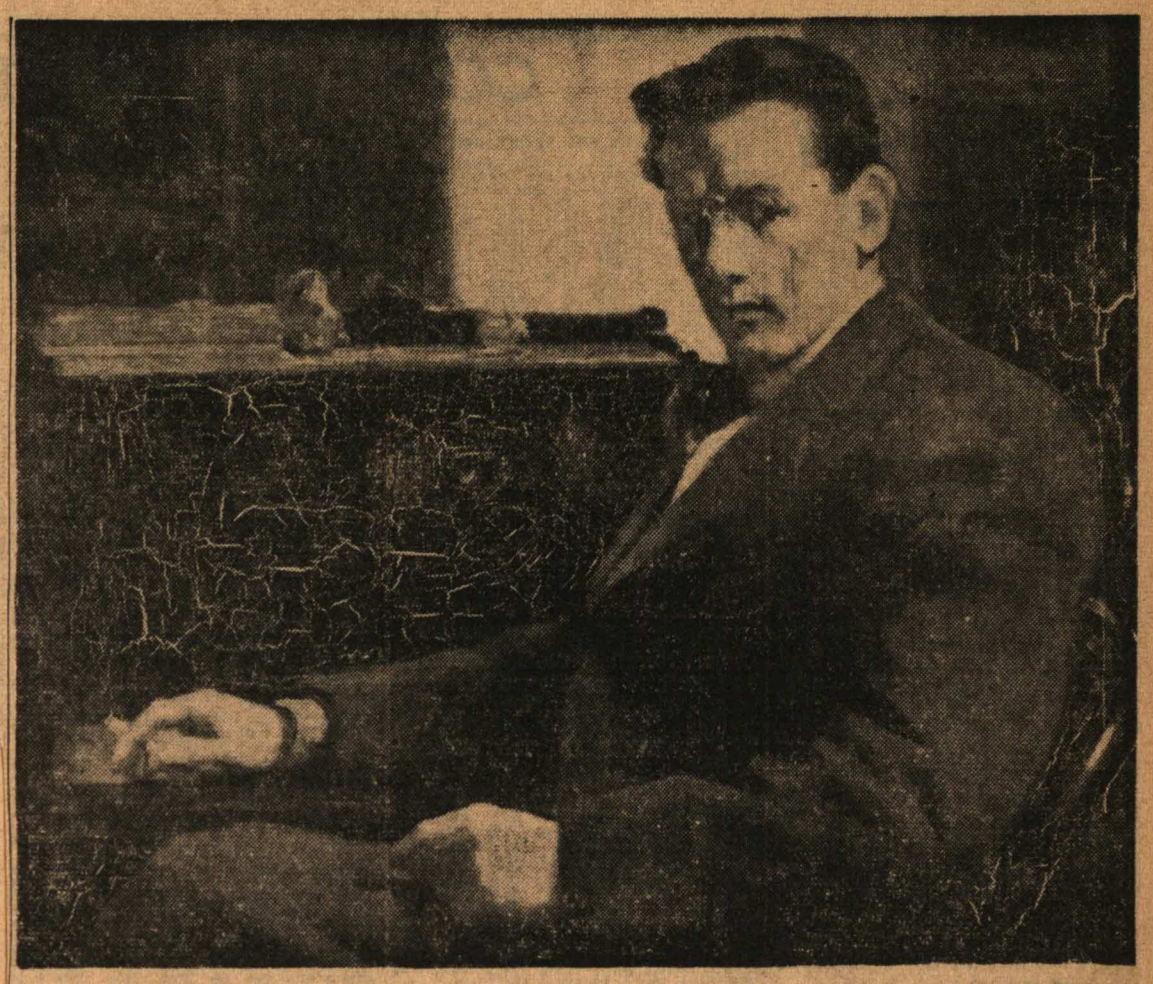
OTHERS TO BE INCLUDED.

Paintings by Sallie Blythe Mummert, one of art's best friends in Fort Worth, and a teacher who inspired many young painters, will be included in the show, as will some of the work of Wade Jolly.

Among local contemporary artists will be included S. P. Ziegler, Evaline Sellors, Bill Bomar, Blanche McVeigh, Emily Guthrie Smith, Cynthia Brants, Veronica Helfensteller, Dickson Reeder, Bror Utter, and Kelly Fearing. Some of the best works of these outstanding artists will be hung in the show.

Of interest, too, will be a special group of paintings of old houses, done by several of the artists, who have preserved on canvas some of the city's most beautiful and oldest homes — some of which already have crumbled before the hammers of wrecking crews.

The exhibit will be up through Nov. 6.



—W. D. Smith Photo.

MURRAY BEWLEY'S "SELF-PORTRAIT"—A quartet of Bewley's paintings, including this one, will be exhibited in the "History of Fort Worth Art" show which will trace the city's art history over a 100-year period. Bewley, who now resides abroad, was one of Fort Worth's outstanding painters during the early 1900s. Other works of his to be shown include "Nude," "Portrait," and "View of New York."

MERCHANDISING

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

Sunday, October 30, 1949

LITTLE STORES ON SQUARE SERVED PIONEER SHOPPERS

George (Press) Farmer started it all.

He opened a sutlers' store in a one-room log cabin at Camp Worth two months after Maj. Ripley Arnold established the garrison in 1849.

Farmer was the father of Fort Worth merchandising, the first retailer. His little stocks of tobacco and biscuits for the soldiers were the first wares offered for sale in an established place of business.

Growth of Fort Worth's retail business was dazzling. Two generations later (Farmer's grandson, who bears his name, is still hale and hearty at his Everman home), Fort Worth has 2,875 retail stores which do a $340,000,000 business annually.

A few weeks after Farmer opened his store, Henry Daggett and Archibald F. Leonard, who lived near Grape Vine Springs, opened a store for civilians. Their cabin was under the live oak trees north of Camp Worth because Army rules prohibited civilian businesses within a mile of a garrison.

Coffee and Sugar.

Julian Feild opened a general store in an abandoned cabin after the soldiers left Fort Worth in 1853. Daggett, by then sole owner, also moved into town. There wasn't much to buy at the stores—the settlers grew their own food, but they depended on the merchants for coffee and sugar, brought by ox wagon from Shreveport and Houston, and salt, hauled in from Grand Saline and sold for $20 a hundred pounds.

There were coffee grinders for the women and bolts of cloth and thread for holiday finery. Homespun served well enough for day-to-day clothes. There were hammers, picks, oxen yokes and harnesses and huge chunks of solidfied sugar for the children. Most sales were in barter; some farmers didn't see a dollar in cash for months at a time.

By 1860, the "public square," as the former Army parade ground became known, had a distinctly commercial air. Henry Daggett's brother, "Captain Eph," and Charles Turner opened a store there. M. J. Brinson and his partner J. A. Slaughter erected a two-story building on the southwest corner. This was the first multi-story building in the village.

The 'Commons.'

One street—the Weatherford Road—extended from this little business center. The area that now is the great department store, hotel and entertainment district was a "commons," where transients smitten by "Texas fever" unhitched their teams and spent the night before moving on or staking a homestead in Tarrant County.

Still further south, where the T&P depot was built later, were Capt. Eph Daggett's rolling farmlands.

The bitter Civil War wrecked Fort Worth's commerce. When it was over, the young veterans moved in, hoping to rebuild their shattered lives. Jacob Samuels went into business, as Berliner & Samuels, on the south side of the square. Young Maj. K. M. Van Zandt tried running a general store at 3rd and Main. He gave it up a year later to go into banking.

The Bateman brothers, K. D. and W. Q., opened a grocery store that flourished for decades. William Henry Davis, in 1866, launched his general store at Weatherford and Main. It was one of the city's big businesses for years. William E. (Buck) Trippett started his hardware store in 1868, and B. F. Bamberg opened a butcher shop.

Up to Bank President.

In 1869, William Jesse Boaz moved from Birdville with his young bride, Mary, and opened a general store. Thus began a career that made Boaz a bank president and one of the state's most influential business men before he died in 1916.

In 1872, Z. E. B. Nash founded the Nash Hardware Company and Thomas R. Sandidge also started a hardware shop. B. C. Evans, a war veteran from South Carolina, opened the first exclusive dry goods and clothing store with a capital of less than $500. He was glad to take cattle for payment, and laid the foundations for his mercantile and livestock business of later years. By 1884, he occupied a large store on 1st, from Houston to Main, and was reputed to be almost a millionaire.

Capt. M. B. Loyd of Kentucky, later a leading banker, started Loyd, Marklee & Company in 1873, soon abandoned it to Boaz and James Franklin Ellis, who conducted the retail store as Boaz & Ellis.

Ellis' brother, Merida, started out in 1875 with six plows, which, he told the manufacturer, he would sell on commission. By 1877 his business was so big he and W. A. Huffman formed a partnership. When Ellis retired in 1881, they were doing a quarter-million-dollar business a year. The firm

continued as W. A. Huffman Implement Company, at 7th and Rusk, with George B. Hendricks as general manager.

Then came the railroads. A business directory issued in 1876, "railroad year," showed the instantaneous growth.

S. P. Tucker, Daggett & Hatcher and D. Cook were the grocers. Dry goods firms included Evans & Martin, Sanger Brothers, Taylor & Barr, Hartsfield & Byers; D. C. Bennett, and B. W. Haymond.

Zeb Nash, W. F. Lake and J. N. Manuel & Company were the hardware dealers. Thomas Aston was a butcher, Zach Gilmore a barber and T. P. Day a photographer. R. D. Hunter and A. G. Evans, B. M. Melton and M. B. Stone were livestock commission merchants and Dahlman Brothers were the clothiers.

New businesses sprang up almost daily, with the arrival of the T&P. William Cameron & Company, already an established Texas firm, opened a store here. W. G. Turner and W. T. Fakes organized Fakes & Company, the city's first furniture store. They did undertaking on the side. A. J. Anderson opened his gun shop in 1877.

59 in Business.

Dun's Report credited Fort Worth with 59 business concerns in 1876. By 1880, there were 460 wholesale and retail firms in town.

The hustling, growing business community felt the need of an organization. On May 31, 1882, the Fort Worth Board of Trade was organized with W. A. Huffman as president; Sidney Martin, John Peter Smith, Joseph H. Brown as vice president P. A. Weaver, secretary-treasurer; and S. W. Lomax, I. Goldberg, G. W. Gillespie, C. A. Darling and Charles Daggett as directors.

The foundations of many businesses that still endure—some as giants—were laid before 1900. T. B. Ellison opened a mattress factory and furniture store in 1888. Jacob and N. M. Washer established Washer Brothers in 1882, became so successful they opened a branch clothing store under N. M.'s direction, in San Antonio seven years later.

The Schermerhorn Company's store, The Fair, was the big store at 2nd and Houston. Jesse James and H. W. Tucker were prosperous grocers in that period. Charles H. Fry was a Houston St. jeweler. N. C. Hall also had a jewelry store. Fred L. King ran a drug store at 314 Main.

F. H. Collins, in the art supply store he opened at 303 Houston in 1888, also sold "all the latest sheet music, 25 cents each." Hugh Holland was a druggist. Lee A. Barnes opened a small confection as his principal item, about 1900. Later, he branched out into the stationery business.

Buys Out Partners.

Arthur S. Dingee arrived in 1886 and became a clerk in the Turner & McClure grocery, 502 Houston, at the then impressive salary of $50 a month. He bought out the partners a few years later, but, grateful for the salary, retained Turner's name in the company's title.

Ex-Sheriff Walter T. Maddox bought into the Ellison Furniture Company, which for 10 years was Maddox, Ellison & Company. Maddox later sold his interest and became a partner in the Fakes store.

William Monnig opened a little store in 1889 with his brothers Otto and George. L. G. Gilbert, a refugee from conscription in the Russian czar's army, opened a small general store in a shanty at Main and 14th in 1892. Twenty-five years and three expansions later, he was doing a million dollar a year business.

On June 1, 1893, W. C. Stripling opened a shop at Houston and 1st. It was 25x80 feet large. Three women and one man were on the payroll. Stripling was from Bowie. A year or two before, he had met Bill Monnig in Baltimore, where both were buying supplies. The young merchants had argued vigorously over the future of their respective towns.

Stripling Won Over.

Monnig apparently convinced Stripling.

Alex Wolf and Jacob Klar came here from Chicago to marry sisters, and started a notions and jewelry store on Main St. in 1896. In 1898, W. T. Ladd, a dairyman since 1891, went into the retail furniture business.

Fresh from TCU, William B. Fishburn founded a little dry cleaning business in 1901. H. J. Adams and the Sandegard brothers opened a grocery store. They built it up into a 17-store chain before long. W. G. Burton's store, the Burton Dry Goods Company, became a leading department store soon after he founded it in 1903.

George W. Haltom, with $40 capital, opened a little jewelry shop in 1905. H. C. Meacham ventured into the dry goods and clothing field, in 50x100 foot rented quarters at 2nd and Houston, the same year. William E. Austin, who had worked for the Fort Worth Furniture Company, an outgrowth of J. T. Woolray's mattress factory, organized the Hub Furniture Company in 1907.

H. T. Pangburn came here from Dallas to open a drug store at 9th and Houston in 1902. Later, he was to branch out, selling ice cream and candy he made himself. Elza T. Renfro, a druggist in Marlin since 1895, opened a small store here in 1905. The next year, Oliver H. Ross, formerly a merchant in Waco and Waxahachie, opened a piano store, Ross & Heyer.

In 1908, Mrs. Ninnie L. Baird, with eight children and a sick husband, began selling bread to her neighbors. Her sons made deliveries on bicycles That was how the huge Baird bakery chain began.

Three years later, the Montgomery Ward chain came to Fort Worth, opening a store at 801 Grove. There were 10 employes. Seventeen years later, Montgomery Ward was to move into a $2,000,000 building on W. 7th staffed by 900 employes.

The Leonard brothers, J. Marvin and O. P., opened a store 25 by 60 feet in December 1918.

A J. C. Penney store was established after World War I.

Last major department store opened here was R. E. Cox & Company, established during the tag end of the depression in 1933.

Population Gain Covers a Century

The following chart shows the population gain in Fort Worth and Tarrant County during the last 100 years as recorded by the United States Census:

Year.	Fort Worth.	Tarrant County.
1850	.....	664
1856	350 (Est.)	.....
1860	.....	6,020
1870	.....	5,788
1880	6,663	24,671
1890	23,076	41,142
1900	26,688	52,376
1910	73,312	108,572
1920	106,482	152,800
1930	163,477	197,553
1940	177,662	225,521
1949 (Est.)	273,000	359,121

IN 1849....

Into "Press" Farmer's roughly built sutler's store on the fringe of Fort Worth stepped Priviate William Dilcher of the Second Dragoons. To spend part of his $8 monthly pay for a twist of Climax chewing tobacco.

And also to pay the sutler for the brass polish he bought on credit several weeks before in feverish preparation for inspection. His eyes lighted when he saw stacked boxes containing dry, crumbly biscuits which would be a welcome change from the hardtack the troopers had eaten for the past week.

There was no place for Dilcher to spend his meager earnings other than the sutler's store which for months was the only store here. Even so, its stock could be sold only to soldiers.

However, later in the year came Henry Daggett and A. F. Leonard who worked hard, long hours fashioning a small structure of logs and clapboard. When they had driven the last nail, they wiped their foreheads, hooked their fingers in red galluses and admired their new sign:

"Store."

McDANIEL AT 80 STILL RUNS STORE

Probably the oldest Fort Worth business still run by its founder is P. McDaniel's confectionery at 307-A Main.

McDaniel, now 80, first started business here in 1892 with a cigar stand in the old Hurley Building and another in the old Worth Building at 7th and Main. He dropped both by 1894 and railroaded for awhile.

In 1899 he bought out Sandegaard's store at 307 Main and put in a fruit, nut, candy and tobacco stand. He now sells only cigars, candies and notions.

Morrison Co. Was Founded 58 Years Ago

Under seven names, the Morrison Supply Company, distributors of windmills and well supplies, dates to 1891 when it was established as the T. M. Brown and Company.

About 1906 it became the Gamer Company, according to R. P. Turbeville, former president and now store manager, who has been with the concern since 1901.

In 1908, Flint and Walling Manufacturing Company of Kendallville, Ind., which supplied the local store, took over distribution itself until it was bought out by Turbeville, J. T. Morrison and associates who made it the Fort Worth Pump and Windmill Company.

Later it became the Fort Worth Supply Company and in 1926 J. T. Morrison organized it as the Morrison Supply Company. Morrison headed the firm until his death in 1936. Glen Turbeville is president now.

Cleveland Won, Paraders Noisy

After the "long drouth" with Republicans in the White House, Fort Worth rejoiced at the election of Grover Cleveland with a parade reported as follows by the Gazette on Nov. 9, 1884:

"Some 30 or 40 men on horseback headed a procession which marched up and down Houston St. Every hack in the city seemed to be in line. Men with torches marched while the air resounded with shouts from the multitude assembled on the sidewalks.

"A large float crowded with hilarious juvenile Democrats, armed with torchers, flags and horns, made the night boisterous with their unceasing din.

"On Main St. from First to Third, skyrockets and Roman candles brilliantly illuminated the scene with many colored lights.

WATER METERS

Water meters in service:

1899	3,012
1920	16,500
1930	40,632
1940	46,061
Sept. 30, 1949	67,895

Pupils Liked Printers Ink At Birdville

"Let's get out a newspaper," students at the Birdville School said in 1873. They did. The resulting Birdville School Monthly was the first Tarrant County school publication.

Printers' ink and a chance to "write" fascinated early-day students much as they do today. The second school paper rolled off the presses of the Fort Worth Evening News in June, 1881. It was the four-column Business College Journal.

The Journal, published by Prof. F. P. Preuitt's Fort Worth Business College, on 5th between Main and Houston, was issued monthly, more or less.

The first public school paper —the Arnold-Walden Student— appeared in April, 1883. Students at the Arnold-Walden Institute, 614 W. 4th, got out that four-page, four-column sheet. The institute by then was part of the city's public school system, but retained its name of private school days.

Van Zandt an Editor.

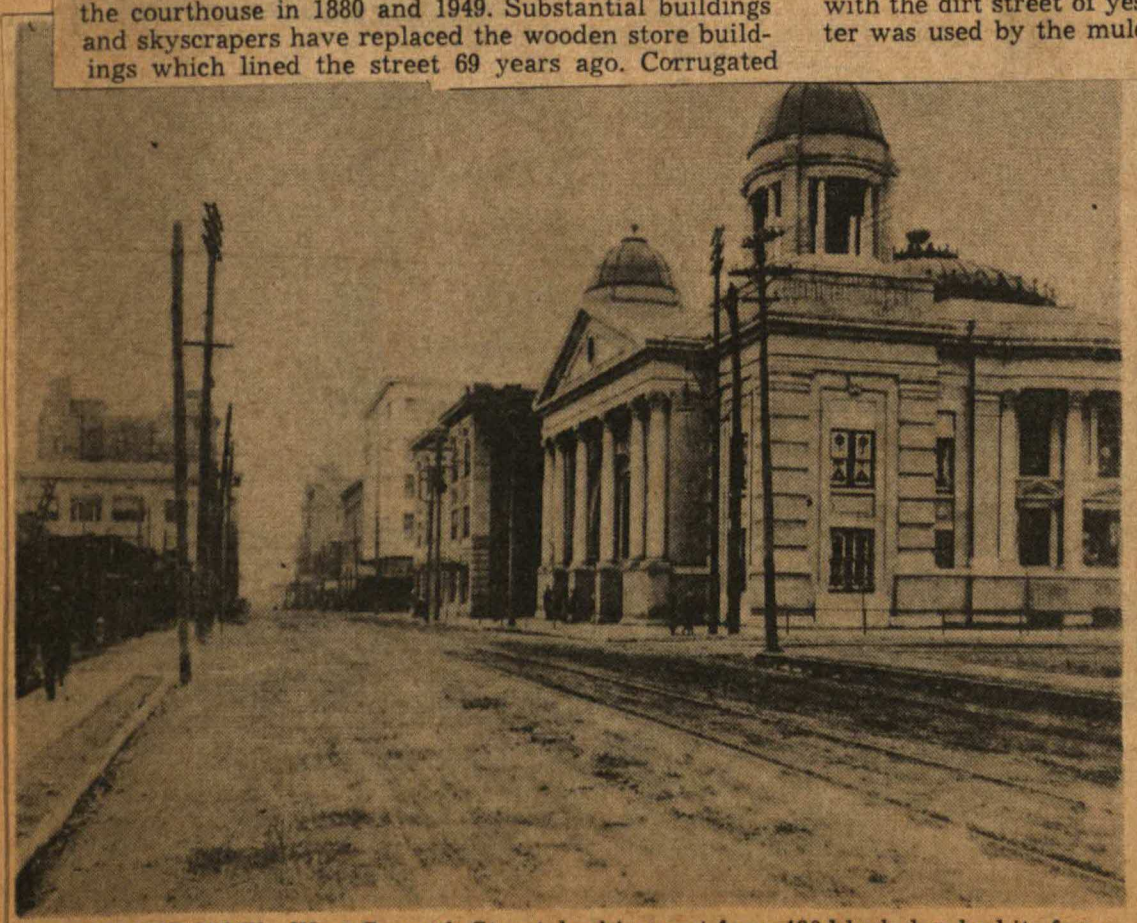
First editors of the Arnold-Walden Student were Chatty Cushman, later a teacher here, and Richard Van Zandt, who became governor of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District. Contributors were Lula Sterns, Lucy Wells, Maggie Wilson, Lulie Hogg, Olive Peak, Lutie Bawden and Frank Robinson.

M. E. Hindman, an enterprising business man, in 1896 saw a chance to enter the field. With permission of the school board, he published the Fort Worth Public School Magazine, a monthly. Each student got a free copy. Teachers and pupils edited cries, merged all the school papers into a monthly, the Fort Worth Student.

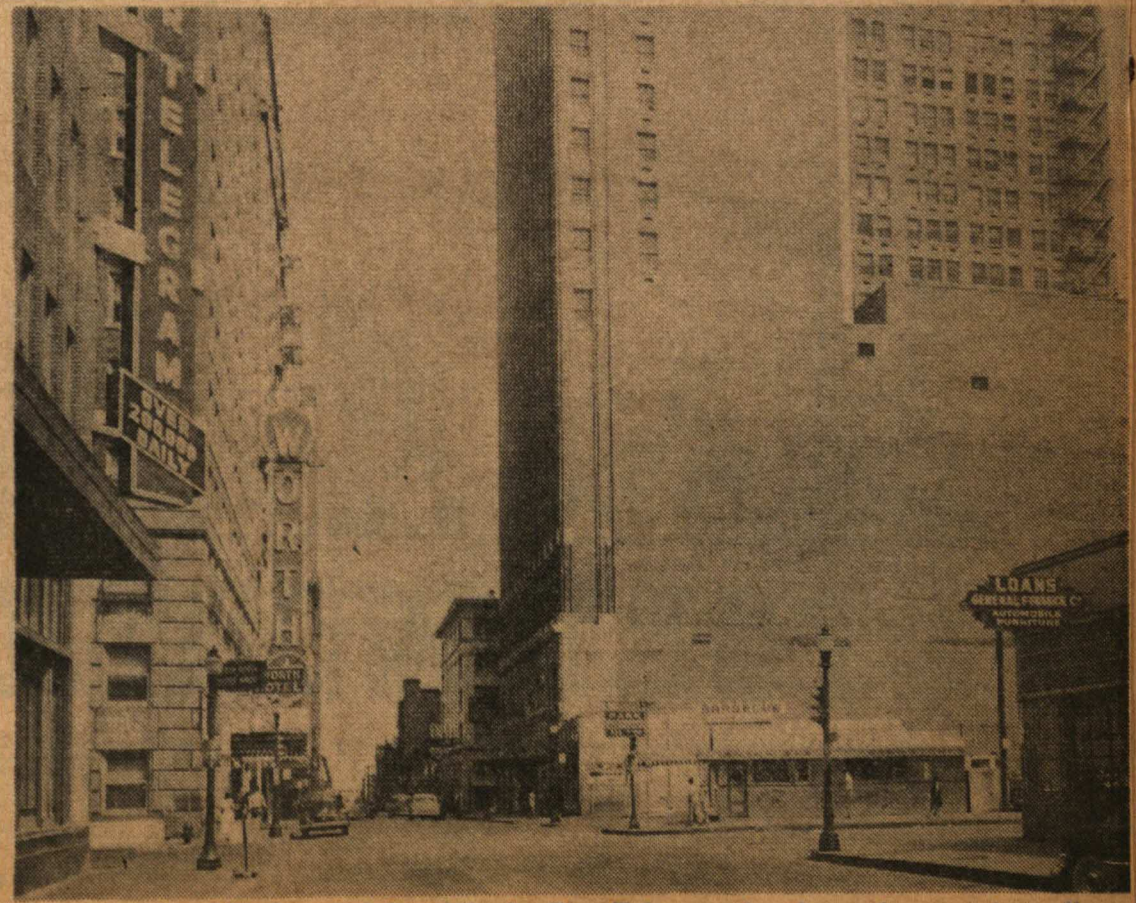
The Student was a failure. It belonged to everybody, yet no school felt it had a publication. After two years, the Student expired and the schools resumed their own papers.

—Old Photo by W. D. Smith.

THE MAIN DRAG—Looking south on Main Street from the courthouse in 1880 and 1949. Substantial buildings and skyscrapers have replaced the wooden store buildings which lined the street 69 years ago. Corrugated iron awnings have been banned. Brick paving contrasts with the dirt street of yesteryear. The track in the center was used by the mule-pulled street car.



THEN AND NOW—West Seventh Street, looking east from 400 block, has had its face lifted, these two photos reveal. Left as the street looked before 1910 and right, the 1949 scene. The Worth Hotel and Fort Worth Club occupy the site of the Roe Lumber yard (enclosed by fence), left, while the Star-Telegram is where the man is walking. A parking lot occupies the First Methodist Church site, with the Fair Building east of the church.



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School journalism's next big event occurred in 1905. The $75,000 Fort Worth High School at S. Jennings and Jarvis needed an iron fence to protect the lawn. Students decided to raise the money by publishing a paper.

The first issue of their Exponent was distributed in February. Type and a rickety press had been purchased for $133, and the Exponent was printed in the school.

Webb the 'Censor.'

Prof. C. F. Webb was the faculty adviser. His title was "censor." R. H. Moodie was editor and Angie Ousley was his associate. Exchange editor was Margaret Slauter. Roy Jennings was the "athletic editor." Edwin P. Arneson and J. B. Plangman were on the masthead as illustrators. Drew Pruitt Jr. was business manager, assisted by Dan Levy.

The Exponent soon outgrew its small shop. After 1906 it was printed in a commercial plant. Its career was cut short when fire razed the high school in December, 1910.

When a new high school building was opened at Jennings and Rosedale, Rufus Goldstick, a student, revived the Exponent briefly.

The next student publisher was C. L. Richhart, now a Star-Telegram staff writer. In 1921, at Central, he began publishing a four-page weekly, The Pantherette. Other high schools had been annexed to the city system, and they, too, started newspapers.

Solicitors' Plague.

By 1923 business men began to complain that they were stumbling over youthful advertising solicitors. School Supt. M. H. Moore, heeding the anguished cries, merged all the school papers into a monthly, the Fort Worth Student.

The Student was a failure. It belonged to everybody, yet no school felt it had a publication. After two years, the Student expired and the schools resumed their own papers.

Franklin, Once Fine Street, Now Is Almost Forgotten

Fort Worth, like all cities built on the bluffs of a river, has an "under the hill" story.

And that story centers around little-known Franklin St., which wanders down the hill behind the County Health Center on the bluff near the Criminal Court Building.

Franklin, an important city street in the 1890s, overlooks the historic "confluence of the forks of the Trinity." It is now almost impassable and is only a road with a past.

At the foot of the bluff Franklin unites with a winding river road going under the Henderson St. bridge and connects on the west side of the bridge with Mill St., which took its name from Fort Worth's first mill.

The route once was a thoroughfare to the North Side, first called Marine, and led to a ferry. Later it meandered over a suspension bridge built by Sam Rosen, when he ran the Rosen Heights street car line from Rosen Heights past Oakwood Cemetery and up the Franklin St. hill.

The road and bridge were built about 1904.

It was always a question whether the street car, operated by hand brakes, would make the turn at the foot of the hill, particularly in bad weather. For that reason a switch was provided at the foot of the hill.

Hermann Park, a beer garden and rendezvous for the town's German population, was located where the Texas Power & Light Company plants stands today.

A German band, followed by small boys, advertised the beer garden by strolling along Fort Worth streets while playing lively Viennese waltzes.

A grove of old live oak trees, mentioned in early records, still stands near the health center. About 90 years ago a tavern stood there and it boasted what is said to have been Fort Worth's first billboard, a gaudy and colorful depiction of life-sized figures of wild game as well as a pictorial display of thirst quenchers and food.

Residents and visitors frequently declared nothing like the sign "had been seen before or probably would be seen again."

CORBETT FIGHT TOLD BY MORSE

Sports fans here received a blow-by-blow account of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in Carson, Nev., on March 17, 1897.

From the Nevada ringside Western Union reports came to Hermann Park here, where the operator called out a description of the fight as it come in over the wire.

Ah Jim, the Chinaman, who was hit on the head on Main St., was somewhat better last night.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 29, 1884.

Oil--and Safety, Too

Non-explosive lamp oil at Wells' Drug Store, Fifteenth and Houston. — Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 22, 1884.

Miss Annie Rasbury Recalls!

Ellison Was Told He'd Go Broke If He Moved

"I remember," said Miss Annie D. Rasbury, "when Mr. Ellison decided to move the store from Main St. to the present location in 1905.

"Everyone told him he would go broke moving so for out of the business district, but he was a far-sighted man."

Miss Rasbury herself is proof that T. B. Ellison was far-sighted. In October 1892, a year when most employers still believed women had no place in business, he hired her as office clerk for Maddox, Ellison & Company.

She was the first woman employe and remained for 52 years, retiring in 1945 to spend most of her time at "Heiple's Heaven," her nephew's fishing lodge at Possum Kingdom Dam.

A Foremost Firm.

T. B. Ellison not only didn't "go broke" but he built Maddox, Ellison & Company into one of Texas' most important furniture firms.

Ellison came to Texas in 1875 for his health. He was a cowboy at Goliad, then returned to Paris, Tenn., to be part owner of a furniture store.

In 1883, his father, R. L. Ellison, came here from Paris and bought an interest in Tidball Van Zandt & Company, now the Fort Worth National Bank. T. B. Ellison came with him, and after a venture in the cattle business at Buffalo Gap, moved to Fort Worth.

He and Walter T. Maddox, Tarrant County sheriff from 1880 to 1886, put up $2,000 each in October 1888 and started Maddox, Ellison & Company, mattress manufacturers.

Caskets Sold.

They branched out after a while and sold furniture, draperies and caskets in their store on Main between 6th and 7th.

Maddox left after 10 years to become a partner in Fakes & Company. The firm was reorganized as Ellison Furniture & Carpet Company and in 1905 moved into the six-story building it still occupies at Throckmorton and W. 7th.

Gus L. Fogelin, 1522 Lincoln Ave., was the first employe hired for the new building. He is still with Ellison's as building engineer.

The Ellison Building.

The Ellison Building, towering above the small homes and the Roe Lumber Yard near by, was one of the largest structures in town at the time. It was renovated and enlarged in 1937.

T. B. Ellison died in 1932. A year later, his son Robert, manager of the firm since 1916, also died. Mrs. T. B. Ellison became president, serving until her death in 1946.

The company, with O. K. Bronstad as manager, now is held in trust for Mrs. Ellison's grandson Robert A. Ellison Jr., 17, a high school senior here. He is also Ellison's youngest employe. Last summer, he was on the payroll for the first time as an apprentice.

Stonestreet and Davis Began With the Century

In a building previously occupied by a second-hand book store, Stonestreet and Davis was opened as a men's clothing store in 1900 at 8th and Main—and has remained in the same location for these 49 years.

The business was founded by W. C. Stonestreet and J. D. Davis. Stonestreet, from North Carolina, came here with two other men when the three decided Texas was the place for them. The other two soon left Fort Worth.

Stonestreet worked for several years for A & L August, a men's clothing store, until he teamed up with J. D. Davis, who had worked for the old Crawford Dry Goods Company, to start Stonestreet and Davis.

The store was Davis' only business connection, according to Mrs. T. G. Edwards who was the firm's secretary for many years, but Stonestreet had extensive real estate holdings, including the old Worth Hotel at 7th and Main.

Stonestreet died March 14, 1948, and Davis, Oct. 18, 1941.

Their firm was purchased by Clyde Campbell Jan. 1, 1946.

PHONES IN USE

Telephone installations:

1881	40
1890	327
1900	1,116
1910	8,517
1920	18,539
1930	37,841
1940	47,421
Sept. 30, 1949	109,300

The Johnsons Had Laundry Back in 1889

James A. Johnson and his sister, Mrs. Madeline Henckels, grew up with the Natatorium Laundry.

The laundry was established in 1889 by their grandfather, James E. Johnson Sr., to wash towels for the bathhouse he built on the bluff in the vicinity of the present courthouse. The bathhouse was fed by artesian wells.

They can remember that their father, James E. Jr., used to hang out the towels in the area of Paddock Park and during the winter the north wind would freeze the towels as fast as he hung them out.

Their father, who managed the laundry which cleaned towels for individuals, used a wagon for deliveries. When ice made a horse's footing unsure, John Jr. would step between the shafts and pull the wagon himself to deliver the towels.

As a schoolgirl, Mrs. Henckels before and after class would make towels and collect accounts.

Business hit a prolonged slump after the turn of the century and Johnson Jr. lost the laundry. But he at once started Fort Worth's first towel and linen supply company, staging a comeback that enabled him to repurchase the laundry in 1914.

The Johnson Towel Supply Company still operates.

It is a bad sign for the people of this country that the disclosures of Republican rascality excited no more than a passing comment.—Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 6, 1884.

Live Decoy Duck Loses In Struggle With Otter

MOSCOW (AP).—It's better to be an otter than a decoy duck. Evening Moscow related the facts of the case.

A hunter was sitting in his duck blind the other dawn. His live decoy was in the water near by quacking its Judas call to the morning sky. Suddenly the quacking ceased. The decoy disappeared under the water only to come up struggling. An otter had sunk its teeth into the decoy.

The hunter fired into the water near the commotion. He didn't touch the otter (for it's against the law to shoot them) but he banged up the decoy so badly she died.

Enrollment in the city's schools figures up to 1,274 pupils.—Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 5, 1884.

Voters Rebel at Wide Open Town

Municipal Campaign of 1878 Had Gaming, Murder, Brothels as Issues

Smelly politics, lawlessness, and high-handed police practices incubated a voters' rebellion which exploded in the 1878 municipal election when vice and reform collided in a wide-open fight with no holds barred.

The clean-up campaign was begun and finished by the better element who were incensed at intolerable conditions—gambling on the sidewalks, brothels all over town, unrestricted dance houses, neglect of city finances, robberies and murders that went unpunished, peremptory arrests of a few citizens for not paying taxes, collection of fines by the mayor which amounted to "protection" for some of the lawless elements.

Because there were so many brothels, the wife of a prominent man was insulted on the street one day by a businessman who didn't know her. Because the brothels were scattered all over town, somesometimes tipsy men attempted to enter private homes.

Hangout for Gang.

A gang of stage coach robbers nested here. Even though city ordinance prohibited the carrying of firearms, business and professional men dared not return to their homes after dark without arms.

The 1878 campaign didn't start in earnest until mid-March, only two or three weeks before the April election. Once started, it turned the town upside down.

R. E. Beckham was the reform candidate for mayor, fighting to oust G. H. Day who was asking re-election to his fourth one-year term.

On March 12, 1878, the first rally of the year was held in the main room of the courthouse which was nearing completion.

'Love Everybody.'

Mayor Day went to the platform and said:

"I come here filled with the milk of human kindness. I love everybody here. I offer myself as a sacrifice to the dear people for the good of the country."

And then Beckham lit into him in a 20-minute speech in which he called the city government a farce. He cited the devaluation of city scrip which had sunk to 25 and 30 cents on the dollar when it had been good dollar for dollar a year before.

During the year, Beckham said, $19,000 had been paid into the city treasury, and the city was nearly bankrupt, streets were deplorable, the city had no credit. Mayor Day, he said, was engrossed with his court and the customary $3 fine and $9.85 costs.

"Why are not all city officials paid in greenbacks as are the officers?" he asked. "The city administration is just one little police court."

The mayor's court, he charged, collects enough money to pay all city salaries.

Lumberyard Rally.

In a later rally at a lumberyard, Beckham conceded that no penalty would erase gambling altogether but that he would enforce the law to rid the city of disgraceful institutions such as gambling in the open.

To fight Beckham, the Day forces started a whispering campaign, saying that Beckham favored prohibition. Beckham denied the charge, although he advocated temperance.

The opposing forces worked ceaselessly behind the scenes to line up the votes. And many a head was cracked in argument, especially in what the newspapers termed the "bloody" third ward.

But the election was conducted quietly, and Beckham was elected. He immediately cracked down on gamblers and brothels, and began reorganizing city finances.

Houston Called Powwow With Indians at Bird's Fort

Birdville is an outgrowth of Bird's Point, Tarrant County's first military post. The fort was built in 1840 by Col. Jonathan Bird and 20 Texas Rangers. After 1843, settlers began tilling land some distance away. They called their community Birdville.

The town, two miles from the fort site, flourished so rapidly it became the county seat when Tarrant County was organized in 1850.

Gen. Sam Houston, commissioned by Texas President Mirabeau B. Lamar to colonize the northeast frontier, sent Bird to this area. Bird and the Rangers did not stay long. Reports that Comanches planned a big attack, for which the outpost was unprepared, spurred them to return to Washington-on-the-Brazos.

Houston sent Bird back with a party of settlers in 1841. Soon after their arrival, Indians attacked a patrol headed by Colonel Bird. Wade Hampton (Hamp) Rattan and John Silkwood were killed by poisoned arrows.

Called the 'Black Raven.'

Houston, was determined to make peace when he was elected president for the second term. His delegates met the Indians at Bird's Fort Sept. 29, 1843. They set up a boundary between Indians and white land, banned trading of guns and liquor.

A year later, Chief Kechikoropuoa of the Tehuacana tribe came to Bird's Fort and asked for a permanent treaty. The pact was signed by G. W. Terrell, R. J. Gilchrist, L. Williams, B. Boothe, Sam Marshal, Robert S. Hulme and Brig. Gen. Edward H. Tarrant, acting for Houston.

Kechikoropuoa and chiefs of the Keechie, Waco, Caddo, Anadarko, Haina, Biloxi, Delaware, Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes also signed.

With peace attained, the fort fell into disuse. Birdville, however, became an important farming and cattle-raising community. One experimental farmer, Thomas Mahan, even succeeded in raising tobacco on his land near Bear Creek.

Pioneer Birdville settlers included George Akers, J. W. Elliston, L. G. Tinsley, John York, one of the county's first sheriffs; Searbourn Gilmore, first county judge; Sanders Elliott, Ben P. Ayers and William Norris.

Other pioneer families were the Grimsleys, the Hovenkamps, the Walkers, the Boazes, Parkers, Cates and Freemans.

Rainwater Baths

Rainwater Baths. Hot, cold and shower baths, only 25 cents. Six elegant rooms at E. Gutzman's barber shop, next to corner of First and Main Streets. Also, vapor and medicated baths. Eight chairs.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 23, 1884.

Complaint About Gutter

The gutter in front of the White Elephant Saloon is in a very filthy condition. — Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 23, 1884.

Bowie Store Was Start For Stripling

When J. C. Griffith came to work for the W. C. Stripling Company here in 1902, he found it was a typical country store.

Counters and aisles ran lengthwise through the store with a 75-foot front on Houston Street. Counters were of wood with the exception of one or two glass cases for millinery.

The Fort Worth store was founded in 1893 as a branch of Stripling's Bowie establishment. Between First and Second on Houston, the "branch" had a 25-foot front. Packing cases were used for counters.

Within six years, the Fort Worth store assumed such importance that Stripling moved his family here.

"Nice Promotion."

Griffith, who had gone to work in the Bowie store in 1901 said his transfer to Fort Worth as chief wrapper was a "nice promotion." His salary was raised from $6 to $8 a week.

In 1903 the company purchased the four-story Powell Building as the first move to spreading over the entire block bounded by First, Second, Houston and Main.

In 1909 the addition of new departments caused the construction of the first unit of the present building on the southwest corner of Second and Houston. The first unit was three stories high.

By 1914 it was necessary to extend the building to First Street and in 1916 the Lassiter Building at Second and Main was absorbed. And in 1919 four stories were added to the Houston Street building.

Expansion of 1949.

Another remodeling and expansion program took place in 1938 and in 1949 Stripling's opened a new building across Main Street for the appliance and receiving departments as well as a parking building.

The two buildings are connected by an under street tunnel.

The W. C. Stripling Company was incorporated in 1919 with W. C. Stripling, former sole owner, as president, and Will K. Stripling as vice president and general manager.

W. C. Stripling died in 1935.

Griffith the Oldest.

Now secretary-treasurer, Griffith is the oldest employe in point of service. He remembers Stripling as "one of the South's greatest men and one of the grandest merchants in the nation."

Griffith recalled that Stripling used to count currency at the cash stands each day as a check on sales.

That tie baseball game with Dallas belongs to Fort Worth, and there was a crushing calm in the village of Dallas last night after the ball game.—Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 6, 1884.

PAUSE FOR PHOTO—M. J. Lewis, who operated a grocery at 404 Houston, stopped work long enough to let the photographer snap the above picture. Left to right are Walter Head, unidentified Negro deliveryman, Lewis, Eugene Head and Will Baker.

Buggy Whip Was Used on Hair Drummer

F. W. Cohen, drummer for a wholesale hair merchant, was horsewhipped last night for making insulting proposals to a young lady well known in Fort Worth social circles.

The drummer invited the young lady to his hotel room during the course of a conversation in a local store where he was displaying his wares. The young lady told a gentleman friend of the incident and it was arranged that she send a note to the drummer telling him where he could meet her in the evening.

He was waited on at the place of meeting by 15 or 20 gentlemen of the city and when he arrived for the tryst he was held by the determined band and told that it had been decreed that he would be whipped with a buggy whip which had been obtained for the occasion.

After the whipping, he was escorted to an east-bound train by a committee, purchased a ticket for Dallas and left with the committee's parting injunction never to return. — Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 10, 1884.

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL ROBBED!

Train No. 1 Stopp d at Eagle Ford by Masked Men!!

The Conductor, Engineer and Fireman, Held Outside Under Shot-guns.

The Messenger is taken Within the Express Car and Made to Open the Safe.

Their Booty is Small.

The mail and express train, due here last night at 1:20 and arrived at 1:30, was stopped at Eagle Ford, on its arrival there, at 12 o'clock, by four masked men, armed with shot guns, Winchester rifles and navy sixes. They forced conductor Campbell, baggage master Caperton, engineer Smith and the

ANOTHER TRAIN ROBBED.

Mail Train No. 1, Due Here Last Night at 1:30, Boarded at Mesquite, Twelve Miles From Dallas, by Twelve Robbers.

One Robber Reported Killed.

Conductor Jules Alvord Is Shot.

Their Booty was Small—Not More Than $150.

Express train No. 1, coming west on the Texas & Pacific road last night, due here at 1:30, was boarded at 10:40, immediately after stopping at Mesquite, the first station twelve miles east of Dallas. The first known of the presence of the robbers, was their attack on the station operator, who, with the mail bag in his possession, was going toward the express car, when two men approached with cocked six-shooters, and in pre-emptory tones demanded him to throw up his hands. Not com-

OUTLAWS ROBBED TRAIN.
. . . Sam Bass was blamed.

Robbers Held Up Trains ---And the Schedules, Too

(The infamous Sam Bass outlaw leader later killed at Roundrock, was blamed for the train robbery reported with the adjoining headline and the following story in the Fort Worth Democrat, April 11, 1878.)

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Not complying with their demands, they struck him several severe blows over the head with their shooters, flooring him. Eight or 10 of the party then boarded the express. Their efforts to force their way inside was disputed by Messenger Kerley and other occupants who opened fire which was liberally returned by the robbers.

They finally got complete control of the train, and by force of numbers forced their way into the express. In this attempt one of them is reported as being shot dead, and Conductor Jules Alvord was shot in the left arm, while two balls passed through his hat.

(In a subsequent descriptive report, Kerley said Alvord was standing on the observation platform, blazing away, in full view of the robbers. Kerley heard one of the outlaws tell a confederate, "There's the gamest rooster in the crowd. Watch me pick him off." The robber raised his shotgun, took aim, fired, and wounded Alvord who then took cover on the far side of the train and continued the fight. Ed. note.)

Messenger Kerley resisted bravely, but was thrown down and overpowered. He succeeded in hiding about $1,500 before the entrance of the robbers who got away with $150, and all the registered letters.

Among other things, it was the expressed intention of the robbers to release from custody a number of convicted prisoners who were aboard and on their way to Huntsville, but the time occupied in gaining access into the express car was so long that they dared not carry out their intention.

Complaint Department

The vaults in the courthouse are entirely too small, and soon will not contain the records of the county. When they were built, the architect forgot that Fort Worth would soon become a great city.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 20, 1884.

Opium Den Habitues

A man and woman were arrested in an opium den on Fifth Street between Main and Houston yesterday morning. The woman was seen smoking opium and was fined $5 and costs. Officer Coker made the arrests.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 23, 1884.

The prisoners were moved into the new (county) jail yesterday and were delighted with the change. — Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 16, 1884.

Pony Express and Freighting Gave George Mulkey Start

As a pony express rider, George Mulkey knew the adventure of the West which in quieter years opened its riches to him.

At the age of 14, Mulkey moved to Texas with his father, Rev. William Mulkey, a missionary to the Indians.

Young Mulkey at once went to work as a pony express rider upon arriving at Waxahachie in 1862. He rode from Waxahachie to Johnson Station in one day, spent the night there, and rode to Birdville and Fort Worth the second day.

His salary was $1 daily and he had to feed horse and self.

When he was about 18, Mulkey was a freighter, hauling goods from the Houston & Texas Central to Fort Worth, Dallas and Waxahachie, a distance of about 200 miles.

He served in the Confederate Army during the closing months of the Civil War and came back to Texas. In 1869, he tried his hand at the grocery business in Cleburne and came to Fort Worth in 1872 where with his brother, Stephen, he operated a grist mill for several years.

In 1888 and 1889, he was a collector for his brother-in-law, W. J. Boaz, who had a mercantile business. Later, Mulkey operated a paint and wallpaper store and was vice president of the Traders National Bank, also dealing in real estate.

He came out of retirement in 1907 to serve on the first city commission until 1911. Subsequently, he owned ranches in Howard and Martin Counties.

Arkansas Business Terrible

Haltom Dropped Cotton Sack For Job Polishing Watches

Ladies wore watches around their necks or pinned to their shirtwaists.

A few bold "dudes" were eying men's wrist watches, a British "fad."

Maids staggered under the weight of the heavy silverware in Fort Worth's best homes.

That was in 1914, when F. H. Fry went to work for Haltom's jewelry store. Today, Fry is Haltom's oldest employe in length of service. He started as watch repair manager and held the post until recently, when he became assistant manager to take things a bit easier.

Haltom's already was an "old" firm when George W. (Pete) Haltom hired Fry. With other employes, Fry frequently heard Haltom's account of how he entered the business.

A Cotton Picker.

Haltom was picking cotton on his father's farm near Rosston, Ark., when he decided to become a watchmaker. He recalled that he "dropped the bag" and went to town the same day, getting a job in a jewelry store. He polished watch cases on an old foot-powered buffing machine. Then he opened his own store in Rosston. Business was terrible.

Haltom sold out for $50 and in 1891, moved to Texas, opening a shop in Bowie. The story was different there. Haltom expanded. Branches were established in Chickasha, Indian Territory, in 1899, and in Hobart, a short time later.

The Hobart store was moved to Fort Worth in 1905. Haltom's brother, Thomas, and sister-in-law, Miss Gertrude Friedly, managed it until "Pete" Haltom moved here in 1907.

'Haltom's Corner.'

In 1910 Haltom's moved to the old Fort Worth Club building at 6th and Main. Four years later Fry was hired as employe No. 10 and the big clock was erected on the standard where it still tells the time and identifies "Haltom's corner."

Before "Pete" Haltom died in 1943, at the age of 71, he had laid out Haltom City in 1932 and developed the *Meadow Oaks* real estate project. His sons, E. P. and Chester Haltom, succeeded to the management of the jewelry firm, which now has a jewelry factory on East Belknap.

Awning Co. Once Site of Wagon Yard

The extent to which changing times alter the complexion of a business can be delineated in the history of Scott Awning Company.

In 1892 J. P. Scott founded a wagon yard at Texas and Henderson—still the address of the firm—and also sold firewood and awnings. In addition, he shoed horses.

Changing times knocked out the wagon yard, the wood lot, the horseshoeing.

But the demand for awnings continued and the company has helped the city's need. A corallary function—rug cleaning—has been added to the firm's business activities.

127 Fair Exhibits

WAPELLA, Ill. (INS). — "I guess I'm just versatile," says Mrs. Wiley Swearingen, a Wapella housewife. That is her way of explaining her entry of 127 different objects—ranging from a cactus plant to a baby quilt—in the Logan County Fair.

Candy Company Took Daring Step in 1908 Merchandising

It was a daring step.

How would the public take it? Would it be appropriate? Would customers be offended?

A bathing beauty decorating a candy box—well!

"Oh, we were very daring," recalled Miss Ida L. Failor, Eagle Mountain Lake, as she recalled the momentous occasion—about 1908—when King Candy Company first decorated its boxes with a bathing beauty.

Decorating individual boxes of chocolates was quite a departure, anyhow. In the beginning, the company had sold candy in wholesale lots—30-pound pails and barrels.

On the white, wooden pails were stickers showing an old man with a flowing beard. His red robe and a crown cocked on one side of his head showed him to be a king.

When the company began packaging in small lots, the boxes were plain. They added a horsehead decoration. "We were very proud of it—we called it our horsehead box," Miss Failor said.

Then came other decorations—a deer, cherries, flowers.

"When we got fancy boxes, that was just wonderful," she added.

Miss Failor helped in the organization of the company. She had gone to work for John P. King, the founder, several years before when he, William McVeigh and R. H. McNatt owned the Southern Cold Storage & Produce Company.

George C. Clarke, Miss Failor remembers, was selling produce for the company and talked King into adding a wholesale line of candies — jelly beans, mints, lemon drops and the like.

She believes he probably influenced King to begin making and wholesaling chocolates.

King founded his candy company in 1906 and in 1907 the wholesale produce business was sold to Harkrider-Keith-Cooke Company which now is Ben E. Keith Company.

Originally in the basement of its present location at 813 E. 9th, the company first had only a few steam tables where 15 or 20 employes made chocolate drops with simple vanilla centers.

Salesmen with specially designed wagons drawn by a team of horses traveled throughout the Fort Worth trade territory from Bridgeport to Cleburne.

The company today sells its product in 22 states.

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Non-Player Pioneered Standard Music in 1900

Not often does it happen in a community relatively undeveloped musically that a serious and sustained orchestral effort is promoted by one who is not himself a player seeking an outlet for his talents. But the first orchestra group in Fort Worth to devote itself to standard music was so sponsored.

This early music benefactor was J. S. Zane-Cetti, who also had other claims to civic remembrance for pioneer activities. He first arrived in Fort Worth in 1873 as a member of the engineering party which, under leadership of Gen. Grenvil M. Dodge, surveyed the Texas and Pacific Railway from Jones County to El Paso.

His family name was Zane, the Cetti being added by him, honoring his step-father, of whom he was very fond. One early ancestor was a founder of Williamsburg, Va., and another of Zanesville, Ohio. The young Zane received his engineering training in Carlsruhe, Germany, where he spent five years.

Returns to Fort Worth.

When the financial crash of 1873 put a stop to the westward progress of the railroad, Zane-Cetti returned to Fort Worth, seeing promise for the future in the straggling frontier post. He became the first official city engineer, and was one of the sanguine citizens who formed the Tarrant County Construction Company, which actually got the T&P into Fort Worth.

In 1874 he married Emma Amalia Hoeflein of Mannheim, Germany, and brought her by stage coach to the edge of civilization. The residence of the young couple was at 9th and Calhoun, and with later additions remained the family residence until 1910, when the impressive brick mansion was erected at Peter Smith and Adams Streets. The old house, put together with wooden pegs, remained standing until 1941.

The family came along — daughters Emma Helen (now Mrs. W. H. Irwin), Marion Emily and Louise Madeleine and the son, Carl Hermann. Music was a part of their education, and partly to satisfy that need the father worked out a scheme to house an orchestra.

Building Constructed.

They had put up a brick building at 9th and Jones (still standing), and when a tenant vacated it, Zane-Cetti put a stage in one end, installed footlights and provided movable chairs. Then he invited the musicians. From about 1900 the Arions, one of the finest men's choral groups ever to operate here, met in the hall, and about the same time a group of orchestra players began to cohere. Every Saturday night for years the group met to play a while, perhaps dance a while and enjoy refreshments, laying off promptly at midnight.

The moving spirit musically was C. D. Lusk, the town's protagonist for orchestra music in the standard field. Also the town's early player of the flute, he stood at the head of his little band of about 15 and directed with flute in hand, playing when things were easy and conducting when the going was rough.

Didn't Play.

Among that hardy group of players were Louise Zane-Cetti on violin, Jerry Rathfon and J. A. Ault on clarinet and David Ashley on cello. Marion Zane-Cetti took to singing, and was a member of the choir of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, when it was situated at Fifth and Rusk (Commerce).

Thus, though he did not play an instrument himself, J. S. Zane-Cetti gave an important impetus to musical progress in making available a convenient and hospitable place in which to rehearse. That, too, is important. From that pioneer group of enthusiasts sprang directly later organizations which culminated in the Fort Worth Symphony.

J. S. ZANE-CETTI.

CAUSTIC DEMOCRAT EDITOR DIPPED IN TIT-FOR-TAT INK

Just let somebody sling mud at the favorite candidate of a frontier editor, and he was quick to reply.

Such was the editor of the Daily Fort Worth Standard who, in 1876, noted that Radicals in the East were saying Democratic Presidential Candidate Samuel J. Tilden used to keep one of the two nickels given him for Sunday School by his mother when he was a boy.

In reference to the Radical candidate, Hayes, the Standard remarked:

"They say of him, after he was grown, that in taking up the collection in his church he put tar in his hat and kept all that stuck."

Good Buy Gone Bye-Bye

We are authorized to offer—for a few days only—two of the finest business lots on Houston St. between Fifth and Sixth Sts. Ten thousand dollars was refused for this property less than a year ago. We will sell for half that sum today. George B. Loving & Co.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 13, 1884.

One Richardson, a sewing machine repairman, ran away from Palo Pinto on Sept. 5, 1884, leaving bills unsettled. Do not let him run up a board bill or livery bill unless you want to lose it.—Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 4, 1884.

Meacham's Began Small 45 Years Ago

Meacham's, now a fashionable store for milady, began as just a small town dry goods store.

That's the way Morris Williams, now in the shipping department, remembers the store when he came to work for Meacham's in 1909 as a porter and show card writer.

The store then was on the southeast corner of 2nd and Houston where it had been established in 1904 by H. C. Meacham.

Meacham was born in Senatobia, Miss., in 1869, entering the mercantile business at Huntsville, Texas, in 1897. Later he had a store in Athens and then came to Fort Worth.

Within a few years he had built his small town store into a big department store. Mrs. Lussie Moore came to work for Meacham's in 1917. She recalls that the store then was at 12th and Main, consisting of three floors, a basement and an annex that ran through to Houston Street. At that time, the store employed 500 persons. Salesladies were required to wear tailored uniform dresses of blue or black.

Meacham died in 1929 and in 1937 the store was purchased by Seymour and Milton Amstater who moved it from 3rd and Houston to its present location in 1947.

Harry Keeton Co. Once 1-Man Plant

The Harry Keeton Supply Company has grown from a one-man broom factory established in 1898 to an interstate corporation.

At the age of 18, Harry Keeton Sr. borrowed $1,800 from a bank and founded his broom factory in the Gleenwood addition. He reputedly received the first carload of broom corn and handles shipped into Fort Worth.

Twenty years later he branched out—adding upholstery and mattress supplies to the brooms he manufactured.

The firm now has plants in Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, Mo., and Houston.

At 93, She Looks Back On County's Infant Days

Much of Fort Worth's history was a personal experience to Mrs. C. Ross Bowlin, 1708 Clover Lane.

She will be 94 on Nov. 28 and is a Tarrant County native. In addition, she is the daughter of a pioneer Methodist circuit rider here, the late Rev. Eli Nathan Hudgins, and the widow of an early-day lawyer, whose family settled in Grapevine in 1854 when he was three years old.

Bowlin was born in Kentucky and as a young man was a farmer. He borrowed law books from the library of the Rev. Mr. Hudgins and read them while he sat under shade trees as he rested from farm tasks.

Log Cabin Home.

He and the former Miss Catherine Hansborough Hudgins were married in 1874. Their first home was a log cabin near Grapevine. That was soon replaced by a frame residence built from lumber brought by ox cart from East Texas.

In 1882 they moved to Riverside and two years later to a home at the corner of Pennsylvania and S. Adams. There were only two other nearby residences, those of Capt. J. C. Terrell on Terrell Ave. and of J. F. Ellis at the corner of Henderson and Pennsylvania.

Bowlin was assistant county attorney in 1883-1884 when his brother and law partner, N. R. Bowlin was county attorney. He was later a member of the law firm of Wynne, McCart and Bowlin.

Office in Basement.

His first law office was in the basement of the courthouse. He wrote many articles urging that the Trinity River be made navigable, and he made speeches in behalf of the project.

He and Mrs. Bowlin helped organize the Mulkey Memorial Methodist Church, now St. Mark's Methodist Church. She has occupied the same pew there for more than 50 years. Bowlin died in 1929.

Mrs. Bowlin was born in Grapevine in 1855. Her parents moved there from Alabama. Interdenominational church services were held in their home and her father donated the land for the first Methodist Church there. He also gave land to the Masons for a school. She resides with her daughter, Mrs. Elmer V. Staude and Mr. Staude. Other children are Mrs. Anne B. Terrell, 1817 Warner Rd. and Mrs. Willis L. Lea, Dallas. There are five grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

MRS. C. ROSS BOWLIN

SCOTT BROTHERS BOUGHT OLD FIRM

Through acquisition of the S. T. Bibb Company, Scott Brothers Grain Company can trace its genealogy to 1877.

In that year Bibb formed one of Fort Worth's early day coal and seed stores which was run by him, his son, Tillman Bibb, and the latter's widow, Mrs. Ann Bibb, until Scott Brothers Grain Company bought the firm In 1947.

H.T. Pangburn Opened With 25-Foot Front

Nimble fingers have been replaced by assembly line methods in the last 20 years in the manufacture of chocolates by Pangburn Company.

The company whose product has achieved national distribution began in January 1913 when the late H. T. Pangburn opened a candy and ice cream plant in a building with a 25-foot front at Collier and W. 7th.

With not more than 15 or 20 employes Pangburn began the business in which he soon made famous the Ruff Dip Ragtime chocolates. At first his candy distribution was limited to Texas, and ice cream to the immediate Fort Worth trade territory.

When Vice President Leslie Cooke came to Pangburn's in 1924 as secretary to the founder practically all candies were hand made. Today each piece still is hand-dipped but belt line production has speeded the output of the company which has 164 types of centers for its candy.

At that time the firm employed 78 persons.

In 1946 Pangburn's dropped the manufacture of ice cream to concentrate upon gift candies and today has expanded until it occupies the entire block of the original location and employs 325 persons.

Would Anyone Dare?

We are reliably informed by the directors of the track that nothing but square racing will be permitted; that the patrons of the track can rest assured that "fixing" races will not be tolerated.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 11, 1884.

Rooming House Was on Third Floor

Schoolboy Mack Pegues Got a Job Wrapping Yule Packages at The Fair

Near Christmas 1908 a high school boy walked into The Fair —over decorated in the style of the period—to buy a 50-cent present for his sister.

The store was jammed, clerks frantically strained to serve all customers. One of the men asked the boy if he would like to go to work.

He would, and he did—wrapping books.

The lad was Mack Pegues, now superintendent of The Fair.

When Pegues first went to work for the store it was on Fifth Street between Main and Houston, occupying two floors of a three-story building.

On the third floor was Mrs. Nettie Smith's rooming house where lived Ray Nixon who later became president of The Fair and a well-known lawyer, Marshall Spoonts.

Later the third floor was taken over for sales area and offices.

At the time Pegues went to work, The Fair was a well-established business with about 75 employes.

The ceiling was the puffed and decorated sheet metal that remained popular until late in the century.

Only a few squeaking ceiling fans stirred the muggy air on hot days. Instead of cash registers for the various counters, the store used the overhead basket system which sent all money transactions to the cashier on the mezzanine.

In those days, Pegues recalled, customer service was almost negligible—no gift wrapping, and only one delivery wagon. By comparison with contemporary methods, window displays were garish. Extravagant use was made of crepe paper and twisted, colored cords.

Showcases were used more than at present. Usually they had heavy marble bases. Unprepossessing merchandise displays failed to catch the customer's eye.

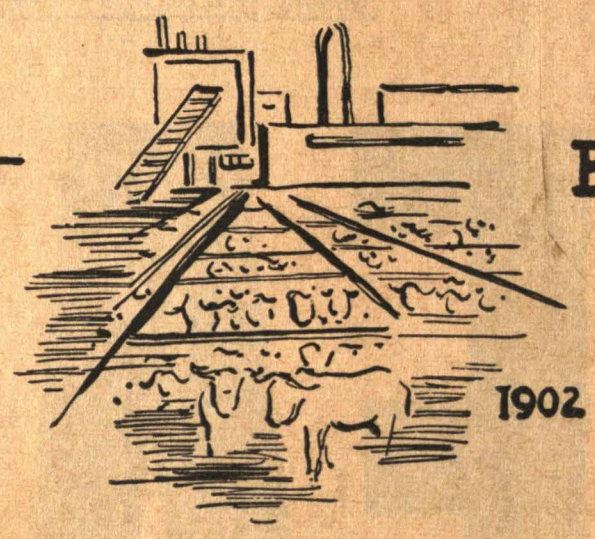
For example, water pitchers might be exhibited alongside bonnets. Less merchandise was placed where it could be seen by a customer strolling through the store.

Always The Fair was known as the woman's store. In the early part of the century the only masculine accessories sold were ties, socks and handkerchiefs.

The Fair was founded in 1890 by T. B. Schermerhorn from New York in a 25-foot front store on Houston between First and Second. Stocked with pots and pans and odds and ends, it was known as a racket store.

Now obsolete, the term racket was applied to a type of store which today would be a novelty or five-and-dime. Origin of the term is uncertain, but some scholars think it may have been derived from the fact that the articles stocked by such store created much noise in handling.

In 1920, Schermerhorn sold out to Nixon, Lionel Bevan and associates. In 1930 The Fair moved into its present home at W. 7th and Throckmorton.



MONNIG'S joins with the FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

In Commemorating Fort Worth's Centennial Celebration

We have **Prospered** not "Just Because" but ***Because!***

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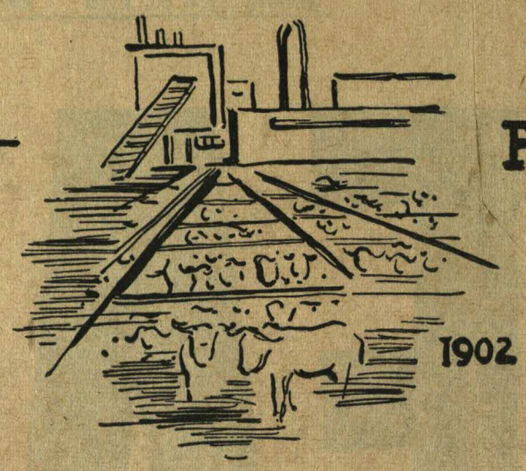

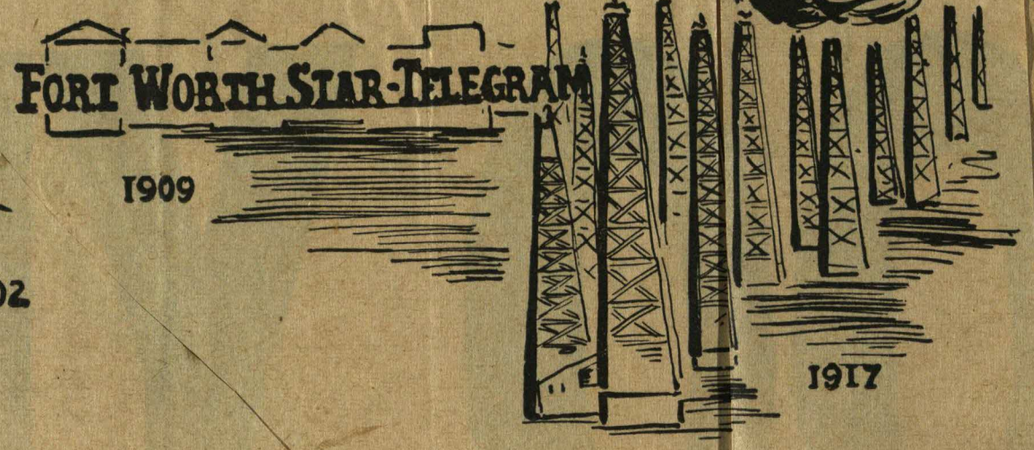

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Because in 1876 far-sighted pioneers saw a dream come true, the first railroad came to Fort Worth, opening a route to the "Gateway of the West." Proof of their wisdom is evident today as our city is recognized as a leading rail center of the great Southwest.

Because in the late 70's a story with evil intent was told of a "Panther found peacefully asleep on one of the city streets of Fort Worth"; instead of harm, great publicity came to "Panther City"—Today many businesses, Clubs and athletic teams proudly associate themselves with the word "Panther!"

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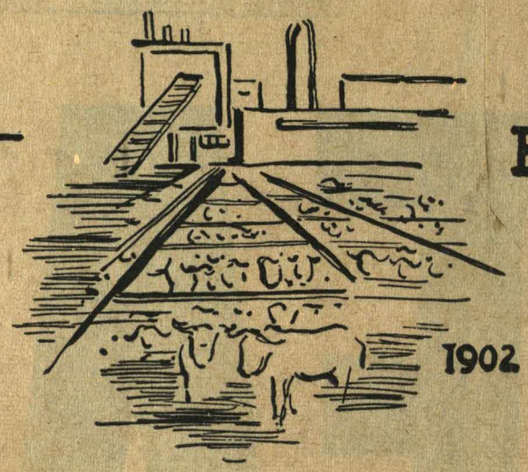

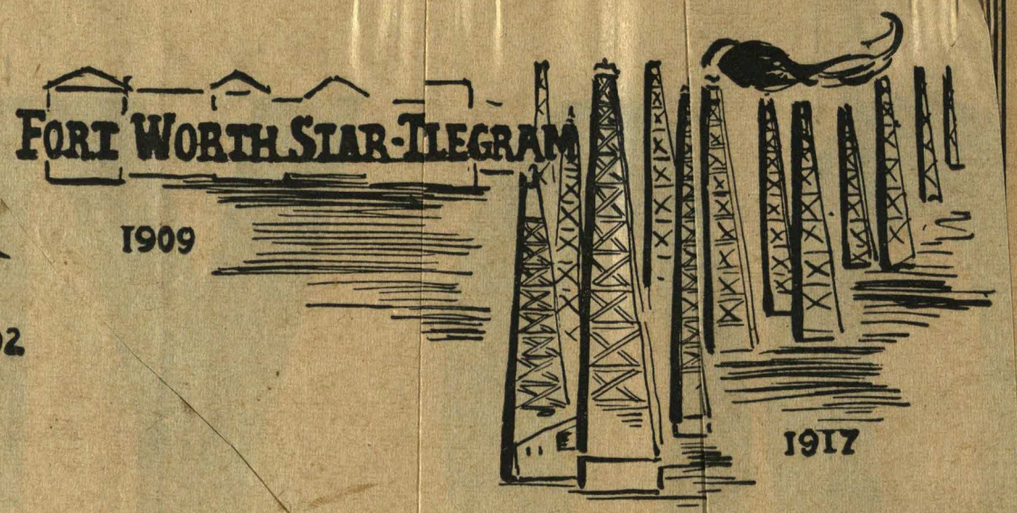

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Because in 1889 three brothers so wisely believed in the future of the Southwest that they established their small dry goods store on lower Main Street in Fort Worth and proudly put up a sign which carried their name, Today the name is symbolic of a successful business that has grown with Fort Worth—the founders were known as the three MONNIGS.

Because in 1902 cattle and grain were becoming so important in the Southwest, wise-thinking men selected Fort Worth for their site of operations, and two great meat packing houses came to Fort Worth. Together they grew with Fort Worth, and today these associated businesses play important economical roles in our city.

Because in 1909 an enterprising newspaper heeded the cause of spreading the news of "the city Where the West Begins," the Fort Worth Star-Telegram carried its messages to the Southwest, to West Texas, and to international fields of recognition. Today this paper boasts of one of the finest printing plants to be found anywhere—Because it believes in Fort Worth's future.

Because in 1917 the magic "black gold" was discovered in nearby West Texas and again because far-sighted men selected Fort Worth for operations headquarters, our city grew soundly, economically. The great oil industry has brought untold wealth to our city and West Texas, making them outstanding localities among the many of our great country.

Because in 1925 Fort Worth had grown so fast Monnig's found it necessary to enlarge its business. Moving to its present location, Monnig's had definite plans to provide the best in location, merchandise, and service to its customers, and plans were made to grow as Fort Worth grew.

Because in 1936 when Texas celebrated its Centennial Fort Worth again showed its vision, its leadership and co-operative spirit by creating the most outstanding show to be found anywhere. Beautiful, magnanimous Casa Manana became known the world over. Casa Manana was great because Fort Worth gave generously to promote its city for entertainment as well as business.

Because in 1941 the "Bomber Plant" came to Fort Worth bringing abundance of "know how," skilled labor and jobs for thousands. The bomber plant was more than a war baby—it was destined to lead the way in its field of aviation. Fort Worth is proud of the achievements gained by the aircraft industry of our city.

Because in 1949 Monnig's has kept pace with Fort Worth—It has continued to enlarge and modernize. In 1947 the new annex was opened to the public. In 1948 the new Third Floor of Fashion made its debut. Today final touches mark the modernization of the street floor. By early 1950 Monnig's second floor will be all modernized, and the entire store will be a bigger and better place to shop than ever before.

Because today we face a new era with courage and confidence, and because Fort Worth knows the value of sound planning, aggressiveness, hard work, and unity, and because the pride of living in a progressive-minded city is ours, then surely Fort Worth's place in the future is one of continued growth and prosperity!

Tate Johnson in Unmarked Grave

'Father of Tarrant County' Chose Site for Maj. Arnold

The "father of Tarrant County" was Col. Middleton Tate Johnson, a soldier who laid aside the sword for a successful career as lawmaker and business man.

He owned the land on which Fort Worth now stands. His likeness was engraved on Tarrant County's first official seal. His name lives on in the small community of Johnson Station, three miles south of Arlington.

Born in South Carolina in 1802, he moved to Alabama, served a term in the Legislature and emigrated to Shelby County, Texas, after the republic was formed. Neighbors sent him to the Texas Congress in 1844, and he worked strenuously to make Texas a state of the Union.

The United States-Mexico war led to Johnson's arrival here. For services as an Army captain, he was granted land southeast of Handley. The new owner eyed the timber on his estate, decided it would be difficult to cultivate, and swapped for acreage at Mary Le Bone Springs in 1847.

Hundreds of Slaves.

There Johnson built a two-story log home, a blacksmith shop, sorghum mill, grist mill and merchandise store. Prosperity came rapidly. Johnson soon owned thousands of acres of land and hundreds of slaves. The community around his home, known as Johnson's Station, was on the main road from Dallas to the west, and it soon became the social, business and political center of this part of Texas.

Johnson was a personal friend and admirer of Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston. He was faithful to their democratic ideals, and Johnson's Station hospitality was lavished on rich and poor alike.

Johnson's Station also was the military headquarters for North Texas. A company of Texas Rangers was sent there to operate against pillaging Indians. Johnson was given command with rank of colonel.

Arnold Dispatched.

When Maj. Gen. William J. Worth, commander of U. S. Army forces in Texas, sent Maj. Ripley Arnold to establish an outpost on the upper Trinity, he gave Arnold a letter of introduction to his old Mexican War comrade-at-arms.

The colonel suggested the outpost be established in the vicinity of the present Tarrant County courthouse, on land he and Archibold Robinson owned. He guided Arnold and his dragoons to the spot.

Selection of Birdville as the county seat after the Legislature created Tarrant County in December 1849 disappointed Johnson. He was active in the election that transferred the honor to Fort Worth, and he donated the land for the courthouse square and jail here.

Johnson ran for governor in 1857, losing to Hardin R. Runnels, a friend, by a small margin. He opposed secession but when war broke out raised several cavalry regiments for the Confederate Army. Some historians say President Jefferson Davis promised him a brigadier general's comission.

Hood's Texas Brigade.

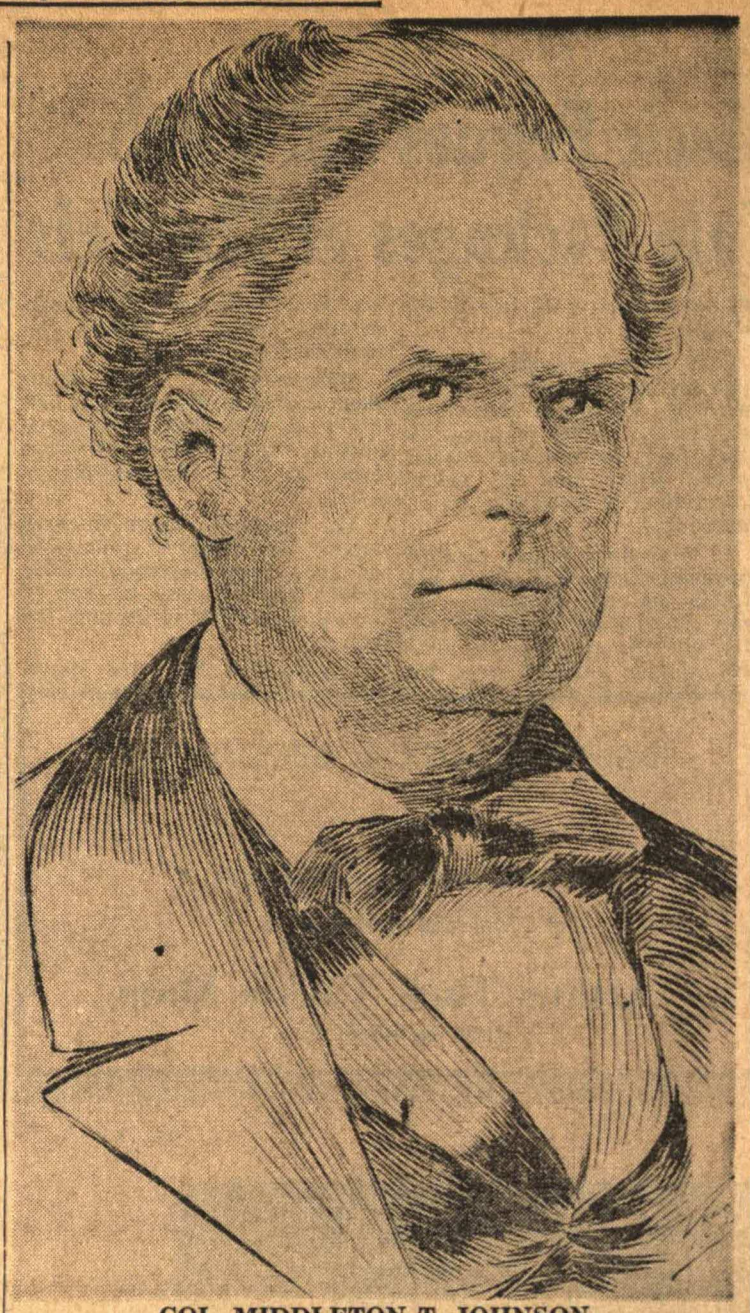
The appointment was never made, however, and his troops became the nucleus of the famous Hood's Texas Brigade. Johnson stayed in the fight, organizing and directing the Confederate blockade-running system that operated from Cuba to Canada. Two sons, Thomas J. and Ben H. Johnson, were Confederate captains. Thomas was killed leading a charge at Black River, Ark. Ben contracted tuberculosis from his hardships in the field and returned home, where he soon died.

Peace and reconstruction found the doughty old patriot a Tarrant County delegate to the state constitutional convention. An apopletic stroke proved fatal in May 1866 in Austin. Johnson was buried there. Later, he was brought back to rest in the family cemetery at Johnson Station.

Grave Unmarked.

No headstone marks the grave today. Old settlers say it is near that of another son, M. T. Johnson Jr. A weather-worn tombstone stands over the latter's burial place. The colonel's daughters were Mrs. Louisa Brinson, Mrs. Lizzie McLemore, Mrs. Rhoda Record, Mrs. Sallie J. Field and Mrs. Vienna Field.

His descendants are scattered from Texas to California. Here in Tarrant County, where Johnson long was the leading citizen, his fame has become a dim tradition.



COL. MIDDLETON T. JOHNSON.

First Truck Gave Trouble

Memories of the first truck used to deliver fresh fruits and vegetables here give old-timers with Ben E. Keith Company a laugh.

The truck was bought about 1914 by the Harkrider-Keith-Cooke Company. The company was founded in 1906 as the Harkrider-Morrison Company and in 1911 became Harkrider-Keith-Cooke. The first home of the company—dealing in fresh fruits and vegetables when refrigeration facilities were limited—was in the 200 block of W. 15th, but since 1912 has been at 1801 Jones.

In 1918, Keith bought controlling interest in the company which took his name in 1931. Branch houses were opened at Abilene, 1919; Dallas, 1923; Lubbock, 1925; Longview, 1931.

But, getting back to the truck. It was a Wichita, made in Wichita Falls. The drive to Fort Worth consumed an entire day. Then, one morning the driver couldn't start the blasted thing. A company executive placed a hurried call to the Wichita Falls factory —in those days, auto mechanics were scarce — and the factory sent a mechanic here the next day.

The mechanic tinkered with the truck for several hours and at last discovered what was wrong.

The cockeyed thing was out of gas.

Opera Saloon Fracas Was Purely Personal

From Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 16, 1884:

A personal encounter occurred in the Opera saloon last night between City Secretary Stuart Harrison and Moses C. Harris, editor of the Evening Mail, in which the latter was worsted.

The cause of the difficulty was certain articles which from time to time have appeared in the Mail in regard to the fee system of paying certain officials in this city, and which Mr. Harrison considered entirely too personal.

Paving Planned For Stock Pens

J. S. Talmadge, superintendent of the stock service of the Gould system, has been in the city several days. He says that the company calculates to macadamize the stock pens in this city and put them in first class shape by next season.

There will be flowing water in all the pens and they will be the finest in Texas.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 22, 1884.

'Sissies' Smoked Cigarets

Salesman Lederman Used Rig to Sell Liquors and 'Toofers'

When Harry Lederman came to Fort Worth in 1894, people used to walk through "Hell's Half Acre" just to see women actually smoking cigarets!

The painted hussies of the "Acre" on lower Rusk St. were the only women in the little town of 22,000 whose lips touched tobacco. Lederman, newly arrived from Sherman to take a salesman's job with Casey & Swasey Company here, joined others in wondering what the world was coming to!

* * *

A few men smoked cigarets in those days, but they were regarded as "sissies," Lederman said. It was not until World War I popularized British customs here that cigarets became popular with men, and only in recent years have they become acceptable for women.

Lederman traveled through the Southwest in horse-drawn buggies selling liquor and cigars for Casey & Swasey. In 1911, he went into the business on his own, closing his doors only when prohibition became the law of the land in 1918.

* * *

He opened a tobacco store at 9th and Main the next year and in 1921 moved to 703 Main where he remained 25 years. His store is now located at 838 Monroe.

Lederman agrees that what this country needs is a good five cent cigar, but he doubts that we will ever get it. "Labor and taxes are too high,—that's the reason," he says.

In the old days, however, the nickel stogie was a favorite with smokers, and well-to-do men splurged with "toofers"—the two for a quarter brands.

MERCHANDISING
FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM
Sunday, October 30, 1949

FASHION FOLLOWED TEXAS FRONTIER

BY NONA LOU GREENE.

A typical couple arrived in Fort Worth in 1849 dressed something like this:

The man's hat was felt and broad brimmed, battered from sun and rain. His shirt was of a plaid pattern and the vest of leather. Trousers were stuffed in high boots.

The dress of the woman had a tight bodice and was buttoned all the way down the front for the reason that the baby could be nursed without relinquishing reins. The unattached skirt was gathered full and reached the ankles. Underneath was a "light-proof" full gathered petticoat. She stepped down from the wagon in high shoes and with head covered by a poke bonnet.

The pioneer women were slow to evolve a frontier costume and clung to fashions "back home." They always had one or two silk "best" dresses wrapped up in paper and packed in the small hair trunk that was part of every wagon load. (Needless to mention, the ladies of the day had few occasions for silk "best" dresses, but the fact that they had them proved the vanity of not wanting to appear on occasion without something special to wear.)

* * *

'Secure' Era

This period of fashions was influenced by the splendor and security of the years preceding the Civil War. It was characterized by the rise of crinoline which decline with the war. Chief emphasis of design was placed on milady's skirt . . . skirts were five and eight yards in circumference. The effect of the ever-winding skirts was the addition of numerous petticoats worn so that by the late 50s many women wore as many as 30 thicknesses about their waists!

These voluminous skirts were worn with a tight basque fitted top which was usually separate from the skirt but which could be attached for convenience. For the most part, the full skirt was gathered at the normal waistline and from there hung in straight folds to the instep of the foot or to the floor. The drop shoulder with the sleeve attached down low was good throughout the period, as was the fact that all tight-fitted basques were either buttoned up the front or back, with the closing decorated by buttons or braided loops. This same basque top dipped either to the front or to the back to afford a dressmaker touch.

Sleeves had broken lines—either they puffed at the top and then ended in a bell shaped flare with a tight-fitted undersleeve to finish out the length, or they reversed the process and, starting sleek and close-fitting, flared out to a bell-shaped finish with the undersleeve in the form of a puff secured by a wrist band.

* * *

Built-in Hoops

The period was filled with hoops . . . they were built into the bottom petticoat and over this there would be three or four additional ones, all very full and stiffened with ruffles and starch. These heavy petticoats and top skirt would be hung from the waistline, which was encased solidly in steel-ribbed corsets designed to pinch the body in at the waistline.

Bulkiness around the hips served only to make the waist appear smaller—uncomfortable, it would be called today. Young ladies of the day hoped and worked toward a waist small enough to be spanned by her lover's two hands. That meant a good squeeze of 18 inches as compared to a good squeeze of 24 inches at this writing!

At its peak the crinoline style, in about 1861, made it very difficult for a lady to enter a normal doorway without patience and assistance from an escort!

Hats (not unlike today) were small or large poke bonnets of quilted silk — usually the same material as the dress—or of leghorn straw decorated with plumes, flowers and ribbons. Shiny onyx was the outstanding jewel of the time, and it usually was noted in sets which included matching earrings, bracelets and brooches. Shoes were not high heeled and an inch heel was considered quite safe and fashionable. Black leather was the No. 1 foot cover, and pastel silk slippers were prized for party occasions. Shawls were popular for outdoor wraps, as were capes and semi-fitted cloaks with sleeves, and it was the day of the tiny sunshade or parasol.

All this time, while women were striving by all their dress to emphasize their complete femininity and their physical helplessness, men were allowing their hair to grow on their faces after a century or more of shaving it clean, and artificially broadening their shoulders to emphasize masculinity and strength. Vests were double-breasted, lapels broad, the skirt of the coat flared. Coats were interlined with coarse canvas-like cotton material for warmth and fabric strength.

Trousers were more loosely fitted though they still narrowed as they reached the foot, and were held down over the instep arch with a strap. Varnished leather—the foundation of patent leather—was popular for footwear. Their shoes were of two kinds: heavy, coarse boots reaching halfway to the knee, or soft-leather low shoes, which laced up the side of the ankle.

It was the period of the tall beaver hat—and no distinguished man was without one. The same men wore heavy white linen shirts and brocaded silk vests and ties.

* * *

Good and Bad

The next 22 years belonged to the age of the "good" woman and to the bain of her existence, the "bad" woman. Woman's interest centered in her home, her children and the church . . . she felt she understood the poor abroad, and at the same time she knew and often admitted that she failed to understand her husband.

Styles were being learned through Godey's Ladies' Book and Magazine, the first fashion book for American women. It was during this time that crinoline passed out of the picture, and women's clothes became body-hugging about the waist and down to the knees, with the fullness moving to the back. This, plus the addition of bows and ruffles at the back, became the new silhouette—the era of the bustle.

The bustle grew to large proportion during the 70s . . . skirts were sporting dangle earrings, the lines of the skirt gave fullness toward the back with a straight front, and most skirts were longer in the back, both for a train and to allow for the take-up of the bustle. The materials of the day included most of the genuine silk, woolen and cotton fabrics, and while all colors were used, black especially was considered in good taste. (Every married woman of the time possessed at least one black "watered silk" for her Sunday best.)

Gloves and shoes were fitted snug, because hands and feet were small, partly from the physically inactive lives the women inspired to and partly from the tightly fitted coverings. Black kid gloves and black shoes (patent leather with cloth tops being ultrafashionable), and either laced or the still newer button style were used. And local belles were separate from waists, and since the smartest hair style was that of hair brushed away from the ears.

* * *

Bustle Declined

The bustle declined in the early 80s and the silhouette was more or less natural and very much slimmer, but somewhere during the middle 80s, it reappeared and lasted until 1890.

Throughout this period, tight lacing and trains were very important . . . Fur capes, dolman muffs and the so-called walking dress became fashionable, and the leaders in experiments in fashion were actresses and professional mannequins. Though ready-to-wear clothes were available during this time, women of fashion in the East and in the West used dressmakers, and prices for tailored costumes started at $75 and then up, up, up.

Locally speaking, the silhouette for men then was one of broad outlines sloping in toward the feet, broad-brimmed hat, padded shoulders to enhance breadth.

* * *

Bishop Sleeves

There was a great sleeve development in the middle years of the 90s—the leg o' mutton being the most notable. In 1899 the sleeve was long and flat, followed by the reversal of the fullness to the lower arm . . . known as the Bishop's sleeve. Dresses and waists had high necks. Straight line fronts appeared about 1902, as designed by the French.

Undergarments were simplified because skirts were bell-shaped, tight-fitting at the waist and hips, and carried a flare at the bottom.

Indeed, this was the period in which the lady learned the art of carrying and holding her skirt while walking and stepping into vehicles. Petticoats (though few in number) were trimmed, because with train and skirt lifting they were visible.

* * *

Dull Finish

Materials were, for the most part, dull in finish in contrast to the high gloss of the earlier satins, velvets and brocades. They had weight and "body." They are the dresses many around Fort Worth have found packed away in old trunks.

The gentleman of the same era wore the Prince Albert coat, which continues today in the "morning frock coat," and the formal swallow-tail cutaway. Toward the end of the period, they acquired the sack coat . . . sportswear similar to the present business man's suit. Trousers were straight lines and fuller than they had been, and they were minus the hold-down straps. Trousers were usually black, brown or navy blue.

* * *

Helping Nature

During the 90s there were pneumatic bust forms, and they were created to "supply the deficiency of development." (So, the wearing of "falsies" in 1949 is certainly NOT a modern creation of illusion!)

Today's full-length capes were at one time milady's opera cloaks, and the plumes that presently decorate cloches were her "can't see beyond" hats.

The gay female's cycling costumes of the past, with a small white straw hat banded with black patent leather and navy blue blouse with poplin and white organdy rushing, was definitely 1949's covered up look. The full and unflattering skirt was usually bright and trimmed with braid. Her best "drawers" were below the knee in length and carried Italian insertion and edging. She could fall off the bicycle without exposing herself.

Like the old saying, she dressed for swimming every place but in the water. Black stockings peeked out from beneath knee-tight bloomers topped by a tunic-length blouse with long sleeves. But at Lake Como she was sensational, and her masculine counterpart wore a prison-striped black and white wool swimming suit cut knee length and with a "T" shirt.

* * *

The Hobble

Between 1909 and 1914, local women learned to hobble. The slit skirt, the bell and the haren trouser vied for supremacy during the period. Finally, the short skirt won the crown of high fashion.

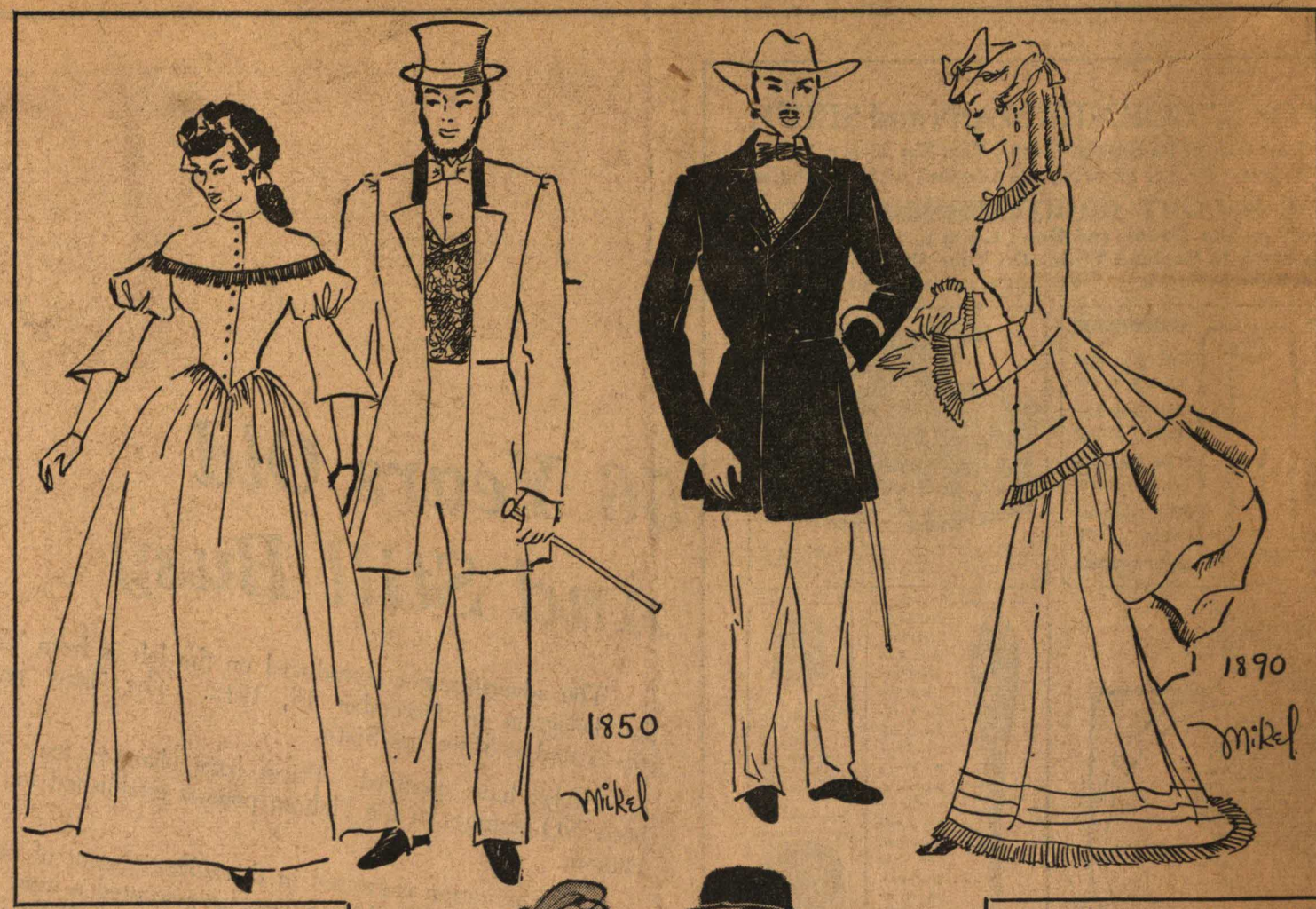
The new, very slim silhouette caused much dissatisfaction among fabric manufacturers, who tried unsuccessfully to force fuller skirts back into the females' wardrobes. The slim was IN and during the years modified by various influences — kimono sleeves ushered in a flood of oriental lines from distant Persia, China and Japan.

The fabulous and difficult-to-wear tube dress was introduced locally as early as 1919—the year of its conception by the two great French coutouriers, Chanel and Vionnet—which, in the 20s, became the characteristic chemise dress. In 1925 and 1926, the skirts hit an all-time high—they hit the knee and they exposed it whether it was plump or beautiful. These flapper era gowns were often custom-made for $200 to $400 each, but American manufacturing ingenuity brought them within the reach of all American women (and they took to them like a duck takes to water) in prices ranging from $78 to as little as $7.

In the 30s, the bias cut, the little black dress, increased sportswear and backless evening dresses cut swaths. These motifs reigned supreme until 1937, when the vogue of fashion reverted back to fuller skirts.

Interrupted by the late war, fashion was picked up by the full silhouette, which at this writing is a silhouette of modified dullness except for casual clothes.

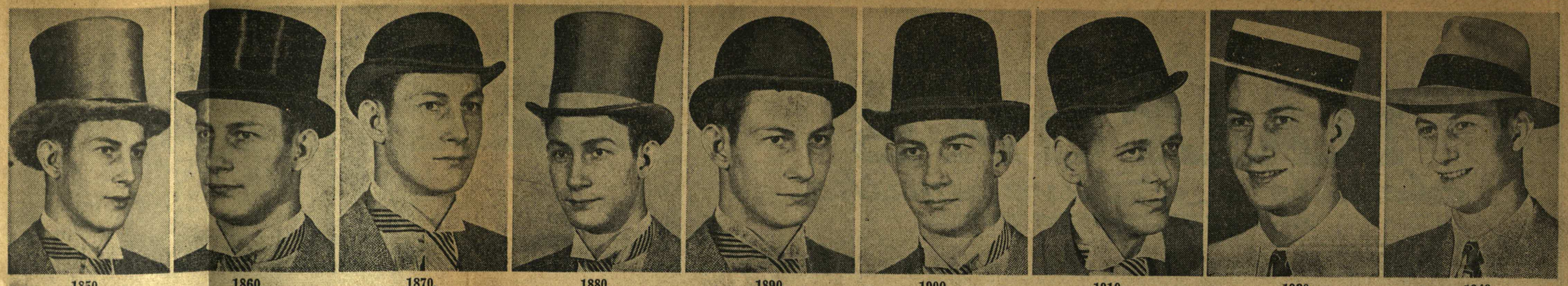
FROM CRINOLINE TO JACQUES FATH



When Mother Was a Girl

SOURCES: Madame Eta, New York designer, and Frances H. Haire's "American Costume Book," published by A. S. Barnes and Co. Illustrations from "Women Are Here to Stay," by Agnes Rogers, Harpers.

A HUNDRED YEARS OF HATS--If you think women's styles have changed, look at the changes in men's hats during Fort Worth's 100 Years



1850. 1860. 1870. 1880. 1890. 1900. 1910. 1920. 1949.

THE WIENER SANDWICH MAN
. . . a familiar figure on Fort Worth streets four decades ago.

Jeweler Started As Watch Peddler

Diamond-Loving N. C. Hall Opened Store in 1884 With a Front Porch

Mrs. Jessie Seddon, of 2800 Wilkinson, remembers N. C. Hall —who was one of Fort Worth's first jewelers—as a man of "the old school type who always insisted upon strictly fine merchandise."

Hall, who established in 1884 the N. C. Hall Jewelry Company which now does business at 417 Houston, was very fond of cameos and was disdainful of imitations.

Mrs. Seddon, who came to work for Hall in 1918 when cameos were exceptionally popular, remembers that Hall disliked shell cameos, always insisting upon the onyx or sardonyx made in Italy.

When she began her sales career, diamonds were the best seller in the jewelry business.

He Loved Gems.

"Mr. Hall loved diamonds," she reminisced.

She remembers that he frequently would pour an envelope of diamonds into a caressing hand, pick one up with a tweezer and painstakingly describe it to a customer.

Often, Hall told his employes of his start in the jewelry business here. For a while, he was a horseback peddler. Headquartering in Fort Worth, he rode to smaller towns in the county with a stock of watches and clocks in his saddle bags.

In 1884 he opened a store here. It was a frame structure with the typical frontier-type porch roof extending over the sidewalk. In the 1200 block of Main, it was near the old Central Fire Station.

A Stop at Hall's.

In the early years Hall saw to it that ranchmen felt their trip to Fort Worth had been incomplete without a stop at Hall's. Small placards in hotels and attractive show windows brought the booted customers to his store.

When Mrs. Seddon went to work, N. C. Hall Jewelry Company was at 909 Main. Later, the firm moved to its present location—417 Houston. When Hall died in 1932, the store was bought by B. E. Ellman who came here from Atlanta, Ga.

All Fire Chiefs Of City Listed

Here is a list of chiefs of the Fort Worth fire department since 1873:

William T. Field, Oct. 13, 1873, until April 1875; John Nichols, April, 1875, until July 11, 1876; J. F. Beall, July 11, 1876, until Oct. 21, 1876; John Nichols, Oct. 21, 1876, until 1877; J. W. Monica, 1877-Feb. 11, 1879; W. T. Maddox, Feb. 18, 1879-Nov. 16, 1880; Richard Wilkes, Dec. 7, 1880-May 16, 1881; F. L. Twombly, May 17, 1881-May 8, 1882; George Mulkey, May 9, 1882-Feb. 5, 1884; R. Matkin, Feb. 20, 1884-Aug. 19, 1886; John T. Wilkes, Aug. 21, 1886-May 2, 1887; Don B. Adams, May 2, 1887-April 30, 1888; R. Matkin, April 30, 1888-April 29, 1889; Don B. Adams, April 29, 1889-April 25, 1892; Ben U. Bell, April 25, 1892-Nov. 16, 1893; John Cella, Nov. 16, 1893-April 5, 1901. James H. Maddox, April 5, 1901-April 7, 1905; W. E. Bideker, April 7, 1905-Nov. 25, 1919; Standifer Ferguson, Nov. 25, 1919-July 19, 1939; Cecil C. Killian, July 20, 1939-Aug. 1, 1945; Claude L. Ligon, Aug. 1, 1945-Jan. 1, 1948; Paul C. Fontaine, since Jan. 1, 1948.

Circus Brings 'Sockdologing' Gully-Washer

It is an old saying that a circus brings rain and consequently many of the superstitious ones prepared for wet weather last night.

Their preparations were in order for shortly after midnight the mist which had been hanging over the city for hours gave way to a genuine, oldfashioned sockdologing gully-washer. In a short time the streets were made almost impassable by the small torrents which dashed down the gutters and gurgled around corners.

It seemed as though "Old Probs" was trying to make up for lost time by making a copious apology for his neglect in the past four or five months.—Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 22, 1884.

Matinees are becoming a fashionable rage. The attendance has increased at every performance since the season opened.—Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 25, 1884.

Could Have Lasted All Night, Next Day

Night before last about 12 o'clock the Rosedale Street-Car Company put a force of men at work on Jennings Ave. to connect their line of railway on the railway reservation, but the T&P Railway Company must have been anticipating such a move for in a short time an engine ran up the main track and stopped on the crossing.

There were two engines and as the city ordinance permits a locomotive to remain five minutes on a crossing, it was an easy matter to keep the way blocked. Two engineers, two firemen, Freight Agent J. G. Harris and a yardman were arrested, but at once gave bail and again took their places on the engine. At last, both sides quit the warfare by mutual consent.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 13, 1884.

For Kids Only

The Fort Worth Street Railway Company has reduced the fare for children attending school to half rate. None but school children, however, will be allowed the benefit of this reduction. —Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 10, 1884.

Mr. Al Barker, one of the most expert telegraphers in the country is on the staff of the Evening Mail.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 16, 1884.

Wanted—To give away, a little girl eight years of age and a boy of six.—Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 3, 1884.

Waples-Platter Company Supplied Buffalo Hunters

Creaking wagons crawled slowly over the prairie in 1872 from Denison to supply railroad workers, ranchers and buffalo hunters and form the basis for today's Waples-Platter Company—one of the nation's largest wholesale grocers.

By the time J. W. Shugart, now vice president and general manager, came to the company as a young salesman, Waples-Platter was established in the pattern which now characterizes its operations.

Roasted Coffee.

About 1904, several years after he came to work, the company began roasting coffee as its first step toward processing some of the foods it wholesaled.

When he joined the company, it had a capital and surplus of $125,000. Today it is $4,000,000.

The company first was organized as Hanna-Owens as a Denison commissary, becoming Waples-Platter in 1887, taking its name from A. F. Platter and E. B. Waples.

White Swan Brand.

The White Swan brand was purchased in 1882 from McGrath & Company, Baltimore, who had registered it, for one dollar.

The first Fort Worth branch was established in 1893 and home offices were moved here in 1897.

Pioneer Style Exhibitor

Mrs. Edmonds will remain in the city a few days yet with a full line of the latest styles in winter hats and bonnets, and ladies who desire bargains should visit her during the next day or two at room "D" over the new post-office.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 15, 1884.

Demos' Day Came, Gazette Jubilant

Grover Cleveland's election brought unbounded joy to the intensely Democratic Fort Worth Gazette which observed the victory with these comments on Nov. 8, 1884:

"The people will get to see the books now. Incinerate them billydoos. No more deputy United States marshals to control elections. Sectionalism and Republicanism are buried together in one grave. In our rejoicing we should not forget to utter a whoop at the downfall of Tammy. Jollify, boys, we've been in the cold a long time and the clover is rich and luxuriant now in the pasture."

Panic of '73 Didn't Kill Nash Spirit

Reports that the T&P Railroad would build into Fort Worth brought thousands of newcomers in 1872.

Businesses sprang up overnight to meet the boom in population. One was a little store near the courthouse square where Z. E. B. Nash sold water well supplies and operated a tinner's shop.

The railroad did not arrive as expected. The panic of 1873 postponed the plans. Most of the new comers, and many of the old settlers, abandoned Fort Worth. Among the few who didn't were Z. E. B. Nash and his son, Charles.

Rooted for T&P.

Instead of giving up, the Nashes helped other business men launch the campaign of persuasion, bonuses and legislation that finally brought the T&P here despite the depression.

Charles Nash, some time later, had an idea. The firm's tin shop manufactured on order "brides' goods"—teapots, kettles, skillets and other utensils needed to start housekeeping.

Charles Nash ordered the tinners to keep busy in slack time by making a stockpile of these articles. Soon the firm found itself in the retail "heavy goods" business.

15th and Houston.

Nash then was located at 15th and Houston. Several years later, a decision was made to concentrate on wholesale hardware. The retail store was sold to Bob Viehl, an employe, and Nash moved to its present home at 401 E. 8th.

Charles E. Nash Jr. and his brother David, grandsons of the founder, took control of the company in 1933.

It was reported last night that three enterprising young gentlemen of this city had pawned a lady's sewing machine for beer. —Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 4, 1884.

Lucy Calvin in County 91 Years

Her Father Opened Town's First Bar--The Last Chance

Mrs. Lucy Calvin has lived in Tarrant County for 91 of the 100 years that the county has been in existence.

Mrs. Calvin — who now lives with her daughter, Mrs. E. T. Herbert, at 3820 Arundel—was born five miles southeast of here on Dec. 23, 1858, three days after the county's ninth anniversary.

Her father was Noel Burton, a farmer who came to Tarrant County from Kentucky in a wagon train with Tate Johnson. She said her father established the Last Chance Saloon as the first in Fort Worth in 1856. He kept it only a short time.

Mrs. Calvin first went to Mrs. Maben's school near the Burton home and later attended Miss Richardson's school near Sycamore Creek. Subsequently, Burton built a log cabin as a neighborhood school that was taught by a man named Tatum.

Boards With Family.

For a few months in the winter of 1872-73, she boarded with Mr. and Mrs. John Peter Smith while attending the school of Addison and Randolph Clark here. She remembers the Smiths as "grand people." She and her family were extremely fond of Johnson and E. M. Daggett.

On Jan. 23, 1879, she married James C. Calvin, who farmed for a while before bringing his bride to Fort Worth in 1883 where he established a livery stable on Fulton St.

Calvin's livery stable burned in 1894 and he opened a meat market on Broadway near Fulton which he operated until 1901 when he sold it and moved to a 12-section grant near El Paso which he "lived out," returning to Fort Worth three years later. He died soon after that.

Homemade Washboard.

Mrs. Calvin recalled that families had no washboards in the early days. Her father made one by chiseling grooves in a stone. Until 1873, her mother cooked at a fireplace. In 1873, Burton bought an iron cookstove.

She was in the Spring Palace fire of 1890. When the crowd started jamming the stairway, she said, a man cut a hole in the canvas wall, jumped out, and she leaped right behind him.

MRS. LUCY CALVIN.

A second man jumped after her, landing astride Mrs. Calvin's neck.

"Lady," he asked, "are you hurt?"

"No," replied the shaken Mrs. Calvin.

"Well, I broke my foot," he said, hobbling away.

Fine men's suits, regular $16 value, available for purchase for $11 at D. Schwartz & Company, Houston and 2nd Sts.— Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 3, 1884.

Refugees Letting Cat Out of Bag to Escape

HAMBURG, Germany (AP). — Refugees crossing the Hungarian-Austrian border illegally take along a cat in a bag, the northwest German radio network reported.

If pursued by savage police dogs, the refugee lets the cat out of the bag. The dogs chase the cat, while the border jumper gets safely away.

Engine Bell Calls Faithful

ST PETERSBURG, Fla., (AP).— After 30 years on a locomotive, a brass bell from engine 1509 of the Atlantic Coast Line now calls the faithful to services at the Lakeview Presbyterian Church. Engine 1509 formerly ran between Tampa, Fla., and Richmond, Va., but it has been retired. The church is in the process of being built and until it is finished, services are being held in the basement.

Towns Incorporated To Prevent Annexation

Bringing an unprecedented population rise with new war industries and an Air Force training field, World War II gave Fort Worth a headache common to most metropolitan cities—a ring of outlying municipalities.

The smaller towns incorporated for a variety of reasons, but most common seems to be the desire to avoid annexation to Fort Worth which would have brought with it city taxes. Yet the paradox is that the smaller municipalities, like their big brothers, are unable to go for long without taxes.

First step toward the encircling of Fort Worth came on May 31, 1937, when Westover Hills was incorporated as a fashionable suburb.

But the war years brought the greatest number of incorporations.

The neighboring towns and their dates of incorporation:

White Settlement, May 24, 1941; Westworth Village, March 29, 1941; River Oaks, Oct. 28, 1941; Haltom City, Aug. 12, 1944; Oak Knoll, July 8, 1944; Forest Hill, March 16, 1946; Kennedale, July 5, 1947; Dalworthington Gardens, July 16, 1949; Pantego, July 25, 1949; Benbrook Village, Nov. 15, 1947; Lake Worth Village, Feb. 19, 1949; Sansom Park, March 22, 1949; Everman, July 7, 1945; and Saginaw, Jan. 15, 1949.

The Post Office Saloon has been moved to lower Main St. M. T. Kerr has the day watch and will be pleased to greet his friends at the new place.—Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 10, 1884.

J. B. LANERI.

Macaroni Co. Of Laneri Began in 1899

The story of the Fort Worth Macaroni Company begins in 1853 in Parma Province, Italy.

There in that year was born Louis Bicocchi who emigrated to the United States in 1871, settling in New Orleans. Twelve years later he came to Fort Worth where he established a grocery store and soon he had two more.

His last store, in 1899, was at 7th and Houston.

Founded in 1899.

In 1899 he founded the Fort Worth Macaroni Company, despite the fact he knew little about manufacturing macaroni. His first plant was a small building at Jennings and Daggett.

By 1902 his business was flourishing and by 1918 he was able to retire. In the meantime, J. B. Laneri who had many Fort Worth investments called for his nephew, Louis Laneri, to come here from New York and look after his interest in the macaroni factory.

Memorial to Wife.

J. B. Laneri was the philanthropist who built Laneri High School as a memorial to his wife.

Louis Laneri bought the factory in 1920 and still directs its operation. Two of Bicocchi's nephews—A. C. Bicocchi and N. T. Mazza—are connected with the firm.

HER BREAD RECIPE BUILT A BUSINESS

Charlie Longguth, of 3240 Travis, has watched Mrs. Baird's Bakery grow for 31 years.

He went to work for the firm in 1918 as the Baird's first hired employe. His job was delivery man on Route 1, and he still is delivery man on Route 1.

With a chuckle, Longguth recalled the Model T Ford delivery truck Mrs. Baird had bought a short time before he came to work.

"It had no doors or windows in it," he mused, "and you just had to sit and take the cold air. Times have changed so much. Sometimes the bread was wrapped and sometimes it was unwrapped.

"We would place it upwrapped on the grocer's counter. We didn't have racks like we do now.

"My route was the entire city, covering the old South Side and part of uptown. Worked from daylight 'til dark, sometimes 19 hours a day. I was young and liked to work."

Mrs. Baird's Bakery is one of Fort Worth's favorite success stories.

From a home kitchen where bread was baked for family and neighbors three times a week, Mrs. Baird's Babery has grown into one of the largest privately-owned baking institutions in the country.

It all started in the Baird home at 512 Hemphill. A young mother with eight children and husband in ill health, Mrs. Ninnie Baird found it necessary to make a living.

She turned to her kitchen where she could bake bread and watch her youngsters at the same time.

Three or four times a week, Mrs. Baird baked for her family and made enough additional loaves to sell to neighbors. At first her four sons—W. Hoyt, D. C., R. W., and C. B.—delivered the bread on foot, each carrying a basket containing six loaves.

Boys Used Bikes.

Soon demand grew until she was baking more often and the boys had to use bicycles to cover their expanding routes.

Usually clad in a white apron made from flour sacks, Hoyt Baird recalls, Mrs. Baird gradually built up the business—frequently repeating to her children two maxims—"buy the very best ingredients," and "there is no substitute for cleanliness."

Within a year the demand for Mrs. Baird's bread had grown so much that their landlord converted a servant's quarters into a workroom for them. Their first oven, now on the Baird farm, was purchased from the old Metropolitan Hotel for $75, with $25 cash and the balance taken out in bread.

Wagon With Bell.

Baird converted a phaeton into a delivery wagon with a dinner bell on it and the boys began using it for deliveries.

The first real bakery as such was built at 1811 Washington about 1911. In 1919 the firm built at 6th Ave. and Terrell which is the cake plant now, the present bakery at Summit and Vickery was built in 1938, the Dallas plant was built in 1928; Houston, 1938; and Abilene, 1949.

Made by Hand

Steel or iron hand-made horseshoes at the Park Shoeing Shop. Putnam's hammered nails used. Corner Seventh and Rusk Sts.— Fort Worth Gazette, Sept. 5, 1884.

Texas Windmill Outlook Looked OK to Axtell in '90

About 1890, the Baker Company of Evansville, Wis., sent F. W. Axtell to the Fort Worth section to make a market survey designed to determine whether the company should open an outlet here for their windmills.

For several months, Axtell toured this area and went back to report to the company. He was enthusiastic.

"I would like to start in business myself down there," he said in effect.

"All right," said the company head, "we'll back you."

Axtell returned to Fort Worth in 1891 and opened a store at 500 W. Weatherford from which he jobbed windmill and water well supplies.

About 1908, wholesale plumbing supplies were added. And beginning in the late 1920s branch houses were established in Lubbock, Amarillo, San Angelo and San Antonio. J. M. Axtell, son of the founder who died in 1938, heads the firm now.

Royal Arch Chartered Here in 1858

About four years after organization of Masonic Lodge No. 148 here in 1854, Fort Worth Royal Arch Chapter No. 58 came into existence.

Since Royal Arch Chapter membership is restricted to men holding the first three Masonic degrees, officers of the first chapter had been active in the first Fort Worth lodge.

Fort Worth Chapter No. 58 was chartered June 24, 1858, with Thomas M. Matthews as the first high priest; Thomas O. Moody, king; Julian Feild, scribe; E. M. Daggett, treasurer; R. S. Man, secretary. J. A. Chavey now is high priest.

1907 Rejuvenation.

Masonic Councils are allied closely with Royal Arch Chapters and functioned as parts of chapters until the Texas Grand Council was rejuvenated in 1907. Fort Worth Council No. 42 was chartered Dec. 3, 1907, with Noah Black as first master; Charles P. Brewer, deputy master; William I. Kelling, principal conductor of work; Elmer Renfro, treasurer; William Henry Field, recorder. Present master is J. H. Dickey III.

Other chapters and councils, with their dates of organization and first heads, follow:

Texas Chapter No. 362, Dec. 8, 1915, T. R. James, high priest. Texas Council No. 321, Dec. 3, 1918, D. M. Vestal, first master. Henry Hereford now heads both.

Arlington 1918.

Arlington Chapter and Council, Dec. 3, 1918, F. R. Wallace, high priest; A. M. Kerr, first master.

Southside Chapter and Council, Dec. 5, 1919. W. C. W. McKee headed both, C. M. Gilliam now does.

Polytechnic Chapter No. 404 and Polytechnic Council No. 336, Dec. 6, 1921, E. J. Calloway, first high priest; Ed McRae, master. Edley Steen heads both.

Tarrant Chapter No. 416, Dec. 6, 1922, Lucius David Lance, high priest. Tarrant Council, Nov. 30, 1926, M. Greines, master. J. E. Shepelwich heads both now.

Hemphill Heights Chapter No. 448 and Council No. 365, Nov. 30, 1943, Wells Howard, high priest; W. A. Parry, master. W. M. White heads both.

Riverside Chapter.

Although yet not chartered, Riverside Chapter and Council have met under a dispensation since Aug. 12, 1949, with J. E. Cavender Jr. heading both.

J. K. Stone, Arlington, was the first Tarrant County man to be grand high priest of Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Texas, in 1894. Fort Worthers holding the post have been Ben F. Dwiggins, 1916, and Jewel P. Lightfoot, 1939. Dr. C. S. Woodward, Arlington, held the post in 1948. George R. Kimbrough, Fort Worth, would have succeeded to the post in 1946 but for his death.

Fort Worth men heading the Grand Council have been William James (Cleburne Council), 1916; John J. Ray (Dublin Council), 1917; W. C. W. McKee, 1919; Lewis J. Lewis, 1924; Elam Henderson, 1929; Jewel P. Lightfoot, 1945.

Fort Worth Industrial Era Keyed to Trinity River Plan

BY C. L. RICHHART.

The story of Fort Worth likewise is the saga of a river.

It was the waters of the Trinity River and a high bluff overlooking the confluence of two of the major forks of the stream which brought Maj. Ripley Arnold and his dragoons to a quick decision on the site of the military outpost that was to become the Fort Worth of today.

Now that same Trinity River —so named because of the three principal forks of the stream on its headwaters—has developed into one of the greatest potential industrial assets of the state as well as Fort Worth.

Water from the Trinity drainage area became the city's water supply. Dams on the main or West Fork of the river provided three man-made lakes — Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain and Bridgeport Lakes—to give Fort Worth recreation centers as well as flood protection, and now the fourth huge reservoir—Lake Benbrook—is under construction on the Clear Fork of the river. It will be the last important link in Fort Worth's flood pr. ection program as well as a supplemental water supply and additional recreational area. Three more big reservoirs also will be provided for this area with completion of Grapevine, Garza-Little Elm and Lavon dams, all on Trinity tributaries.

A Barge Canal Visualized.

The impounded waters of these seven reservoirs also constitute a vital element in the ultimate improvement of the Trinity River as a barge canal from Fort Worth to Galveston Bay. This all-important waterway, which will be the principal inland link for the Texas-Louisiana Intracoastal Canal and for other shipping from Gulf Coast ports, now is assured. The entire project has been approved by Congress, and the first segment of the canal has been authorized and is being dredged by the Corps of Engineers, Department of Army, from the Houston Ship Channel to Anahuac, at the mouth of the river. Appropriately, the dredge "J. J. Mansfield," named for the late Texas congressman, who fought for the Trinity and other waterway projects for many years, is cutting the channel.

Navigation is not a new thing on the Trinity. Steamboats plied the waters of the Trinity more than 100 years ago and there is one record of a steamboat going to the "forks of the river" which could mean the stream was navigated as far as Fort Worth.

Steamboat to Dallas.

In 1843 the steamboat Ellen Franklin began commercial operations between Galveston and points on the river to and beyond Dallas. The steamboat's captain reported the river navigable "to within 60 or 70 miles of the Red River." An English steamboat company successfully operated to the Upper Trinity for several years afterward. Files of the Trinity Improvement Association here contain names of approximately 100 steamboats that operated on the Trinity as far up as Dallas in the years prior to the building of the railroads into this section.

In 1852 Congress authorized the first survey of the Trinity and the Army engineers reported favorably on improvement of the river for navigation.

This early move to harness the transportation potentialities of the stream fell apart with the start of the Civil War.

Boat to Dallas in 1893.

Steamboats continued to operate on the Trinity during high-water seasons for the next 40 years but the larger boats confined their trips to the lower river. In 1893 the Steamboat Harvey negotiated the stream from Galveston Bay to Dallas and the occasion generated so much interest that advocates of a full-scale navigation plan renewed their efforts and Congress in 1899 ordered the Army engineers to make a preliminary survey of the stream to Dallas.

Under the direction of Capt. C. S. Riche, the survey was made and the report recommended the improvement, stating that the river was suitable for navigation except in "excessive periods of drouth." The project was authorized in 1902 and seven of 37 recommended locks and dams were built and in 1914 the steamboat Commodore Duncan made the trip all the way to Dallas. But the work on the river was interrupted by World War I and in 1922, despite protests of Upper Trinity sponsors, the project was abandoned above Liberty.

Watershed Co-operation.

The backers of Old Man Trinity staged a comeback, with substantial reinforcements, seven years later. In 1929, under the leadership of Fort Worth and Dallas business men, proponents of soil and water conservation, flood control and the navigation program were rallied with the idea that watershed-wide co-operation was the one and only way to accomplish the objective.

As plans began to take shape for a renewal of effort in behalf of the Trinity program, the thinking of the movement's leadership was stimulated by a number of developments:

Fort Worth and other Upper Trinity areas had experienced another devastating flood in 1922.

Fort Worth had begun work on Bridgeport and Eagle Mountain Lakes to multiply by five times the volume of water impounded at the headwaters of the river. The cost of these two lakes and Lake Worth, built in 1915, totaled $7,553,000. Dallas interests had put up $15,034,000 for the building of Lake Dallas, Mountain Creek and White Rock Lakes.

Local interests throughout the watershed had spent $35,945,000 for levees.

Association in 1930.

In 1930, the Trinity River Canal Association (since changed to Trinity Improvement Association) was formed. The association was headed by John W. Carpenter of Dallas as president and Amon Carter of Fort Worth as chairman of the executive committee and the directors were chosen from all parts of the 12,000,000-acre watershed. Carpenter and Carter have continued to head the movement for 19 years and John M. Fouts, chosen at the outset as general manager, likewise has been the directing force that resulted in the development of the master plan for improvement of the Trinity River watershed—a plan which brought about federal approval of the entire project.

In 1936 an ominbus flood control act was approved by Congress.

The act authorized surveys of the Trinity by the War and Agriculture Departments and the surveys were subsequently made and adopted. However, a navigation survey which Army engineers had made two years prior to the 1936 law had not proved satisfactory to local interests since it did not include full water control and utilization and was not co-ordinated with the work being initiated by the Soil Conservation Service.

Own Engineering.

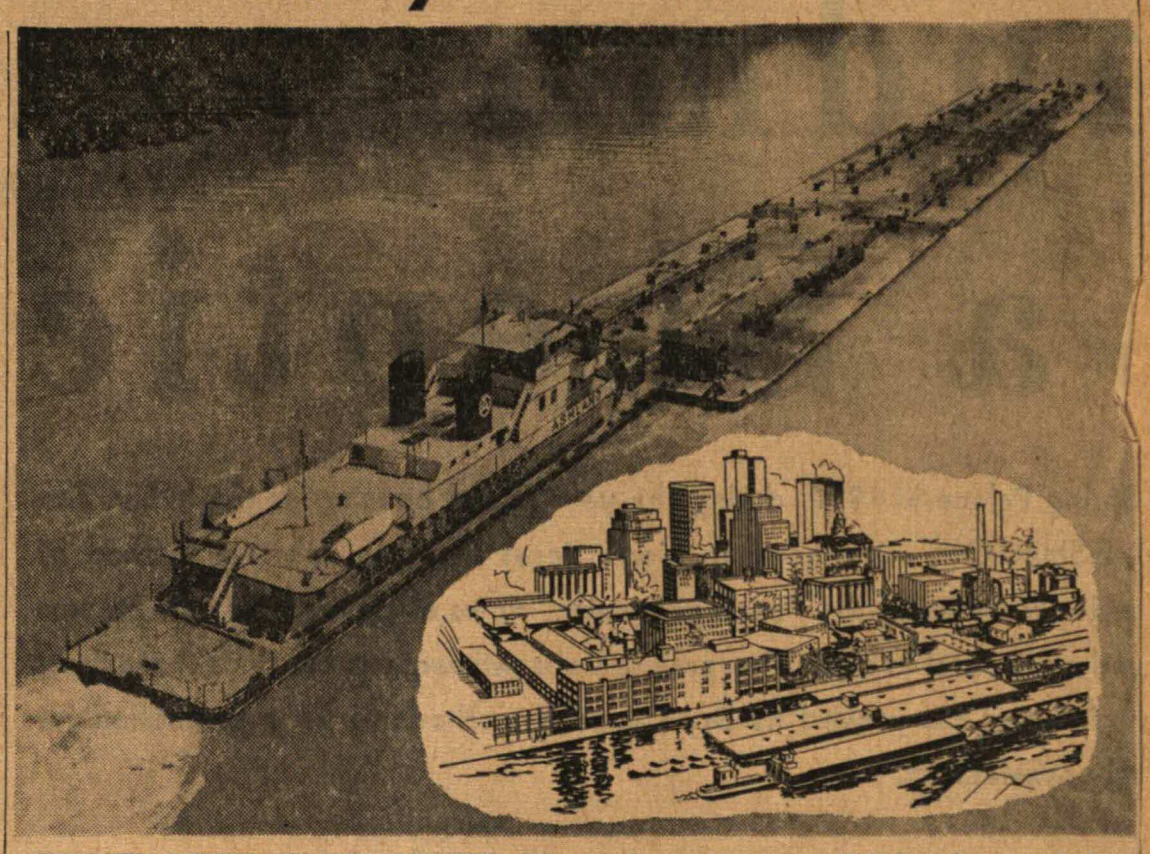
So the Trinity association made its own engineering and economic studies of the Trinity and the results were highly satisfactory because they served as a convincing brief in bringing about the agreement of both federal departments, War and Agriculture, in 1938 to make comprehensive, co-ordinated final surveys of the entire 38-county Trinity watershed.

The completion of these surveys in 1939 was considered the Trinity's greatest accomplishment up to that time. The next most satisfying step came in the actual passage of the 1944 and 1945 laws which approved the comprehensive Trinity program. This approval included full conservation of surface resources and proper utilization of water resources for navigation, flood control and allied purposes. The cost of the entire program in the 1939 reports was estimated at $184,600,000. Congress authorized initial appropriations of $50,733,000 as the federal government's share.

The master plan for the Trinity watershed contemplates much more than improvement of the 12,000,000-acre basin in its drainage area. In the district engineer's 1939 report it was stated that 184,000 square miles in Texas and Oklahoma would be directly benefited by Trinity canalization. The area described is 10 times the size of the Trinity watershed.

The disastrous flood which struck lowland areas of Fort Worth and vicinity in May of this year was the latest example of the costliness of an unharnessed Trinity. The flood waters of the Clear Fork dealt the most damaging blow. Within 18 months the $16,000,000 Benbrook dam should be completed to end the flood threat of the Clear Fork.

Within three years the vast system of major reservoirs on the Upper Trinity will be completed by the Army engineers, and perhaps in less time the Soil Conservation Service land treatment and water retarding program above Fort Worth will be finished. Construction of the Trinity canal should be moving up river by that time and plans should be definitely taking shape for the establishment of large turning basins at Dallas and at Fort Worth, which will be the inland barge terminal.



TRINITY RIVER OF TOMORROW—The six-barge tow, top, 700 feet long including tug, and transporting 40,000 barrels of petroleum, is typical of the water-borne traffic which will ply the Trinity River from the Gulf Coast to Fort Worth when the stream is improved for navigation. Bottom inset is Artist Thelma Park's sketch of how Fort Worth's barge terminal of the future might appear, with industrial shipping facilities filling in solidly between river and the downtown business area.

GAS METERS

1910	2,950
1917	14,500
1920	19,894
1930	38,935
1940	41,989
Sept. 30, 1949	70,234

Closed For The Races

The banks of the city will close Thursday at noon for the purpose of allowing employes to attend the races. We recommend all business houses to close at that hour.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 13, 1884.

ture.

'Wild Bill' Won 75 Murder Cases

Fiery Lawyers Fought Epic Duels; College Diploma Rare in Early Bar

The Fort Worth bar is as old as the city itself.

During the past century Fort Worth has seen a procession of colorful and brilliant attorneys—from the self-educated frontier barrister to the highly-trained corporation lawyer of today—play roles in the drama of advocacy.

Fort Worth's first lawyer was Charles A. Harper, who came here in 1849. Little is known about him except that he came from New Hampshire and was baptized in the Blue Hole of the Clear Fork by Parson A. N. Dean. He was here as late as 1860.

During the '50s, the bar grew in size slowly, for district court convened here twice a year, one week at a time, and out-of-town lawyers came to try their cases. Among the early visiting lawyers was Gen. Edward H. Tarrant for whom the county was named.

Homespun Lawyers.

In those days, college-trained lawyers were rare and many early settlers studied law at night by oil lamp and were admitted to practice by the district judge. One of these was John Peter Smith (1831-1902) who came here in 1853 as the first school teacher, became a surveyor while he studied law at night and was admitted to the bar in 1860.

Another early lawyer was Capt. J. C. Terrell (1931-1909). Born in Sumner County, Tenn., while his family was en route from Virginia to Missouri, Terrell was reared in Boonville, Mo. He studied law in the St. Joseph, Mo., office of his big brother, Alexander, who later moved to Austin and was minister to Turkey in President Cleveland's second administration.

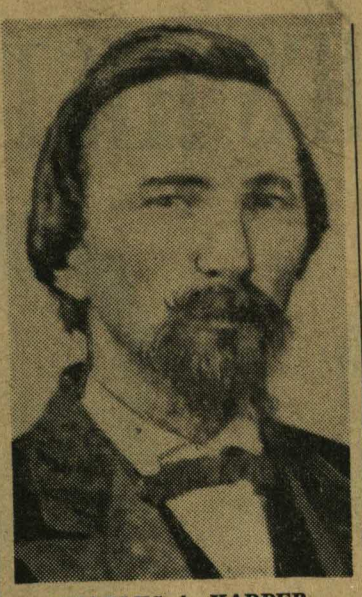
At the age of 20 he went to California during the gold rush and in 1856 went to Virginia to see his mother. Returning to the West Coast, he visited his brother in Austin and reached Fort Worth on his way west.

Here he met an old schoolmate, Dabney C. Dade, decided to remain and the two established one of the town's earliest law partnerships. His early history coincided almost exactly with Terrell's—born and schooled at Boonville, studied law in a law office, went to the West Coast.

A Sunday School.

Using a whipsaw, they built a combination law office and bachelor quarters at First and Main, organized a Sunday School to gain introduction to the town's young ladies, and remained in partnership until 1860.

Dade was county attorney in 1860. Both he and Terrell opposed secession but at the outbreak of war they differed. Terrell cast his lot with the Confederacy, raised a company and went to battle. Dade resigned as county attorney and went to Springfield where he died in 1912.



CHARLES A. HARPER.
City's first lawyer in 1849.

Terrell's early contemporaries included M. Hawkins, Henry Sneed, J. C. Easton and E. Hendricks.

Reconstruction which gave Fort Worth its first impetus brought many Confederate veterans who became lawyers.

Typical of the self-educated frontier lawyers was Henry M. Furman, descendant of an old South Carolina family whose wealth was wiped out by the Civil War. In his late 'teens, Furman arrived at Galveston with 65 cents in his pocket, taught school while he studied law and was admitted to the bar.

He practiced first at Belton and then came to Fort Worth in the late '70s. He won acquittals for 162 of the 164 persons he defended against murder charges. On another occasion he won a not guilty verdict for Thomas Wood, a Dallas bank cashier, on 90 counts of embezzlement.

He left here in 1907 for Ardmore, Indian Territory, and helped make Oklahoma a state. For many years he served on the Court of Criminal Appeals in Oklahoma City.

Another post-bellum arrival was Col. R. M. Wynne (1843-1912). A Tennesseean, he enlisted in the Confederate Army as an illiterate 16-year-old. On the field of battle he was commissioned and later promoted to rank of lieutenant colonel at the age of 21. He was wounded at Murfreesboro and was hidden for nine weeks in a garret by two old maids and later was smuggled back to his lines.

After the war he married and his wife taught him to read and write. He moved to Rusk County with his family, studied law at night and served two terms as Rusk County sheriff. He came to Fort Worth in 1882, specialized in damage suits, was noted as a criminal lawyer, and was forever in politics, once trying to reconcile William Jennings Bryan and Rep. Joe Bailey, later senator, at a breakfast at his home at 1000 W. Weatherford.

Elected Mayor.

R. E. Beckham (1844-1910) was born in Murray, Ky., rose from private to captain in Civil War, came here in 1873, was elected mayor in 1878 and later served as county and district judge.

Maj. J. J. Jarvis was born in Surry County, N. C., studied law with Judge W. D. Sawers in Nebo, Ill., came to Quitman, Texas, in 1857 where he was both lawyer and editor, served with the Tenth Texas Cavalry during the Civil War, moved to Fort Worth in 1873, was an outstanding lawyer and a moving spirit in practically every civic enterprise. He died in 1914.

Judge G. A. Evarts was reared and educated in Ohio where he was born in 1797, served as district judge in Indiana, came to Texas in 1843, settling in Fannin County which sent him to the 1845 convention that framed the State Constitution. After the close of the Civil War, he was district judge for Hill, Navarro and other counties, and moved to Fort Worth in 1867 to practice with his son-in-law, H. G. Hendricks.

H. G. Hendricks (1819-1873) was reared in Kentucky and came to Texas in 1847, settling in Fannin County where he married Judge Evarts' daughter and was admitted to the bar. He came here in 1866 as J. P. Smith's partner and was one of the four men who gave 320 acres to bring the railroad here.

Contributed to T&P.

Thomas J. Jennings (1801-1881) was born in Virginia, educated in Louisville, came to Texas in 1840, elected from Nacogdoches as state attorney general from 1852 through 1856, and moved to Fort Worth about 1876. He was one of the largest land contributors to the Texas Pacific.

John Y. Hogsett (1843-1912) was born and educated in Tennessee, came to Texas in 1859, went back to Tennessee in 1866 to study law, came to Fort Worth in 1872 as a law partner of Capt. John Hanna, was first president of Fort Worth Life Insurance Company.

Other early Fort Worth lawyers were B. C. Beall, James L. Autry, A. P. McKinnon, E. O. Call, E. E. Furman, Sam Furman, P. M. Thurmond, Junius Smith, B. C. Johnson, Leon S. Hays, J. F. Arnold, R. F. Arnold, and J. M. Thomason.

When Fort Worth attorneys recall the "greats" of their profession locally, one of the first names mentioned is that of "Wild Bill" McLean, one of Texas' most widely known and spectacular criminal lawyers.

Captained Grid Team.

William P. McLean Jr. (1872-1941), captain and quarterback of the University of Texas' first football team in 1893, earned the nickname of "Wild Bill" because of his booming voice and showmanship. During the last 35 years of his career, McLean's firm won acquittals for 75 persons tried for murder.

In 1872, Fort Worth was in a judicial district comprised of several counties served by Judge Hardin Hart, a scalawag, who couched his judgments in the vernacular of barroom and poker game. Once, Capt. J. C. Terrell sought to amend a pleading.

"Now, Joe," responded the judge, "you know you can not raise at this stage of the game. Gause stands pat on his general denial and you will have to call or lay down your hand."

Two friends' argument over the draining of Hendrick's Lake near Longview was brought to an end when Paul Tatum struck William Downs over the head with a club, causing the latter's death.—Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 3, 1884.

Washer Sold Boots, Hats To Cowboys

They were still calling Texas "the new West" in 1882 when Jacob Washer, a 24-year-old Tennessean, decided there was more than romance in the land of cattle and cowboys.

Washer moved to Fort Worth and rented a store on Houston between 4th and 5th to sell ten gallon hats, boots and bandana handkerchiefs to the cattlemen. He teamed up with Leopold August, because the rent was more than he could afford.

There was business aplenty in the little town of 6,000, already the "county seat" for all of West Texas. Washer & August moved to larger quarters at the southeast corner of 4th and Houston in 1883 and then to a more imposing building across the street.

Washer Brothers.

In 1887, August withdrew to join his brother in the clothing firm of A. and L. August. Washer's brother Nat had followed him to Fort Worth. Washer & August became Washer Brothers.

The brothers made what they thought would be their last move, into a two-story building at Fourth and Main, a 50x95-foot structure described by newspapers of the day as "magnificent."

By 1891, the brothers were civic leaders and had a new store manager, young Leon Gross, also a Tennessean. Gross came to Fort Worth in 1886 to clerk in a clothing store.

A Full Partner.

Gross became a full partner in 1895 and helped make the momentous decision that took Washer Brothers out of the "downtown" district around the County Courthouse in 1900. The firm moved "far uptown" to a corner site at 8th and Main on land owned by Winfield Scott.

Events proved the move was wise. The little town not only grew up to Washer Brothers, but spread out for miles past it. In 1906, after Jacob Washer died and a store opened earlier in San Antonio by Nat Washer became independent, Gross was elected president and general manager. He was to hold the office until his death in 1945.

4 Stories in 1927.

The two-story building at 8th and Main was expanded to four stories in 1927. By that time, Washer Brothers was a Southwest institution, a fashion center for women as well as men.

Raymond J. Mayer, a brother-in-law, became president of Washer Brothers when Gross died.

Bath House Opened

The new bath house on north side public square is now completed and open for business. Hot or cold baths for ladies and gentlemen only. Baths can be had all throughout the day and as late as 10 o'clock at night. Nothing but artesian water used.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 15, 1884.

IMPORTED PENNIES

$1.98 Price Introduced By Monnig

By the time Ernst Jordan came to work in 1906 as a stock boy and order clerk, Monnig's was a thriving business.

At that time the store was in the 1200 block of Main. The first floor was the retail section and the upper three stories housed the wholesale division which in only a few years had established Monnig's Blue Banner brand throughout this section.

Jordan, now superintendent and personnel director, moved into the retail section in 1908, selling shoes.

Nowadays shoe departments place daily orders to replenish stocks. But in Jordan's early days, shoes were ordered twice a year—for summer, low-quarter footwear was stocked; for winter, shelves were lined with high shoes for men and women.

Buttons Reset.

For each purchaser the buttons on the high top shoes had to be reset with the store's stapling machine.

Jordan has been identified with the era of greatest expansion of Monnig's which is rounding out more than half a century of service.

Sixty years ago, William Monnig introduced the $1.98 bargain to a Fort Worth unfamiliar with pennies and built the wholesale-retail business bearing his name today.

With a $2,500 assortment of bustles, red flannels and gaiters, Monnig opened his store on April 2, 1889. Already he knew something of business for he had entered the drug field at the age of 15 in his hometown, Hermann, Mo.

Brother George B.

With his brother, George B., Monnig opened the dry goods store between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets on Main Their father, Otto, and brother, Otto E., opened a hardware store right next door. The upper floor of the building was their bedroom.

Soon the hardware section ran into difficulty and was absorbed as Monnig's first expansion.

Periodically the store branched out on foundations laid by ever increasing business. Monnig's built the first brick building south of Sixth Street and had the only sidewalk between Sixth and Lancaster.

To bargain hunters Monnig introduced the uneven price. He is credited with bringing to Fort Worth the first pennies of which people at first were suspicious. Soon the idea caught on and the $1.98 price flourishes in all stores.

Monnig turned a budding white elephant into a healthy wholesale business in 1901. For $40,000 he had purchased $70,000 worth of stock from a merchant going out of business, thinking he could retail it.

Resistance, however, was heavy and he put a man on the road for $40 a month, selling to retailers in Mansfield and other county communities.

From that grew Monnig's wholesale division which still is housed on Main Street.

In 1925 the retail store was moved to its present location at Fifth and Houston.

2 'Extras' Have Regular Jobs

Hired to help out during one day's sales rush the year of the opening of R. E. Cox and Company here 16 years ago, Mrs. Dave Whiteside of Grapevine has been with the store ever since.

Mrs. Whiteside and Mrs. Clem Sorley of 1621 S. Henderson, who were hired on the same day in 1933, are the oldest employes of the Fort Worth store in length of service.

Mrs. Whiteside, who sells silk, woolen and cotton piece goods, and Mrs. Sorley, who specializes in linens and bedding, went to work when the store was located at Main, 5th and Houston in a two-story building.

"In those days all the employes knew one another, but today the store has grown so that we can not meet everyone," the women said.

They moved with the store in 1946 in the newly-redecorated and remodeled first five floors of the Fort Worth Club Building at 7th, Throckmorton, and 6th. In the new store, which contained five times the floor space of the old building, both women's departments were expanded and many new departments and lines added to the store.

R. E. Cox, president of the store, founded his first store, a drug store, in Stephenville on July 4, 1907. In 1915 Cox sold the drug store and opened the R. E. Cox Dry Goods Store in Stephenville.

Cox, in 1922, went to Waco where he started a second dry goods store which his two brothers, V. M. Cox and R. A. Cox, now manage. Two years later Cox went on to Marlin and opened a third R. E. Cox Dry Goods Store. The three stores are still in operation.

Cox's son, R. E. Jr., is vice president of the Fort Worth store.

GRAND PRAIRIE SETS RECORD FOR GROWTH

GRAND PRAIRIE, Oct. 30 (Spl).—A lush building spree almost unparalleled in the annals of American cities has swelled Grand Prairie's population from 1,595 in 1940 to an estimated 20,000 in 1949.

An aircraft plant and an engineering firm together hire 10,000 persons in this hub of the Fort Worth-Dallas metropolitan area—yet they account for only part of the amazing growth of a town that once was nothing more than its name implies—a huge prairie.

Every indicator points upward here—building permits, utility connections, school enrollment and real estate development.

The city's rapid growth can be traced partly to excellent transportation facilities and a strategic location in the center of a population concentration of 2,000,000 persons living within a radius of 50 miles.

As a sample of the city's vitality, the Grand Prairie Post Office reports receipts during the first quarter of 1949 were up 20 per cent from those of the comparable period last year. Building permits for the first nine months of this year totaled $1,331,787, scarcely a surprise to townsfolk who have watched each year's construction totals increase for the past nine years.

Utilities Keep Pace.

Of considerable pride to Grand Prairie's city fathers is that they have kept pace with the growth. Not in a single instance has a new homeowner been deprived of water or sewer facilities, a check at the City Hall discloses. The city's progress in this direction, where homes are owned by their occupants in 85 per cent of the cases, has brought commendation from the State Health Department.

While the city boasts 800 medium-priced homes now under construction, business and industry provide the answer to where these new homeowners work and draw their pay.

In 1941 there were 96 business firms in Grand Prairie. Today there are 450.

60 Industrial Plants.

Industrial plants, numbering approximately 60, include the giant Chance Vought Aircraft and Texas Engineering and Manufacturing Companies, both housed in North American Aviation plant; and plants turning out aircraft parts, attic fans, aluminum awnings, aluminum boats, brooms, butane and propane systems, cabinet work, candy, iron castings, ceramics, concrete pipe, wooden panels and doors, fan parts, fishing rod and well parts, chromium-plated tubular metal furniture, gas burners and controls, infants wearing apparel, ironing boards, leather goods, lamp shade frames, special machines, printing, mattresses, mops, nursery school equipment, playground equipment, popcorn machines, tractors, farm implements, radios, frozen foods and meats, jelly and preserves, syrup, poultry and livestock feeds, rubber products, septic tanks, sheet metal products, signs, concrete tile blocks, utility and cattle trailers, outside venetian blinds, venetian blind parts and hundreds of other items.

New High School.

On the educational front, Grand Prairie now has a high school, a new $400,000 junior high and five grade schools, where in 1940 it had but two schools.

Recreation has not been neglected. On July 4, 1946, a new $100,000 city park and swimming pool was dedicated. A soaring meet, attracting experts from over the nation, was held at the Grand Prairie Airport in 1948 and again in 1949. Grand Prairie recently was selected as the site for the National Soaring Meet for 1950.

Facilities for training 400 aeronautical students, almost unique for a community this size, are provided by Grand Prairie Airport and Arlington State College School of Aeronautics on the west outskirts of the town. The Grand Prairie Airport and Hensley Field combine to provide aircraft landing facilities unequaled in most cities five times its size.

Utility expansion programs have been geared to Grand Prairie's mushrooming growth. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company has just completed its new modern building and dial equipment representing an investment of $700,000. It will give Grand Prairie dial service beginning Dec. 3. Comparable expansions have been marked up by the Lone Star Gas Company, Texas Electric Service and the city water department.

It is little wonder that Grand Prairie's rank as the nation's fastest growing city surprises no one here. Even the conservatives know it has to be true.

Dragoon Private Made $8 a Month

Monthly pay in 1849 for Dragoons who established Fort Worth:

Major (including brevet major), $60 plus $4 for rations, $2 for servants.

Captain, $50 plus $4 for rations, $1 for servant.

Lieutenants, $33 plus $4 for rations, $1 for servant.

Sergeant-major, $17; first sergeant, $16; sergeant, $13; private, $8.

Fort Worth's Bustling Neighbor

Hayterville Was Hard to Spell So They Called Town Arlington

Because the early day settlers couldn't spell and pronounce the name of "Hayterville" the home town of Gen. Robert E. Lee furnished Tarrant County with the name of one of its towns—Arlington—from Arlington, Va.

Rev. A. S. Hayter, Arlington's first preacher, school teacher and postmaster, helped the Texas & Pacific Railroad engineers survey for the T&P right of way and the surveyors wanted to call the new station "Hayterville."

"No, don't name it Hayterville," the Presbyterian preacher told the surveyors, "the settlers here can't spell my name and they can't pronounce it. Just name it after the home town of my old commander, Robert E. Lee from Arlington, Va."

That was in 1876 and Arlington became one of the finest little cultural cities in the Southwest with its fine churches, schools and homes.

First Merchant.

There has always been a dispute as to who was the first merchant in Arlington. Dr. V. R. Woodward, who has made probably a closer study of the city's history than any other one person, relates that Jame Ditto operated the first store in the area but it was located east of Arlington on the hill where the Bird-Elder real estate development project recently started construction of new homes. The area was recently annexed to Arlington.

R. W. Collins and his son-in-law, J. S. McKinley, had the first store in Arlington property, Dr. Woodward says. It was located on the present site of the Arlington State Bank.

The Masonic Lodge history which began 75 years ago at Johnson Station southwest of here tells that some of the early settlers in this areas were the McKnights, Tollivers, Collinses, Dittoes, McKinleys and Hayters. Well-kept graves in the Watson Cemetery are marked clearly on the headstones. Col. Middleton Johnson, who once ran for governor and who helped Fort Worth in getting the Courthouse from Birdville, is buried in the cemetery there.

Mineral Well.

One of Arlington's famed landmarks is the mineral well in the heart of the business section at Main and Center Sts.

The well once produced good revenue from the city but in recent years the cost of upkeep and operation has exceeded revenue. Arlington citizens have always had free access to the mineral water but visitors have paid a small fee per bottle.

Arlington State College is an outgrowth of a private school started in 1895 by W. M. Trimble and L. M. Hammond. The state took the school over in 1917 and named it Grubbs Vocational College. Many officers in World War I were trained there. Again during World War II the school, operating under the name of North Texas Agriculture College, turned out hundreds of officers for the Army, Navy and Marines.

First Boom.

Arlington began its first boom in 1901 with the coming of the Interurban between Dallas and Fort Worth. City residents began moving to the quiet suburb and they have continued to move there while being employed in Dallas and Fort Worth.

Masonic Home for the Aged and the Eastern Star of Texas home are located in Arlington.

Near-by LaReunion Fruit Farm is said to be the site of La Salle's settlement. Also near by is the Village Creek site of General Tarrant's battle with the Comanche Indians.

Downtown Gutter Bridged

The gutter which runs across Houston St. at the intersection of Thirteenth has been bridge and the street is greatly improved thereby. It is understood that the energetic street and alley committee (of City Council) will do the same to all the deep gutters on Main and Houston Sts.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 22, 1884.

First Art Exhibit

Art exhibit of the Ladies' New Orleans Exposition Society. This society will keep open its art exhibit today only. Remember the place, the west room on the ground floor of the opera house. This is the first effort ever made in this city to show collectively what our ladies can do in the department of art. — Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 14, 1884.

Acme Brick 'at Home' In Fort Worth for 39 Years

For 39 years Fort Worth has been the home of Acme Brick Company which in 59 years has risen from a one plant, three-kiln business into one that sells brick on a national and international scale.

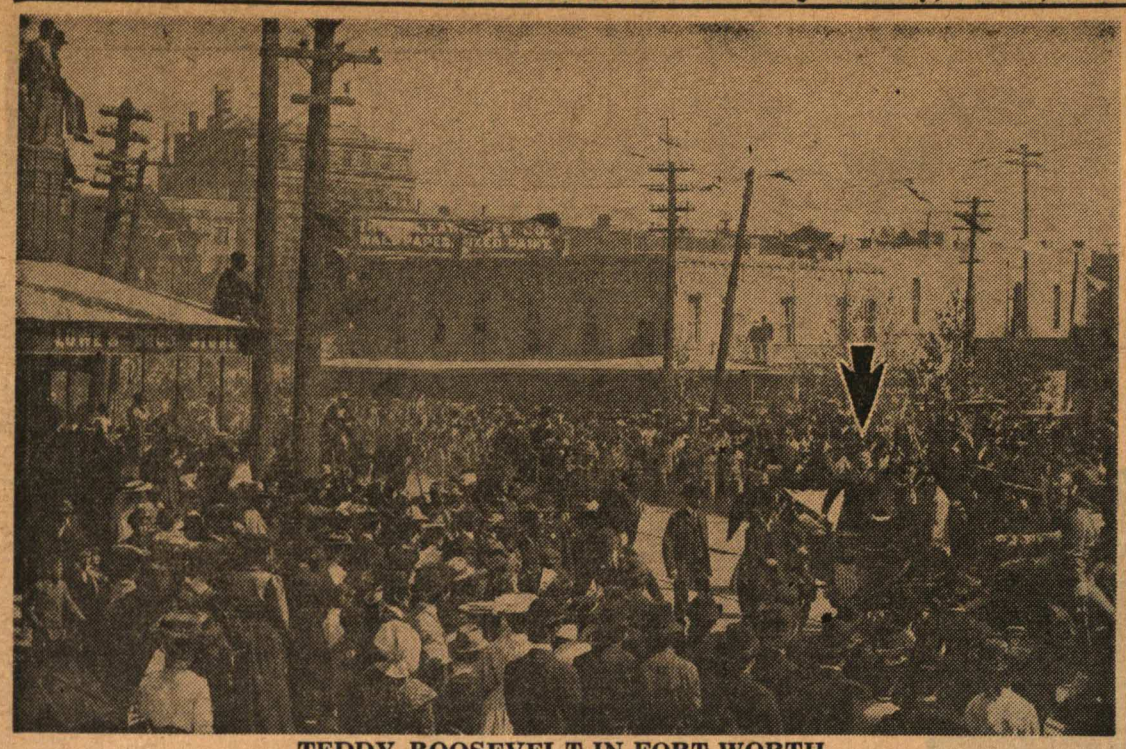
The company was founded in 1890 when George E. Bennett opened a plant at Bennett, Texas, with a capitalization of $52,000, 30 employes, three kilns and a daily production of 25,000 bricks.

Today — as the largest brick manufacturer in the Southwest—Acme has 14 plants, 15 sales offices, an annual production of more than 200,000,000 bricks, and outlets all over the United States. Too, the company does a steadily mounting export business.

J. E. Fender, company president, recalls the early days of the company vividly. He went to work for Acme on Jan. 5, 1907, wheeling brick. He stepped up by stages.

General offices were established in Fort Worth in 1910 in the Bryce Building, 908 Monroe Street, when the company opened a second plant, at Denton, since a central location was needed for the home offices. Offices now are in the Neil P. Anderson Building.

Now the company has two plants in Perla, Ark., and one each in Bennett, Denton, Bridgeport, Ferris, Garrison, and Houston, Texas., Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Clinton, Okla., Malvern, Fort Smith and Little Rock, Ark.



TEDDY ROOSEVELT IN FORT WORTH.
... The president is cheered by throng near City Hall.

Taft Came as Ex-President

Thousands Turned Out to Welcome Teddy Roosevelt, FDR and Truman

BY MACK WILLIAMS.

Three United States presidents visited Fort Worth during its first 100 years, and they were greeted with roaring western welcomes.

Theodore Roosevelt came here twice. Franklin D. Roosevelt made five visits—the last, in the dark days of World War II, shrouded in military secrecy. Harry S. Truman lashed the Republicans in a fighting campaign speech here.

Fort Worth had a population of 50,000 to cheer President Theodore Roosevelt on April 8, 1905. "TR" came here to go on a wolf hunt as guest of two Fort Worth cattlemen, Capt. S. Burk Burnett and Tom Waggoner. He was at the peak of his popularity, fresh from his triumph as peace-maker between the warring Russians and Japanese.

About 20,000 persons were massed in the old T&P Station plaza when the top-hatted, frock-coated president arrived at 9:45 a. m. He was escorted to a patriotically-decorated carriage, which led a parade through streets lined with additional thousands.

The roof of a real estate office on 9th St. collapsed under the weight of 50 perched there. Miraculously, none was seriously injured.

At Throckmorton St., Roosevelt left the carriage and planted an elm tree on the lawn of the Carnegie Library. The elm later died, and he replaced it. The second tree failed to bloom until transplanted northeast of Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium in April 1938 when the old library was razed.

Wolf Hunt on Ranch.

Roosevelt ended his two-hour visit with a brief speech in the Al Hayne Triangle. Then his train carried him to Wichita Falls, where he crossed the Red River and hunted wolves on Burk Burnett's Oklahoma ranch.

Roosevelt returned to Fort Worth six years later, on March 14, 1911, during the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show. Newspapermen were busy that day—a few hours before the ex-president arrived, a $300,000 fire had swept the stockyards here.

At a breakfast in the Westbrook Hotel, given by Burk Burnett and attended by 100 notables, "Teddy" was jovial. He joined the singing, leading the chorus into his favorite tune, "Ain't Got No Style."

After breakfast, the ex-president hurried out to the old North Side Coliseum to make a speech. But the speech was delayed. While 5,000 in the audience waited expectantly, Roosevelt became engrossed in a conversation with a one-legged man near the platform.

Ex-Rough Rider.

Later, Mayor W. D. Davis revealed the man was Charley Buckholtz of San Angelo, who lost a leg fighting with Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba. Buckholtz had tried in vain to get a pension. When he read that Roosevelt was coming to Fort Worth, he bundled his wife and six children aboard a train.

His family near by, Buckholtz told Roosevelt of his losing battle against Pension Bureau red tape. Roosevelt turned to his secretary and dictated a brisk note to the bureau. Buckholtz got his pension.

Fort Worth waited 25 years for another president. Franklin D. Roosevelt, creator of the "New Deal" and defender of the "Forgotten Man," arrived on June 12, 1936, Texas' centennial year, with Mrs. Roosevelt.

Police estimated 200,000 lined the flag-draped streets to welcome jaunty, cigaret-smoking FDR. A downpour drenched them as the president's motorcade crossed the Tarrant County line from Dallas. Main St. was packed solid from E. Lancaster to the County Courthouse.

Dutch Branch.

The Roosevelts spent the night at Dutch Branch, the farm near Benbrook where their son Elliott, an official of a Fort Worth radio station, lived. They left the following noon.

FDR's second visit started at 9 p. m., May 11, 1937. The chief executive had fished for tarpon 11 days at Port Aransas. Bronzed and happy, he drove directly to Dutch Branch.

It was a relaxing visit. Roosevelt ate barbecue with members of the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association at Dutch Branch and caught a three-pound bass in a pond at Shady Oak Farm.

More than a year later, Roosevelt returned—at 11:45 p. m., Saturday, July 9, 1938. Huge crowds again greeted him. The precedent-shattering New Dealer shattered another one. From the lawn of Dutch Branch Sunday evening, he made a radio talk over a network of 31 Texas stations, following Elliott's news commentary program. He predicted Texas would get new industries.

The nation was at war when Roosevelt visited Fort Worth for the fourth time, on Sept. 27, 1942. He drove to Dutch Branch for a brief reunion with Elliott's family. Elliott then was overseas as an Army Air Force lieutenant colonel. That afternoon, Roosevelt toured the new Convair plant for an hour, watching the B-24 Liberators move off the assembly line.

FDR's fifth and last visit, on April 18, 1943, was depressing and far different from earlier ones. The United States was fighting Germany, Japan and Italy in a desperate and as yet unsuccessful battle for national existence.

Roosevelt's train arrived at 7:35 p. m. Fifteen minutes earlier, every military policeman in Fort Worth had been ordered to the station for emergency guard duty.

Shades of the president's car were drawn. He made no appearances. Only Elliott Roosevelt's wife and children were permitted aboard. The train left in 30 minutes, en route to Monterey and a meeting with Mexico's President Avila Camacho.

The United States had won the greatest war in history and was in the midst of a dramatic political campaign when the next president came to Fort Worth. Harry S. Truman, on Sept. 27, 1948, was confident he would be elected—but the "experts" said he didn't have a chance.

Fail to Heed Signs.

Speaking from a platform east of the railroad terminal, to a crowd he estimated at "15 acres of people," Truman hit the Republicans hard. Truman's reception here was so warm, and the cheers for Margaret and Mrs. Truman were so loud, many correspondents on the train recalled the visit ruefully They said it should have alerted them to the sentiments of the voters, who ignored the "expert" predictions and sent Truman back to the White House that November in a stunning defeat for Thomas E. Dewey.

Truman also made history of a different sort here. His speech was televised by WBAP-TV, the first television program in the Southwest.

A fourth president — William Howard Taft — visited Fort Worth twice after his term of office expired. Taft came here in the spring of 1919 on a World War I Victory Bond speaking tour.

The ex-president, then a Yale University law professor, returned Dec. 14, 1920, to lecture at the First Baptist Church on "Our Place Among the Nations." Proceeds were donated to the Star-Telegram Goodfellow Fund.

Chain Dream Was Renfro's Back in 1905

A young pharmacist looking for a town where he could establish not one drug store but a chain picked Fort Worth.

In June 1905, he opened his first drug store—at Third and Main—with full confidence that it was just the opening wedge; that within a few years he would own a chain of Fort Worth stores.

His name was E. T. Renfro. And at one time the chain—which still bears his name—had 20 stores here.

Mrs. Renfro, widow of the man who ranks among the pioneers of chain drug stores, of 2306 Park Place, remembers the first store as spacious.

Its stock was restricted to drug items, although there was a soda fountain.

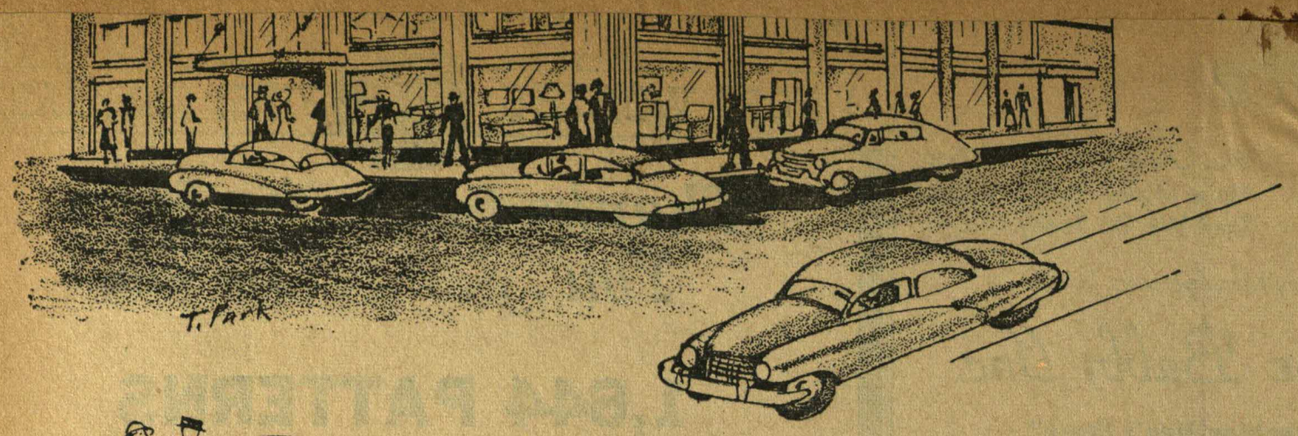
Now owned by United Rexall, the Renfro chain has 12 stores here. Contrasted with the first warehouse which was a small room in the rear of the Third and Main store, the warehouse today is a huge building at Vickery and N. Ballinger.

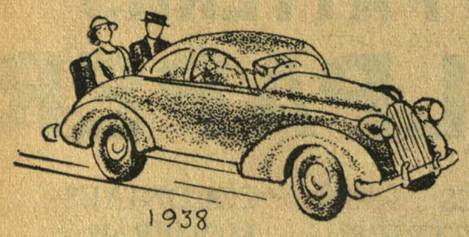
Double Car Tracks Planned in 1884

It was learned that the Fort Worth Street Railway Company contemplate laying at an early day a double track on Main St. and run a greater number of cars than at present used.

This would be beneficial to the traveling public by doing away with the long and vexatious delays now experienced. The cars would go down on one track and come up on the other, and the intervening switches would be done away with.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 14, 1884.

United States president and also saw its first gas buggy.





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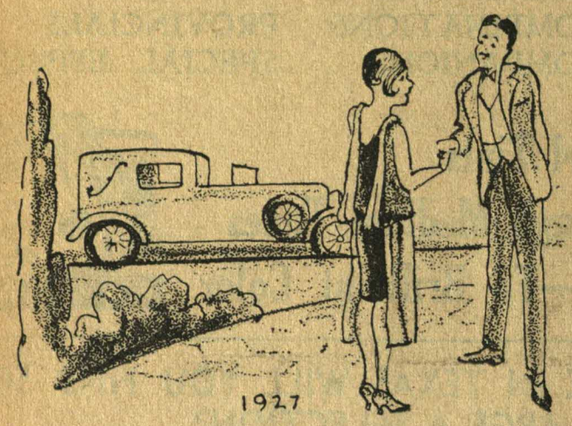

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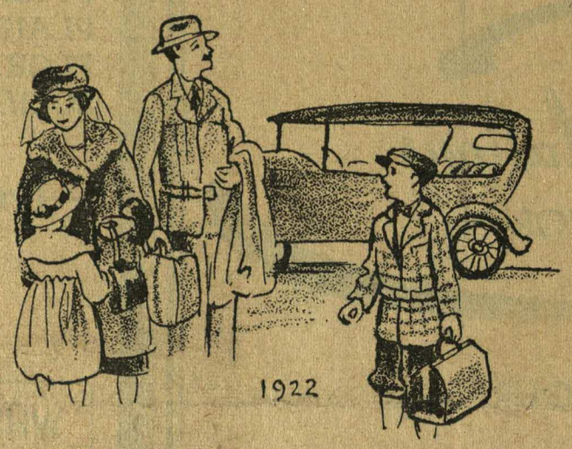

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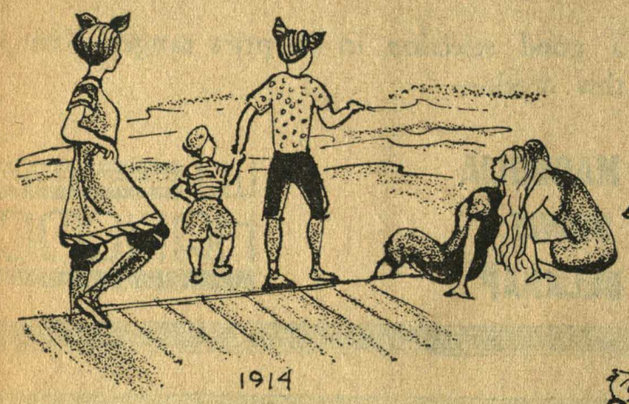

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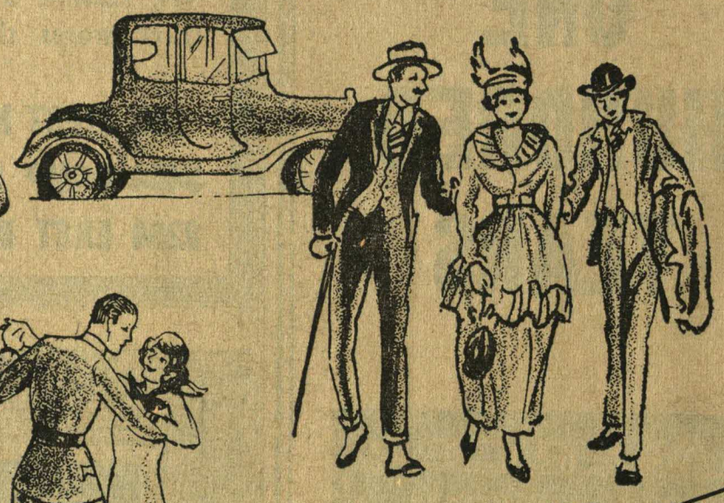

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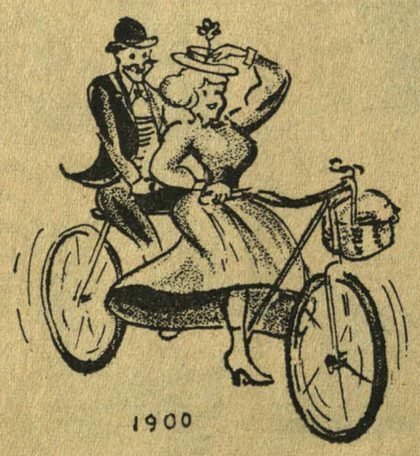

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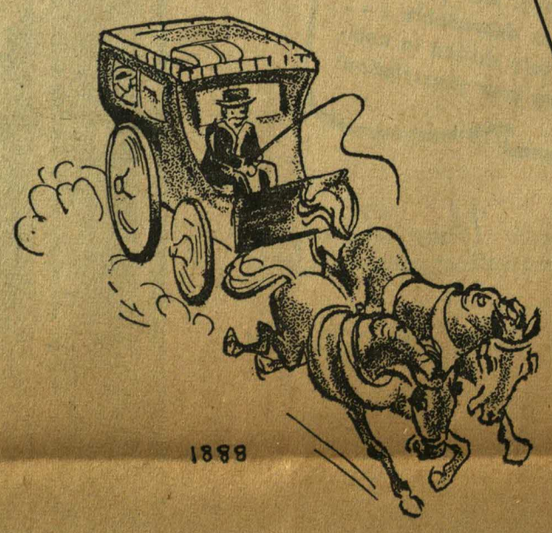

1888

Ellison's

At left, here's one for the scrapbook. A copy of an advertisement run by Mr. Ellison in a 1921 edition of the Star-Telegram!

Centenni
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BY KATIE CASST

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Centennial Stirs Old Memories

BY KATIE CASSTEVENS.

"Centennial year is an important time for the young and old of Fort Worth," said Mrs. E. M. (Laura Alice) Daggett. "We should recall with pride what has gone before, be thankful for what we now have, and look forward purposefully to the future."

"Though Daggetts figured in earliest Fort Worth history, I can not truly be called a pioneer, for I didn't come here until 1878. Even then," chuckled this valiant little lady, whose 85 years have left her spirit undaunted, "I'm afraid I wasn't a pioneer by nature. Coming as a girl of 14 from a sheltered Kentucky school to 'the wild and wooly west' I felt much trepidation. Reports were not intriguing to me of houses with dirt floors and no windows, and the wild animals, many venomous reptiles, tarantulas and centipedes that were supposed to inhabit this part of the country.

"But things were not as bad as painted and I fell in love with our Texas home at once. I can remember being so surprised when the train crossed the Red River and I discovered Texans looked no different from people on the Oklahoma side!"

Daughter of William and Sabinah Loughmiller Palmer, Laura Alice was born in Tennessee Nov. 14, 1863. She was educated at Bellewood Seminary, Anchorage, Ky.

E. M. (Bud) Daggett, her husband, was named for his uncle, Ephriam Merrill Daggett who was known as "The Father of Fort Worth." Another uncle, Henry Clay Daggett, with A. F. Leonard, operated the first successful store in Fort Worth. Charles Biggers Daggett, father of Bud, came with his family by oxen wagon train to Fort Worth from Shelby County, Texas, in 1854 and settled on a grant of land, part of which is now occupied by Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

For many years Charles B. Daggett and his sons operated a Trinity ferry near where Samuels Avenue Bridge now is located.

"My husband saw the first bridge built across the Trinity River in Fort Worth, near Cold Springs. Trail herds forded the river near this spot, sometimes with several hundred head crossing at a time. He helped lay the rails for the first railroad into town, and saw the first train arrive on July 19, 1876. He helped load the first car of cattle to be shipped out from the old T&P Stockyards, east of the present Frank Kent Motor Company. Later, armed with Winchesters, he, with Jim Courtright and John Daggett, rode the cow-catcher of the engine of the first train out to Alvarado after the big "Knights of Labor" strike in 1886. Although only a small boy, he saw the first Tarrant County court house built in Fort Worth by his uncle, E. M. Daggett, in 1857."

One of the greatest terrors of early day times was the epidemics of typhoid and meningitis. Little was known of formulas for newborn babies, and unless the mother could feed her own child or a wet-nurse secured the baby usually died.

"Even with all the hardships of pioneer times, the early days were happy days," she said. Families were very close.

"Children were taught to be obedient and respectful. Then, parents' word was law, where so often now children rule the home. The greatest loss to the world today is the discontinuance of family prayer in the home. Religion in the home is the answer to juvenile delinquency."

Laura Alice and Bud Daggett were married on Jan. 14, 1880. To this union nine children were born, four of whom are now living. They are Mrs. Mary Daggett Lake, Mrs. Cora Daggett Jennings (with whom Mrs. E. M. Daggett makes her home at 1204 Virginia Place), and Charles William Daggett, all of Fort Worth, and Mrs. Elizabeth Daggett Simmons of Houston. Mrs. Daggett also has 13 grandchildren, 23 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

'Fret Not Thy Gizzard . . . Thy Soul Is Saved'

'Sky Pilot' Escapes Confederate Noose As Traitor on Plea of Builder Daggett

Frontier justice, confined almost entirely to the central principles of common law, was summary and conclusive.

Gambling, drunkenness, brawling, sharp trading, even murder on occasion, were viewed with tolerance in the years immediately following the establishment of Fort Worth. This was because in a sparcely settled country, a man's neighbors were too busy fighting the battle of survival to bother correcting him in the district court which met perhaps once a year or the county court to which the chief justice came infrequently.

The first court was held in Fort Worth in 1850 by Judge O. M. Roberts who served as governor from 1879 to 1883. In 1896, he wrote the following account of the first court here:

"I, as district judge of the old fifth judicial district, in the exchange of districts with Bennett H. Martin, district judge (of the ninth district which embraced Tarrant County), held the court at Fort Worth in November 1850.

"It was held in the end of a little frame store house down upon the bank of the river, kept by Henry Daggett. The district attorney was Nat Burford and the attorneys present were General Tarrant, John H. Reagan and John Cravens, that I now recollect.

"While (at Fort Worth), we were invited to dine with Major Arnold who was then quartered with his wife in a hewed log cedar house upon the hill where the city of Fort Worth stands. Just before sitting down to dinner it was discovered that a norther was coming up. We all ran out of the house, mounted our horses, and with rapid speed crossed the river, with a chilling wind blowing furiously, and in about a mile reached the house of a Mr. Robertson where we were boarding, nearly frozen, where we remained shut up two days, sheltered from the worst norther that I was ever in. There was only one house west of us this side of the Rio Grande."

During the Civil War, organized law enforcement still was superseded by community action, represented by the high vigilance committee which ruled the land. Their mission was to find and liquidate traitors to the Confederacy.

One of the men arrested and brought before the committee at Gainesville was Dr. Mansell Mathews, a noted evangelist who traveled by caravan and who was popular in the Fort Worth region. He was accused of treason —the charge that invariably brought the death penalty.

Hearing of the popular preacher's arrest, E. M. Daggett—an early builder of Fort Worth who voted against secession — journeyed at once to Gainseville, telling the court Mathews' mind may be with the North but his heart is with the South. The court reconsidered, decided Mathews should not die, but that he should remain in jail three days without knowing his life had been spared.

Daggett thought the edict was cruel, and determined to tell Mathews, whom he was allowed to visit under escort. Daggett and Mathews immediately began a long and learned discussion of the Bible, boring the guard who became inattentive. Daggett then asked Mathews for his favorite Bible quotation, and Mathews asked Daggett for his.

"Fret not thy gizzard and frizzle not thy whirligig, thou soul art saved," Daggett told the preacher.

Mathews looked at the floor and trembled, daring not to show more emotion before the guard.

Immediately after the Civil War, when the entire state was in turmoil and all government was in question, lynch law prevailed.

During reconstruction, the district court serving Tarrant County was presided over by A. B. Norton, who had established the first newspaper here in 1856, and Hardin Hart, a scalawag intensely disliked by the bar and people.

In 1876, the 10th District Court was established with J. A. Carroll on the bench to join with the 14th District Court and Judge H. Barksdale in serving a large area including Tarrant County. From 1879 to 1884, Tarrant was under the 11th District Court and Judge N. Aldredge, and in 1884 there came the 29th District Court with Judge A. J. Hood.

17th District Court.

In 1884, Tarrant was given its first full-time local court—the 17th District Court where the bench was occupied by R. E. Beckham, former mayor and county judge, from 1884 to 1892. He has been succeeded by W. D. Harris, 1893-1900; Mike E. Smith, 1901-1908; James W. Swayne, 1909-1916; R. E. L. Roy, 1917-1928; and Frank P. Culver Jr., since 1928.

48th District Court.

In 1891, the 48th District Court was established with N. A. Stedman as the first judge who served until 1893. He has been succeeded by S. P. Greene, 1893-1896; Irby Dunklin, 1897-1908; R. H. Buck, 1909-1914; Bruce Young, 1914-1947. Judge Young's son, R. B. Young, has had the court since his father's death in 1947.

67th District Court.

The 67th District Court was established in 1907. Its judges: W. T. Simmons, 1907-1912; Marvin H. Brown, 1913-1915; Ben M. Terrell, 1915-1925; James E. Mercer, 1926-1932; and Walter Morris, since 1933.

96th District Court.

Since the 96th District Court was founded in 1923, its judges have been Hal S. Lattimore, 1923-1932; Marvin H. Brown, 1932-1934; A. J. Power, 1935-1946; and Thomas J. Renfro, since 1946.

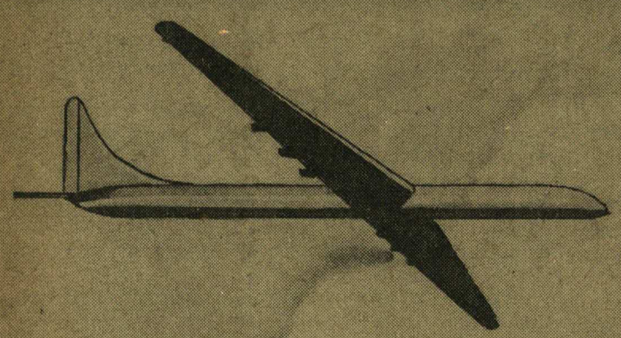
Criminal District Court.

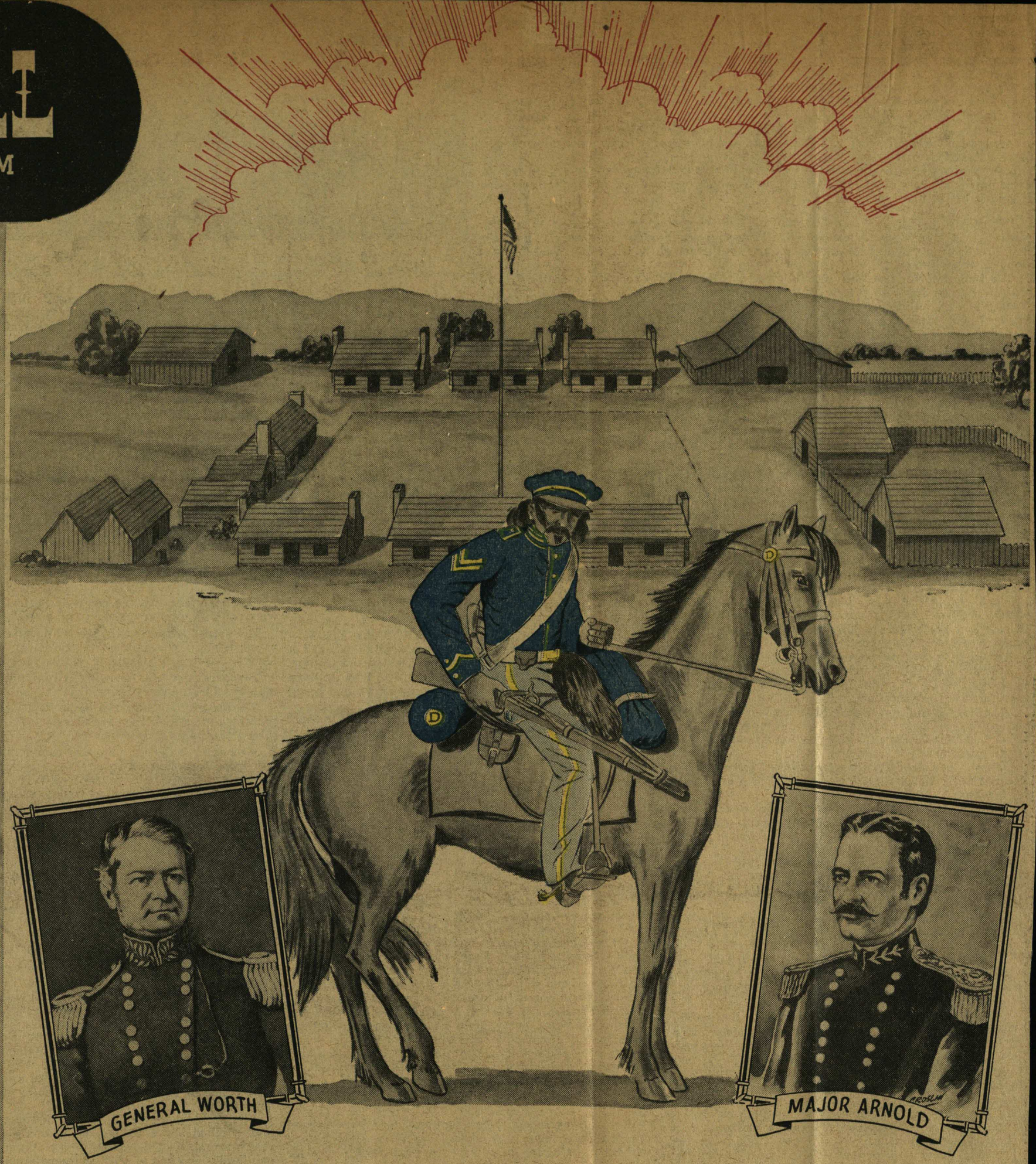
Until 1917, the district courts held concurrent civil and criminal jurisdiction with the most of the criminal cases tried in 17th. But in 1917, Tarrant County was given a full-time Criminal District Court. George Hosey was judge from 1917 to 1935, and Willis McGregor has had the court since 1935.

In September 1948, one of the two County Courts-at-Law was changed to Criminal District Court No. 2 whose judge is Dave McGee.

HISTORICAL

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM
Sunday, October 30, 1949





BY CULLUM GREENE.

Fort Worth was born in the shadow of war and ends its first 100 years as the nation gropes for peace in an atomic age.

In the intervening 100 years Fort Worth has weathered four wars, numerous catastrophes, panics and depressions—bouncing back from each with renewed zeal, added stature and greater prominence in industry and culture.

Those men and women who were the pioneers and trail blazers little dreamed that their endeavors would in so short a span—as time is measured—bring forth the city which today is Fort Worth.

Yet the work of those who cast their lot with the community in its infancy is measured at every turn today. They laid the foundation and framework. Those who followed later have but added to their handiwork.

Today's accomplishments through individual and collective enterprise are but reflections on the mirrors of yesterday when men—and women—fought to make their community a better place in which to live.

* * *

"The Cheerful Forties," as a historian tagged the period, were coming to a close when Brevet Maj. Ripley Allen Arnold, a Mississippian, brought a detachment of the 2nd Dragoons to establish an outpost at the confluence of the Clear and West Forks of the Trinity on June 6, 1849.

The Mexican War had been over but a short time. The population of the United States—then in its 73rd year—was swelling beyond the 20,000,000 mark. Untold thousands were trekking across the continent in search of gold in California, and new homes in the West. Railroads were heading toward the Mississippi. Samuel F. B. Morse had only recently perfected the telegraph, ether was new as an anesthetic and women were raising the first hue and cry for "equal rights."

Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready" of Mexican War fame, was president of the United States, and George T. Wood was governor of the infant state of Texas, whose annexation had precipitated the war with Mexico as the final chapter in the struggle which had given birth to the Lone Star Republic 13 years before.

Maj. Gen. William Jenkins Worth (at the time an unsung hero of the Mexican War), soon after being placed in command of the 8th and 9th Departments (Texas and New Mexico) of the U. S. Army, ordered a line of outposts set up to protect the growing influx of settlers to the new frontier of Texas.

To the 2nd Dragoons, as colorful an outfit as ever fought for the United States, fell the task of setting up two of these outposts.

Tall, 32-year-old Arnold, wise in the ways of warfare, with a brilliant record in helping Worth subdue the Florida Seminoles and the Mexican army, set out in February to carry out the orders.

Arnold first set up Fort Graham in Hill County.

Before bringing his detachment of less than 40 men to establish Fort Worth, the major made a scouting trip, which decided the location.

Assisting Arnold in locating Fort Worth was Col. Middleton Tate Johnson, who after service under Worth in Mexico, had established a Ranger station three miles south of the present city of Arlington.

Johnson had an elaborate establishment for those days. Because of his hospitality, Johnson's Station was a mecca for travelers.

Arnold carried a letter from Worth to Johnson. Whether the letter did any more than direct Johnson to disband his Rangers after Arnold established a post remains another mystery-shrouded bit of history.

In any event, Johnson, together with Dr. William Echols, Charles Turner and Simon Farrar and Henry C. Daggett, the latter two brothers-in-law, accompanied Arnold on the trip to select a site for the second outpost.

Johnson and Archibald Robinson, who had already established residence in the area, had pre-empted rights to the land on which Fort Worth was established.

Arnold, according to one historical record, had orders to set up a post at or near Towash Village, a hodge-podge Indian reservation in what is today Young County.

Instead, he chose the site on the Trinity.

Despite the well-worn story that Arnold first established the post on the high bluff, the Dragoons made their first camp, in tents, in the valley on the north side of the river, northeast of the bluff site.

Arnold is credited in most accounts with having named the post Camp Worth in honor of the general. Worth had died of cholera in San Antonio (in a house that today is the site of the Western Union office) a month before Fort Worth was established. News of his death did not reach Arnold for several weeks.

Buffalo, deer, antelope and wolves were plentiful, lush green grass covered both the bluff and the valley alongside the clear, cool waters of the Trinity. Cottonwood, oak, elm and hackberry trees lined the stream. Farrar described the country as "wild and beautiful."

Arnold found George "Press" Farmer, and his wife and baby daughter, living near-by on the present courthouse site. Northwestward from the bluff the smoke from one or two cabins could be seen. Over the hill to the northeast a few settlers had established themselves near today's Birdville.

Because the first site proved unhealthy, Arnold moved the troops to the bluff on Aug. 1, 1849, about the time Sergeant Major Abe Harris and some recruits arrived. Construction of permanent buildings began. A flag pole was made by joining two cottonwoods with an iron band.

In November, the War Department ordered the post name changed to Fort Worth.

Thus began the history of a metropolis.

* * *

II.

The 1850s stand out as one of the most noteworthy decades in Fort Worth's history.

For it was in this period that many of the men who for years molded and guided the town cast their lot with the community—the Daggetts, Henry, C. B. and Eph M.—Julian Feild, John Peter Smith, Dr. Carroll Peak and a host of others. In 1853, the Army decided the frontier had moved westward and sent the troops to Fort Belknap in Young County, leaving the crude log and rough board buildings for the settlers.

The 1850s witnessed a series of "firsts" for the "fort town" as Fort Worth was called for many years; the first industry, the first physician, the first postoffice, first church, the first newspaper, and the first census of the newly created county of Tarrant, named for General Edward H. Tarrant, lawyer and Indian fighter. It showed 664 residents.

* * *

III.

Growing by leaps and bounds as the 1850s came to a close, Fort Worth hit its first slump in the Civil War.

Flour sold for $15 a hundred pounds, calico was $4 and $5 a yard, if it could be found. Despair was everywhere. Men who were young and full of spirit in 1860 came home broken and wounded.

But a new chapter was soon to be written The war had caused a backlog of cattle on the ranges of Texas. The North was meat hungry, for it, too, had felt the pangs of "going without." So began that great era which has been told in story and song—the cattle drives.

Fort Worth was a natural point on one of the trails which led from rangelands to railheads. Soon the bawling steers were heard every night as cowboys bedded their herds down. The cowboys came to town for food, drink and amusement—and best of all, to replenish chuckwagon larders. Business picked up. The town's spirit revived.

Fort Worth was on the march again.

* * *

IV.

Out of the war and reconstruction, Fort Worth entered one of its most fruitful decades. The 1870s, although not without troublesome days, were the foundation period for the community.

For it was in this decade that:

City government was born.

The first railroad became a reality.

Street cars made their appearance.

The first daily newspaper was published.

Artificial gas was used for the first time.

The telegraph linked the community with the outside world.

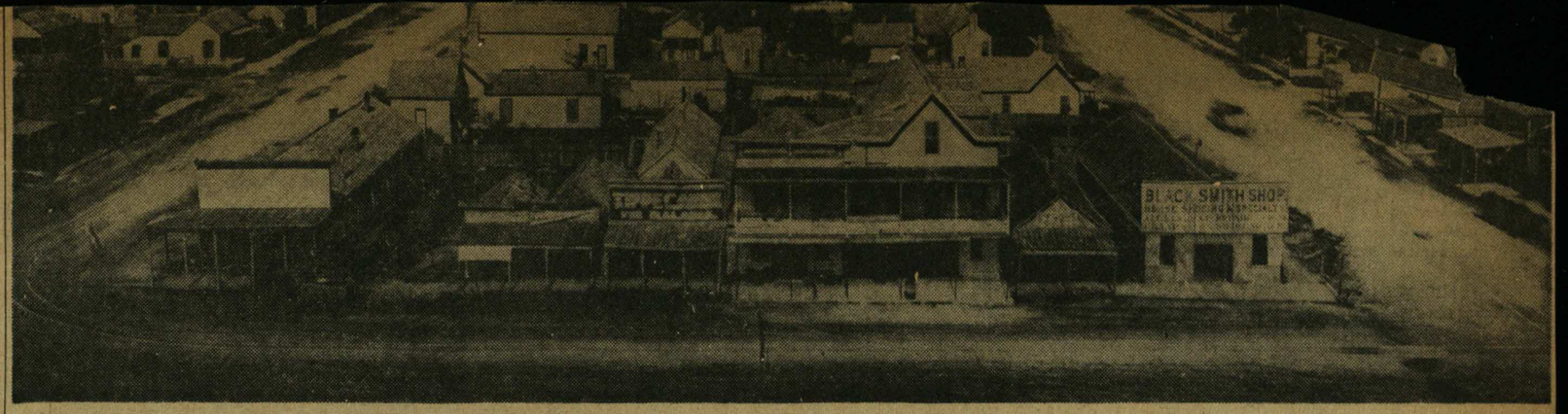
The first bank was organized.

Retail and wholesale establishments sprung up all over the town and by the end of the decade there were 460 of them.

The tenacity and faith of the early leaders, plus several newcomers, proved itself. While the rest of the nation was still in the throes of the panic, Fort Worth again began to move forward.

Two new names stand out in this period—B. B. Paddock and Maj. K. M. Van Zandt. The former was the editor of the first daily newspaper, the Democrat, and the latter the guiding spirit in one of the earliest banks.

They joined with Eph Daggett, John Peter Smith, W. A. Huffman, Julian Feild, Dr. Carroll Peak and others to push the city forward, giving of their money, time and energy.



FORT WORTH was growing up from a frontier village when this photo, looking east from the courthouse, was made in the 1880s. Belknap St. is to the left and Weatherford to the right. Only a few of the buildings remain in the area.

With the coming of the telegraph (1874) and the first daily (July 4, 1876, the 100th anniversary of the nation) and the railroad (July 19, 1876) Fort Worth took on its first city airs.

Chartering of the city (March 1, 1873) also added stature to the community, as did the opening of the first financial institutions and inauguration of the mile-long mule-car service on muddy Main Street.

Inflation hit the country and organized labor made itself heard in a series of strikes. Neither caused any appreciable dent in the economy of the fast growing city on the Trinity as the 1870s ended.

* * *

V.

The 1880s saw both public and higher education firmly established in Fort Worth, which by now had taken on the sobriquet, "Queen City of the Prairie."

Also in the '80s came the bloodiest labor trouble in the city's 100 years, the 1886 rail strike, involving employes of the Texas & Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Missouri-Kansas-Texas.

The 1880s also saw the city's first efforts to establish a water system, sanitary sewers and street paving.

The decade witnessed the spreading out of the city limits as electric trolleys arrived and mule car lines were extended. Electricity also came in this period.

Business, too, was growing. Grain milling, the community's first industry, expanded.

The first serious effort to make Fort Worth a livestock packing center took root and livestock rail shipments assumed creditable proportions.

Groceries, dry goods and other commodities found their way from Fort Worth wholesale concerns onto the shelves of retail outlets in West and North Texas as rail lines fanned out from the booming young city in the "Substantial 80s."

* * *

VI.

Fort Worth reached maturity in the Gay Nineties.

Still smacking of the frontier flavor that even today sets it apart from other cities, Fort Worth in the 1890s began to enjoy life.

Factories hummed. New homes went up by the hundreds, acreage which had been used for grazing became "additions" to the city. Stars of the stage found responsive audiences. Life really was worth while.

A catastrophe occurred as the decade started—the burning of the Texas Spring Palace. But gaiety continued. The fine homes along Samuels Ave. glittered with the city's beautiful women and handsome men. Lamar Street became "silk stocking" row.

War erupted for the second time in the city's history in 1898 when the sinking of the cruser Maine sent out armed forces into action against Spain.

Unheralded, the city on June 6, 1899, observed its golden anniversary. So far as is known, the event went by unnoticed.

The people were busy in the market places. Bank clearings climbed above $31,000,000, building permits in one year were above $10,000,000. Where Ripley Arnold found one family of three in 1849, the population of Fort Worth in 1900 was 26,688.

* * *

VII.

Biggest event of the first decade of the 20th Century, was the coming of the Swift and Armour plants in 1902. Their opening brought employment to hundreds and firmly established Fort Worth as a livestock center and made doubly appropriate the title of "Cowtown."

Fort Worth in this decade also got its first glimpse of a United States president and also saw its first gas buggy. Natural gas also came to town to change heating and cooking habits.

Teddy Roosevelt came in 1905.

The first automobile, a crude affair, came in 1902. Natural gas came in 1909.

As the decade neared an end, Fort Worth reached out and annexed North Fort Worth and for the first time the spot where Ripley Arnold made camp on June 6, 1849, was within the limits of the city which grew from his choice of a name.

* * *

VIII.

The second decade of the 20th Century again brought war to Fort Worth and the nation.

War became a better understood term in 1917-18 as hundreds of Fort Worth's finest young men enlisted and were drafted for service.

War came to mean more, too, for out on the rolling prairie that today is Arlington Heights the Army established Camp Bowie, where 30,000 of the 36th Division trained before going to France for baptism of gunfire in October 1918.

Also, the fledgling Air Force, operating under the Signal Corps, took over three fields, Hicks, Everman and Benbrook where Royal Canadian fliers had trained. Eyes of the nation turned Fort Worthward when Vernon Castle died in a RCAF crash.

Scores of men of Fort Worth lost their lives and suffered wounds. Bothwell Kane, first to give his life, was honored by having his name used by the first American Legion post.

As the decade closed another rumbling was beginning to be heard as drills punched the earth in search of oil, which was to join the coming of the railroads and the packinghouses as the third major development in the history of the city.

* * *

IX.

Oil.

Flaming Youth.

Speakeasies.

Stock Market Crash.

Burkburnett, Ranger, Breckenridge boomed as oil gushed in the early 1920s.

The boom spilled over into Fort Worth, which became the oil capital of a vast territory.

With oil came the promoters, who offered glittering riches for the investment of a few dollars, which often as not were sunk in a dry hole. Uncle Sam cracked down and Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who died claiming he had discovered the North Pole first, went to the penitentiary, along with a number of others.

But not all of the oil boom was hot air. Scores of men got rich. Refineries came and hired more of Fort Worth's residents and brought in others.

Oil brought further stability to the community which 50 years before had refused to lie down like the panther when the railroad bubble burst in the 70s.

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And the history of Fort Worth began.

Story of Fort Worth: City Built on Faith

BY CULLUM GREENE.

Fort Worth was born in the shadow of war and ends its first 100 years as the nation gropes for peace in an atomic age.

In the intervening 100 years Fort Worth has weathered four wars, numerous catastrophes, panics and depressions—bouncing back from each with renewed zeal, added stature and greater prominence in industry and culture.

Those men and women who were the pioneers and trail blazers little dreamed that their endeavors would in so short a span—as time is measured—bring forth the city which today is Fort Worth.

Yet the work of those who cast their lot with the community in its infancy is measured at every turn today. They laid the foundation and framework. Those who followed later have but added to their handiwork.

Today's accomplishments through individual and collective enterprise are but reflections on the mirrors of yesterday when men—and women—fought to make their community a better place in which to live.

* * *

"The Cheerful Forties," as a historian tagged the period, were coming to a close when Brevet Maj. Ripley Allen Arnold, a Mississippian, brought a detachment of the 2nd Dragoons to establish an outpost at the confluence of the Clear and West Forks of the Trinity on June 6, 1849.

The Mexican War had been over but a short time. The population of the United States—then in its 73rd year—was swelling beyond the 20,000,000 mark. Untold thousands were trekking across the continent in search of gold in California, and new homes in the West. Railroads were heading toward the Mississippi. Samuel F. B. Morse had only recently perfected the telegraph, ether was new as an anesthetic and women were raising the first hue and cry for "equal rights."

Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready" of Mexican War fame, was president of the United States, and George T. Wood was governor of the infant state of Texas, whose annexation had precipitated the war with Mexico as the final chapter in the struggle which had given birth to the Lone Star Republic 13 years before.

Maj. Gen. William Jenkins Worth (at the time an unsung hero of the Mexican War), soon after being placed in command of the 8th and 9th Departments (Texas and New Mexico) of the U. S. Army, ordered a line of outposts set up to protect the growing influx of settlers to the new frontier of Texas.

To the 2nd Dragoons, as colorful an outfit as ever fought for the United States, fell the task of setting up two of these outposts.

Tall, 32-year-old Arnold, wise in the ways of warfare, with a brilliant record in helping Worth subdue the Florida Seminoles and the Mexican army, set out in February to carry out the orders.

Arnold first set up Fort Graham in Hill County.

Before bringing his detachment of less than 40 men to establish Fort Worth, the major made a scouting trip, which decided the location.

Assisting Arnold in locating Fort Worth was Col. Middleton Tate Johnson, who after service under Worth in Mexico, had established a Ranger station three miles south of the present city of Arlington.

Johnson had an elaborate establishment for those days. Because of his hospitality, Johnson's Station was a mecca for travelers.

Arnold carried a letter from Worth to Johnson. Whether the letter did any more than direct Johnson to disband his Rangers after Arnold established a post remains another mystery-shrouded bit of history.

In any event, Johnson, together with Dr. William Echols, Charles Turner and Simon Farrar and Henry C. Daggett, the latter two brothers-in-law, accompanied Arnold on the trip to select a site for the second outpost.

Johnson and Archibald Robinson, who had already established residence in the area, had pre-empted rights to the land on which Fort Worth was established.

Arnold, according to one historical record, had orders to set up a post at or near Towash Village, a hodge-podge Indian reservation in what is today Young County.

Instead, he chose the site on the Trinity.

Despite the well-worn story that Arnold first established the post on the high bluff, the Dragoons made their first camp, in tents, in the valley on the north side of the river, northeast of the bluff site.

Arnold is credited in most accounts with having named the post Camp Worth in honor of the general. Worth had died of cholera in San Antonio (in a house that today is the site of the Western Union office) a month before Fort Worth was established. News of his death did not reach Arnold for several weeks.

Buffalo, deer, antelope and wolves were plentiful, lush green grass covered both the bluff and the valley alongside the clear, cool waters of the Trinity. Cottonwood, oak, elm and hackberry trees lined the stream. Farrar described the country as "wild and beautiful."

Arnold found George "Press" Farmer, and his wife and baby daughter, living near-by on the present courthouse site. Northwestward from the bluff the smoke from one or two cabins could be seen. Over the hill to the northeast a few settlers had established themselves near today's Birdville.

Because the first site proved unhealthy, Arnold moved the troops to the bluff on Aug. 1, 1849, about the time Sergeant Major Abe Harris and some recruits arrived. Construction of permanent buildings began. A flag pole was made by joining two cottonwoods with an iron band.

In November, the War Department ordered the post name changed to Fort Worth.

Thus began the history of a metropolis.

* * *

II.

The 1850s stand out as one of the most noteworthy decades in Fort Worth's history.

For it was in this period that many of the men who for years molded and guided the town cast their lot with the community—the Daggetts, Henry, C. B. and Eph M.—Julian Feild, John Peter Smith, Dr. Carroll Peak and a host of others. In 1853, the Army decided the frontier had moved westward and sent the troops to Fort Belknap in Young County, leaving the crude log and rough board buildings for the settlers.

The 1850s witnessed a series of "firsts" for the "fort town" as Fort Worth was called for many years; the first industry, the first physician, the first postoffice, first church, the first newspaper, and the first census of the newly created county of Tarrant, named for General Edward H. Tarrant, lawyer and Indian fighter. It showed 664 residents.

* * *

III.

Growing by leaps and bounds as the 1850s came to a close, Fort Worth hit its first slump in the Civil War.

Flour sold for $15 a hundred pounds, calico was $4 and $5 a yard, if it could be found. Despair was everywhere. Men who were young and full of spirit in 1860 came home broken and wounded.

But a new chapter was soon to be written The war had caused a backlog of cattle on the ranges of Texas. The North was meat hungry, for it, too, had felt the pangs of "going without." So began that great era which has been told in story and song—the cattle drives.

Fort Worth was a natural point on one of the trails which led from rangelands to railheads. Soon the bawling steers were heard every night as cowboys bedded their herds down. The cowboys came to town for food, drink and amusement—and best of all, to replenish chuckwagon larders. Business picked up. The town's spirit revived.

Fort Worth was on the march again.

* * *

IV.

Out of the war and reconstruction, Fort Worth entered one of its most fruitful decades. The 1870s, although not without troublesome days, were the foundation period for the community.

For it was in this decade that:

City government was born.

The first railroad became a reality.

Street cars made their appearance.

The first daily newspaper was published.

Artificial gas was used for the first time.

The telegraph linked the community with the outside world.

The first bank was organized.

Retail and wholesale establishments sprung up all over the town and by the end of the decade there were 460 of them.

The tenacity and faith of the early leaders, plus several newcomers, proved itself. While the rest of the nation was still in the throes of the panic, Fort Worth again began to move forward.

Two new names stand out in this period—B. B. Paddock and Maj. K. M. Van Zandt. The former was the editor of the first daily newspaper, the Democrat, and the latter the guiding spirit in one of the earliest banks.

They joined with Eph Daggett, John Peter Smith, W. A. Huffman, Julian Feild, Dr. Carroll Peak and others to push the city forward, giving of their money, time and energy.

With the coming of the telegraph (1874) and the first daily (July 4, 1876, the 100th anniversary of the nation) and the railroad (July 19, 1876) Fort Worth took on its first city airs.

Chartering of the city (March 1, 1873) also added stature to the community, as did the opening of the first financial institutions and inauguration of the mile-long mule-car service on muddy Main Street.

Inflation hit the country and organized labor made itself heard in a series of strikes. Neither caused any appreciable dent in the economy of the fast growing city on the Trinity as the 1870s ended.

* * *

V.

The 1880s saw both public and higher education firmly established in Fort Worth, which by now had taken on the sobriquet, "Queen City of the Prairie."

Also in the '80s came the bloodiest labor trouble in the city's 100 years, the 1886 rail strike, involving employes of the Texas & Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Missouri-Kansas-Texas.

The 1880s also saw the city's first efforts to establish a water system, sanitary sewers and street paving.

The decade witnessed the spreading out of the city limits as electric trolleys arrived and mule car lines were extended. Electricity also came in this period.

Business, too, was growing. Grain milling, the community's first industry, expanded.

The first serious effort to make Fort Worth a livestock packing center took root and livestock rail shipments assumed creditable proportions.

Groceries, dry goods and other commodities found their way from Fort Worth wholesale concerns onto the shelves of retail outlets in West and North Texas as rail lines fanned out from the booming young city in the "Substantial 80s."

* * *

VI.

Fort Worth reached maturity in the Gay Nineties.

Still smacking of the frontier flavor that even today sets it apart from other cities, Fort Worth in the 1890s began to enjoy life.

Factories hummed. New homes went up by the hundreds, acreage which had been used for grazing became "additions" to the city. Stars of the stage found responsive audiences. Life really was worth while.

A catastrophe occurred as the decade started—the burning of the Texas Spring Palace. But gaiety continued. The fine homes along Samuels Ave. glittered with the city's beautiful women and handsome men. Lamar Street became "silk stocking" row.

War erupted for the second time in the city's history in 1898 when the sinking of the cruser Maine sent out armed forces into action against Spain.

Unheralded, the city on June 6, 1899, observed its golden anniversary. So far as is known, the event went by unnoticed.

The people were busy in the market places. Bank clearings climbed above $31,000,000, building permits in one year were above $10,000,000. Where Ripley Arnold found one family of three in 1849, the population of Fort Worth in 1900 was 26,688.

* * *

VII.

Biggest event of the first decade of the 20th Century, was the coming of the Swift and Armour plants in 1902. Their opening brought employment to hundreds and firmly established Fort Worth as a livestock center and made doubly appropriate the title of "Cowtown."

Fort Worth in this decade also got its first glimpse of a United States president and also saw its first gas buggy. Natural gas also came to town to change heating and cooking habits.

Teddy Roosevelt came in 1905.

The first automobile, a crude affair, came in 1902. Natural gas came in 1909.

As the decade neared an end, Fort Worth reached out and annexed North Fort Worth and for the first time the spot where Ripley Arnold made camp on June 6, 1849, was within the limits of the city which grew from his choice of a name.

* * *

VIII.

The second decade of the 20th Century again brough war to Fort Worth and the nation.

FORT WORTH was growing up from a frontier village when this photo, looking east from the courthouse, was made in the 1880s. Belknap St. is to the left and Weatherford to the right. Only a few of the buildings remain in the area.

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War became a better understood term in 1917-18 as hundreds of Fort Worth's finest young men enlisted and were drafted for service.

War came to mean more, too, for out on the rolling prairie that today is Arlington Heights the Army established Camp Bowie, where 30,000 of the 36th Division trained before going to France for baptism of gunfire in October 1918.

Also, the fledgling Air Force, operating under the Signal Corps, took over three fields, Hicks, Everman and Benbrook where Royal Canadian fliers had trained. Eyes of the nation turned Fort Worthward when Vernon Castle died in a RCAF crash.

Scores of men of Fort Worth lost their lives and suffered wounds. Bothwell Kane, first to give his life, was honored by having his name used by the first American Legion post.

As the decade closed another rumbling was beginning to be heard as drills punched the earth in search of oil, which was to join the coming of the railroads and the packinghouses as the third major development in the history of the city.

* * *

IX.

Oil.
Flaming Youth.
Speakeasies.
Stock Market Crash.

Burkburnett, Ranger, Breckenridge boomed as oil gushed in the early 1920s.

The boom spilled over into Fort Worth, which became the oil capital of a vast territory.

With oil came the promoters, who offered glittering riches for the investment of a few dollars, which often as not were sunk in a dry hole. Uncle Sam cracked down and Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who died claiming he had discovered the North Pole first, went to the penitentiary, along with a number of others.

But not all of the oil boom was hot air. Scores of men got rich. Refineries came and hired more of Fort Worth's residents and brought in others.

Oil brought further stability to the community which 50 years before had refused to lie down like the panther when the railroad bubble burst in the 70s.

Flaming youth, the Charleston, Rudolph Valentino, "Daddy Browning" and "Peaches," the Teapot Dome scandal, Lindbergh and the Spirit of St. Louis flight to Paris, the defeat of Al Smith, the "Happy Warrior" by Herbert Hoover, who promised "a chicken in every pot," and then the stock market crash—these stand out in the 20s, "the giddy 20s" as some one described the period.

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But while some Fort Worth citizens did want for necessities when the great depression engulfed the city, her leaders rose to the occasion to make the best of a bad situation.

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Despite preparedness and diplomacy, Fort Worth heard the fateful declaration of war again—for the fourth time—early in the last decade of its first 100 years.

As though reliving its rugged early history, Fort Worth took in stride food, tire and gas rationing, the draft and all the other discomforts that go with war.

Just as the leaders of early days took hold when a crisis developed, the men of 1940 seized upon every opportunity to get for the city its fair share of war manufacturing.

First prize, of course, was the bomber plant, where 30,000 worked to turn out B-24s; air training bases; shell plants and many other items that went to arm the greatest Army, Air Force and Navy the world had ever known.

Unlike many communities which lost their war plants, Fort Worth retained its bomber plant after the forces of Hitler and the Mikado were humbled.

And in mighty contrast to that small band of Dragoons who came with Ripley Arnold to the limestone bluff on the Trinity 100 years ago to keep peace between the Indians and the settlers, the giant Consolidated Vultee plant and the B-36 equipped with atomic bomb force—the 8th Air Force—at Carswell Air Base may conscientiously be said to hold the peace of the world in their hands.

And as this story of a city's century comes to a close we join with the poet who wrote:

What makes a city great? huge piles of stone
Heaped heavenward? Vast Multitudes
Who dwell
Within the wide circling walls?
True glory dwells where glorious deeds are done,
Where great men rise whose names athwart the dusk
Of misty centuries gleam like the sun
So may the city that I love be great
Till every stone shall be articulate.

TROPOLIS AGLOW WITH LIGHTS—From the tiny Army post of 1849 ough the transition period of frontier village and small city, this nighttime photo shows Fort Worth in its 1949 dress. Photo was made looking north from the Texas and Pacific Railway passenger terminal.

SURVIVORS TOLD OF FT. WORTH BATTLE

Three survivors gathered here in May, 1902 told how Maj. Ripley Arnold's dragoons routed cannibal Indians in the "Battle of Fort Worth."

They were Mrs. Kate Arnold Parker, the major's daughter; Col. Abe Harris of Fort Worth, his former sergeant-major; and J. L. Leftwich of Weatherford, a former dragoon.

The reunion was held at the Mexican War Veterans convention sponsored by the Dames of 1846, headed by Mrs. Moore Murdock of Fort Worth.

Harris said the Battle of Fort Worth was precipitated when mounted Caddoes and Commanches attacked a band of Tonkawahs "in a live oak grove where the Tannahill homestead stands in the upper edge of White Settlement."

Consumed on Spot.

"The Tonks got whipped and scattered out in short order but lost two of their bucks which the Caddoes proceeded to barbecue and eat on the spot," Harris said.

Some skeptical whistles came from the audience. Harris turned to Mrs. Parker for confirmation.

"The colonel is correct," Mrs. Parker said. "We didn't exactly see the barbecue ourselves but while I was a child of 8 summers I distinctly remember that Lt. Bowles of the command was sent out with a squadron to investigate and turn them back to their reservation. He reported picked bones up there that were not animal bones but those of a human."

Harris said the Tonkawahs asked Arnold for protection and he sheltered them in the camp commissary. With Chief Towash in the lead, the Caddoes and Commanches approached the fort.

"They were yelling out there at the head of Robinson's Branch like red devils and wanted Injuns for breakfast," Harris relates. Major Arnold replied by messenger that he was not in the habit of having his guests barbecued. But the Indians insisted they must fight—they were hungry."

Harris related that Arnold then ordered the dragoons into battle line and, turning to Sergeant McCauley, in charge of the camp's only howitzer, declared:

'Touch Her Off.'

"Sergeant, touch her off and graze the heads of the big bucks over there in the valley if you can without hitting one. But if you should hit one, mind you, there will be no love lost!"

McCauley pulled the lanyard. The roar and whistling sharpnel scattered the Indians. "But when they saw nobody was hurt they sent another messenger to the major and asked for food," Harris recalled. Arnold, willing to make peace, gave them three beeves.

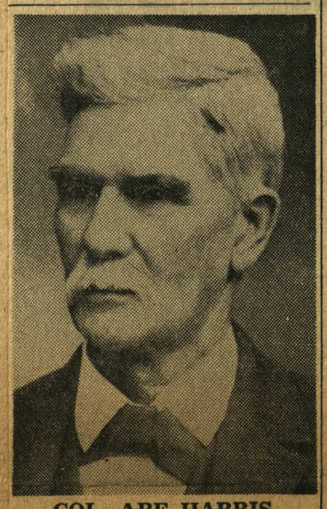
The finding of Major Arnold's daughter was credited to J. C. Terrell, Fort Worth lawyer. When the Mexican War veterans decided to convene here, he told Mrs. Murdock he had met Kate Parker in Marlin during the Civil War.

'Soldiers Sweetheart.'

Terrell then was commander of a Tarrant County Confederate company. One of his soldiers, named Parker, invited him to the home of his sweetheart for a meal. The hostess, it turned out, was Kate Arnold. She later married Parker.

Mrs. Murdock tried to locate Mrs. Parker in Marlin. Friends there referred her to Waco, where Major Arnold's widow was buried and where another daughter, Mrs. Toby, was living.

From Mrs. Toby, Mrs. Murdock learned that Mrs. Parker was living at the old Arnold home in Bay St. Louis, Miss. Mrs. Parker was given a free pass to Fort Worth by officials of the Texas & Pacific Railway.



COL. ABE HARRIS
. . Ripley Arnold's sergeant-major.

The Nineties Made Gay by Young Blades

The glory road of Fort Worth, extending back 100 years, contains social markers, as well as civic milestones.

Social life in the young town, even with a 10:30 p. m. curfew for many of the girls, progressed from the horse and buggy era to horse-drawn street cars; from tally-hoes to hack and carriages, hired for special occasions by the young blades from livery stables. To the young girls of long-ago days, going to a party with a young man in a "hack" "meant everything in my life" as one of them today expresses it.

Going in a sporty "hired" carriage was a real treat. Stern parents sometimes demanded that their daughters and her young men use the safer family conveyance.

An early day street car line to Arlington Heights proved too costly, for a time, for daily use, but if some of the residents of that section had a party, they could charter a car. When the late A. T. Byers family moved to Arlington Heights, such was the case, and their daughters' parties were attended by flocks of youngsters who rode the chartered cars. Still later, when the interurban ran to Dallas, the Van Giesen children had parties at their home at Stop Six. The party-dressed children assembled with their parents at the station on Third and Main and were put en masse on the cars. The conductor was instructed to "let them off" at Van Giesen's—where the little guests were met by a surrey.

Homes were the centers of most entertaining with cards one of the main diversions. There were dancing clubs in the early days. One formed by young men was known as the "NTO Club." That meant "nine to one" and the mothers considered nine a scandalous hour for dances to begin. Members sent embossed invitations which mostly were held at the old Worth Hotel.

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Arnold was born Jan. 17, 1817, near Pearlington, which then vied with Shieldsborough (now Bay St. Louis) for the honor of being the county seat of Hancock County, Miss.

His father, Willis Arnold, must have been well thought of in the community for young Arnold when barely 17 obtained an appointment to West Point, from which he graduated in 1838. He was 33rd in his class of 45 and numbered among his classmates Peter Gustavus Toutant Beauregard, who later become one of the great generals of the Confederacy.

Frequented Resort.

His being 33rd in his class may be accounted for by his extra-curricular activities which included the frequenting of a saloon operated by one Benny Havens a mile from the Point and a favorite resort for illegal binges by the cadets.

While residing at "32 Rue de Cockloft in the Old North Branch," Arnold and a friend by the name of O'Brien composed a song which was sung for years by cadets. One stanza, somewhat prophetic, ran:

"To our comrades who have
fallen, one cup before we go,
"They poured their life blood
freely for 'pro bono publico'
"No marble points the stranger
to where they rest below;
"They lie neglected far away
from Benny Havens, O."

Commissioned a second lieutenant on July 1, 1838, Arnold was sent to Florida to join a company of 2nd Dragoons engaged in fighting the Seminole Indians.

Bare Notice of Duel.

Only passing notice has been found of a duel that Arnold fought at West Point. His opponent and the outcome are shrouded by the veil of time which has closed off many other details of the major's life.

After a brief fling at Indian warfare, Arnold was put on recruiting duty. During this assignment he returned to his home and renewed his courtship of blue-eyed, brown-haired Catherine Bryant, whose father was a United States marshal. He is presumed to have asked for Catherine's hand in marriage and to have been refused because of her age.

But love knows no bounds, so on Aug. 26, 1839—Catherine's 14th birthday—the dashing young dragoon and his sweetheart took a boat across the bay from Bay

Served His Nation in Two Wars

Major Arnold's Life Adventurous; He Fought Duel at West Point

Life held no fear for Maj. Ripley Allen Arnold, the tall, rawboned auburn-haired dragoon who chose the site which grew from a small Army outpost to the bustling city of Fort Worth in the short span of 100 years.

When the 32-year-old Arnold brought a small detachment of dragoons here June 6, 1849, he already had lived an action-filled life that included a duel while a West Point cadet, an elopement and three citations for bravery on the field of battle.

French blood coursed through the veins of the Mississippi-born Arnold which may account for some of the tempestuous events in his life which came to an untimely end in 1853 in an exchange of gunfire with an Army surgeon.

Fire Destroyed Diary.

Time and a fire that destroyed his diary and other mementoes have erased much of the details of the major's life, but from snatches of history contained in national archives, old newspaper clippings and from relatives some of the events of his life have been put together.

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From then on Catherine became an "Army wife," following her husband wherever possible and waiting often for his return from missions fraught with danger.

Five Children Born.

Five children were born to Ripley and Catherine Arnold—Sophie, Willis, Catherine, Flora and Nanny. Two of them died in infancy while Arnold commanded Fort Worth and are buried beside him in Pioneer Rest on Samuels Ave.

The three surviving daughters reached maturity and married, but two of them, Flora and Nanny, died while young women. Catherine or Kate Arnold lived until 1904. She married Samuel Parker and so far as known was the only one of the Arnolds to return to Fort Worth after it had established itself as a city.

After his marriage to Catherine Bryant, Arnold returned to the Seminole war in Florida, where he served under Col. (later general) William Jenkins Worth in the rout of Halleck Tustennuggee's band in the Big Hammock of Pilaklikaha on April 19, 1842, in which Arnold was cited.

Promoted for Bravery.

During the Indian warfare Arnold received two brevets (promotions), both for bravery. Colonel Worth in the citation promoting Arnold to brevet captain, said::

"First Lieutenant Arnold . . . in recent combat with the enemy . . . this young officer in the heat of pursuit, became separated from his company with eight men and found himself in the presence of a superior and well posted force of the enemy, against whom he sustained himself with great gallantry, even when his small force was reduced by one killed and two wounded."

After Colonel Worth subdued the Seminoles (a feat higher ranking officers had failed to do) Bvt. Capt. Arnold was sent to Fort Jessup, Louisiana, and again on recruiting duty before being ordered to military occupation duty in Texas in 1845.

Texas, which only nine years earlier had won its independence from Mexico, was still a "powder keg" in 1845 as factions within and without the republic battled over the annexation question, which upon consummation flared into the Mexican War. Mindful of the situation in the United States sent troops into the republic before annexation became a reality. Young Brevet Captain Arnold was among these troops.

Captain Arnold was in the thick of the two earliest engagements of the Mexican War, Resaca de la Palma and Palo Alto. In the former, described by one historian as "one of the finest cavalry charges ever made in America," Arnold was breveted major by Zachary Taylor and later to a full captaincy.

He continued his courageous career through the battles of Buena Vista, Monterrey and Molino del Rey. In part of his latter Mexican War service he was under General Worth.

On Recruiting Duty.

Arnold's striking personality and military bearing caused him to be sent back to the States on recruiting duty before the Mexican conflict ended.

General Worth in January 1949 assumed command of the 8th and 9th Departments of the Army (New Mexico and Texas) at San Antonio and the next month set about establishing outposts to protect the growing number of settlers attracted to the new frontier.

Brevet Major Arnold received orders in February 1849 to establish two outposts, using Companies F and I of the 2nd Dragoons which already were at ranger stations on or near the Brazos River.

Here history becomes a bit hazy as to whether General Worth specified certain locations for these two outposts or whether he gave general directions and left the specific location to the officer assigned to the duty.

Set Up Fort Graham.

In any event, Major Arnold in April 1849 set up Fort Graham in Hill County, not far from the Brazos.

With Fort Graham established, Arnold then set about to set up the second outpost. References have bbeen found which would indicate the second post was to be placed in Young County on the Brazos where Towash Village, which was nothing more than a reservation of Caddo, Tonkawas, Anadarco and Waco Indians, was located.

Arnold proceeded from Graham in a northerly direction, following a road that had some semblance of earlier travel, until he came to Johnson Station, where he delivered a letter from General Worth to Col. Middleton Tate Johnson, in command of a Texas Ranger detachment that had shrunk to very small proportions.

Picked Fort Worth Site.

Whether Johnson, because he owned the headright to the land where Fort Worth is located, had anything to do with Arnold's choice, is a disputed point. Johnson, together with several of his rangers, did accompany Arnold from Johnson Station on the trip which resulted in the Fort Worth site being selected.

This was in May, 1849. Arnold returned to Graham, selected a detachment of slightly less than 40 men—according to archives—and on June 6 set up camp, not on the bluff first but in the grass covered valley to the northeast. He named the post Camp Worth, in honor of General Worth.

Because the first location was subject to overflow from the river and because the site was unhealthy, as one inspector put it, Arnold moved the camp to the bluff in August.

Except for a sufficient number of men to build the permanent buildings and to perform scouting duties, Arnold found life very dull at Camp Worth, as it was called until War Department orders in November changed the name to Fort Worth, although the site was never a fort in fact.

Was Joined by Wife.

Catherine Arnold joined the major at Fort Worth in the summer of 1850 as she preferred to remain in Washington during the winter. By this time they had three children, Kate, Sophie and Willis. Death took Sophie and Willis during one of these early visits.

Included in the camp personnel was a likeable sergeant major, Abe Harris, English-born, who formed a great liking for the major's children. He taught Mrs. Arnold and Kate to ride and when Kate's pet antelope strayed off, Harris would round it up.

History records only two brushes between the dragoons and Indians during Arnold service here. Details of these skirmishes are told in other stories.

Arnold remained in command here until some time in 1851 when he was assigned to Fort Graham and to scouting details. He was back here in 1852, also part of the year at Graham. Late in 1852 he went to Washington on detached service. Some time in 1853 he returned to the command of Fort Graham.

Mrs. Arnold, Kate, Flora and Nanny joined him there for the summer.

Killed by Surgeon.

Arnold, according to documents on file, had several years earlier incurred the enmity of Dr. Joseph M. Steiner, the post surgeon.

Dr. Steiner, several years younger than Arnold, had quite a temper, especially when drink-

Turn to Arnold on Page 12.

Major Arnold's Adventures Began With West Point Duel

Continued From Page 3.

ing. During one of these spells, on Sept. 6, 1853, Arnold ordered Steiner put under arrest. Steiner rebelled, got a gun and went to Arnold's quarters.

Arnold evidently sensing he would have trouble also armed himself.

Outside Arnold's quarters the two men met. Witnesses later testified Arnold fired first and missed. Steiner fired four times, each bullet taking effect. Arnold was dead in 15 minutes. He had fired a second time and tried a third shot but his gun snapped. Steiner escaped unscathed.

Steiner Acquitted.

Both the military and civil authorities sought to try Steiner. The civil authorities of Hill County won. Steiner was acquitted on the grounds of justifiable homicide, in a trial that attracted nationwide attention.

Arnold was buried at Fort Graham and later was given a Masonic burial when his remains were moved to Pioneer Rest.

Mrs. Arnold lived until 1894. She is buried at Marlin. She went blind in 1886. A granddaughter, Mrs. W. H. Thompson, 81, who makes her home here remembers Grandmother Arnold, having read to her after she lost her sight in 1886.

"Grandmother was devoted to Grandfather's memory until the end," Mrs. Thompson said.

While her three daughters were growing to womanhood, Mrs. Arnold had difficulty getting her widow's pension ($25 a month) from the government and during the Civil War did not receive anything. The archives are filled with her letters pleading for her just rights.

Nanny Arnold married Ed Hanrick of Waco. He was a man of means and provided for Mrs. Arnold in her closing years. Flora married a man named Manlove.

Kate and Samuel Parker had three children. Only Mrs. Thompson survives. Nanny and Ed Hanrick's son, Ripley Arnold Hanrick lives in Waco.

Swindlers Must Ride, It Seems

During the past week quite a number of counterfeit nickels have been put in the fare box on the street cars in this city.

Small and insignificant as the swindle is, the managers have determined to put a stop to it, and have offered a reward for the detection of person so swindling. —Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 18, 1884.

LOOKING TOWARD DEVELOPMENT—The land agency above was the real estate firm of E. B. Daggett in the Clark Hotel Building at Main and Lancaster. Photograph was made about 1880. First three persons are unidentified; next is a man named Tyler; J. E. Martin, Jeff Earl, Sam Evans, H. T. Music, E. B. Daggett, a man named Dugan, G. W. Alexander, and last man is unidentified. Rig on left was owned by Earl; one on right by Evans.

ARNOLD'S SLAYING RAISED STORM OVER STATE RIGHTS

BY LESLIE CARPENTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.— Bvt. Maj. Ripley Allen Arnold, the first commander of a military post on the Trinity named Fort Worth, was, in life, a war hero and one of the cavalry's fast-rising young officers.

But in death the Mississippi-born officer caused one of the first disputes Texans had with the federal government over states rights.

Old military records preserved in the National Archives in Washington reveal this and other facts about the man who set up camp with 40 enlisted men on June 6, 1849, ordered the United States flag raised and proclaimed it to be Fort Worth.

The row caused after Arnold was shot to death in the doorway to his quarters at Fort Graham, Texas, in Hill County, at 10:30 in the morning on Sept. 6, 1853, was over who would take custody of the man who killed Arnold.

Civil authorities in Hill County demanded that they had the right to try Assistant Surgeon Josephus M. Steiner, a 29-year-old Ohioan who was the post doctor, for the murder of Arnold.

Military authorities in Texas forcefully took Steiner away from the civil authorities to face a military court-martial, but civil authorities later arrested the military officers and regained Steiner.

Marlin Attorney Protests.

A Marlin attorney, Thomas Harrison, was only one of several Texans to address their outrage to Secretary of War Jefferson Davis in letters.

The Harrison letter, still preserved, proclaimed:

"This matter (who shall have custody of Steiner) threatens to be of a cerious nature. It will be certainly if General Harney (military commander at Corpus Christi at the time) persists in his efforts to remove Steiner from the jurisdiction of the civil courts by violence. It is believed here that the military have no right to wrest an offender from the civil authorities in a case like this where a capital offense is committed upon the soil of this state and within the jurisdiction of its courts. This would be an infraction of the rights of the state in the exercise of its ordinary judicial functions. It would be to render the civil authorities subordinate to the military authorities . . ."

Steiner in Argument.

A court in Hill County tried Steiner, and after three eyewitnesses to the morning shooting at Fort Graham testified under oath that Arnold fired first at Steiner, he was acquitted on "justifiable homicide."

Details of events which lead up to the death of Arnold are contained in reports and correspondence written by Lt. Richard A. Anderson, acting post adjutant of Fort Graham.

On the night of Sept. 5, 1853—preceding the shooting which occurred the next morning—Steiner and a Lieutenant Bingham were both intoxicated and were having a loud argument in their quarters which could be heard all over the fort.

"The OOD and others," Anderson wrote, "were endeavoring to stop the noise when Major Arnold came to the spot and said that such quarreling and noise could not be allowed and that the officers must return to their quarters.

"Dr. Steiner asked Major Arnold if he planned to arrest him, and Major Arnold said he didn't if Dr. Steiner would return to his quarters. Dr. Steiner replied in an infuriated manner that he would kill Major Arnold if he tried to arrest him."

Anderson then commented: "No one believed that this threat was made with any deadly intention but attributed it to the state of furious excitement into which Steiner had been thrown by drinking and quarreling."

Steiner and Bingham were returned to their beds "with great difficulty" and quiet was restored, Anderson said.

The next morning, Arnold sent for Anderson and handed him an order for the arrest of Steiner and Bingham. Anderson said he found Steiner and Bingham together in Bingham's quarters about ready to renew their argument of the previous night.

"I exhibited the orders and arrested them," Anderson wrote. "Dr. Steiner read the order for his arrest and threw it on the floor saying that no man should arrest him and that he would see Major Arnold about it. He left the room in a high state of excitement.

Followed to Door.

"I followed him to the door," Anderson continued, "and said to him, 'Doctor, do not see Major Arnold. You will commit yourself by doing so.' It never entered my head that he would commit himself in any other way than by using violent words and in failure to obey the arrest at once. I went back to the room to receive the two orders I had let Lieutenant Bingham have to read and whilst in the act of taking them, I heard pistol shots in very rapid succession at the quarters of Major Arnold.

"I ran to the spot as rapidly as I could, but although the distance was not more than 30 yards, six shots had been fired before I reached the spot. Major Arnold had fallen and was lying in the passage between the rooms of his quarters. Dr. Steiner went off at once. He had fired four shots, each of which took effect, two very near together in the lower portion of the abdomen of Major Arnold, one in his right groin and a fourth broke his left arm midway from the shoulder to the elbow. Major Arnold had fired two shots without effect," Anderson said.

Major Arnold was dead within 15 minutes.

Anderson continued: "I was proceeding to secure Dr. Steiner when I met him on horseback. On my rearresting him, he dismounted and I went with him to his quarters. He solemnly pledged himself to me to obey the arrest, said that he was prepared to abide his trial and that he meant to surrender himself to the civil authorities."

When the case was later tried in Hill County, William Slade, who was not identified with a military rate but who obviously was a member of the fort's military personnel, testified that Arnold had called him earlier that morning and asked him to obtain a gun because the major expected to have trouble with Steiner.

There was conflicting testimony as to whether both Arnold and Steiner drew at the same time as Steiner approached Arnold's quarters after leaving Anderson, or whether Arnold drew first. All of the eye-witnesses, whose testimony is still preserved, said Arnold fired first, although Steiner fired immediately afterward. Arnold did not hit Steiner with a bullet.

He was obviously not emotionally adapted to military life. He drew a sharp rebuke from the surgeon general of the Army for the smart-aleck letters and reports he had sent to Washington.

Anderson Arrested.

Almost all of Central Texas became involved in the dispute when Brig. Gen. W. S. Harney, commander at Corpus Christi, ordered Lieutenant Anderson in April of 1854 to seize Steiner from Hill County civil authorities and proceed to Austin with the doctor for court-martial proceedings.

Anderson obeyed the orders and took Steiner away from the civil authorities—only to be arrested himself in Waco—then called Waco Village.

Richard Coke was the prosecutor when Anderson came to trial for taking a prisoner away from civil authorities, but Anderson was later freed, although a group of outraged Hill County citizens almost killed him in a burst of violence.

An unsigned portion of a letter written at the time said: "People looked upon the action of Anderson and his men as a flagrant violation of civil law and an attempt on the part of the United States military authorities to usurp the powers of the civil and to deprive civil authorities of jurisdiction rightfully belonging to them."

Army Inspecting Officer, Here in 1853, Found Guardhouse Empty of Dragoons

BY BASCOM N. TIMMONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Beef was five cents a pound in Fort Worth in 1853 and the nearest towns were Dallas (population 350), Birdville (population 50) and Alton (population 50) when an Army officer made the only official inspection of the military post, Fort Worth, of which there is still a record preserved in the National Archives in Washington.

The officer, Lt. Col. W. G. Freeman, inspected Fort Worth on Sept. 7, 1853—which, by coincidence, was the day after the death of Bvt. Maj. Ripley A. Arnold, the founder of Fort Worth, at Fort Graham, Texas.

Here is the major part of Freeman's report:

"This post . . . is situated on the south side of the Trinity River, at the mouth of the Clear Fork and its tributaries in latitude 32 degrees 47 minutes north, longitude 97 degrees 25 minutes east. Fort Graham, the next post is 56 miles distant, its bearing being south 15 miles west. The post (Fort Worth) is on a disputed tract of land, and nothing has been paid for rent or for the timber and fuel cut. The buildings are of logs and were constructed by the troops. A dragoon express is sent weekly to Fort Graham for the mail, which is brought there by the same conveyance from Waco, the postoffice for both stations.

No Indian Visitors.

"No Indians have visited the post since last autumn, except a small party of Caddoes and Ionies. About 100 of these tribes were with their chief, Jose Maria, on the Brazos, 35 miles above Fort Graham, and 60 miles from Fort Worth. In connection with this subject, Bvt. Maj. Merrill, who has served a number of years in Texas and has had excellent opportunities of observation and information furnished me with a statement of the number of Indians residing within the state . . . He puts down the whole number of Indians living in Texas at 1,570, of whom 250 are warriors, and the other class (sic) at 680, making a total of 2,250 men, women and children.

"The garrison of Fort Worth consisted of Company B, 2d Dragoons, under Capt. and Bvt. Mjr. H. W. Merrill of that regiment. At the time of my visit, orders had been received to break up the post and Bvt. Maj. Merrill was awaiting transportation to remove his company to Fort Belknap. I reviewed and inspected the command Sept. 7.

Muskets, Sabers, Pistols.

"The company had only fatigue clothing of the old pattern, but some of the men wore sky (underlined) blue, instead of dark blue, jackets. They were armed . . . with muskets, sabers and Colts revolver pistols. They were reviewed as foot, but inspected and remained to exercise as horse and foot. The clothing, though not new, was in good order and generally well fitted; the arms clean. The horses (60) were all serviceable, and in finer condition than those of any mounted troops in Texas. Their equipment was also neat and well preserved.

"In the manual, marching and sword exercise, dismounted, the company showed a fair degree of proficiency. In the saddle, they acquitted themselved very handsomely, marching with accuracy by twos, fours and with company front, at a walk, trot and gallop; skirmishing as dragoons on foot, and as mounted dragoons; and leaping the bar and ditch with great spirit and perfect mastry of their horses. It was induced that much attention had been given to this part of their instruction.

"I was gratified to find—it was the solitary exception throughout my tour — the guardhouse, that saddest of all places in a garrison, without a single prisoner (underlined. Bvt. Maj. Merrill informed me that most of his men belonged to the temperance society and that he has rarely occasion to confine any of them.

Eight-Acre Garden.

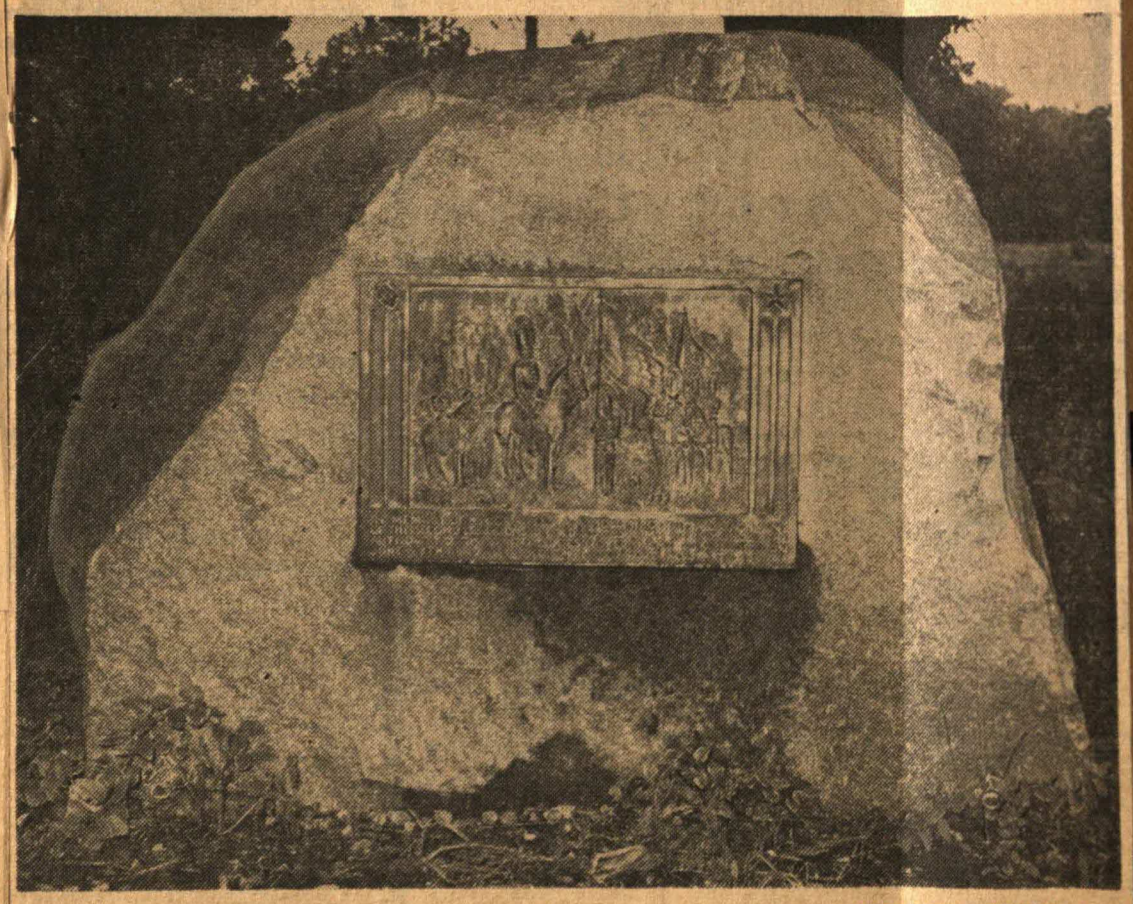
"A fine garden of eight acres is cultivated by the command.

"The monthly disbursements image $500 for the purchase of forage, hire of the guide and interpreter (at $40 a month) and pay of extra duty men, of whom 10 are usually employed. The means of transportation are two wagons and 18 mules. The resources of the neighboring country are very great. Any amount of forage that may be required for the troops can be obtained within 60 miles. Hay is furnished at $2.99 per ton, and corn and oats at 40 and 37½ cents per bushel, respectively. There are 200 tons of hay and 800 bushels of corn on hand. Pine lumber may be had at the mills, 160 miles east at $15 per thousand, if delivered at the post, the cost is $60. Mixed lumber (oak, elm, etc.) sells at Dallas, 38 miles distant, at $20, and cedar shingles at $5. Limestone abounds in the vicinity.

$300 a Month.

"Subsistence department: The provisions, of which the supply in hand was moderate and stored in rough log buildings, but they appeared in good order. The disbursements are almost $300 per month, principally for the purchase of bacon, flour and fresh beef. The latter is supplied by contract at five cents per pound and issued twice in 10 days . . . Flour can be bought more advantageously in the vicinity than it can be shipped from the north. Flour delivered at the post costs the government nearly $15 per barrel, while it can be obtained in sacks on the spot at $8.

"Medical department: Just before my arrival. Asst. Surgeon T. H. Williams had been transferred to another station and the post was without a medical officer. The doctor had taken with him the hospital records, and the medicines and stores were packed up to be forwarded to Surgeon Turner, the medical purveyor. Under these circumstances, I could obtain very little information in regard to the hospital department of the post. The building used for the sick is of weather boards, and consists of one large ward and two small rooms, one of which is the dispensary and the other the steward's dormitory. The sick list, I learn, averages daily five men, or about 7 per cent of the command. Bvt. Maj. Merrill considers the climate temperate and healthful."



—Star-Telegram Staff Photo.

ARNOLD MARKER—This granite stone with bronze plaque marks the grave of Maj. Ripley Allen Arnold in Pioneer Rest Cemetery on Samuels Ave. The inscription reads, "In memory of Major Ripley A. Arnold, who, with a detachment of the Second Dragoons, US Army, acting under the authority of the US government, established on June 6, 1849, Camp Worth, later Fort Worth."

Killing Started a Strange Story

Slayer of Fort Worth Founder Became Prominent Citizen, State Official

BY SAM KINCH.
Austin Staff Correspondent.

AUSTIN, Oct. 29.—The killing of the founder of old Fort Worth started one of the strangest stories of Texas' early days.

The surgeon who shot Maj. Ripley Arnold was defendant in a murder trial that made news over the nation because he had slain his commanding officer on an Army post.

The doctor was the central figure in a fantastic story of frontier justice that saw armed citizens take him from custody of arresting Army personnel.

And after his acquittal in a state court, he moved to Austin and became a public official, a political figure and an outstanding citizen of the capital of his adopted state.

Dr. Josephus M. Steiner served after his trial as Indian Commissioner in Texas, was superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum for the four Civil War years, and was personal physician to Governor Lubbock.

He was a man of means in Austin, being mentioned as late as 1866 as prospective builder of an office structure in the downtown area. He owned rich farm lands in Hill and Bosque Counties, and a town in the latter was named for him.

Leaves State.

Then there was a shooting in which a cab driver was killed at the entrance of a San Antonio hotel, and the doctor quietly moved to Wisconsin and later to Marietta, Ga., where he died after six years as an invalid.

Dr. Steiner came to Texas by accident of Army orders, but remained from choice. A short time before his marriage to Laura Fisher in Tiffin, Ohio, he wrote her that he loved Texas and wanted to return after their marriage. They did.

Dr. Steiner was born Sept. 17, 1823, at Frederick, Md., was graduated from Kenyon College in Ohio and finished medical school in Pennsylvania. He served in the Mexican War.

Distaste for Arnold.

A diary entry on May 3, 1849, shows his first distaste for Arnold.

After detailing his studies on cancer from the Edinburgh Review, he wrote:

"I passed a bad night which I ascribe to A.'s brutality, who beat his little boy so unmercifully that I became nervous, then angry and sleepless.

"How I detest to see children harshly treated by those whose duty it is to cherish and love them."

A few lines later he wrote:

"Went with Stewart to call on Mrs. Hamilton. Arnold and Lady came in and the redoubtable captain and myself did not speak. We talked gossip all the evening."

One reference to Dr. Steiner said he served a time at Fort Worth, but the Army records show only Fort Graham, where Arnold was killed.

Fort Graham was about 10 miles directly west of Hillsboro, and Dr. Steiner bought two farms near the post.

The shooting of Arnold came on the morning of Sept. 6, 1849, during a close-range duel in which witnesses said the major fired first.

Arnold assertedly was standing in the entrance to his quarters and Dr. Steiner was walking to his own when the major started a conversation that ended when he shouted to Dr. Steiner to go to his quarters. Most witnesses said Arnold pulled a pistol from his unbuttoned blouse and started shooting.

Witnesses Differ.

There were sharp differences of opinion on the events leading up to the shooting. The official Army report was so one-sided that Richard Coke, the doctor's defense attorney, who later became governor and United States senator, published a pamphlet quoting excerpts of the trial testimony to correct public opinion.

All agreed the immediate cause of trouble was an incident on the eve of the shooting.

The doctor had gone to call on a sick lieutenant, whose case was serious enough to cause the doctor to postpone a scheduled leave. Another lieutenant was there in drunken condition and caused trouble.

The sick lieutenant testified Dr. Steiner and the other officer "had a friendly passage at arms, first with fists and second with sabers, in both of which B. was the sufferer."

Arnold ordered the disturbance halted and later sent another warning.

The next morning he had both men arrested.

Dr. Steiner threw down his arrest orders and said he would find out why he had been arrested. It was while on the way to his quarters, walking past Arnold's quarters, that Arnold asked him if he had seen the arresting officer.

Quotations vary as to what Arnold replied when the doctor asked the cause of his arrest, but most agree it was "drunkenness and falsifying."

The doctor replied that the major was wrong and had insulted him.

Arnold Fired First.

Arnold then fired and the doctor drew a small pistol and returned the fire. Arnold is said to have fired twice and "burst a cap" in a third attempt, and Dr. Steiner put three bullets into Arnold, who died 20 minutes later.

The doctor's brother, Thomas Steiner of Hillsboro, was standing near by, having heard of the disturbance, and probably helped the doctor get to Hillsboro.

At any rate, he surrendered to a deputy sheriff and asked for a civil trial.

A. Y. Kirkpatrick, author of "The Early Settlers Life in Texas and the Organization of Hill County," quoted the doctor as saying if he were taken to San Antonio for military trial everything would be aaginst him.

The officer credited with firing the first shot of the Civil War on Fort Sumpter—then Lt. R. H. Anderson—was assigned to arrest the doctor.

That he did, and started for Austin with him; and of the ensuing events, Kirkpatrick writes:

"Steiner's friends, among whom were Judge Dyer, A. R. Fancher, Con and Hamp Harvick, C. N. Brooks and many others, collected and proceeded to head them off at Waco.

"They went down the east side of the Brazos to Waco, their numbers increasing all the way."

They assertedly beat the soldiers to Waco and arranged with the ferry boat operator to take Anderson and Steiner across first, and then develop boat trouble before getting the soldiers across.

Officer Seized.

Several of Steiner's friends in Waco met the arresting officer and his prisoner and invited them to town for a treat while waiting for the soldiers.

"So Lieutenant Anderson was led right into the trap and in company with Steiner and the latter's friends proceeded into town.

"The ferry boat got out of fix, of course, and the soldiers were delayed until Steiner was out from under the clutches of the lieutenant.

"His friends told Anderson he could not take Dr. Steiner any further.

"This he refused to do and showed fight but was soon overpowered. They did not do violence to him but used sufficient force to accomplish their purpose."

A court martial of 13 officers and two supernumeraries had been called to sit in Austin to try Dr. Steiner, but adjourned some time later because he had not appeared.

Lieutenant Anderson, naturally, was on hand for the trial in Hillsboro.

Of that May day in 1854, Kirkpatrick wrote:

"The friends of the doctor made preparation for the worst and gathered all the guns they could find in the county and stacked them in Tom Stevens' office, which was an elm pole cabin with a dirt floor and a stick-and-mortar chimney.

"The doctor was acquitted by the civil authorities and his friends got around him and slipped him out and he was gone before Lieutenant Anderson knew it.

"Nearly everybody in the county was at the trial. Anderson and his men were ready to re-arrest Steiner but the old Texans outgeneraled them."

The case was heard by Judge Jewett and District Attorney Robert S. Gould was prosecutor. The defense attorneys were Coke, E. J Gurley of Waco and J. S. Parsons of Johnson County.

The testimony showed that Dr. Steiner had aided a young lieutenant in getting a report requested by the commanding general.

This report concerned sale of government horses for which proceeds had not been turned in by Arnold.

One witness said Mrs. Arnold overheard the two officers discussing the report while Arnold was on a visit to Fort Worth and Dallas.

Sgt. William Slade, who told how Arnold borrowed a pistol on the morning of the shooting and declared he expected trouble with Steiner and wanted to "give him the first shot," also told that Arnold asked about the horse report and said:

"Damn him, he is the man that made the report and is trying to disgrace me and my family. I will put him out of the way. He shall not live to give evidence against me."

Political Ties.

One booklet relates that Dr. Steiner came to Austin after the trial under assurance from Gov. E. M. Pease that he would protect him. There is no other reference to the asylum but the doctor did come to Austin and lived in a town where troops were stationed.

Governor Lubbock's memoirs mention that Dr. Steiner was one of those who strayed to the Know Nothing political party in 1856.

Dr. Steiner was at the Democratic convention in 1857 which nominated Runnels and Lubbock to run against Houston and Grimes. Dr. Steiner nominated the ticket's candidate for land commissioner, Capt. Stephen Crosby.

Lubbock also mentioned that Dr. Steiner later recommended horse-back riding to the governor when cares of office slowed down his vitality.

It was in 1859 that the doctor was appointed Indian Commissioner, along with Coke, John Henry Brown, James Smith and Bernard Erath.

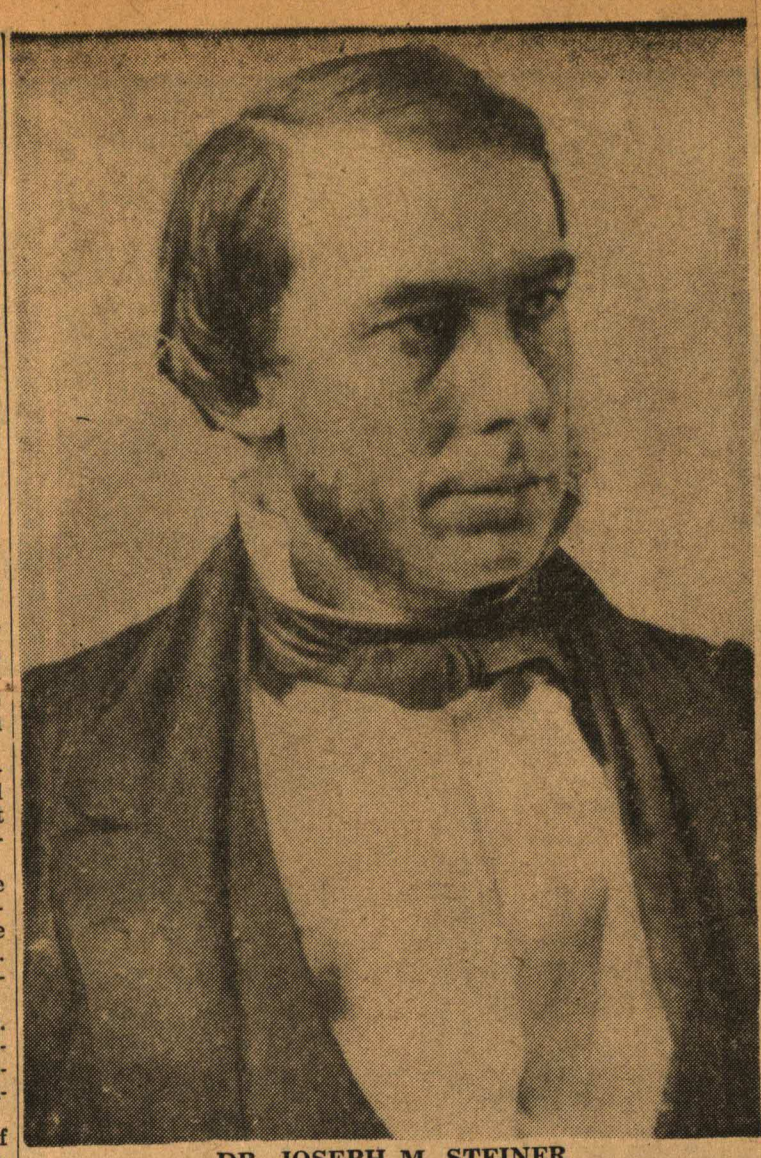
He was appointed by Lubbock in 1861 as superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, which had had six other superintendents since 1857 but no patients until 1861.

He served in that post until some time in 1865. His appointment would have expired in November of that year, but he left sooner.

B. Frank Brown's "Annals of Travis County" related that Dr. Steiner went to Madison, Wis., and later to Marietta, Ga., where he died May 20, 1873, of consumption.

The book also tells that he and Mrs. Steiner had a son, Dr. J. M. Steiner, and two daughters, Mrs. E. D. Johns and Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson, whose husband became U. S. postmaster general. The children lived in Austin, but now are dead.

The story of the cab driver's death in San Antonio in 1866 is contained in "Captain Jack Elgin's Last Story," written by Col. M. L. Crimmins for the "Frontier Times" at Bandera.



DR. JOSEPH M. STEINER
. . killed the founder of Fort Worth.

Judge Cummings Contributed Much to City History Writing

Judge C. C. Cummings, who at his death in 1918 was said to have been the oldest practicing attorney in Tarrant County, having arrived in Fort Worth in 1873, never realized his ambition to publish a complete history of Fort Worth, and Tarrant County from their beginnings. The manuscript of his history was completed, and partial plans made for publication, when his death from a paralytic stroke occurred.

Cummings' History of Fort Worth and Its First Citizens was never published, but his painstaking work, including interviewing of hundreds of pioneers, has benefitted thousands of students, thanks to the generosity of his family, in making the manuscript available to researchers. And some day some of his descendants may complete Judge Cummings' contribution to the history of Fort Worth by carrying out the publication.

That, at least, is the hope of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. Y. Cummings, 405 Cummings, custodian of the manuscript after the death of her husband, who was his father's executor.

Mrs. Cummings found the manuscript a valuable aid in teaching Texas and local history to many different classes of Fort Worth students, when she taught school for some time, after her husband's death. She has felt that her father-in-law would like for the public to profit by his interest in the human history of his adopted region. His manuscript has been in the Public Library at times, and also has been used by many researchers, especially during Fort Worth's Centennial year.

Judge Cummings, a Mississippian, served with the Confederate Army from April 1861, until he was incapacitated by wounds at Gettysburg. He was Tarrant County's first county judge and school superintendent under the new Texas Constitution, serving in these offices from 1876 to 1880. He wrote many newspaper and magazine articles on Civil War and general historical subjects, and his files contain many clippings of published articles. He was instrumental in the organization of The Bohemian Club, a literary, musical and dramatic study group, in Fort Worth in the early 1900's, and was one of the contributors to The Bohemian Magazine and Quarterly, which flourished for several years.

The Cummings manuscripts have provided an important source of information in checking data in the preparation of much material in this Centennial Edition.

Tarrant County has a total area of 574,720 acres or 898 square miles, including 13,440 acres or 31 square miles of surface water.

WORTH DIM FIGURE IN HIS HOME TOWN

BY JOHN DE LORENZI.

INS Staff Correspondent.
(Written Expressly for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.)

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Gen. William Jenkins Worth, brilliant tactician of the Mexican War whose name Fort Worth bears, is an almost forgotten man in the town of his birth.

The sleepy little city of Hudson, perched on a bluff above the Hudson River in upstate New York, knows more about President Martin Van Buren, the "little magician" who lived in nearby Kinderhook, than of its illustrious native son.

A street, a hotel and a plaque on the side of a house are the only tributes to the man whose name was once a household word.

The general, whose body is now buried under a busy New York City street, was born in Hudson on March 1, 1794, the son of one of the original founders of the town.

Hudson then was a lusty, booming whaling center and the second port in New York despite its location more than 100 miles inland. But the English-French struggle for world domination combined with the stultifying effects of President Jefferson's embargo act caused trade in Hudson to wither and die.

By the time of the War of 1812 the young bloods of the town could no longer count on following the sea as a career. For this reason Worth—then 18—joined the army at the outbreak of the war and started on a meteoric career that was to take him far from his Hudson River home.

Little Known at Home.

Hudson saw little of the general-to-be after that and today his name would be meaningless to many except for the attention focused on his early career by the Fort Worth Centennial.

Almost forgotten is that several places—Lake Worth, Fla., Worth Street in New York City as well as Fort Worth — were named in his honor and that he once was seriously considered for the presidency.

The attractive yellow-faced chapter house of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Hudson is at once a museum and library but does not contain a single book on the general.

The well-preserved colonial mansion is filled with bits of personal belongings and records of Seth Jenkins, one of the founders of Hudson, but there is nothing there to indicate that the general's mother was a Jenkins also.

Seemingly no one has ever tried to buy the still-standing home of the general—a better example of colonial architecture than the Jenkins home—and turn it into a museum.

Miss Anna O'Hara, librarian for the DAR, said:

"Heavens no! We've never thought of buying the general's house—we have enough trouble as it is to get enough money to keep our chapter house open."

This slighting of the general manifests itself in peculiar ways. A local historian writing briefly about his career even managed to record that Hudson citizens had raised money to buy him a sword in recognition of his exploits four years before the event occurred. No one noticed the error.

Portrait in Hotel.

In the lobby of the General Worth Hotel hangs a picture of the general (which was exhibited in Fort Worth in June), but no one knows for sure how long it has hung there or when the hotel was named after him. It is even debatable that the general stayed there, though the hotel was in existence a number of years before his death.

Even the newspaper published in the town during his life shows it paid scant attention to his career.

The first mention of the general in the yellowed pages of the Weekly Columbia Republican can be found in the April 20, 1847, issue.

A brief item states that a number of citizens are taking up a collection to present the general "with an elegant sword, in token of their appreciation of his valuable public services . . . his daring courage and military skill."

The sword which is now in the state museum at Albany cost $500 —a munificent sum in those days —but there is no record that it was ever presented to General Worth, for he seemingly never returned to Hudson before he died.

The last mention of the general is in the May 29, 1849, issue of the paper which briefly carried a notice of his death. The item said:

"We had intelligence last week of the death of Maj. Gen. William J. Worth. He died on the seven inst., at Antonio de Baxter, Texas, of cholera. He was sick but 24 hours. His wife and all of his children but one were with him at the time of his death. General Worth was a native of this city and at the time of his death was 54 years old."

Interest Rekindled.

The glamour and publicity surrounding the Fort Worth Centennial has caused a brief rekindling of interest in the general in Hudson. The loan of the general's picture to Fort Worth rated lead position on the front page of the Hudson Daily Star.

Henry M. James, editor of the Star, admits that people in Hudson just don't know very much about the general. He himself had to depend on a paper written by a graduate student at Boston University for sufficient material on Worth's background for a series of news articles on the general.

"The general left here at an early age," James explained, "and never came back. People here are more interested in President Van Buren who lived in near-by Kinderhook and Samuel J. Tilden, another near-by resident."

The owners of the more than 100-years-old General Worth Hotel acknowledged their debt to the general's memory but admitted they didn't know when the hotel was named after him.

According to old city directories and the files of the Columbia Republican, the hotel when built in 1837 was called the Bagley House. Its name was changed to the Worth House around 1859 — 10 years after the general's death — and finally named the General Worth Hotel in 1934 or 1935.

Two things—besides its age—set the general's homestead apart from other houses on brick-topped Warren St. One is a small plaque on the left corner of the house and the other is an American flag flying over the door.

The plaque states simply:

"General Worth house. Here on March 1, 1794, William J. Worth, a major general in the Mexican War, was born. Died at San Antonio, Texas, 1849. Erected by the state education department 1932."

Funeral Parlor Now.

The house serves as living quarters and a funeral parlor for its present owner, Vincent M. Ciampa, who is thinking of changing the name of the establishment to "The Colonial Funeral Home."

Ciampa uses the downstairs for his office and a funeral parlor and lives on the second floor with his family.

The house—though built in 1789—is in excellent condition with wooden pegs, used instead of nails, still in place. In one room are bookcases built by the general as a boy. The graceful main stairway with its hand-carved balustrade and two magnificent mantel pieces have brought offers of $500 to $1,000 from envious antique dealers.

A Dale Carnegie follower, Ciampa is usually hospitable to those who stop to see the house and estimates that about 20 to 30 persons a year visit it. The flurry of publicity in connection with the Fort Worth Centennial has appreciably increased the number of visitors in past months.

The historic heritage of the town is not exploited in Hudson schools and there is no particular mention of the general in the required American history courses.

The town's attitude was reflected by the bartender in the General Worth Hotel.

"General Worth?" he reflected. "He's the guy the hotel's named after."

He expertly swiped the bar with a rag and added:

"They're holding a centennial down in Fort Worth, Texas, about him. But don't ask me, buddy, he was before my time."

New York Honors.

If Hudson has overlooked its native son, New York City at least made amends for the oversight. As soon as the news of the general's death reached the metropolis a councilmen's committee contacted Mrs. Worth and asked that the remains be shipped to New York.

The general was buried in Greenwood Cemetery until the council could decide on a suitable monument—a decision which consumed nearly eight years.

Today a 50-foot granite spire tops the tomb in which the general is buried where 5th Ave. meets Broadway. The day this reporter visited it, a weather-beaten wreath of flowers lay against the base of the tomb with a faded card that read: Eighth U. S. Infantry Association.

Though by-passed by hurrying crowds who have no notion of the general's career, tremendous numbers turned out for the ceremony when the general was reburied there on Nov. 27, 1857. This despite what a numbed New York Times reporter termed

Turn to Worth on Page 12.

Continued From Page 3.

"an intensely cold day—by far the coldest of the season."

A long line of people had filed through the governor's room at city hall where the general's coffin lay in state. The ubiquitous Times man noted:

"The coffin was of solid St. Domingo mahogany and covered with black silk velvet, heavily mounted with silver bullion. The handles were of chased silver. There were four silver shields, two on each side of the casket marked 'Niagara,' 'Chippewa,' 'Florida' and 'Monterey.' There was a silver bullion fringe around the top and a silver lace around the borders."

Weather Bitter Cold.

A gusty wind drove clouds of blinding dust through the streets as the solemn procession started to move the general's casket to the semi-completed monument. The bitter cold slowed the procession considerably and several officers in the guard of honor were severely hurt when they were thrown from horses which slipped on the ice-glazed streets.

The winter weather did not shorten the oratory, however, and the general was buried in a lengthy Masonic ceremony followed by remarks by New York's Governor King and Mayor Fernando Woods.

For reasons that have long since been obscured, a brass box was buried with the general containing—among other things—a piece of the iron chain that lay across the Hudson at West Point, the by-laws and history of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, a medal of the union of the Erie Canal and Atlantic Ocean, and a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Metropolitan Social Club.

And so the general was buried and forgotten. Yet it seems strange his memory should fade so quickly, for he was one of the most dashing and brilliant military men the United States has ever known.

Enlisting in the army during the War of 1812 as a private, Worth rose to the rank of a brevet major by the end of the war and served on the staff of an up-and-coming brigadier general, one Winfield Scott, who became his firm friend.

Worth saw action at the battles of Chrysler's Field and Chippewa and Lundy's Lane where he received a severe wound that was to lame him for life and put him in a convalescent's bed for a year.

General Scott wrote in his dispatches that Worth was wounded "in the act of passing through a blaze of fire to communicate an order."

But Worth—now a colonel—established his real military reputation as a tactician in the savage guerrilla warfare with the Seminole Indians in Florida.

Violence and warfare had been festering there for five years. Ten generals at various times had found themselves unable to cope with the savages. Within two years after taking command, Worth had crushed all resistance and a peace was proclaimed in August of 1842. For this the War Department rewarded him with a brevet brigadier generalship.

Four years later in 1846 Worth was placed in command of one of Gen. Zachary Taylor's two brigades at Matamoras, Mexico, and advanced up the Rio Grande in the opening phases of the Mexican War.

Eyewitnesses give Worth's brilliant and opportune tactics credit for the capture of Monterey and the dutifully benevolent War Department made him a brevet major general shortly afterward.

It was during the battle for Mexico City that Worth's genius for tactics reached its zenith, but it was this victory that caused a rupture of his friendship with General Scott.

Scott wanted to attack the capital from the east, forcing Worth's troops to cross around and over Lake Chalco by land and boats and then joining the main attack from the south.

Worth feared the move would leave his troops isolated and vulnerable to a surprise attack. He suggested taking a route south of Lake Chalco which Scott had termed impassable for artillery. Worth scouted the terrain despite Scott's decision and reported the move could be made that way. This was the route the American troops took to outflank the Mexicans and win the city.

Feud With Scott.

The maneuver became a bitter point of controversy between the two men, for Scott claimed all the credit for the move.

The feud between Scott and his one-time favorite deepened when Scott issued an order which insinuated in part that Worth among others had violated army regulations forbidding officers from reporting the movements of the army in private letters.

The order was inspired by several letters that had been printed in newspapers and detracted from Scott's monopoly of glory and credit during the campaign.

Worth was innocent and asked an explanation of Scott, who refused even after another officer assumed all the responsibility for the letter imputed to Worth.

The headstrong Worth preferred charges against Scott, who retaliated by placing him under arrest. The intervention of President Polk freed Worth and before a court of inquiry could investigate the case both Worth and Scott withdrew their charges.

Worth remained in Mexico City after the peace treaty was signed and finally embarked for home on June 12, 1848. After a long leave he was assigned to command the military districts of Texas and New Mexico.

He was only in command for a short time before he died of the cholera that was raging in that section of the country.

And his name is perpetuated today by the city of Fort Worth.

Historical Section Cover

The U. S. Dragoon corporal was painted by Irene Cruse, San Antonio, from data compiled by Army publications. It was furnished the Star-Telegram by Col. M. L. Crimmins, U. S. Army (retired), of San Antonio, who also assisted in other data in the section.

The drawing of Maj. Ripley Allen Arnold is by Star-Telegram Staff Artist Winston Croslin, who used data furnished by archives and relatives of Major Arnold. No photo of the major is known to exist.

The picture of Gen. William Jenkins Worth is from an 1848 issue of Graham's magazine. It was from a painting by John Sartain, who used an original daguerreotype.

Pay Cut Saddens Gould's Operators

There is sadness upon the brow of the telegraphers. The news comes of another reduction of 10 per cent all around. There is no danger of starving under the new dispensation of things, providing an operator works full time and pays out nothing for clothes.

There is more money in hauling rails or driving a street car. Jay Gould has his foot on the neck of the operators and the iron heel will crush them out of the business. — Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 26, 1884.

5c Fare to Race Track

The Rosedale company will run cars from the hospital to the T&P track and there transfer passengers for uptown and the race track. The fare for the entire distance, from the race track to the hospital, will be only five cents.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 30, 1884.

CELEBRATION

Lake Como Echoes to Loud Cheers

The celebration at Lake Como of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen by Fort Worth members was announced Aug. 30, 1908, by the Record and Register.

The celebration here took place Sept. 2-3.

"The night of Sept. 23, 1883, was dark except for the light of lanterns of five brakemen who had met at Oneonta, N. Y., within the four walls of a boxcar by previous arrangement for the purpose of devising ways and means to protect members and others of their calling," the Fort Worth paper commented.

"They little thought that this small gathering out in the fields was to be recorded on the pages of railroad history in time to come as the origin of an organization that has since assumed vast proportions under the title of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, whose combined membership now totals 101,000."

We're Tops With Actors

Theatrical people like Fort Worth better than any other city in the state.—Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 29, 1884.

—International News Photos.

NAMESAKE HONORED—Gen. William Jenkins Worth for whom Fort Worth is named is buried in New York in the tomb shown in left photo, at intersection of Fifth Ave. and Broadway. Worth Street, cotton market center, in New York also is named for him, as is the General Worth Hotel in his home town of Hudson, N. Y.

FRONTIER VILLAGE BECAME CITY IN '73

Fort Worth came of age in 1873 when hustling citizens shaped the first city government, giving the ambitious frontier village a certain degree of respectability.

It was the year of the first railroad boom, and because completion of the Texas and Pacific Railroad was imminent, leading citizens sought to bring order to the unruly cattle trail hamlet.

Meetings were held almost nightly in the courthouse during January as residents threshed out the charter they wanted.

At length, a charter pleasing the majority was written and sent to Austin where Maj. K. M. Van Zandt piloted the measures through the 13th Legislature which early in February approved the charter and made Fort Worth's incorporation effective as of March 1, 1873.

'Criminally Culpable.'

For some reason, public interest cooled and the Weekly Democrat, edited by the able B. B. Paddock, upbraided the citizens for not taking an interest in the forthcoming municipal campaign, saying at one time that the voters were "criminally culpable" in neglecting the election.

Politics was too close to the hearts of the town's early residents, though, for the campaign call to go unheeded for long. A full slate was on the ballot by the time the first election was held on April 3, 1873, placing Dr. W. P. Burts in office as the first mayor.

The mayor and five councilmen took the oath of office at the courthouse on Friday, April 4, held their first meeting on Saturday and set about the task of fashioning a full city government.

With the first few ordinances, the council organized the police department, prescribed fees of office, provided for fire prevention, clamped regulation on gambling.

With a tax rate of 25 cents per $100 valuation and the future rosy, the foundling government was ready for business. It suffered a staggering blow little more than a month after taking office.

The Panic of 1873.

Wall Street lowered the boom. With the panic of 1873, the T&P's expansion plans collapsed and with them vanished the dream of a railroad for Fort Worth. Hundreds of disillusioned persons moved away. Finance and commerce were at a standstill.

To economize, the council lopped off the four-man police force, left the marshal as the only officer, all city officials agreed to serve without pay.

In this somnolent state Fort Worth existed until the railroad reached here in 1876 and the town perked up, giving the city government cause for steady expansion through the years.

Since the city was incorporated, Fort Worth has employed three types of municipal government.

From 1873 to 1907, the mayor-council form was used. The mayor and council were elected at large until 1877 when the city was divided into three wards and each ward given two aldermen.

'Bloody Third.'

The original first ward was everything east of Main and north of Ninth; the second, everything west of Main and north of Ninth; the "bloody third" ward, everything south of Ninth.

By 1891, the city had nine wards and 18 aldermen until 1897 when the number of aldermen was cut to nine. Elections were held yearly under the mayor-council form with the mayor and some councilmen elected one year, other officers and councilmen the next.

The mayor held veto power over action of the council.

From 1907 to 1925, the city had the mayor-commission type of government and since 1925 the city manager form has been operative.

The first few meetings of the council were held in the courthouse until Sam Schwing's building on Weatherford St. was rented as the Mayor's Office. Later, a small brick building at First and Commerce served as City Hall.

The first city-owned City Hall was built in 1877 at Second and Commerce, a two-story brick with offices on the second floor and the fire department on the first. The land was donated by Dr. W. P. Burts.

A larger City Hall was built at Throckmorton and 10th in 1893, serving until 1939 when the present City Hall was completed.

Municipal services have developed by stages. The police department was created April 10, 1873, and the first real fire department came into being Oct. 21, 1876.

Water was a problem from the beginning and the City Council consistently dodged the question of a public water supply. The first public supply was a series of cisterns built for fire protection in 1877. In 1883, the city bought the Fort Worth Water Works Company.

From 1892 until 1911, the city owned a municipal electric plant which furnished power for street lights, and from 1877 until 1925 the City Council directed the public school system.

For years, streets and sidewalks were a major problem here. With the administration of John Peter Smith in 1882 came the first real paving program which macadamized several downtown streets.

In 1883, the first sewer system was laid.

A fee system was used to pay city officials until Dec. 27, 1887, when salaries were established.

The first emergency faced by the City Council was the smallpox epidemic of 1882 which required the construction of a pest house for the confinement of patients, blanket authority for the board of health to require vaccination and quarantine, employment of men to guard, treat and bury patients, and the feeding of patients.

Finances have caused trouble from the beginning. A debt of $4,000 by 1875 brought charges of profligacy. The first bond issue was for $1,500 to gravel Main St. on Feb. 25, 1875. Since, the city has had 80 bond issues—the largest being the $20,400,000 voted in 1944 for a postwar public works program. From time to time, retrenchments in the form of reduced personnel have been necessary for the government to stay in the black.

The first city budget was $265,350, adopted Dec. 9, 1890, compared with the current budget of more than $11,000,000.

Originally, the city limits bounded an area of four square miles. Beginning with the first annexation in 1890, the city has grown in area to more than 100 square miles.

The depression of the 1930s hit hard. Salaries were reduced 25 to 35 per cent. Additionally, city warrants with which employes were paid were discounted as much as three per cent.

Too, the dark days brought repeated demands for municipal ownership of light and gas plants. The administration of Mayor W. J. Hammond was moving in that direction when a recall election was held and a more conservative council placed in office, halting the municipal ownership drift.

World War II sent the city government into a tailspin from which it has not recovered fully. In addition to giving land for the Convair bomber plant and Carswell Air Force Base, the city found itself swamped by thousands of new residents whom it was unable to serve properly because wartime restrictions made new equipment and material impossible to obtain.

In the postwar years, the population gain has continued and inflation has made extension of municipal services difficult, causing two upward adjustments in taxes and unprecedented expenditures.

Yule Joy Filled the 'Fort Town'

Christmas was a community celebration in the Fort Worth of 1878. Young and old joined in the fun.

Mrs. Jennie H. Berney, who came here that year at the age of 14 with her parents, Mr and Mrs. T. R. Howard, recalled in later years that the courthouse square was filled with wagons and buckboards belonging to farmers for miles around on Christmas morning.

The farmers disposed of their produce, "then with wives and children they joined neighbors buying groceries, dry goods and toys and the inevitable jug of whisky for the holidays."

"Duty done, rural menfolks visited in turn billiard and gaming halls and imbibed free Tom and Jerry, eggnog and hot rum," Mrs. Berney recalled. "At noon the majority bought a tall stein of beer that included a substantial lunch."

Merchants Festive.

Stores were decorated for the occasion and cowboys dashed through the few streets on their ponies, firing their pistols exuberantly. Women and children piled into the little mule-drawn street cars and enjoyed the luxury of a ride from the County Courthouse to the railroad depot at the foot of Main.

The dance hall queens also were out in full force, riding in handsome phaetons and drawing furtive glances from the men.

"Most Fort Worth people attended Christmas eve festivities in churches," Mrs. Berney wrote. "By 9 o'clock church circles were enjoying one of the numerous parties where 'post office,' drop the handkerchief' and 'spin the plate' were varied by animated marching to a singing ditty

"The worldly elite rode in omnibuses to the El Paso Hotel. There the ball began with the grand march, made up of gallant men and lovely girls guiltless of rouge and robed in filmy beruffled frocks, full skirt but tight in waist."

Square Is Thronged.

At night, the courthouse square was filled with people. 'Firecrackers, torpedoes, blank cartridges and a blacksmith's anvil created pandemonium. Soon bonfires were aflame and pistol and rifle shots punctuated lesser noises."

The crowd hushed as the courthouse clock boomed out the first stroke of 12. "The other 11 were drowned out as yells burst from a thousand throats." Rifles and shotguns blared, and a small cannon was fired. The T&P roundhouse engines shrieked. Bells clanged in the old Rusk St. firehall.

"Joy made the ugly beautiful, the poor rich, the rich benevolent. Some man with a powerful physique and voice led the multitude in singing an old familiar Christmas carol. So Christmas came to Fort Worth in 1878," Mrs. Berney wrote.

Christmas Gifts

A number of our merchants already have immense stocks of holiday goods on exhibition and persons from the country and neighboring towns can not do better than to buy their Christmas presents in Fort Worth. — Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 22, 1884.

Doctor Bested Lawyer To Become 1873 Mayor

Here are the results of the first city election, April 3, 1873:

Mayor—Dr. W. P. Burts, 189; P. M. Thurman, a lawyer, 177.

DR. WILLIAM P. BURTS. . . . City's first mayor.

Before the election, L. Steel, A. Y. Lester, and S. Terry had sought the office.

City Marshal—Ed Terrill, 114; John C. McCain, 109; G. B. S. Crews, 90; Pat A. Young, 42; James M. Townsend, 10; Edward Shields, 2.

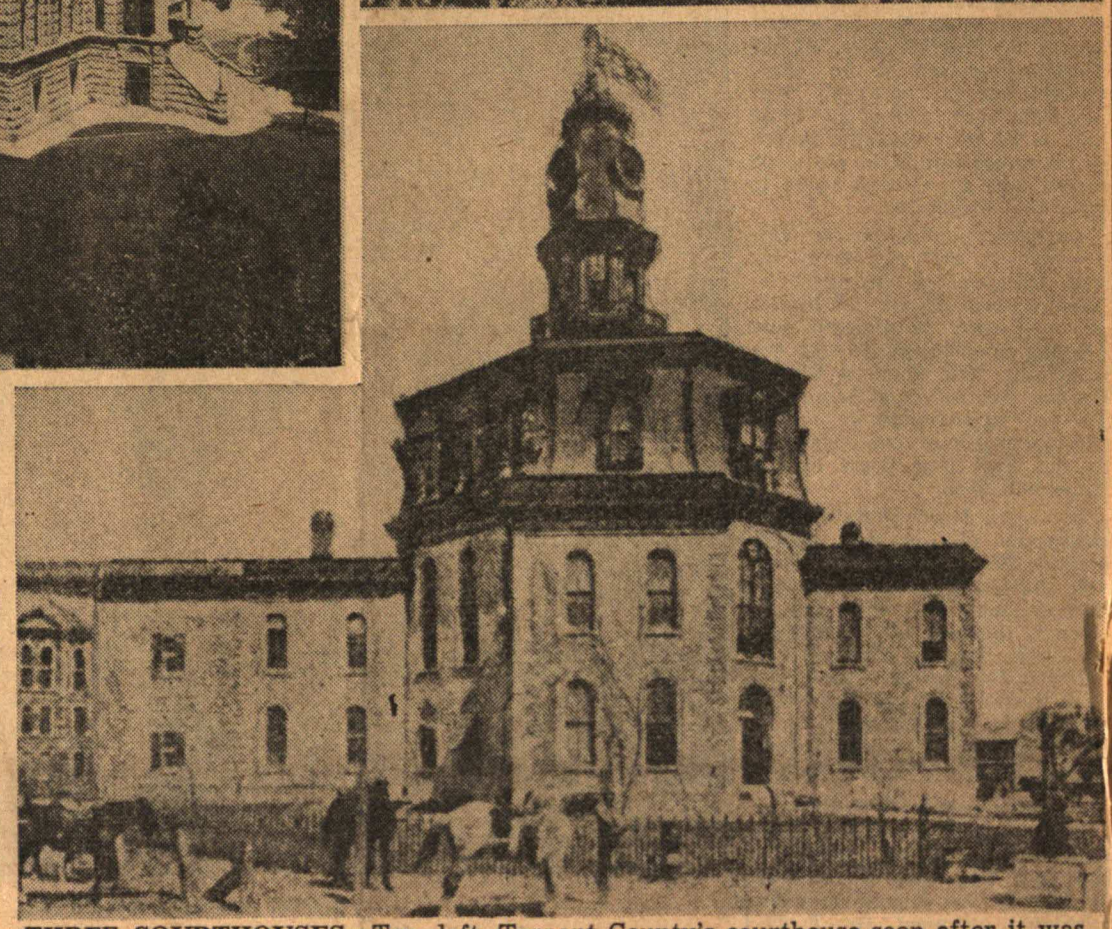
Aldermen (first five were elected)—M. B. Loyd, 186; M. D. McCall, 177; A. Blakeney, 158; W. J. Boaz, 140; J. P. Alexander, 127; A. Gus Rintleman, 122; W. H. Davis, 116; A. J. Chambers, 110; J. A. Clark, 104; N. H. Darnell, 90; C. J. Neal, 88; A. G. Leedy, 75; N. G. Fowler, 71; John E. Brandon, 58; G. F. Parman, 33; C. G. Burnet, 21; W. W. Dunn, 19; George L. Griggs, 12; W. H. Starks, 27; William Walters, 19.

Assessor-Collector—N. M. Maben, 221; Dr. T. M. Ewing, 144.

City Attorney—Frank W. Ball, 183; J. D. Templeton, 114; Oscar M. Brown, 43.

City Treasurer—W. T. Ferguson, 158; L. B. Creswell, 80; John A. Wims, 75; A. E. Miller, 30; B. Berliner, 15; E. M. Orrick, 11.

Secretary—John F. Swayne, 216; P. B. Smallwood, 150.



EIGHT COURTHOUSES SERVED THE COUNTY FROM 1849 TO 1949

Tarrant County's eight courthouses:

1849-1856—A frame building in Birdville.

1856-1860—The first Fort Worth courthouse, a frame building on the west curb of the present courthouse grounds.

1860-1876—The first real courthouse, partly of stone, begun in 1860 and completed in 1866. Destroyed by fire on March 29, 1876.

April 1876—When courthouse burned, county court rented the Darter Building on Houston for one month.

1876-1878—While new courthouse was being built, a temporary frame building 65 by 25 feet was built on courthouse grounds.

1878-1893—A new permanent courthouse replacing the one that burned.

1893-1894—Old courthouse torn down to make way for new one, and county officers were housed in building at 7th and Commerce rented from Wallace Hendricks.

1894—Present courthouse completed and placed in use.

THREE COURTHOUSES—Top, left, Tarrant County's courthouse soon after it was occupied in 1894; lower right, the courthouse which burned in 1876; top right, the courthouse which replaced the burned building and later was razed to make room for the present granite structure.

BLAZES!

Court House Burned

TOTAL DESTRUCTION THE COUNTY RECORDS

LOSS INCALCULABLE.

Wednesday morning betwee
and five o'clock, the Co
House was discovered to be
fire and burning rapidly. M
Joel Hancock, constable of p
cinet No. 8. and J. W. Roy, c
stable of precinct No. 2. and
other person were sleeping
the office of chief justice Mor

COURTHOUSE FIRE—With this headline, the w
Fort Worth Democrat on Saturday, April 1, 187
ported the burning of the Tarrant County courthou
Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

COUNTY WEATHERED FIRE AND REBELLION

Fire, rebellion, the grim days of reconstruction, three wars, hard times and scandal have been weathered by the government of Tarrant County in its first 100 years.

When Tarrant County first was peopled on an organized basis, it was little more than a good-sized cow pasture in the mammoth Peters Colony from which it and 25 other counties later were fashioned. The Peters Colony had a contract with the Republic of Texas to bring in as many as 10,000 families between 1843 and 1848.

On Dec. 20, 1849, the State Legislature created Tarrant County, carving it from Navarro County and naming it in honor of General Edward H. Tarrant who defeated the Indians at Village Creek in 1841.

To govern the new county until an elected government could take over, the Legislature appointed Vincent J. Hatton, Walling R. Rogers, Col. M. T. Johnson, Sanders Elliott, and a man named Little as temporary commissioners.

Not until Aug. 5, 1850, was the county organized, with the election and inauguration of its first full slate of county officers. At that time, with Birdville as the county seat, the governing body was composed of a chief justice, corresponding to the county judge of today, and three county commissioners.

The first chief justice was Seabourne Gilmore.

The county began having regular elections every two years.

The Birdville courthouse was a ramshackle frame building.

By 1856, Fort Worth was beginning to feel its oats as the growing city of the county and its residents thought the courthouse should be here. (The subsequent elections on the issue are described elsewhere in this edition.)

With the county seat question settled finally in 1860, the backers of the courthouse project made their word good, and David Mauch began building the courthouse that year. It was of stone, and had a tin roof. The site was near the main entrance of the present courthouse.

Simultaneously, Tarrant County was in the throes of the same controversy that was rocking the rest of the state—secession. When a vote was called, secession carried by only 27 votes in the county which at that time had a voting strength of approximately 700.

Nathaniel Terry, a planter and former lieutenant governor of Alabama, and Josiah Cook, Birdville, were sent to the state convention which deposed Gov. Sam Houston who was fighting the secession movement. They voted for secession.

The Civil War had a debilitating effect upon the county, halting work on the new courthouse and dropping the population to less than 1,000. Many county offices of that period are listed in the state archives as vacant because the officers were in the Confederate army.

Around 1865, the title of chief justice was changed to county judge, a change that was to be short-lived.

In the turmoil of reconstruction, serious doubt was cast upon the legality of the county government. Everyone knew a de facto government existed, but what of the government de jure? Young couples were afraid to get married, lest the license issued by the de facto government be invalid.

To straighten out the mess, Terrell journeyed to Austin to confer with Provisional Gov. A. J. Hamilton who had practiced law in Austin with his brother, Alexander Terrell, later minister to Turkey under President Cleveland.

Terrell submitted a list of names for government offices and the list was approved by Hamilton, among them District Clerk Louis H. Brown whose wife was a sister-in-law of Jerome Bonaparte, Napoleon's nephew.

In 1866, Texas once more was allowed to hold elections since, under Governor Throckmorton's leadership, it had complied with the conditions set out by President Johnson. In the same year, the form of the county governing body was changed to chief justice and four associate justices. The courthouse begun in 1860 was completed in 1866.

But in 1867, when Congress was cracking down with its reconstruction laws, Throckmorton was discharged by General Sheridan and officials of Tarrant County were changed in quick succession by military order.

On Dec. 2, 1873, Tarrant County was allowed to hold its first free election since 1866, and J. S. Morris was elected presiding justice of the county (commissioners) court.

Tragedy struck the county government on March 29, 1876, when the courthouse burned, destroying practically all records.

Under changes wrought by a constitutional convention of 1875, the present system of government—county judge and four commissioners—was taking effect at that time, and the new officers immediately set about building a new courthouse.

For one month after the fire, the county government was housed in Darter's building on Houston Street until W. A. Huffman completed a 25 by 65-foot frame building on the square, which the county occupied until a new courthouse was finished.

On Sept. 25, 1876, the court awarded a $60,000 contract to Thomas & Werner, a local firm, for a new courthouse and jail. Work commenced Oct. 28, 1876. While tearing down the remains of the courthouse on Nov. 2, a workman thrust his crowbar under a stone and discovered old coins, copies of the Bible, Texas Christian Advocate, Texas Freemason, Masonic Almanac, Dallas Herald, two copies of the Fort Worth Chief placed there in 1860.

While county offices were in temporary quarters in 1877, district court met in a room above the Cattle Exchange, a saloon.

The new jail was completed in May 1877, but Thomas & Werner's contract did not call for a new jail lock they had just patented, and on June 20, 1877, six hardened criminals — murderers, horse thieves, highwaymen, forgers—escaped.

Under authority of special state legislation, the county levied a 25 and 50 cent tax in 1876, 1877 and 1878 to pay for the two new buildings.

The courthouse was completed May 13, 1878.

On Dec. 10, 1883, commissioners court awarded a $60,500 contract to Slaughter and Tenant for a new county jail—the plans were drawn by E. T. Heiner—which was completed Nov. 14, 1884.

The first courthouse telephone was installed in April 1884, with the county paying one-half of the monthly bill and employes kicking into a kitty to pay the remainder.

School Superintendent.

The office of county superintendent of public instruction was created on May 9, 1887, and R. F. Moore simultaneously was named to the post.

In 1893, commissioners court voted to spend $500,000 in building the present courthouse; had Gunn & Curtiss, Kansas City, draw the plans; awarded the contract to the Probst Construction Company, Chicago. The court rented a two-story building at Commerce and 7th Streets, owned by Wallace Hendricks, as a temporary courthouse.

Work was begun Oct. 24, 1893, and the cornerstone was laid by Masonic Lodge No. 148, AF&AM, March 17, 1894.

When the building was completed in 1894 at an actual cost of $402,140, the public was scandalized at the immensity of the building and every single member of the court that built it was defeated at the next election.

Until Aug. 10, 1903, minutes of commissioners court were written in longhand. After that date, the typewriter was used.

The present Criminal Court and jail building was built in 1917 at a cost of $621,327.

Wall Burns Bond.

In 1918, H. R. Wall, one of the defeated commissioners who voted to build the courthouse, was returned to office, and he burned the last $1,000 bond used to finance the building.

During the years, Tarrant County has developed into a major governmental unit, criss-crossed by a vast network of roads, compared with the single Central National road of the republic in the early 1840s. During the latter part of the 19th Century, property owners were pressed into service to build roads, a practice that subsequently was discontinued in favor of using convicts. Use of convicts stopped in 1933.

Tarrant County was the first in the Southwest to vote a highway bond issue of considerable size. That was in 1910; the amount, $1,600,000. A $2,450,000 issue was voted in 1918, and a $4,920,000 issue in 1928.

The county's activities in the sphere of social welfare began in the '70s with sporadic appropriations to care for individual paupers, such as the "German widow woman" who was given a train ticket to Nebraska in 1876. In 1876, the county built a poor farm which later became the Home for the Aged.

Now, the county also has Elwood Sanatorium and the Children's Home, in addition to paying institutions and other organizations for charity functions.

Fort Worth at a Glance

Location—Latitude, 32 degrees, 45 minutes north; longitude, 97 degrese, 20 minutes.
Average Elevation—600 feet.
Climate—Annual mean temperature, 65.7 degrees; highest temperature, 112 on Aug. 11, 1936; lowest, minus 8 on Feb. 12, 1899; average annual rainfall, 31.89 inches.
Founded—June 6, 1849.
Tarrant County Created—Dec. 20, 1849.
City Incorporated—March 1, 1873.
Area—99.12 square miles.
Schools—70 public; six parochial, four colleges and universities.
Streets—1,245 miles; 645 miles paved.
County Roads—1,400 miles.
Sewers—800 miles.
Miles in City Bus System—178.
Population—City, 272,960; metropolitan, 342,683.
Railroads—Nine; passenger trains daily, 34.
Bus Lines—Five; schedules daily, 135.
Water Mains—700 miles; customers, 68,000.
Gas Mains—800 miles; customers, 70,180.
Power Lines—781 miles; customers, 87,698.
Phone Lines—3,219,696 miles of wire; customers, 109,300.
City Parks—56; acres, 10,750.
Churches—250, denominations, 30.
Airports—Seven; airlines, 7.
Hotels—63 with 3,423 rooms.
Hospitals—Eight general with 1,027 beds and 190 bassinets; two government with 1,200 beds.
Assessed City Valuation—$366,000,000.
City Tax Rate—$1.67 per $100 valuation.
School Tax Rate—$1.10 per $100 valuation.
County Assessed Valuation—$200,000,000.
County Tax Rate—90 cents per $100 valuation.
State Tax Rate—42 cents per $100 valuation.
Water District Tax Rate—32 cents per $100 valuation.
Banks—10 with resources of $397,099,004 and total capitalization of $8,350,000

BUILDING PERMITS SOARED TO $29,587,977 IN 1948

Building permits:

	Permits	Value
1920	2,223	$10,373,229
1927	3,817	17,111,480
1930	2,752	10,096,821
1940	2,963	4,848,932
1948	6,656	29,587,977
Through Sept. 30, 1949	5,890	21,476,341

BLAZES!

Court House Burned!

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE COUNTY RECORDS!

LOSS INCALCULABLE.

Wednesday morning between 4 and five o'clock, the Court House was discovered to be on fire and burning rapidly. Mr. Joel Hancock, constable of precinct No. 8. and J. W. Roy, constable of precinct No. 2. and an other person were sleeping in the office of chief justice Morris'

COURTHOUSE FIRE—With this headline, the weekly Fort Worth Democrat on Saturday, April 1, 1876, reported the burning of the Tarrant County courthouse on Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

Your Host

JOE COTTON

invites you to meet

MISS *Sally Rand*

between shows

MISS RAND WILL BE DELIGHTED TO
AUTOGRAPH THIS PHOTOGRAPH FOR YOU

JOE COTTON'S STEAK RANCH

Baker Street Atlanta, Georgia

For Reservations Phone LaMar 4526

Karporama Program Told of Early Days

Mythical Russell Family Came, Saw and Remained as Residents

One of the old programs of the light opera, "Texas' Spring Palace City, Fort Worth," was found recently in the archives of the Fort Worth Club and its contents, including the prologue and four-part narrative of a short story, "A Romance of Fort Worth," give a fascinating picture of the Fort Worth of the Eighties.

"Spring Palace City" was a parody on H.M.S. Pinafore, the Gilbert and Sullivan light opera, and was presented as an entertainment highlight of the Karporama of Texas, an exposition displaying the resources of the state, at the old Spring Palace.

Edward J. Smith wrote the opera, and the program was illustrated by Harry M. Pease. The program also contained etchings of a number of early-day buildings, including the first building erected by the forerunner of the Fort Worth Club—the Commercial Club—as well as scores of advertisements for establishments of that period. Some of the firms which advertised in the program still are in business here.

The program also included a preview of the Karporama of Texas, held in May and June at the Spring Palace, later destroyed by fire. Officials of the Spring Palace at that time were listed as B. B. Paddock, president; John Peter Smith, vice president; W. A. Huffman, treasurer; W. F. Sommerville, director-general and Willis H. Post, secretary.

The romantic narrative tells about a family referred to as the Russell family of New York State and their visit to the Fort Worth of that era (1889). It related how George Russel, Esquire, a businessman of means, had come West to investigate reports of prosperous times in Fort Worth, but not without many misgivings.

Accompanied by his wife, son and two daughters, the Russells soon became delighted with the friendly reception given them throughout the city and particularly as guests of new-found friends who took them to the Commercial Club, an organization started by a group of about 40 of the city's leading businessmen and which was the predecessor of the Fort Worth Club of today.

The Russells were impressed with the surprising business and industrial activity of the young frontier city, and were greatly attracted by the vigor and vision of the citizenship and the many opportunities which were apparent.

According to the story, all of the Russells soon "fell in love" with the city, the son and the daughters had met young people who quickly became their friends, and when the elder Russell called the family together to see how they would react to his making investments here and moving their home to Fort Worth he met with whole-hearted approval.

The son was particularly enthusiastic about Fort Worth and was busy gathering information about the city while the others met new friends. He would scribble information on celluloid cuffs of his shirt and when the family came back together each evening the son would read the "cuff notes" to his father and the others.

His inquiries gave him a picture of the Fort Worth of the Eighties like this:

About 32,000 population, 11 railroads, 20 miles of street railways, 43 miles of graded streets, 14 miles of sewer mains, 30 miles of water mains, 141 artesian wells, 15 churches, 11 free school buildings and 7 national banks.

And those statistics didn't include the many business establishments, scores of commercial buildings, two daily newspapers—the Gazette, a morning paper, and the Evening Mail, and the popular Sunday Mirror, described as the only literary and society publication in the Southwest at that time.

Rollicking Production.

The "Spring Palace City" was a rollicking two-act production with a fantastic but amusing romantic twist, yet it served well as a vehicle to portray the virtues of Fort Worth and the Lone Star State.

The advertisements included a notice that all railroads would give excursion rates to the Korporama of Texas at Fort Worth. The Fort Worth Business College was described in an advertisement signed by the president, F. P. Preuitt, as "the largest, best and cheapest school in the South."

The Fort Worth Gazette, in a full-page ad in the program, was described by its publishers, the Democrat Publishing Co., as "the leading Texas newspaper," while the Daily Mail, published by the Mail Publishing Co., was pictured as "the brightest, livest afternoon daily in Texas." The Texas Live Stock Journal advertised a guaranteed circulation of 7,500 copies every week. The Sunday Mirror was described by John Buchanan, proprietor, as "The only paper of its kind in the Southwest."

Advertisements of firms still in business here included:

Burton, Lingo & Co., lumber; Baker Brothers, nurserymen and florists; Fort Worth National Bank, which advertised among its services "exchange drawn on all principal cities of Europe," and Fakes & Co., furniture.

One photographer advertised as "the high-priced photographer" and offered "the latest and best devices in photography.

Portable Houses.

A Fort Worth firm gave notice it had become agents for portable houses, shipped from factory and ready to assemble without use of nails. Catalogues with various types of structures offered were distributed and the houses were sold on time payments.

The Fort Worth Granitic Roofing Co. advertised as "the only manufacturers of roofing in the State of Texas." One real estate firm offered "land suitable for colonization, in bodies large or small." Another advertised all classes of city and country property, including ranches in Texas and Mexico."

Things were booming in Fort Worth in the Eighties. But the Nineties—that's another story and a rough one, but Fort Worth had what it took to weather an economic storm and came through with flying colors.

May Fort Worth Never Lose 'That Flavor,' Is Garner's Wish

UVALDE, Oct. 29 (Spl). — Former Vice President John Nance Garner's wish for Fort Worth on its 100th birthday is that it never will cease to be "Where the West Begins."

The phrase is more of a character description than a geographical location, he said at his home here, and added:

"May it never lose that flavor."

The former vice president, still regarded as a stalwart among American statesmen, thinks Fort Worth has been "through the tough part" and will find an even greater progress during the next 100 years.

And the man who served his own state as speaker of the House before going to Washington to serve as speaker in Congress—and later as the second-ranking official of the nation—has background for his observation.

Familiar With City.

He has visited and watched Fort Worth for most of its life. He was born in Red River County and lived there before moving to Uvalde. He will be 81 himself on Nov. 22.

"I've always been an optimist," he said. "I live that kind of life that I think even though today is dark and cloudy, there will be sunshine tomorrow.

"I never was one of those who thought the country was going to the dogs.

"Things will continue to be better until we're as thickly populated as China—and that needn't worry any of us here now."

Fort Worth's future has every reason to be bright, he said.

"In the early days, people in the area around Fort Worth looked to her first for help and later for leadership," Garner said.

Believes in Keeping Busy.

"It might well be that they'll look to the city for leadership during the next 100 years."

Garner keeps a keen watch on business and on affairs of the nation. He reads half a dozen newspapers a day and the Congressional Record as well.

When he has nothing else to do, he picks out pecans grown in his yard and packs up the meats for his great-grandchildren and for friends who drop by to visit.

"It doesn't matter much what a man (or a woman) is doing," he said. "The main thing is to keep busy. Most of the people who are worried don't have enough to do."

That philosophy of doing something and of looking for the brighter side of things is his life. It was his during the 1933 bank crisis when he advertised in the newspapers that he'd personally guarantee deposits in two banks in which he had stock.

Will Dallas Papers Do the Right Thing?

We wonder if the Herald and the Times of Dallas will advertise the extension of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe and the Fort Worth & Denver. No pharisacal howls of the Dallas papers can stop the onward march of the place where the "panther laid down."—Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 31, 1884.

Dirty Work at Track

The Pan-Electric Telephone Company intended to put up a telephone at the races but some one cut the wire in a number of places.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 15, 1884.

Indians in Town

About one hundred Indians passed through the city last night over the Missouri Pacific en route for the Territory. They were of the Tonqua tribe from Fort Griffin. Five carloads of horses and two carloads of federal soldiers preceded them to the same point yesterday morning.—Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 15, 1884.

One for City Council

The correspondents are rushing into print to defend the city council, The city council should now rush into print and defend the correspondents.—Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 16, 1884.

WHISKY HELPED WIN COUNTY SEAT 'WAR'

A handy barrel of whisky made Fort Worth the county seat in a hard-fought contest with Birdville which produced bloodshed, a duel between the county's first two editors, and an enmity between the towns that lasted for a generation.

Yet the whisky barrel victory was so slim that a second election was necessary to determine conclusively the seat of justice for Tarrant County.

When Tarrant County was created in 1849, Fort Worth was just a windswept Army post on the Trinity bluffs while Birdville was a prospering town. Birdville, consequently, was designated county seat.

During the early 1850s, Fort Worth's population grew until it almost could vie with Birdville in size. From the first a die-hard booster of Fort Worth, E. M. Daggett was in the State Legislature and argued with such conviction in favor of changing the county seat that the lawmakers called a special election for November, 1856, to determine whether Birdville or Fort Worth should have the courthouse.

The two towns prepared for a pitched battle at the polls. On election day, the Fort Worth square was bustling with men like Daggett, John Peter Smith, Jack Brinson, Julian Feild, Max Dunn, John York, Tom Johnson and Dr. C. M. Peak.

In front of the two mercantile stores were barrels of whisky with new dippers, plus buckets of sugar for those who sweetened their drink.

The activity and scenes were duplicated in Birdville, except for the whisky. Birdville leaders had cached their barrel, which was to be used like Fort Worth's to make voting worthwhile, in an oak grove where it was stolen by Fort Worth "scouts."

As county voters began straggling to the polls, a counting house was set up in Dr. Peak's office to keep constant tab on votes cast at the polling places in Fort Worth, Birdville, Johnson Station and Simcoe Popplewell's place southeast of Fort Worth.

When the tally looked wrong, Dr. Peak and his cohorts sent riders out to round up votes.

Hoping to influence voters, a fun-loving Irishman reeled around the square, chanting: "Fort Worth water tastes like whisky, Fort Worth salt tastes like sugar, Hurrah for Fort Worth!"

Yet all the preparations, all the organization, all the high-pressure campaign methods were not producing the desired Fort Worth result.

Then Sam Woody, a former Fort Worth resident, rode in from his new ranch in Wise County with 14 cowboys. He kept his men around the village, and away from the whisky, until they no longer were conspicuous as the men who had just arrived.

He called his men together and told them: "It is a penitentiary offense if they find us defrauding the ballot and we will have to leave home for several years."

Nevertheless, Woody and his men, according to legend, turned the tide. Fort Worth was declared the county seat by a narrow margin—some say 13 votes, some say three and some say one.

The night was spent in celebration with huge bonfires, more whisky and jubilant speeches. Escorted by torch-bearing merrymakers, a wagon was driven to Birdville where it was loaded with record books, antique desks, cane bottom chairs and yellowed law books—the property of Tarrant County. Glum Birdville residents watched.

Birdville decayed and its people became bitter as their stores wanted for business and as "court Monday" became a hollow mockery.

The bitterness led to enmity and the enmity led to gunfire which protested the Fort Worth victory.

Soon after the election, a barbecue was held at Cold Spring, attended by a "mixed" crowd which in those days meant mixed of Fort Worth and Birdville factions. At the barbecue, Hiram Calloway and A. Y. Fowler argued and Calloway pushed Fowler over a cliff. Fowler's arm was broken.

A few days later just west of the courthouse, Fowler met Sheriff John B. York who had befriended Calloway. As if by signal, both men drew and fired. Each died.

Another time, Jack Brinson, George Slauter and Tom Johnson, Fort Worth supporters, argued with a Birdville man named Tucker who was slain. The three were acquitted.

Of all the shootings, though, a Birdville killing ended the most violent feud—that of the county's two first editors.

The First Newspaper.

John J. Courtenay, who established the Birdville Western Express in 1855 as the county's first newspaper, was a strong secessionist, while Col. A. G. Walker, founder of the Birdville Union in 1857, was a Union man. Thus, to begin with, bad feeling existed.

To cap the bad blood, Courtenay favored the move to Fort Worth. Walker, who laid out the county by surveying the southern, eastern and northern boundaries, was for Birdville.

Tempers rose as the two editors week by week campaigned for their beliefs, attacking one another personally. Walker and Courtenay met one day after a violent exchange of editorials, and Walker killed Courtenay.

Not content to use violence, Walker continued the fight for Birdville. As Tarrant County's State Senator, he sought to invalidate the 1856 election, claiming the population of the eastern and western sections of the county could not be reconciled with the vote.

Col. M. T. Johnson, also a member of the Legislature, fought Walker's surprise move. Aided by Capt. J. C. Terrell and John Peter Smith, Johnson softened Walker's attack before a joint committee which as a compromise called a second election.

At the election, voters were to choose Fort Worth, Birdville, or a point in the exact center of the county as the seat of justice. The Dallas Herald of April 18, 1860, reported that Fort Worth received 548 votes; the center, 301; and Birdville, four.

The second election ended the contest, but not for years did the enmity die.

Brotherhood Shows Growth

The Fort Worth chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in a decade has grown from an idea in the minds of a few civic and religious leaders to an expanding program which next month will obtain the services of a full-time director.

Everett R. Clinchy Jr., son of Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National and International Conferences of Christians and Jews, will move to Fort Worth in November to become director of the West Texas region.

Fort Worth chapter co-chairmen are: Cecil A. Morgan, Protestant; Bernard Lunt, Catholic, and Dr. Abe Greines, Jewish.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews was organized in 1928 by Newton D. Baker, Charles Evans Hughes, Dr. S. Parks Cadman and other outstanding Americans to "promote justice, amity, understanding and co-operation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews.

The Fort Worth chapter was organized by Hastings Harrison, national vice president and Southwestern director, in 1939 with Ernest May, William Margowski and I. E. Horwitz as the co-chairmen. Succeeding co-chairmen have included Frank E. Crumley, James R. Record, Troy Whitehurst, Morgan, Lunt and Dr. Greines.

Dr. M. E. Sadler, president of Texas Christian University and a pioneer in the national conference program, became general chairman of the Fort Worth chapter in 1942 and served several years.

For the past few years conference leaders have been assisted by Mrs. Marguerite Ratcliff, part-time secretary.

Among outstanding men who have come to Fort Worth to take part in the Brotherhood Week observances are Prof. Arthur H. Compton, Dr. H. Roe Bartle, Dr. Edgar DeWitt Jones, the Rev. Michael J. Ahern, S. J., the late John G. Winant, Basil O'Connor, Alf M. Landon, and Dr. Clinchy who has been president of the conference since its founding.

SAMPLE OF FORT WORTH ART—The portrait above of the late Mrs. Emory Thayer Ambler of Fort Worth was painted in 1910 by Royston Nave, and is among the early portraits by local artists. Owned by Sam B. Cantey III, grandson of Mrs. Ambler, the portrait will hang in a restrospective show, "History of Fort Worth Art," opening Oct. 31 at the Fort Worth Art Association Gallery in the Public Library.

The 'Limners' Brought Culture to Frontier

Artists in Flowing Ties and Berets Came From Fabulous New Orleans

BY NEDRA JENKINS.

Fort Worth's art history prior to the 20th Century is a nebulous one written mainly in the recollections of those who "heard grandma say" and in faded pictures and prints brought from attics and trunks.

When the city was a raw frontier town, suffering from growing pains and a rugged existence, there wasn't much time for home grown culture. But there was always time to welcome travelers—and some of the most welcome were the "limners" who came either from that fascinating and wicked city—New Orleans—or from up New England way—with their wagons and cases full of headless portraits, their persons garbed in the flowing ties and berets and full of the latest news from all over.

The limners did the bodies of their portraits during the cold winter when travel was impossible, and painted in the faces of their subjects during their spring and summer trek. As near as can be determined a pair of portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Tom J. Jennings done by a limner, E. Pierrot, and dated 1877 were the first paintings done in Fort Worth. Pierrot was believed to have traveled out of New Orleans. The portraits belong to Mrs. Edwin E. Bewley and her son, Edwin E. Bewley, granddaughter and great grandson of the Jenningses, and members of a family who have figured large in Fort Worth's artistic development.

Murals by Orloff.

It is known also that the residence of Mrs. Hyde Jennings, located at the corner of Lake and North Street (now Lancaster) was decorated with murals by Orloff, a traveling artist from the north, in 1892, and he also painted a landscape view of the old Van Zandt house in that same year.

As the 19th Century drew to a close the young ladies of the time were being taught to make pretty pictures on velvet, to adorn china, and to do nice little paintings on canvas.

But with the arrival of the 1900's the picture changed, art became a definite part of the city's life and its existence is recorded in the school catalogs, newspapers and in the permanent standards of excellence of its young artists. Mrs. H. O. Ledgerwood, who played a vital role in encouraging art in the city not only as a teacher in old Polytechnic College and in the public schools, lists Miss Mattie Melton, Miss Christina MacLean, Mrs. G. W. Greathouse, Mrs. S. C. Sharon, Mrs. Emma Rhea, Mrs. E. R. Cockrell, and Mrs. Sallie Blythe Mummert as a few of those responsible for fostering art both by teaching as well as encouragement of promising artists and the love of art in the city.

And during that time Murray Bewley, Royston Nave and Clinton King were developing a talent destined to make both themselves and their hometowns noted.

In October 1909 the Woman's Wednesday Club was ousted from its quarters in the art gallery at the Carnegie Public Library and the trustees of the library set about the establishment of a free art museum, with an exhibition as the first activity. The exhibition, held Dec. 30, 1909, was made up of 45 paintings by representative American artists, and was sent out by the American Federation of Arts. It was held through Jan. 30, 1910, with an attendance of 5,600. "Manana Point" by Paul Dougherty, bought out of that first show, was the history-making nucleus of what is now a permanent collection worth thousands of dollars.

The trustees decided that establishment of an art museum could be carried on more effectively by a separate organization under their direction, and Mrs. James W. Swayne, chairman of the board's art committee was asked to call a meeting of citizens and representatives of Fort Worth's civic organizations in Fort Worth on Feb. 12, 1910. From this Fort Worth Art Association was born and its officers were Mrs. M. P. Bewley, president; Talbot O. Bateman, first vice president; Miss Anna Shelton, second vice president; Mrs. Charles Scheuber, secretary; William G. Newby, treasurer; A. W. Grant, auditor, and Mrs. John G. Waples, Royston Nave and Mrs. Marshall Spoonts, members of the board of managers.

Name Synonymous.

The name of Mrs. Scheuber is synonymous with not only that of the association but with many other cultural and benevolent activities which helped Fort Worth. It was one of her regrets that she could not live to see the association housed in a Museum of Art where not only the nation's best exhibitions would be shown, but where the association's own permanent collection could be hung and where there would be adequate lecture halls and workrooms for talented children.

But the dreams of Mrs. Scheuber and others who worked so faithfully against lack of means, apathy and sometimes antagonism perhaps aren't too far from reality. Bonds already have been voted for the museum. The association has established itself as a vital factor in the city's cultural growth, and its energetic president of 1949, Robert Windfohr, is a man of action.

Dancing Clubs Flourished In Fort Worth's Early Days

BY MARY SEARS.

When Fort Worth was very young there were several dancing clubs — two prominent young men's groups were the Yozolia and Sans Souci which frequently had dances, but one of the most important girls' clubs was The Marguerites.

Primarily a Card Club.

The Marguerites frequently had picnics at shady, inviting spots on Cold Springs Road; they sewed, they played cards and they also had dances, one of the most notable of which was a New Year's Eve dance, Mmes. K. V. Jennings and Tillman Bibb recall.

The New Year's dance, memories of which linger in their minds and give an added twinkle in their eyes, was a gala affair, held in the old Worth Hotel. The girls gave it, and "took" the boys —what in modern times is called a "vice versa" dance.

The Marguerites took advantage of Leap Year to entertain their young men friends. According to an old newspaper account "the young ladies made up the engagements with their escorts and called for them in carriages."

'Delightful Departure.'

Also, the faded clipping recounts that "Miss Nita Hunter led the Grand March and german figures, assisted by Mr. Robert Martin and the girls did the favoring for the evening. It was a delightful departure from the general custom."

The reception suite of the hotel was appropriately decorated with holiday greens and the yellow and white colors of The Marguerites, which took their name from a yellow and white blossom similar to a daisy. A number of beautiful favors, "and many of them made by the fair fingers of the dainty girls themselves" (again to quote the old newspaper) were distributed. The first favors were white flags bearing a large yellow "M". These were followed by burnt leather tobacco pouches, pretty little picture fans, pearl studs, "dear little mirrors," burnt leather card cases and large boas of chrysanthemums which were worn by the girls. All in all, it was a gala occasion—and punch was served.

Original Members.

The original 12 members of The Marguerites, photographed in a picture belonging to Mrs. Tillman Bibb, included Varner Beall (Mrs. Varner Beall Stevens); Bess White, (Mrs. R. W. Moore); Clyde Martin, (Mrs. Frank Hughes); Nannie Spencer (Mrs. George Rozelle of Dallas); Josephine Watkins (Mrs. Clayton Howel of Chicago); Ruth Barnes (Mrs. Harvey Hubbard, deceased); Mamie Slaughter (Mrs. M. S. Lott of Kansas City); Ann Binyon (Mrs. Tillman Bibb); Anne Dingee (Mrs. Anne Dingee Cox); Miss Lucille White; Annabelle Pendleton (Mrs. J. E. McCarthy) and Sally Spencer (Mrs. Harley Entriken of Enid, Okla.).

To quote again from the old newspaper, "men attending included Bob Martin, Bob Cheatham, Walter Stark, Wilber Hardwick, Roy Saunders, Clyde Maddox, Ed Collett, Ray Nixon, George Rozelle, John Winter, Edwin Bewley, A. L. Bauer, Guy Pitner, Jeff McLean, Jake Doyle, E. B. Van Zandt, Tillman Bibb, Jere VanZandt, and James Offutt." Many of those listed now are dead.

Girls listed as attending the Leap Year ball were "Misses Dada McCarthy, May Larimer, Bess and Lucille White, Cora Drake, Sallie Spencer, Cora Daggett, Annabel Pendleton, Ted Edrington, Kate Stripling, Ray Saunders, Hattie May Anderson, Andre Anderson, Beal Oxsheer, Mary Swayne, Mary Binyon, Harriet Taylor and Mmes. C. G. Arnold, George Rozelle, John W. Winter and a group of chaperones."

THE MARGUERITES—The original members of a card club which was noted for its dancing parties. Seated, left to right, are: Mrs. Frank Hughes (nee Trippett), Mrs. Varner B. Stevens (nee Beall), Mrs. R. W. Moore (nee White), Mrs. George Rozelle (nee Spencer), Mrs. Clayton Howel of Chicago (nee Watkins), the late Mrs. Harvey Hubbard (nee Watkins); standing in center line, the late Mrs. Mamie Slaughter Lott of Kansas City, Mrs. Tillman Bibb (nee Binyon), and Miss Lucille White; back, left to right, Mrs. Ann Dingee Cox; Mrs. Joseph J. McCarthy (nee Pendleton), and Mrs. H. L. Entriken of Enid, Okla. (nee Spencer).

Dancing Clubs Flourished In Fort Worth's Early Days

BY MARY SEARS.

When Fort Worth was very young there were several dancing clubs — two prominent young men's groups were the Yozolia and Sans Souci which frequently had dances, but one of the most important girls' clubs was The Marguerites.

Primarily a Card Club.

The Marguerites frequently had picnics at shady, inviting spots on Cold Springs Road; they sewed, they played cards and they also had dances, one of the most notable of which was a New Year's Eve dance, Mmes. K. V. Jennings and Tillman Bibb recall.

The New Year's dance, memories of which linger in their minds and give an added twinkle in their eyes, was a gala affair, held in the old Worth Hotel. The girls gave it, and "took" the boys —what in modern times is called a "vice versa" dance.

The Marguerites took advantage of Leap Year to entertain their young men friends. According to an old newspaper account "the young ladies made up the engagements with their escorts and called for them in carriages."

'Delightful Departure.'

Also, the faded clipping recounts that "Miss Nita Hunter led the Grand March and german figures, assisted by Mr. Robert Martin and the girls did the favoring for the evening. It was a delightful departure from the general custom."

The reception suite of the hotel was appropriately decorated with holiday greens and the yellow and white colors of The Marguerites, which took their name from a yellow and white blossom similar to a daisy. A number of beautiful favors, "and many of them made by the fair fingers of the dainty girls themselves" (again to quote the old newspaper) were distributed. The first favors were white flags bearing a large yellow "M". These were followed by burnt leather tobacco pouches, pretty little picture fans, pearl studs, "dear little mirrors," burnt leather card cases and large boas of chrysanthemums which were worn by the girls. All in all, it was a gala occasion—and punch was served.

Original Members.

The original 12 members of The Marguerites, photographed in a picture belonging to Mrs. Tillman Bibb, included Varner Beall (Mrs. Varner Beall Stevens); Bess White, (Mrs. R. W. Moore); Clyde Martin, (Mrs. Frank Hughes); Nannie Spencer (Mrs. George Rozelle of Dallas); Josephine Watkins (Mrs. Clayton Howel of Chicago); Ruth Barnes (Mrs. Harvey Hubbard, deceased); Mamie Slaughter (Mrs. M. S. Lott of Kansas City); Ann Binyon (Mrs. Tillman Bibb); Anne Dingee (Mrs. Anne Dingee Cox); Miss Lucille White; Annabelle Pendleton (Mrs. J. E. McCarthy) and Sally Spencer (Mrs. Harley Entriken of Enid, Okla.).

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Club Starts 26th Year In Ft. Worth

The Woman's Club of Fort Worth is very "history conscious" this centennial year, the opening of the city's second century coinciding with the beginning of the club's second quarter-century, and the completion of its silver anniversary project — Waples Hall.

From 1889 when the first permanent woman's study club was organized in Fort Worth until 1923, Fort Worth's women's clubs had proven themselves an important force for civic enterprises and social welfare, as well as for cultural and educational advancement. They worked together for the cause of better schools, city park and recreational projects, improved library facilities, a museum and art gallery, and all manner of programs for making Fort Worth a better place in which to live. Following programs of the General and Texas Federations of Women's Clubs they kept abreast of legislation, as well as cultural and educational matters.

War Services.

The women's clubs turned their organized strength to Red Cross and canteen service during World War II, and became conscious of the value of cooperation as never before in the history of federated clubs.

It was natural that when the war was ended and clubs returned to their usual routines, the idea of a club house for all the federated clubs that some leaders had held for many years should come in for more than discussion. The story has been told often, but now there are so many newcomers to Fort Worth among the 1,700 members of the Woman's Club that another telling can do no harm. Miss Anna Shelton interested Mrs. William G. Newby in the idea of a club center, so Mrs. Newby gave the purchase price of a fine residence on Pennsylvania Avenue for a club house.

Miss Shelton was elected president in 1923, served for the next 16 years, retiring shortly before her death in August 1939.

$10,000 Expenditure.

The work of converting the residence to club purposes meant the expenditure of more than $10,000, which was subscribed by the eight clubs and the city federation, to whom the property was deeded.

When the clubhouse was completed, with meeting rooms for each club on the second floor, and office, dining room and spacious reception suite for social affairs on the ground floor, Fort Worth women not members of federated clubs were offered opportunity to join as members-at-large. The Etta Newby Club was formed for these members-at-large in 1939.

The club proved so popular that expansion became necessary almost immediately. In 1925 another residence, on the corner of Pennsylvania and S. Lake, was bought and a Junior Woman's Club was organized. Miss Camilla Boykin, now Mrs. Dan G. Campbell of San Antonio, was the first junior president.

Construction of Anna Shelton Hall, combination auditorium, banquet hall and ballroom, also started in 1925. Additional organizations were accepted as participating members and departments for the general membership were added, making increased housing necessary. The residence to the west of the original clubhouse was bought and remodeled and a small lecture hall built to connect the two structures.

Monthly Programs.

Departments were formed to present monthly programs covering different fields of art, literature, Bible study, civic and social welfare. These programs use talent within the club as well as the professional talent which was available in the faculties of TCU, TWC and the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary.

During World War II war work was the chief project, and Red Cross production from the club's work rooms reached astronomical figures. Members were busy with every phase of Red Cross work, sold bonds and raised funds for the USO.

The eight clubs which were on the original list of participating federated clubs were: Woman's Wednesday, '93, Monday Book, Penelope, Sorosis, Woman's Shakespeare, History and Cadmean Clubs. The city federation also was a charter member, as were the Euterpean and Harmony Clubs and the College Women's Club, forerunner of the American Association of University Women.

The club sponsored the organization of the first local garden club in 1926. This, the Fort Worth Garden Club, long has been a leader in state, regional and national garden federations; is one of the sponsors of the Garden Center, and has an active membership of 350 with a waiting list.

Garden Department.

The Woman's Club now has a garden department, which has a large and active membership. Its Texas Library department maintains a collection of Texiana of considerable importance, and the Etta Newby Club sections give weekly programs on subjects of community service, American home, and public affairs, the latter presented in open forums. In addition there is a lecture course with speakers of international reputation offered every year.

WOMEN'S CLUBS WORKED EARLY TO IMPROVE CITY

BY PAULINE NAYLOR.

Women's clubs for cultural, educational and civic purposes were unknown anywhere in the United States when Fort Worth was established. It was nearly 20 years after the dragoons came to the bluff of the Trinity when some New York women, angered because they had been refused admission to a banquet honoring the eminent English author, Charles Dickens, on his first tour of the United States in 1868, organized the Sorosis Club, the beginning of the women's clubs.

For many years now women's clubs have been accepted as a powerful part of the American way of life. The General Federation of Women's Clubs will observe its 60th anniversary next year. The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs was 50 years old in 1947. And the Woman's Wednesday Club of Fort Worth is older than either national or state group, having been organized Feb. 11, 1889.

That first Fort Worth's woman's club is believed the second of its kind organized in Texas. First club appears to have been the Shakespeare Club of Sherman, organized in 1884. Sherman as the home of Austin College since 1849, had a cultural edge.

It is easy to understand why there were no women's study and civic clubs in early Fort Worth. The late Miss Olive Peak more than once quoted her mother, Mrs. Carroll M. Peak, whose first home here was in one of the original fort buildings: "Women didn't have to find some cause to occupy their leisure. They couldn't find any leisure."

Coming of the railroads, the beginning of economic recovery from the Civil War, and Fort Worth's first boom made life a little more varied during the 'Seventies. The 'Eighties brought more prosperity, larger homes and modern improvements.

Old Correspondence.

References are found in old correspondence to several clubs of the 'Eighties for "self-culture," and for studying and presenting "the drama." These had both men and women members.

The late Judge C. C. Cummings' unpublished "History of Fort Worth" contains accounts of gatherings in the home of Mrs. Henrietta Clay Ligon Gorman, at Harding and Belknap Streets, in the 'Eighties.

The first women's organization probably was the Associated Charities, of which the late Mrs. Ida Van Zandt Jarvis was president. Mrs. Jarvis, in a newspaper interview several years before her death in 1937, stated that until after the railroad came to Fort Worth there was no need of charitable organizations, but that relief problems came with the boom.

Publicity Shunned.

Early activities of the women of Fort Worth did not get into newspapers often, even after clubs were organized. The first club women evidently were mindful of the old tradition, "A lady's name should be in public print only three times; when she is born, when she marries and when she dies." Some of the early clubs even included in their constitutions sections expressly stating that no report of any activity could be given a newspaper in any form without a vote of the membership.

In spite of this policy and a fairly recent visitation of termites in the basement of the Woman's Club Newby Building, which destroyed many files, Mrs. Chalmers W. Hutchison, Woman's Wednesday Culb historian, almost has completed a scrapbook social history of Fort Worth from 1889. Old photographs, year books, programs and place cards from the annual birthday parties, as well as clippings from newspapers, and other souvenirs of the club's 60 years have been gathered together.

Sources of History.

Those scrapbooks of the Woman's Wednesday Club, the books collected for the Woman's Club by Mrs. J. W. Poindexter, scrapbooks collected by Mrs. Ella Holt Young, who has lived in Tarrant County 89 years, and by her sister, the late Miss Sadie Holt, have been chief sources for this review of early women's clubs in Fort Worth. Mrs. John F. Swayne was first president of the club, which was organized in her home, 503 East First, with 17 members. The first activity was its participation in the 1889 Spring Palace.

The club furnished a library or reading room for visitors, and provided daily hostesses for the room which was furnished with "handsome and elegant" chairs, tables and a piano, all of home manufacture, from Texas wood. The Fort Worth Gazette June 6, 1888, lists the club members. They were: Mmes. Neil P. Anderson, W. T. Conner, B. C. Evans, J. DeForest, J. R. Hedges, John R. Hoxie, W. A. Huffman, H. L. Lathrop, W. L. Malone, J. Maniel, A. S. Nicholson, B. B. Paddock, J. R. Pollock, G. T. Potter, Charles Scheuber, John D. Templeton, J. Samuels, Jere Roche, Peter Smith, George Hendricks, J. G. Wright, Whit Dryden, D. W. Pendery and "Mrs. Dr." Lawrence.

On October 28 1889, the club affiliated with the "Society To Encourage Home Study" which had headquarters in Boston. In 1892 the club joined the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and began its traditional annual entertainment on the anniversary of the founding.

Library Movement.

In 1895 the club started agitation for libraries. Mrs. J. C. Terrell, president at that time, launched the library campaign which was to gain for her the title, "mother of Texas libraries." Mrs. Terrell was one of the moving spirits in the formation of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, in 1897, was second president of the state federation, and in 1912 was campaign manager for Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Austin, the first Texas woman, and to date the only one, to be president of the General Federation. She died in 1920.

The Wednesday Club started bringing lectures to Fort Worth in the early 'Nineties. Among the first presented were Sculptor Lorado Taft, Author F. Marion Crawford, Judge Ben Lindsay and Richard Burton, traveler.

For four years the Wednesday Club was the only woman's club in Fort Worth. The original membership list of 20 was raised to 50. Because the club met usually in the homes, it was felt a larger membership would be impractical.

The '93 Club was organized Nov. 15, 1893, at the home of Mrs. F. D. Aller, 504 Wheeler (now College). The Wednesday Club membership was limited to married women. The '93 Club decided to be very advanced and opened its membership also to unmarried women. Mrs. Norma Saunders Brugler was elected president. Membership was limited to 30.

Federation Leaders.

The '93 Club members have included many leaders in city, district and state federation work. Mrs. M. P. Bewley, an early president, was known as "the mother of art in the TFWC," and was a leader in the movement for an art museum for Fort Worth. Another early member and president was Miss Olive Peak.

In 1896 the Wednesday Club sponsored the organization of the Monday Book Club, composed of young girls still in their teens. For a time this club met in the home of Mrs. R. E. Buchanan, Wednesday Club member. The six original members were: Misses Marie Anderson (now Mrs. J. D. Collett), Anne Burnett, (the late Mrs. Charles Alfred Johnson), Annabelle Cooper (the late Mrs. R. L. Van Zandt), Pauline Wynne (the late Mrs. Ernest Stephens), Anna Tidball (now Mrs. Paul Millett), and Alma Turner (now Mrs. A. T. Phelps of Baltimore).

The Symposium Club.

Next club organized was the Symposium, which soon changed its name to the Penelope Club. Organized in 1897, with Mrs. John McCarthy as first president, the club is a pioneer in Texas.

The Sorosis Club was organized in 1903, with the late Miss Anna Shelton as first president. The late Mrs. Irby Dunklin was one of the founding members, as was the late Miss Christina MacLean, early art teacher and painter, and the late Mrs. William G. Newby.

Shakespeare Club.

In 1905 the Women's Shakespeare Club was organized at the home of Mrs. R. M. Kelso, 500 S. Adams. Mrs. Kelso, daughter of one of the pioneer Northwest Texas lawyers, and niece of Governor James Stephen Hogg, had been a member of a federated club in Denton before coming to Fort Worth. She continued her club work until recently, when she was made an honorary member of the Shakespeare Club, which honors her as founder.

Court Louise Formed in 1913

BY BETTY KIBBEE.

Court Louise No. 209 of the Catholic Daughters of America was organized in Fort Worth on June 22, 1913 with 48 charter members. The court now has a membership of more than 300.

During 36 years of service Court Louise always has been identified with civic and charitable undertakings, the first endeavor being the establishment of the Mexican Mission, Our Lady of Guadalupe, on W. Bluff.

Home for Working Girls.

After establishing their work with the Mexicans, Court Louise concentrated its efforts toward a home for working girls, and in February 1922 St. Ann's Business Women's Club was established as a non-sectarian home for working girls.

The first home was maintained on W. 5th and in November 1929 St. Ann's opened its new home at the present location, 1111 Penn.

During World War I Court Louise No. 209 offered home cooking and recreation for the soldiers stationed at Camp Bowie. During World War II the court was very active in Red Cross

Smoke Ban Provoked Hot Debate

One of the burning issues of the early years of the Woman's Club was smoking by members in the club.

The matter was discussed informally, and in executive board meeting, with the first president, Miss Anna Shelton, unalterably opposed to this particular manifestation of women's progress and freedom.

Among those championing the cause of women's right to smoke, if they wanted to, was Mrs. Charles Scheuber, who is remembered as one of the most advanced of the club leaders, though chronologically she belonged to the "old guard."

Feared Loss of Members.

It was Mrs. Scheuber's contention that, approved or not, women were smoking, and that a "no smoking" rule would eventually cause a loss of members.

Mrs. Scheuber was outspoken against an "ostrich with head in the sand policy" to such an extent that Miss Shelton was for a time decidedly cool toward the city librarian. In fact she said she was surprised and shocked, that better was expected of a person in Mrs. Scheuber's position.

The problem was solved after a while, by vote of the club board, which permitted smoking by members in all club buildings except the Newby Memorial.

Mrs. Newby, deceased when the cigarette question came up for official action, had been so "opposed to women smoking that she included a clause forbidding smoking by club members in her deed conveying the Newby Building to the Woman's Club. Abrogating this rule could mean loss of the property.

More Difficulties.

And this recalls another passage between Mrs. Scheuber and Miss Shelton.

The Woman's Club president visited Mrs. Scheuber, then a member of the club board, in her office in the Carnegie Public Library, with a plan for honoring Fort Worth's pioneer women leaders. She wanted suggestions from Mrs. Scheuber for the honor guest list, admitting that after Mrs. John F. Swayne and Mrs. Ida Van Zandt Jarvis she was slightly stumped.

"Why, we will just have to honor ourselves, Miss Annie," Mrs. Scheuber said dryly, but with twinkling eyes. "We are the older women of Fort Worth."

Miss Anna took her pleasantry with a sniff. And those who were privileged to know Miss Anna know that her sniffs could be quite devastating. But when Miss Anna and Mrs. Scheuber had differences of opinion, and verbal passages, as they often did, honors usually were quite even.

P-T Council Drew First Bead On Old Wooden Water Barrel

The old wooden water barrel with the tin cup attached by a chain was the first target of the Fort Worth Council of Parents and Teachers when it was organized March 7, 1910.

The council co-ordinated the work of some six units of Parent-Teacher organizations which had been inaugurated in Fort Worth in 1909.

Mrs. Chalmers W. Hutchison was elected president of the council, whose total membership was slightly more than 200 persons.

In October 1911 Mrs. Hutchison was elected president of the Texas Congress of Parents and Teachers, and Mrs. A. R. Eldridge was elected head of the Fort Worth Council.

Mrs. Eldridge's administration campaigned for simple clothes for girls—who were being sent to school smothered under froths of tatting, ruffles and layers of yard goods.

Free Kindergartens.

Free kindergartens came into existence under the administration of Mrs. George Steere, elected council president in 1914. Under her direction, the work of the council was standardized into seven departments, the setup under which it now functions.

During World War I, when Mrs. J. W. Kuykendall was president, the Parent-Teacher Council organized a Red Cross depot. Mothers assembled daily to knit socks and sweaters, roll bandages and arrange "canteen" suppers for service men.

The council turned its energies toward the cultural aspect during the postwar administrations of Mmes. Stanley Boykin, E. V. Staude, J. H. Allison and Sam J. Callaway. Library tables and chairs were placed in primary rooms and leisure-time books provided for the youngsters.

Preschool Groups.

Mrs. W. H. Irwin, elected council president in 1926, directed the organization of preschool associations which was encouraged by her successors, Mmes. W. W. Wilkerson and J. O. Hughes.

In January 1931 the council severed its affiliation with the Texas Congress of Parents and Teachers, but continued to function under the name of Fort Worth Council of Parents and Teachers.

A second council, known as the Fort Worth Branch of the Texas Congress of Parents and Teachers, was organized in the fall of 1932. Fort Worth had two P-TA councils until the spring of 1938, when the councils were consolidated and Mrs. D. S. Grigsby elected president.

The Tarrant County Council of Parents and Teachers was organized Feb. 5, 1948, to include all schools in the county outside the Fort Worth Independent School District. Mrs. A. E. Unruh was elected first president.

At the present time, the Fort Worth Council, of which Mrs. J. A. Kastle is president, has a total membership of 20,000 persons.

MRS. C. W. HUTCHISON.

AAUW Unit Formed by 20

The Fort Worth Chapter of American Association of University Women, which now has 525 members, developed from a small study club formed in 1913 by 20 college women.

The club had its first meeting in the home of Mrs. Ed P. Williams, wife of the present assistant school superintendent, and elected her first president. Shortly after it was organized, the group voted to join the Southern Association of College Women, forerunner of AAUW. The club was, of necessity, a small group since only two colleges in the South then gave degrees to women.

During the next few years, so many members moved out of town that the club was almost disorganized, but through the efforts of Mrs. Williams and Mrs. L. H. Kassel, the second president, the club was held together and membership increased to 30 active members by 1916.

Buggies and carriages, new, stylish, elegant and cheap, some way up in fancy and also fancy priced, at J. C. Jahn's, corner Houston and Eighth Sts.—Fort Worth Gazette, Nov. 11, 1884.

AUTOMOTIVE
FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM
Sunday, October 30, 1949

'DREAMERS' IGNORED JEERS TO DEVELOP FIRST AUTOS

BY DAVID J. WILKIE.
Associated Press Automotive Editor.
(Written especially for the Star-Telegram).

Some 57 years ago in a Springfield, Mass., machine shop a gasoline engine was adapted to a high-wheeled single seat buggy.

Today that vehicle is enshrined in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington as America's first gasoline-propelled vehicle. Honored as its inventor is the late Charles E. Duryea, who described himself as a bicycle mechanic without technical training.

Duryea's claim to the honor was long disputed by a younger brother, J. Frank Duryea. There were other claimants, too, notably George B. Selden, an upper New York State lawyer, who claimed to have built a self-propelled vehicle as early as 1887, and obtained a patent that exacted tribute from car makers for many years.

Whatever may have been the merit of these claims the Duryea car undoubtedly was the forerunner of the industrial colossus that is the automotive industry of today.

Of course there were a lot of other pioneers, like Olds, Ford, Haynes, Apperson, King, Stearns, the Stanley brothers and others. With the exception of Ransom E. Olds and Edgar Apperson, the pioneers have gone.

Since the pioneers struggled with their crude vehicles in bicycle shops and backyard barns in the early 1890s, approximately 86,000,000 passenger cars and 20,000,000 trucks and buses have been built. They had a total wholesale value of more than $80,000,000,000.

2,000 Auto Firms.

Also, in the nearly six decades since the first Duryeas, Haynes-Appersons, Fords and Stearns cars were assembled, approximately 2,000 different automobile firms were formed. Today there are 20 different makes of cars in production in the United States.

Did you ever hear of the American Chocolate, the Konigslow, the Kiblinger or the Carnation car? Or the Brew-Holcher or the Knox Lansden? They were only a few of the scores of new makes of cars that were built around the turn of the century.

The biggest rush to get into the automobile business came in the period from 1903 to 1925. Most of them rushed right into bankruptcy.

The late Henry Ford often said the greatest single development in the car industry's progress was the litigation over the Selden patent. Ford alone fought the right of Selden to collect royalties from the car makers. In 1911 the patent was declared invalid.

Ford frequently said that had the patent been upheld "there never would have been an automobile industry on the mass production basis it attained in later years."

35,000,000 by Ford.

Ford himself, of course, had a major part in the growth of the big multibillion dollar auto industry. The Ford factories that had their beginning in a two-story frame building in 1903 have turned out more than 35,000,000 vehicles. That's more than a third of the industry's entire production of cars and trucks.

Aside from the production volume, however, Ford quite generally has been credited with introducing the lower priced cars. Probably some other manufacturers would have done it had there been no Ford or Ford Motor Company. It is a fact, however, that Ford did it and that many others followed his lead.

Few of the early Twentieth Century motor car makers had any idea of production at the rate of more than 5,000,000 vehicles a year; many of them said there never would be a 1,000,000 units-a-year production level. Yet the industry topped that figure in 1916 for the first time and in 1929 set a record of 5,358,420 car and truck assemblies.

Last year it built 5,285,425 vehicles and this year the figure will come close to a new mark of 5,800,000.

The going wasn't very easy for that band of early day automobile pioneers. All of them were scoffed at as "crazy," or "dreamers." They had to fight prejudice even to test their vehicles on the road. City governments limited the hours during which such tests might be made and fines were imposed for driving as fast as 10 miles an hour.

In some localities ordinances required that the motor vehicle must come to a complete stop when a horse drawn vehicle approached.

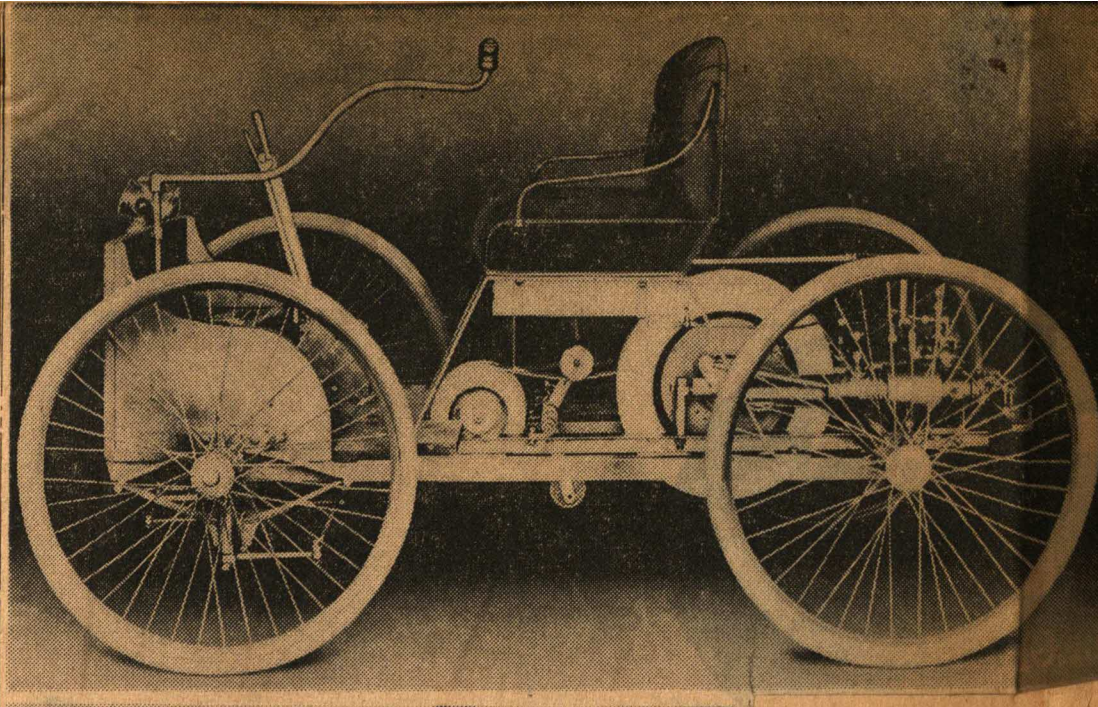
It was over rutted and unimproved roads that many of these vehicles were tried out. Today there are more than 1,500,000 miles of surfaced rural highways, thanks to the motor vehicle. They are being used by more than 42,000,000 cars and trucks today against 4,192 purchased in 1900.

Two-Cylinder Cars.

Those early vehicles were crude. For the most part they were one and two-cylinder units. The engines had to be started with a hand crank from the side or front. High compression engines, automatic transmissions, hydraulic brakes, heaters and electric lights were still in a very indefinite future.

The industry records credit Alexander Winton, of Cleveland, with making the first sale of an automobile. That was in 1898. A year later Winton drove one of his cars from Cleveland to New York in the then record time of 47 hours and 34 minutes.

Today the American public is buying automobiles at the rate of 400,000 a month. A Cleveland-New York drive within the daylight hours of a single day is not uncommon.



EARLIEST CARS—Upper, the first Ford—made in 1896 by a part-time mechanic in a one-room workshop in Detroit. The model operated spasmodically, but it blazed the name of Henry Ford across the industrial World. Below, the first gasoline propelled vehicle in the United States, a high-wheel buggy to which Charles E. Duryea rigged an engine in Springfield, Mass., in 1893.

600 Out of 73,000 Owned Cars in 1909 Fort Worth

The automobile population of Fort Worth and Tarrant County in 40 years has increased from one car to each 122 persons to an automobile to each four persons.

In 1909, when the city's population was approximately 73,000 persons, there were slightly more than 600 cars registered with the city secretary.

Today, with an estimated 350,000 residents in the city and county, the county auto license bureau reports about 90,000 cars registered during the first nine months of the year.

This increase in auto usage by Fort Worth residents has been steady, with the exception of a few depression years, when registrations dropped 1,500 in 1931 from the 1930 figure. The registrations then dropped from 47,050 to 44,576 in 1932. Thereafter, the registration figures have climbed annually.

'Too Muddy!' Said Youth, But He Stayed

A vivid word picture of Fort Worth in the 1880s is contained in a yellowed newspaper interview of about 1900 quoting Nat M. Washer, at one time a leading merchant here and one of the founders of Washer Brothers.

His brother, Jake, had preceded Washer here and in the newspaper interview the latter candidly admits his first sight of Main St. in a pouring rain and stepping in a mud-puddle gave him "the mental conclusion that one year at most would give me my fill of both Fort Worth and Texas."

However, Washer lingered on to become entranced by the Lone Star State and to reach the ultimate conclusion that he "wouldn't trade it for any place in the nation."

Washer sang in various churches of the city and recalled that when he arrived here the First Baptist Church stood where the City Hall was later located; the First Methodist was at 4th St. and Jones; the Cumberland Presbyterian in a frame building at 5th St. and Taylor; St. Andrew's Episcopal at Rusk and 5th Sts. and St. Patrick's Catholic Church was a frame building just south of the present structure.

"At the intersection of Main and 2nd Sts. stood My Theater," Washer related, "a cheap frame structure where, for a modest admission fee one could witness an immodest display of unattractive but alluring (nevertheless) serio-comic singers, as they were termed."

The stage occupied the rear portion of the building, the front being used for a saloon and gaming purposes.

The old El Paso Hotel stood where the Westbrook Hotel was later located and was the leading hostelry of a "bustling and thriving city of 10,000 inhabitants."

John Peter Smith was mayor and of him Washer said that "never a more generous or honorable individual ever lived, either as a private citizen or as a public official."

Jim Reed, Burk Burnett, Winfield Scott and the Ikard brothers were listed as leaders of the early-day cattle industry of free grass, open range and practically no wire fence.

Washer declared:

"Maj. J. J. Jarvis, Merida Ellis, the Daggetts, the Tuckers, Morgan Jones, Max Elser, A. M. Carter, H. C. Holloway, Frank Ball, Dick Wynne and Zane-Cetti were among those pioneers through whose contributions the place 'where the panther laid down' became the great railroad center with packing houses and kindred interests out of which has been fashioned an attractive and inviting metropolis."

IN 1849....

A bullwhacker strode beside oxen which waddled toward Fort Worth with a loaded wagon. Trudging in knee-high boots, he occasionally whacked the oxen with a four-foot hickory stock to hurry their pace over flaccid ground. He was protected from chilling November winds by a canvas overcoat, lined on the inside and painted on the outside to break the wind.

He was making a trip from Dallas which would require at least two days under ideal conditions. But with the ground boggy from fall rains the trip might take four. Perhaps a week if the wagon got stuck. In that event he would cut a sapling for use as a lever under the rear axles while the oxen strained to pull the loaded wagon free.

Resigning himself to the oxen's plodding pace, the bullwhacker could dream of a later day when horses traveled a better manicured road in a day. But the idea of a self-propelled vehicle making the trip in an hour was fantastic. Yet his son's son saw the undreamed fantasy unfold when H. R. Cromer clattered along Main Street in 1902 in the town's first car—a Rambler.

His son's son saw a new era dawn.

9 Cars Brave West Texas

Star-Telegram Sponsored 1909 Car Endurance Run

One of the longest automobile endurance and economy runs ever staged in Texas was launched from Fort Worth in early November 1909 when the famed Thomas Flyer of around-the-world fame, was used as a path-finding car by Star-Telegram sponsors of the contest.

The route for the run, which originally was scheduled to last five days, was from Dallas west through Fort Worth to Abilene and San Angelo, then back to Fort Worth by way of Brownwood and Stephenville.

Nine cars started the run from Dallas, reaching Fort Worth in time to stop for lunch.

Pilot car in the early stages of the contest was a Cole, driven by Col. H. E. Crowley. A passenger in the Cole was Carl Crow of the Star-Telegram and manager of the run.

Maxwell and Overlands.

Contestants were Jesse Illingsworth, driving his Maxwell that had won a previous endurance run to Waco, George Clark driving a Jackson; Turken Koph driving an Overland; J. A. Wicks in a Moline; T. B. Funk of Dallas in an Overland; B. M. Childress driving a Brush; A. Chandler driving a De Tremble; Mike (Skeet) Hall, driving an Auburn; and Charles Goldthwaite driving a Marmon.

The tour, known as the Star-Telegram Endurance - Economy Run, was sanctioned by the American Automobile Association as a Class 1 race. Towns on the route out were Dallas, Fort Worth, Weatherford, Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto, Breckenridge, Albany, Abilene, Winters, Ballinger and San Angelo. The return trip went through Ballinger, Coleman, Brownwood, Comanche, Dublin, Stephenville, Granbury, Cresson and ended at Fort Worth.

Deep Streams Forded.

The contestants required 11 hours to travel from Mineral Wells to Breckenridge because of hard rains and at the extremely muddy roads. The motorists were required to ford several deep streams between the communities.

Six of the nine entries reached San Angelo. They were the Maxwell, Jackson, Moline, Marmon, Auburn and one of the Overlands.

The trip had been delayed one night behind schedule at Abilene as the tour manager decided the roads were too muddy and the drivers too exhausted to continue without rest.

The contest, which started on Monday, Nov. 29, 1909, ended at Fort Worth the next Saturday when five cars finished. The Jackson had been forced to drop out of the race after leaving San Angelo.

The Moline Wins.

J. A. Wicks, driving the Moline, was found the winner of the endurance phase, and Mike (Skeet) Hall, driving an Auburn, took first honors in the economy section of the contest.

The run was declared the "most thorough test of automobiles in the history of the industry." Those drivers in the contest who also had participated in the national Glidden tours declared the San Angelo trip the "toughest" they had ever encountered.

Typical of the cars' conditions at the conclusion of the trip were the Auburn and Moline—the winning cars. Each arrived in Fort Worth carrying 145 pounds of mud picked up on the dirt roads and forded streams.

Gallows Parade Led by Slayer

The first legal hanging of record here occurred in 1874 when District Judge Hardin Hart, a scalawag, sentenced Sol Bragg, a Negro, for murdering a white man.

Bragg was hanged in a hollow west of the city with Sheriff Tom James conducting the execution.

Until 1909, only two others had been hanged—Isom Capps, Negro, for murder, and Jim Darlington, white, for train robbery and murder.

The last man hanged here was Rufus Coates who died on the scaffold in the old county jail on Nov. 8, 1918, for murdering Zella Faulk in June 1917 Rev. J. Frank Norris officiated at the hanging.

Since then, all executions have taken place at Huntsville. The present county jail was built with facilities for hanging but they have never been used.

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The second large order was placed with General Tire and Rubber Company Jan. 25, 1933, for 200 traffic signals costing $1,040.

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'Surrey With the Fringe on Top'

Dudes Went for Flashy Rigs Of Red at the Livery Stable

Back in the days before automobiles came to Fort Worth, livery stables provided the swanky transportation.

A dude could always impress his best girl by taking her for a ride in a rented rig ($2 a half day, $3 on busy Sunday afternoons). Loud-colored buggies were stocked for the dudes. The more red and green paint they had, the better.

Drummers, as salesmen were called, also were good customers. They usually rented rigs by the week when they came to town, and called on customers for miles around.

Real estate men got special rates. It flattered home buyers to be taken out to inspect property in a handsome buggy by a spanking horse. On Sundays, proud fathers rented surreys and bundled the family up for a ride up Stove Foundry Rd., or to Birdville, Handley, Kennedale, or the resort area of Arlington Heights.

Juneteenth Spending.

Negroes saved all year to be able to rent a rig on Juneteenth.

The stables boarded horses, too. Food and straight stall cost $15 a month. Feed and a box stall, in which the horse could move about, cost $20. Hack drivers and prosperous citizens who owned their buggies and horses patronized the stables and spent many afternoons there arguing over the merits of their animals.

The big livery stables of the 1880's were owned by A. M. Cotrell, Main and 15th; the Mitchell brothers, Throckmorton and Belknap; Petty and Freeman, 1st and Rusk; Turner and Fakes, north of the county courthouse; R. L. Turner, 7th and Houston; J. T. Wilkes, 4th and Rusk and James Calvin, Jones near Fulton.

In the Gay Nineties Tom Whitten, Duff Purvis, D. E. Colp, Billy Mayfield, the Marlow brothers and R. L. Rogers were popular liverymen

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On the succeeding April 17, Worth Commandery was chartered with its first officers as J. J. Melton, commander; Thomas J. Bell, generalissimo, and Sam B. Haggart, captain general.

25 to 2,450.

From the original 25 names the roster has grown to 2,450.

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Don Gray is captain.

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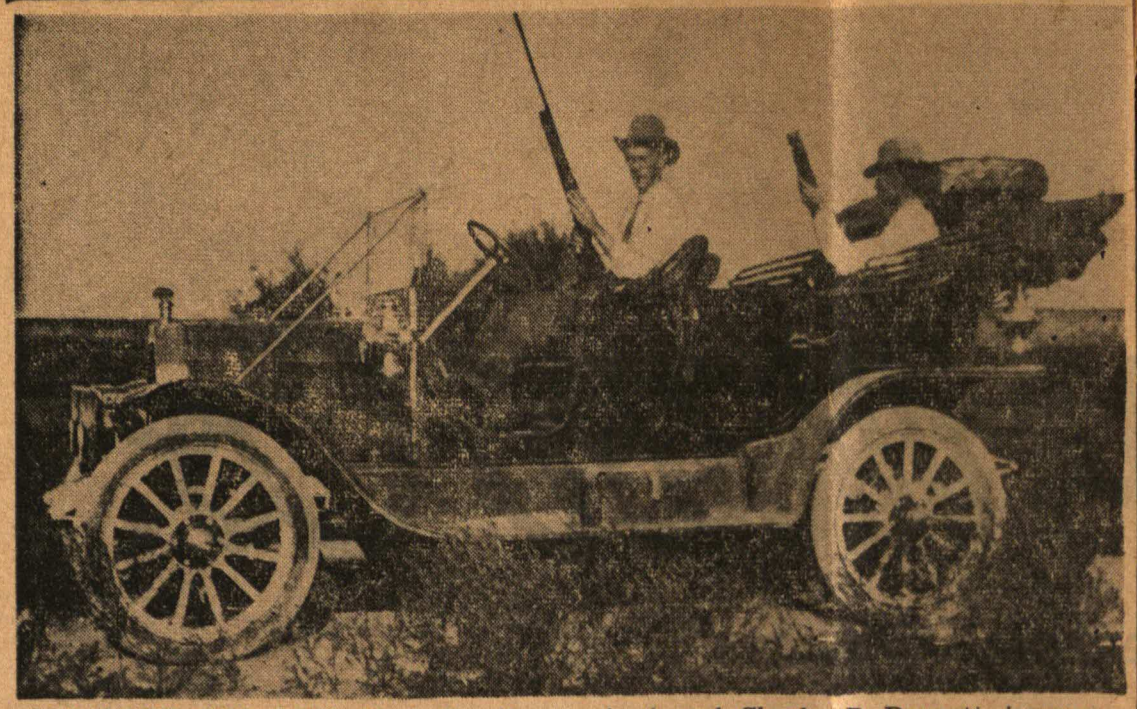

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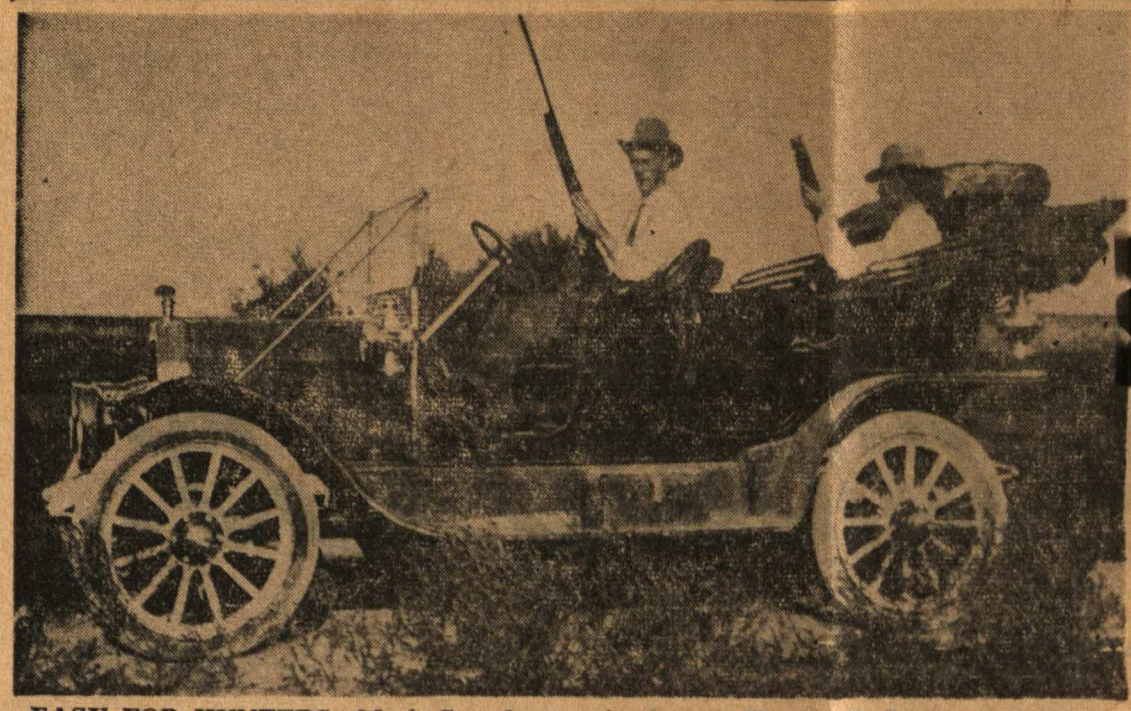

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Pulled Tooth Hurt Worse Years Ago

If you think you have it tough going to a dentist nowadays, consider your own grandpa.

Maybe it does hurt when the dentist jabs that needle into your gum and perhaps it does grate on your nerves to hear the drill But as late as the early part of the 20th Century, Dr. W. O Talbot, of Hotel Texas, drilled teeth with a hand instrument rotated by his fingers

Matter of fact, your grandpa had it a lot easier than his pa. Grandpa at least had a dentist. His pop went to the barber, blacksmith or a physician to get his molars yanked.

That's the sort of situation that prevailed in Fort Worth for years after its founding. For the first dentists of record didn't show until 1870 when Drs. W. D. Mayfield and N Wallerich established a partnership Dr. Mayfield later was the partner of a Dr Lindenberger.

Over Powell's Drugs.

They had a practical monopoly—aside from barbers, coffin makers and such who pulled teeth as a sideline—until 1876 when Dr. W. R. Johnston set up shop over Powell's Drug Store on Houston.

Dr. William L. Tinker came along in 1878, and his ads in the local paper put the others to shame. He appeared to have invented dentistry.

Speaking of dental advertisements, the ads of Drs. Mayfield, Wallerich, Lindenberger, Johnston and Tinker were not included in the professional column which offered the services of lawyers, attorneys and a photographer.

Just about anybody could practice dentistry in Texas until trained dentists began cleaning up conditions. In 1871, the Texas Dental Association was formed and later merged with the Texas State Dental Association to form the present Texas State Dental Society about 1881. In 1888, the society had the Legislature pass laws regulating the practice of dentistry

License Required.

For many years after that, a dentist had to have a license which he could obtain, without examination, by having studied at a dental school or by working in a dentist's office for three years. Examinations began about 1905.

The first license registered in Tarrant County was that of Mrs. N. E. Wood who had worked in a dentist's office and appeared before the board of dental examiners of the 18th Judicial District in Alvarado. The date of the registration was May 24, 1893.

The first graduate of a dental school to register his license here was John A. Blake, Philadelphia Dental College, in 1893.

Along about that time, it is believed, the first local dental society was formed here, but records have been lost.

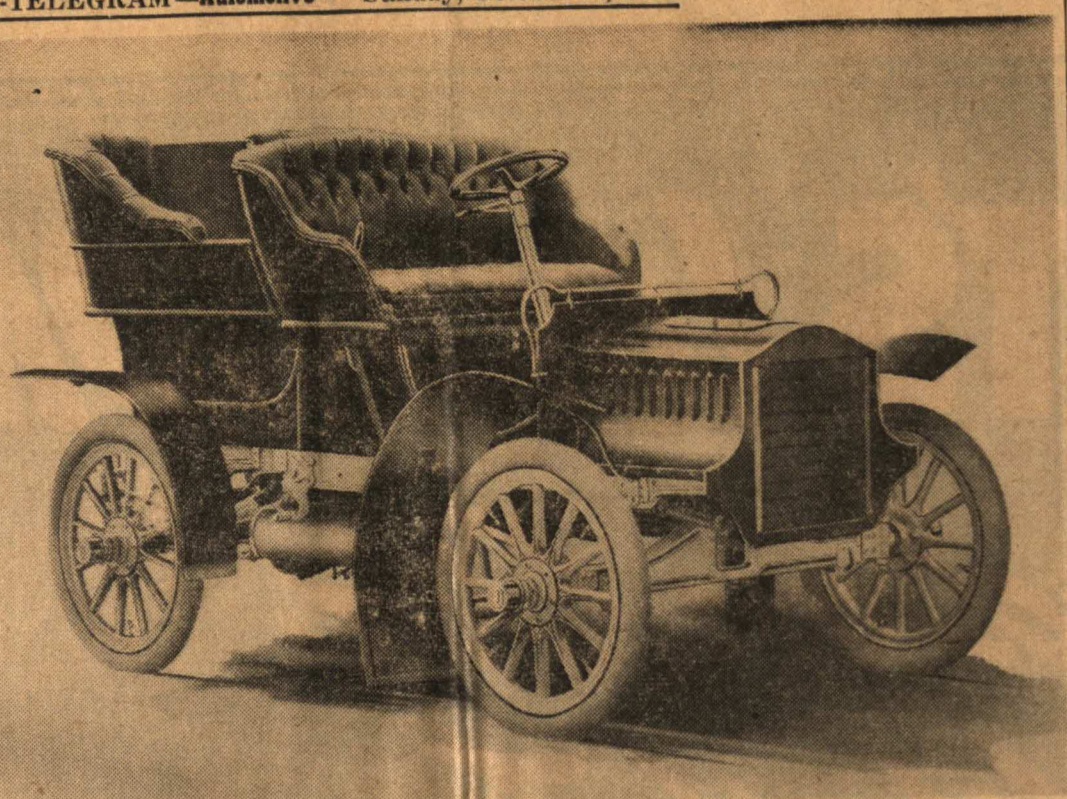
13 Dentists in 1902.

When Dr. W. H. Nugent. of 1412 S. Adams, came here in 1902, he found 13 dentists in practice, including C. J. McCormick, Sam Lawrence, A. J. Lawrence, G. R. Williams, Ika A Mayfield, Billy Mayfield, C. J. Mattison, Dr. Abdill, J. W. Blake, Dr. Frazier, J. E. Wilson, John Grammar, Dr. Wallerich.

Dr. J. T. Edwards, of 6109 Locke, who began practicing here in 1907, recalled that the going fee was 50 cents for an extraction, $1 for a filling. Pure gold was used for filling, and perhaps 2½ hours would be required to complete a filling.

The Fort Worth Dental Society was organized about 1907, but its records have faded into history. The Fort Worth District Dental Society, still functioning, was formed in May, 1921, with Dr. Jack Hearne as president, and Dr. Jack Stringfellow as secretary.

Other charter members were Drs. W. A. Wright, W. L. Anderson, L. M. Hall, B. F. Hearne, E. R. Clements, J. T. Edwards, C. W. Kline, G. W. Tinslar, W H. Nugent, C. S. Mattison, E. E. Moore, N. E. Ross, M. P. Rochelle, O. Talbot.



HIGH STYLE—The 1905 Cadillac pictured above was a one-cylinder, 10-horsepower touring sedan. It was designated as Model E.

South Side Improves

Those who don't know how the South Side is improving ought to "make up" Main Street to Tucker's Hill and beyond and see how it looks.—Democrat, Feb. 17, 1878.

Carpenters on Parade

Union carpenters—500 strong—staged their own parade here Sept. 18, 1917. A crowd estimated at 25,000 watched the parade.

Merchants Pleased

There seems to be no dull season in this city; business continues good, and the merchants are not unhappy by any means.—Fort Worth Democrat, May 3, 1877.

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Most of the settlers were recorded, however. Names on the census are:

John J. Wingfield, Patrick Everard, John A. Hust, Hamilton Bennett, George Akers, James J. Monohan, Pamelia Allen, Richard F. Allen, A. V Durham, Irenaus Neace, Jesse Gibson, James M. Baker, Thomas M. Hood, Hanna Throop, Jacob Woolford and Hester Moore.

Also Samuel Freeman, Thomas Mahan, John A. Freeman, Thomas Easter, Susanah Foster, Charles H. Barnard, John F. Porter, William P. Holman, David Mitchell, Henry Suggs, Peter Stout, H. A. M. Smith, Jacob G. Boydston, James B. Holland, Isaac Love, James W. Lane, William J. Burford, M. T. Johnson, M. J. Brinson, Vincent J. Hutton, James J. Goodman, Isaac Thomas, Joseph W. Comson, Cornelius Conley, Edmund Little, Seaborne Gilmore, James P. Halford, Sanders Elliott, Abraham Barnard and Jesse A. Allen.

Also Joshua Crowley, Richard Crowley, Benjamin F. Crowley William A. Reagan, Francis Jordan, A. F. Leonard, F. G. Milligan, D. K. Tannehill, Benjamin Marlow, A. W. Anderson and Nancy Gibson.

Fort Worth is the liveliest city in Texas.—Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 2, 1884.

E. R. (Pete) Vernon, now a salesman at Mastin Motor Company, is believed to have been the first incorporated and franchised automobile dealer in Fort Worth.

Vernon opened his Cadillac and Hupmobile dealership here in 1909 in a new building at 844 Monroe.

Other men had sold cars here earlier, but they handled the "new-fangled" vehicles on consignment only.

He also was the first dealer to introduce the self-starter on an automobile when his 1912 Cadillac came equipped with the "gadget." This eliminated the need for the arm-jerking crank then common.

The Reid Garage.

Before opening his own dealership, Vernon worked two years as a salesman for the Reid Garage, one of the city's earliest garages. At that time, he sold Buicks, Maxwells and Premiers.

In 1910, to advertise his new Hupmobile, Vernon drove one of the cars through the lobby of the old Worth Hotel.

Vernon remained in business as a dealer for many years, handling several makes of cars.

In 1918, Vernon and Thomas Mastin became partners in the Mastin-Vernon Paint and Body Works in a building at 100 Throckmorton. They were the Pierce-Arrow dealers for Fort Worth in addition to their paint and body work.

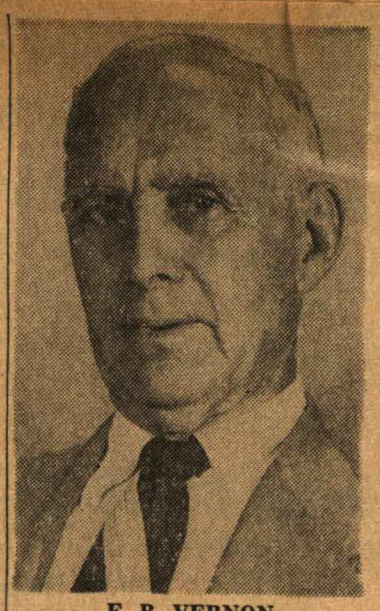
First With DeSoto.

Later, Mastin and Vernon acquired the Plymouth dealership and then, in July 1928 Mastin became the first DeSoto dealer in Texas. He acquired the DeSoto franchise for Fort Worth a month before the appearance of the first DeSoto.

One of the oddities of selling the early automobiles, Vernon remembers, was that the salesman usually had to teach the buyer how to operate his new car.

"Few people knew how to drive then," Vernon recalls, "and the salesman had to teach the buyer and, sometimes, the rest of his family how to drive."

Vernon also was one of the first in this area to drive his car up Chalk Hill, near Dallas, in high gear, a feat in those early days of motoring.



E. R. VERNON.

FEET OF CLAY

Strong Arms Of the Law Get a Wrench

From the Fort Worth Democrat, May 4, 1877:

"The justice's court was engaged yesterday in a very laudable and praiseworthy duty: that of enforcing the law against some of the officers of the city and county.

"Exemplary conduct is certainly looked for and expected of the officers whose duty it is to see that others do not violate the laws, and if they are themselves guilty of a violation of the penal statutes, they can not expect others to conform to them.

"The cases on docket yesterday included W. J. Crozier, constable of precinct No. 1, for drunkenness and is set for trial at 9 o'clock today. Another case is that of the state against the city marshal (T. I. Courtright) for a violation of the gaming laws in playing pool and is set for 1 o'clock today. A case for pool playing was submitted to a jury and resulted in an acquittal."

The Bulb Horn Was 1908 'Must'

In accordance with Fort Worth's speed ordinance of 1908, motorists equipped their automobiles with rubber bulb horns that could be heard for a least 600 feet.

The ordinance allowed use of either horns or gongs, but few gongs were used except by the fire department.

The cars also were equipped with carbide lamps visible for a fourth of a mile. Cars were required to have lights after dark.

Auto Dealers Formed Association in 1909

The first auto dealers' association in Fort Worth was formed Nov. 29, 1909, as the Fort Worth Automotive and Motorcycle Dealers' Association.

H. E. Crowley, of the Texas Motor Sales Company, was president. R. F. Reid, of the Reid Auto Company, was first vice president, and E. F. Simmons of the Runnels Auto Company second vice president. E. R. (Pete) Vernon of the Vernon Auto Company was secretary, and R. B. Webb, of the Buick Company, treasurer.

Baker Bros. Began in 1884

Trees and shrubs were sold at 7th and Houston when J. B. and William Baker opened a sales lot there in 1884.

From time to time the sales office of Baker Brothers was shifted to other downtown locations and before many years passed was moved to the present site, 105 N. Chandler.

The firm was incorporated as Baker Brothers in 1907.

Sons Operating Electrical Firms

Two Fort Worth electric supply companies had a common beginning.

In 1907, M. F. Wortham opened his shop at 6th and Commerce and in 1912 E. A. Shotts became his partner.

They operated a partnership until 1917 when the Wortham-Shotts Electric Company was broken, with Shotts opening his own business.

In 1929, Wortham sold the company to his son, R. R. Wortham.

The Shotts Electric Company, first situated in the 200 block of W. 7th St., now is run by A. E. Shotts Jr.

Streets Bear The Names Of Famous

Heroes, statesmen, relatives, imagination and convenience are responsible for the names of Fort Worth streets.

Here is a list of streets and how they were named:

Taylor — for General Zachary Taylor, Mexican War hero, United States president.

Jones—for Dr. Anson Jones, last president of Texas.

Calhoun—for John C. Calhoun, contemporary of Webster and Clay, a stalwart in early American history.

Rusk, which is now Commerce —for Thomas J. Rusk, war secretary of Texas Republic, deputy commander at San Jacinto, United States senator.

For Sam Houston.

Houston—for Sam Houston.

Lamar—for M. B. Lamar, cavalry commander at San Jacinto, president of Texas.

Burnet—for David G. Burnet, Texas president.

Jennings—for Thomas J. Jennings, distinguished lawyer and state attorney general.

Hemphill—for John Hemphill, hero of Texas War of Independence, chief justice of State Supreme Court, United States senator, senator in Confederate Congress.

Lipscomb—for Abner S. Lipscomb, Supreme Court justice both in Texas and Alabama.

The First Governor.

Henderson — James Pinkney Henderson, Texas minister to Great Britain, first governor of Texas, United States senator, Mexican War hero.

Throckmorton—for James W. Throckmorton, Confederate officer, governor and congressman.

Monroe—for President James Monroe.

Roberts—for Governor Oran M. Roberts who, as a district judge, presided at the first session of court in Fort Worth in 1850.

Weatherford—because in the early days it was the road to Weatherford.

Belknap—the road to Fort Belknap.

Hattie, Leuda, Henrietta, Ruth, Annie—for the wife and daughters of Col. G. F. Alford, an early real estate promoter. Hattie and Leuda originally were Hallie and Linda but were corrupted during the years.

Maddox—for an early Fort Worth family. William and John Maddox had a livery stable, both were city officials.

Colvin — for George Colvin, Fort Worth banker.

Beckham Place — for R. E. Beckham, reform mayor in 1878, county judge and district judge.

Vickery — Originally, Vickery was known as Railroad Ave. from the town's incorporation in 1873 until Nov. 6, 1923, when it became Rio Grande. It became Vickery Blvd. Jan. 6, 1937, named after R. Vickery, a real estate developer who came from Waxahachie and developed Glenwood. Vickery St. was in existence when Polytechnic and Glenwood were annexed in 1922, and was an extension of Rio Grande.

Lancaster Ave.—Named Jan. 7, 1931, after J. L. Lancaster, a president of the Texas & Pacific Railway. Prior to adoption of the name, various sections were known as Dallas Pike, East Front and North Sts.

Many streets have been named from a list compiled by Brookes Baker, veteran surveyor. When he would subdivide property, he would submit a list of substantial English names and let the owner take his pick.

Vernon Castle Blvd.

Boulevard was named Vernon Castle Boulevard March 5, 1918, in honor of the dancer, but the name was changed back to Boulevard on Sept. 11, 1923.

Two streets in Poly were named for fire fighters—Bideker for Chief W. A. Bideker and Bishop for Capt. Frank Bishop.

OLD LAMPLIGHTER OF LONG AGO . . .

The lamplighter once was a familiar sight on Fort Worth streets.

Ladder on arm, he walked from lamp post to lamp post at dusk. Mounting the ladder placed against a post, he used a stick to open the valve which allowed gas to enter three hood-shaped mantels in each lamp.

A pilot light ignited the gas.

At dawn he made the rounds again, turning off the gas.

5,000 Housed At Pope Home

The Lena Pope Home has been just that to more than 5,000 children since the bitter winter day of Jan. 1, 1930 when it was started as a shelter for an expected 14 children.

But 25 children were on hand the opening day and Mrs. Pope, the teacher of the Martha Class of the Broadway Baptist Church, Mrs. R. D. Evans, class president, and Mrs. William Rigg forgot about the weather and the sleet that was falling outside in trying to feed, clothe and "bed down" their unexpectedly large family.

Mrs. Pope, a Fort Worth resident since 1921, had long been interested in the plight of unfortunate children and had devoted much time and attention to them after the death of her first-born, 7-year-old Conrad Pope.

The home, which is now located at 4801 Camp Bowie, moved three times the first year to keep pace with the increasing number of children. The late C. A. Lupton took care of the grocery bill the first year.

After the move to the present 20-room house on Camp Bowie rock dormitories had to be added.

Mrs. Pope has been affectionately known as "Mother Pope" to her brood through the years. During the recent war 265 members of the "family" were in service.

The county commissioners could do no work which would be appreciated more than to cause the courthouse to be fitted up with gas fixtures. — Fort Worth Gazette, Sept. 9, 1884.

BUTCHER SEALY

Meat Market Sold Buffalo Back in 1885

Buffalo steaks, venison and prairie chicken turned up on Fort Worth dinner tables as often as beef, back in 1885 when James L. Sealy, 17, went into the meat market business.

Bear and turkey were favorites, too. The meat man slaughtered his livestock daily. Refrigeration was a luxury. Ice cost $1 a hundred pounds at the Fort Worth Ice Company and the Anderson, Day & Markle plant, so most folks did without.

Meat dealers made two deliveries daily to housewives. They loaded up their buckboards before dawn and again in the afternoon. They frequently worked from 4 a. m. to 8 p. m.

81 and Widower.

Sealy stayed in the business 52 years. He retired in 1947. Now 81 and a widower, he lives at 723 Anthony. He was born in a log cabin on the South Side near the Mansfield road, on Aug. 15, 1868, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sealy, Fort Worth pioneers.

Mattie Sealy, his sister, was born in 1857 in one of the old fort buildings. Dragoons had abandoned it four years earlier when they moved to Fort Belknap.

Sealy's first employer was L. H. Stein. Stein's market, at Main and 3rd, was one of eight meat shops in the town of 20,000 population. The others were A. Armentrout, "on the south side of the public square"; Brooks Brothers, 1513 Main; Alex Canto, 6th and Houston; Kemper Brothers, Main and 15th; R. Matkin, 1210 Houston; C. Schuber, Weatherford and Throckmorton; and M. H. Walter, 1604 Houston.

Planks, Oil Cloths.

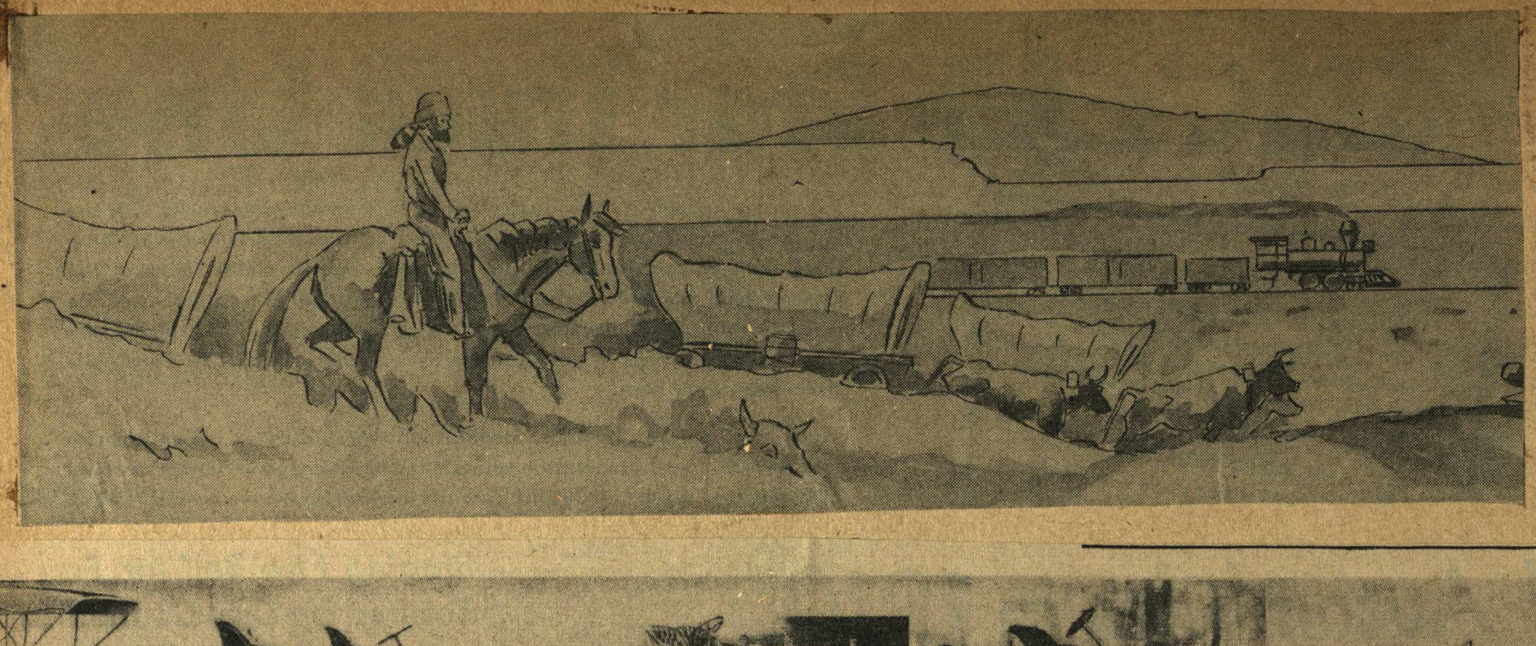
When Sealy started out, meat market counters were wooden planks covered with oil cloth. Marble tops became the vogue later. Beeves cost the butcher $10 a head. Buffalo meat retailed at 40 cents a pound because the herds were dwindling.

Sealy married Miss Minnie Cassidy in 1896 and went into business for himself. Eight years later he paid H. C. Burke $125 for the second pair of computing scales brought to Fort Worth.

FT. WORTH SINGER A HIT IN GOTHAM

"Mr. Wheat, proprietor of Wheat's Roof Garden, announces that he is in correspondence with Miss Edna Burchill and has arranged with her for an engagement next week.

"Miss Burchill is a Fort Worth girl, raised in this city, and is known by nearly all of our people. She has won distinction in the East as a vocalist of remarkable power and was the leading attraction at Hammerstein's Roof Garden in New York last summer. Her coming will be hailed with pleasure by music-lovers of Fort Worth."—Fort Worth Register, June 7, 1902.

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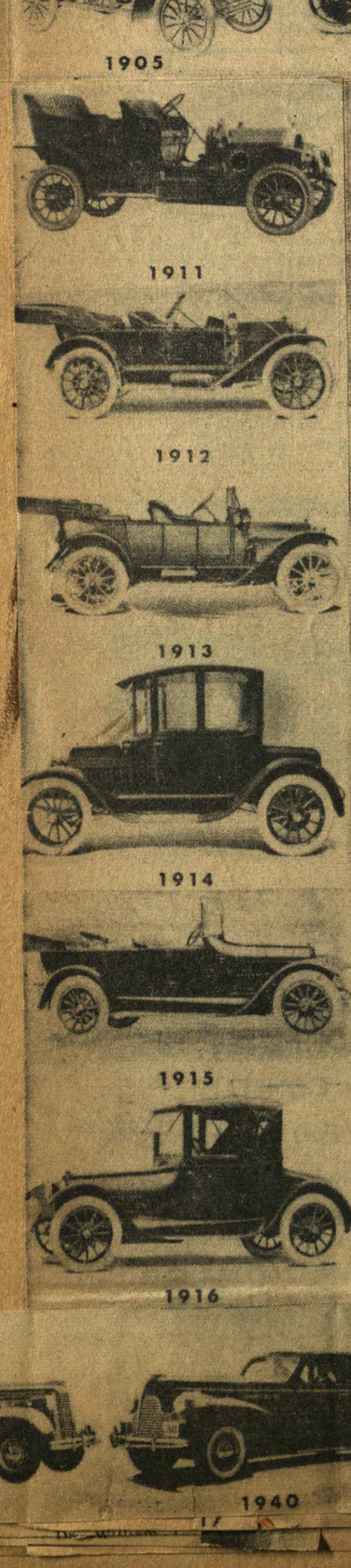
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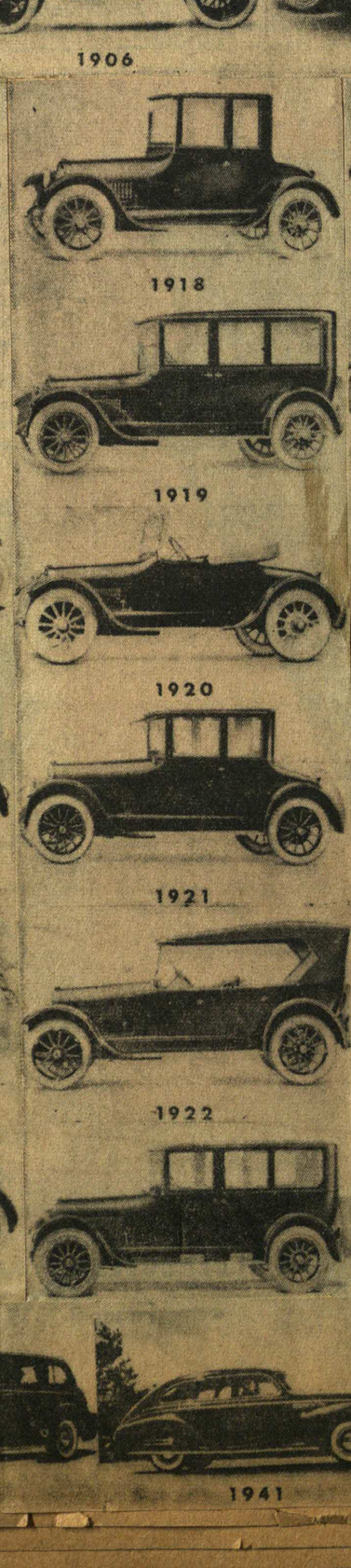
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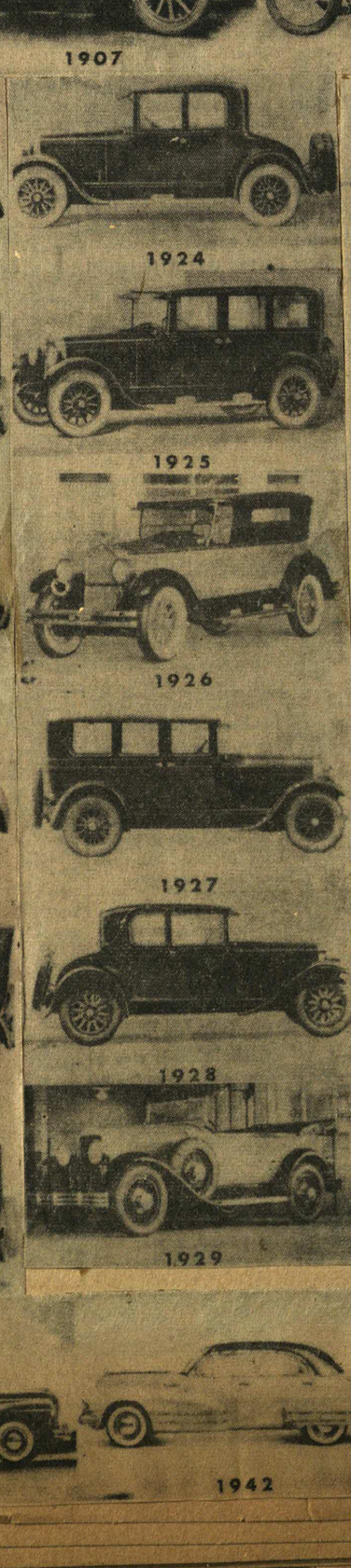
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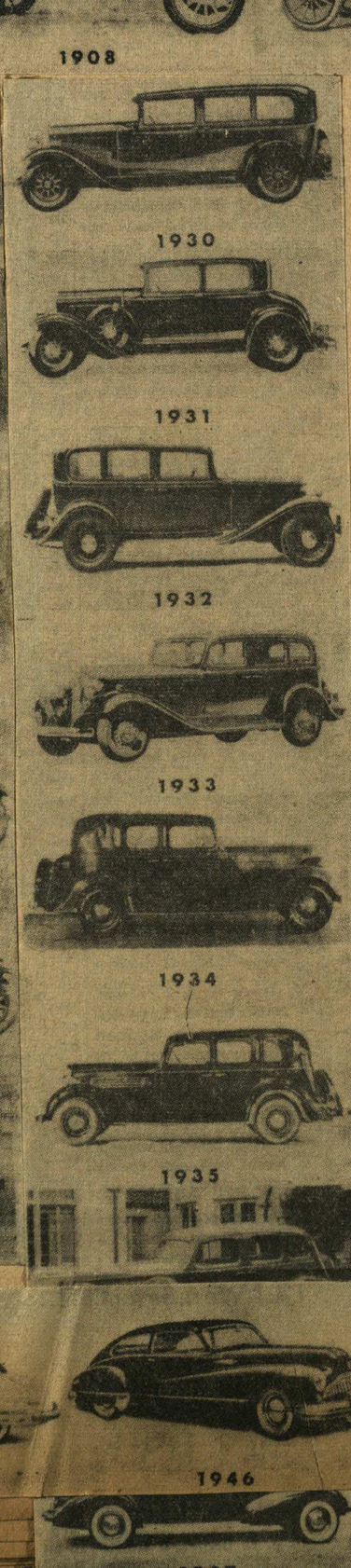
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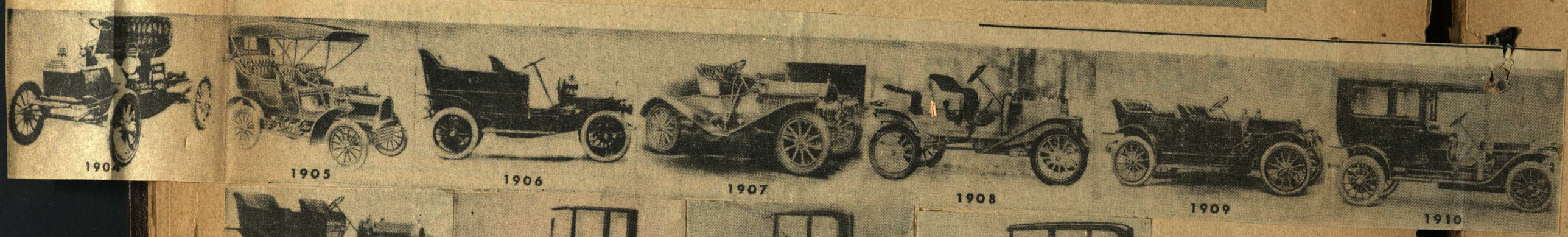
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HOMES

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

Sunday, October 30, 1949

A Tent Where Courthouse Stands

'Press' Farmer, Wife and Baby Preceded Dragoons

The "first family" of Fort Worth consisted of George Preston Farmer, his wife, Jane, and their baby daughter, Susan Ann.

They moved into a tent on the present site of the County Courthouse in May, 1849. Three weeks later, Maj. Ripley A. Arnold and his dragoons arrived to set up an outpost against the Indians.

Arnold's first camp was in the lowland across the Trinity. Farmer suggested the troops move to the bluff overlooking the river, along side the tent, because it was more healthful.

About 10 other families lived in Tarrant County when the Farmers moved here from East Texas, but the Farmers were the first to settle in the fort area that formed the original town site.

Son Born In 1854.

Their son, Jacob, born May 5, 1854, was the first white boy born in Fort Worth. He died in 1921 and is buried in Everman Cemetery.

"Press" Farmer built a log cabin near Camp Worth, and later farmed a tract of land near the site of the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, adjoining the Diamond L. Ranch. The land remained in the family until two years ago, when the government bought it from Farmer's grandson. The grandson, also named George Preston Farmer, and his sister, Mrs. Jennie Race, then moved to Everman where they now live.

With the arrival of the dragoons, "Press" Farmer went to work for the garrison. He operated the sutler's store at Camp Worth, and contracted with the settlers to supply food and forage for the soldiers.

Came From Tennessee.

"Press" Farmer and his wife came to Texas from Roan County, Tenn., in 1847, three years after they were married. Mrs. Farmer's father, Sam Woody, later joined them in Tarrant County, but soon grew restless and moved north. He was the first settler in Wise County.

Mrs. Farmer was a charter member of the First Baptist church organized in Fort Worth. She was a charter member, too, of the Eagle Hill Baptist Church, one of the earliest in the county. It later became the Enon Baptist Church and now is the Everman Baptist Church.

The first Baptist preacher in the county, Elder Byers, preached at the Farmer home before a formal church was established.

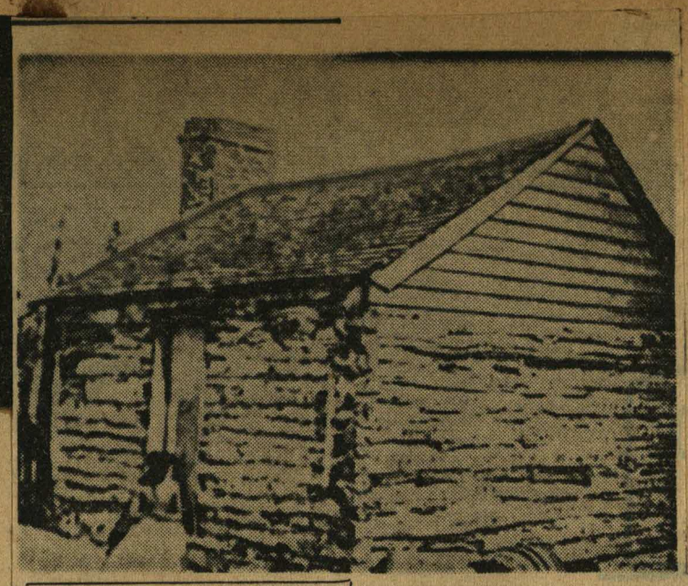
Mrs. Jane Farmer died in 1895, a few years after her husband's death. Sue Farmer, the first baby girl in Fort Worth, married Thomas G. Young in 1868. They moved to a farm in Wise County on which the town of Aurora was later built. The Youngs then moved to Lewisville, Denton County, where they resided for 45 years.

Other children of "Press" and Jane Farmer, and their birthdates, were:

William (Buck), Aug. 28, 1855; Mollie, Nov. 26, 1861; Emma, June, 1866; Josie, December, 1868 and Florence, April 1, 1870.

GEORGE "PRESS" FARMER.

JANE WOODY FARMER.



Lavish Homes Went Up on Samuels Ave.

Tree-shaded Samuels Ave., now basking in the shade of more than century-old trees, was one of the earliest Fort Worth streets. Deriving its name from Baldwin S. Samuels, to whose front gates it led, the street at first was only a narrow road leading to the Samuels' home at the foot of the hill, near the Trinity River. Leading off from the old Samuels' lane was the road to Denton.

Attracted by the large trees and the bluff sites overlooking the river, early settlers chose building lots on each side of the road and it began to develop as an imposing street. Soon it was lined with fine homes, many set back on large lots.

The man for whom the street was named was a familiar figure in early Fort Worth. He was a retired farmer with a flowing white beard. He drove a glossy, black phaeton to and from town. Perched behind was a little darkey who, as he clung to the rear of the buggy, made weird and gruesome faces at the white children who stared at him from behind their mamas' skirts.

Samuels Ave. became one of the most fashionable sections of Fort Worth and remains one of its historic streets. At one side is the Pioneer Rest, the cemetery in which lie Civil War dead. Some of its markers date back to the sixties. Part of the land was donated by Samuels.

Beyond the official end of Samuels' Road, as it was first called, is the spot where the "hanging tree" stood until a few years ago. It was said to have been the scene of many hangings in pioneer times.

Along Samuels' Road also was a beer garden, a forbidden spot to children and young people—but its high wooden fence was filled with knotholes which provided peek-holes for the curious.

Most popular spot on the street was Grunewald's Pavilion, operated by P. C. Grunewald, who had brought his family here from Germany. They lived on Samuels Ave., and a part of their original home still stands on the lot adjoining 1104 Samuels Ave., where the pioneer's son, W. H. Grunewald, and his wife still live. The entertainment spot was in operation about 55 years ago and was the scene of elaborate parties and dances. "Papa Grunewald" owned a donkey-drawn car which went from the courthouse to the pavilion—and was driven by the elder brother of W. H. Grunewald.

Grocer Dingee Was Grateful For $50 Wage

Arthur S. Dingee appreciated a kindness, and that's why Fort Worth has a Turner & Dingee store today.

Dingee was hired as a clerk in the Turner & McClure grocery store in 1886, his son, George Dingee, 1145 Mistletoe Dr., says. The store, at 502 Houston, had been established eight years earlier.

J. K. Turner sized up his new clerk and decided to pay him $50 a month. It was a magnificent salary for those days.

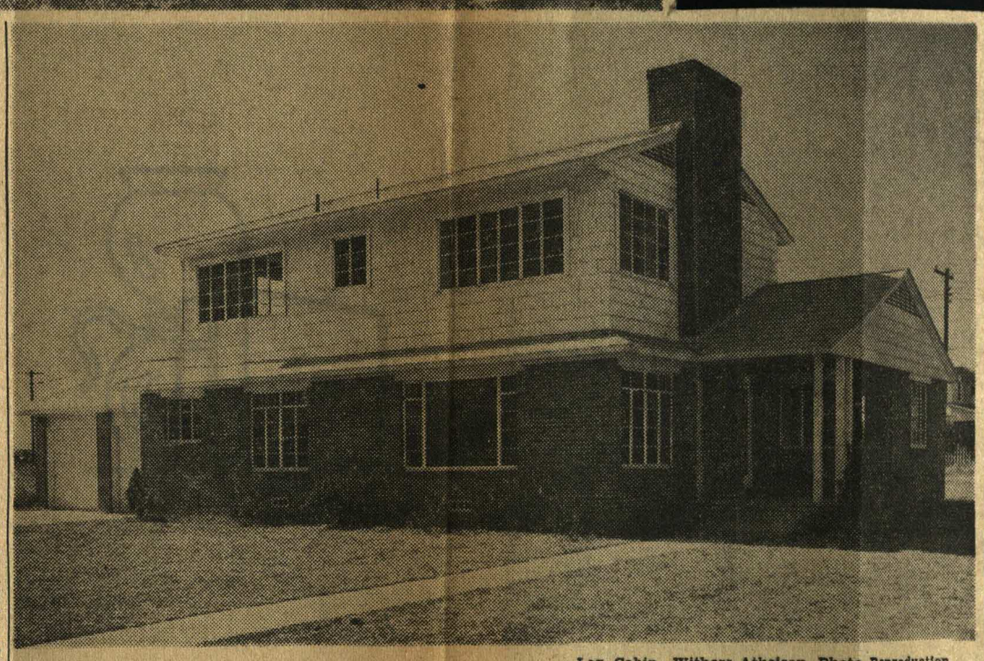
Dingee bought out the McClure interest in 1887. When Turner died in 1899, Dingee was so grateful for that $50 starting salary that he retained Turner's name in the company title. Dingee died in 1932.

"Housewives used to drive up in carriages on Saturday and shop for the whole week," Charles Dingee, who started working in his father's store in 1910, recalled. "That's the biggest change in the grocery business. Now they shop from day to day."

Charles Dingee was with the store for 20 years. His brother, Henry, of 2612 College, worked there from 1904 to 1941.

In 1917, Turner & Dingee went into the chain grocery business, operating 20 stores. They gave up the chain in 1923.

Lloyd F. Hallaran is now president of Turner & Dingee, Inc.



—Log Cabin, Withers-Atkelson Photo Reproduction.
—Modern Home, Jo Allison Photo.

CHANGES IN FORT WORTH HOMES—Log cabin to modern comfort represents the 100 years in Fort Worth home design. Upper, an early log cabin. Center, the Charles B. Daggett pioneer home where Mt. Olivet Cemetery is now. Lower, a modern home at 6232 Kenwick.

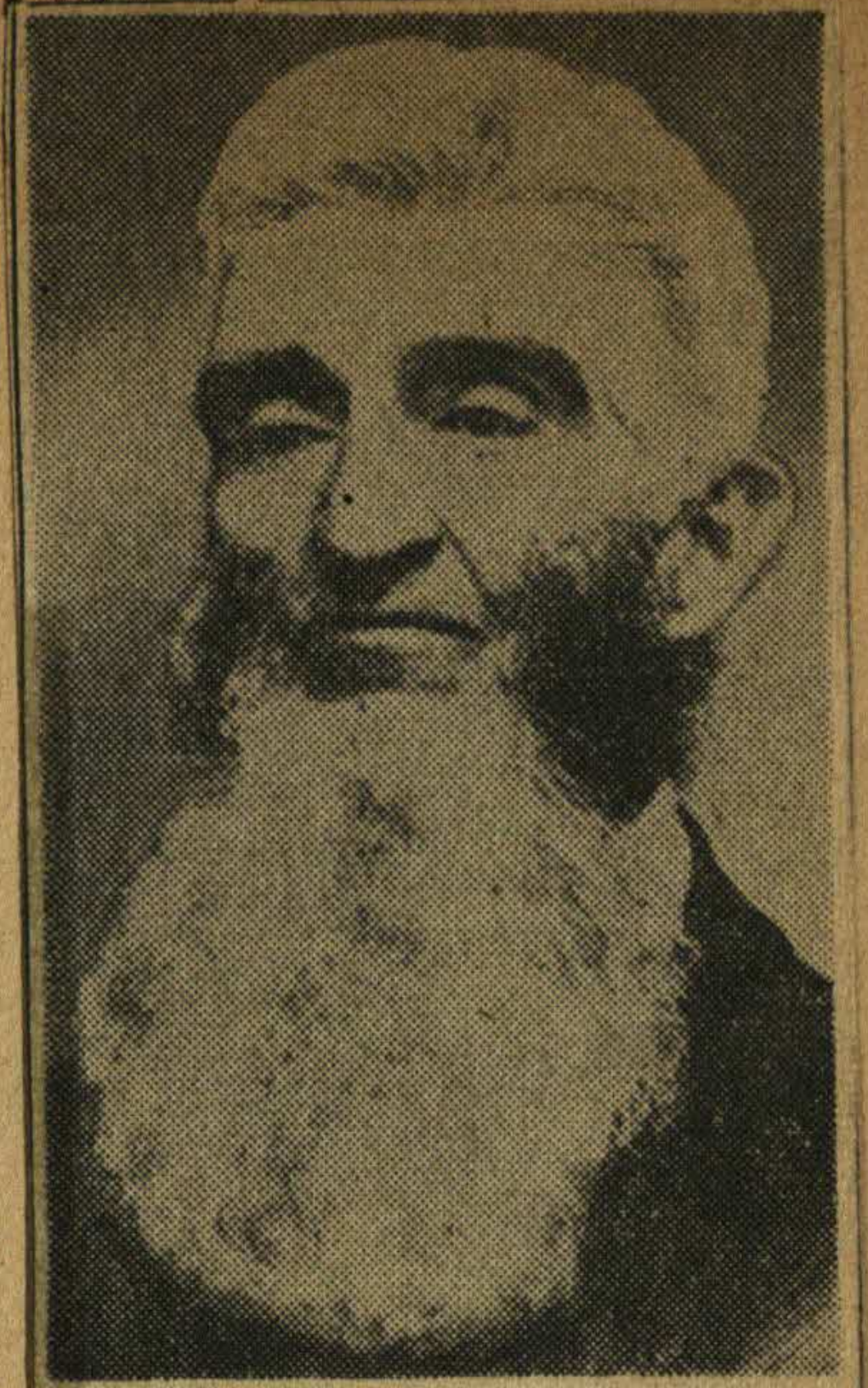
IBEW Organized in 1912

Fort Worth Local No. 116 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was organized in May 1912 with 10 charter members. Membership is now approximately 400.

Half-Day Holiday

Upon a petition by city employes, City Commission on June 7, 1910, approved the practice of closing the City Hall at 1 p. m. Saturday, effective June 11, 1910.

Tarrant County's 482 manufacturing plants employ about 35,674 persons.



BALDWIN SAMUELS.
. . . Avenue named for him.

A. Brandt Made Furniture in 1900

Custom made furniture was the field that brought A. Brandt Company, Inc., into business here in 1900 in the 100 block Houston Street.

In 1905, A. Brandt moved his shop to the 1700 block of E. Lancaster—its present site—and incorporated in 1911.

Through the years he began manufacturing upholstered furniture for sale to retailers and the firm today does a large business in ranch style furniture.

1925 Art Commission

The first city art commission was appointed July 7, 1925, composed of Miss Christina McLean, I. H. Burney, J. R. Pelich, Mrs. H. O. Ledgerwood, and Sam P. Zeigler.

'Wild and Beautiful Country Inhabited Only by Indians'

The country was wild and beautiful.

Plains and sky made a scene of such grandeur the pioneers groped for unaccustomed words when, years later, they tried to tell how the land looked the first time they saw Fort Worth.

Here are some of their stories:

1849.

BY SIMON B. FARRAR.
(Texas Ranger who helped Maj. Arnold find a site for the Army post.)

"We started with Major Arnold and command up the Trinity River in search of a place to locate the regular United States troops. We passed through the Cross Timbers, crossing the different creeks as best we could, through a wild and beautiful country inhabited only by Indians, wild or mustang horses, innumerable quantities of deer, wolves and wild turkeys . . .

"Next morning Colonel Johnson, Major Arnold, Dr. Echols, Charles Turner, Joe Parker and myself started to locate the barracks. We went west until we reached the point where the courthouse now stands, there halted and reviewed the scenery from all points, and I thought it the most beautiful and grand country the sun ever shone on . . ."

1872.

BY I. C. TERRY.
(Fort Worth's first city engineer.)

"The few buildings, clustered mainly on the south and west sides of the square, were for the most part adobe-concrete, relics of the days when Fort Worth was a military post, with a few one-story frames mixed in.

"The only hotel was a two-story adobe-concrete on the corner of Belknap and Houston where the county jail now stands. On Main St. at the corner of 1st was the small one-story frame office of Hendricks & Smith and across the street were two similar buildings, one the office of Hanna & Hogsett and the other that of Joe Terrell.

"Fort Worth was distinctly a cowtown at that time, farms being few and far between.

1873.

BY J. S. ZANE-CETTI.
(Early-day business man; later head of Texas Brewing Company.)

"It was the close of a beautiful, sunshiny autumn afternoon when the stage (from Dallas) mounted the crest of the hills to the east of town.

"To the north, clear up to the little group of buildings on the bluffs of the Trinity, the whole prairie was covered with a gorgeous carpet of brilliant wild flowers.

"The valley of the river, circling around the plateau, hemmed it in with a mass of dark green foliage, and the horizon was lost in the hazy blue that hovered over the distant hills.

"Altogether it was the most beautiful scene of nature I had ever seen, and even now I can dwell on no memory picture with so much pleasure as the recollection of that splendid landscape as it unfolded itself to me that afternoon over 30 years ago."

1882.

NEW YORK DAILY GRAPHIC.
(By a Special Correspondent, Feb. 28, 1882.)

"The city is cosmopolitan. It has the rush and energy of a frontier town, with strange contrasts of nationality.

"It smacks of Mexico and New York. Broadway and the ranch brush against one another. One must have a fastidious taste who can not be satisfied with what he may see and observe in Fort Worth.

"The life of its streets is a study. Two, four, six and eight ox teams—the freight trains of the prairie—come rolling in at the idle pace known only to the ox, their driver a lolling Negro perched upon the load of cotton.

"Troops of ranchers and farmers on the tough Mexican and Texan ponies swarm through the streets, while townsmen gathered from all quarters fill the quota.

"The clink of chips and the stentorian 'keno' mingle with the whir of business or jangle, all out of tune, with the church bells.

"From the top to the bottom of society, socially and morally, in Fort Worth, is a wide distance, but the choice is voluntary and the dangers of life in Texas grow beautifully less if a policy of severe 'letting alone' is followed.

"In fact, a person determined to settle in the city will receive a cordial welcome and readily find congenial society whatever his notions."

1884.

BY AN UNKNOWN AUTHOR IN THE FORT WORTH BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

"The city is beautifully situated on high rolling ground on the banks of the Trinity . . . and is aptly termed the 'Queen City of the Prairies.'

"The climate of Fort Worth is far superior to most North Texas cities. Situated on high, rolling prairie, the intense neat endured by other localities during the long summer months is not noticed here, as there is always a good breeze from the prairie which renders the atmosphere cool and pleasant.

"The winters are not severe, the thermometer seldom reaching over three or four degrees below freezing point and continuing for but two or three days in succession.

"The city is well laid out, the streets broad and in the business portion being well paved."

1890.

BY ANDREW MORRISON.
(In "American Cities," published by Geo. W. Engelhardt & Company, St. Louis.)

"From these heights, from two especially—Buena Vista, on the north side, and Arlington on the west, the views are superb.

"They overlook, besides the city, spreading irregularly over the mesa below, with its gallant array of spires and towers and flagstaffs, like battalions deploying with pennons and guidons and lances, the charming vale of the Trinity to the west, northeast and east.

"A vale, richer, in its summer costume of blossoming orchards, evergreen copses, emerald meadows and downy cotton fields, than any pattern or dye of Cashmere. A vale scented with the attars of its native bloom. And with skies of cobalt-blue.

"From their summits, too, can be seen, the sinuous river gleaming through the indigenous sylvan of the cross timbers of Texas, an Arden, stretching away 10 miles wide from the Red River to the Nueces, a distance, as the crow flies, of 400 miles.

"A southern Acady, which clothing all the site of Fort Worth, has only to be trimmed out to make it the Park City of the Southwest."

WEST SEVENTH PLAYS MAJOR ROLE IN FORT WORTH'S HISTORY

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Old newspaper files have proved invaluable in bringing Fort Worth's history to the light of today. From these we learn of "other days and ways." A news clipping, dated Oct. 10, 1926, has much to say of West Seventh Street's perennial importance. The years have effected many changes, but the thoroughfare is still "moving westward," as it has always done, the differences being in type of buildings and interests.

The paving of West Seventh to Van Zandt bridge was completed in February 1911, with the present Van Zandt viaduct being opened to traffic two years later.

Looking back three quarters of a century, we find the city's business district centered around the courthouse square, with the T&P depot the southern point of interest. Then Main Street, Calhoun and Throckmorton were little more than mere names. West Seventh Street was a principal residential area a few years later. In those days property was owned mostly by the block.

West Seventh Street was lined with "elegant" homes in the "seventies," the word "elegant" being a very good word at that time for such places. Leaded glass windows, high ceilings, elaborately carved mantels, oak and walnut wainscoting, ivory enameled pillars and panels, and many mirrors characterized the interiors of these homes. Spacious drawing rooms, beautiful chandeliers, elaborately decorated dining rooms (with wall cellars reminiscent of the days when Fort Worth was almost as famous for its fine drinks as was Milwaúkee)—all these were a part of the early glory that was West Seventh Street, now a thoroughfare of commerce. Burk Burnett Park is a reminder of the beauty that once flourished in that vicinity. On the northeast corner of what is now the park once stood the home of Junius Smith, a site later purchased by Capt. M. B. Loyd, father-in-law of S. Burk Burnett. Captain Loyd built his home on a part of the land on which Burk Burnett Park is now located. This old home was moved to the corner of 10th and Lamar, now the property of the Knights of Columbus, when Burnett Park was developed.

Other Landmarks.

The old William Pendleton home was one of West Seventh St.'s early day fine residences, as was that of W. T. Fakes, the latter being used later by Andrew Hemphill as his studio. A home that is almost a tradition only was that of Sam Levy, southeast corner of 7th and Lamar, where the Neil P. Anderson building now stands. It was built first for Mrs. James French, daughter of the early-day settler, John Hirshfield, who owned a large amount of land in that vicinity; however, Levy bought the home soon after it was built. The J. J. Jarvis lot, northwest corner of Lamar and Seventh, was once the home site of W. F. Lake, the old Lake house being moved later to 602 W. 2nd St where it became the property and home of the E. H. Keller family. The old house still stands today. The Elk's Club house, completed in 1910, now located at 512 W. 4th St., once stood on the Jarvis-Lake corner, from which place it was removed to the present location.

The site on which the Star-Telegram building stands was the location of the Tobe Johnson home, and the present site of the Fort Worth Club and Cox's Store was the J. C. Terrell place, later the Roe Lumber Yard. The site of the First Methodist Church (at that time on Taylor and West Seventh), was a part of the John Hirshfield home. The corner of West Seventh and Throckmorton has had an interesting history. The Touraine Building, an excellent family hotel for its day, stood on this corner where the Fair Department Store now stands. Prior to that, Mrs. Belle M. Burchill, one of the city's first women postmistresses, had an advanced school, which later became Texas Wesleyan College. Where the Ellison Furniture Store now stands was located an early building devoted to amusement purposes. Dramatic and other entertainment programs were held here for years. Even in the pre-country club era, West Seventh St. was the path of pleasure seekers.

Ye Old Arlington Inn.

Ye Old Arlington Inn was a noted pleasure resort, before its destruction by fire in 1896, as was Lake Como in the years that followed. Here Fort Worth society, especially the youngsters, with their high-stepping horses and their smart traps and surreys, took their outings. And they all traveled out West Seventh way. For years, the Van Zandt home, corner of Penn and West Seventh, was at the edge of the city. Built by Maj. K. M. Van Zandt in the late "seventies," this place was one of the city's show places. It was surrounded by natural forest trees, and stood majestically on the bluff above the Trinity near the bridge that later (completed in 1913) was to bear the Van Zandt name. An earlier Van Zandt home stands in Trinity Park, having been moved to the present site a long time ago. Today it is used as a museum by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Two fine churches once stood on West Seventh St., St. Paul's Methodist, where the Texas Electric building is today, and the First Methodist on the southwest corner of West Seventh and Taylor, mentioned above. From time to time neighborhood groceries and drug stores began to encroach as the boulevard interest moved westward. H. T. Pangburn built his ice cream and candy factory on the present site in 1914. Rotary Park has for years been an inviting spot, with its sunken gardens, on the corner of Summit and West Seventh, the quaint building being used as offices for the Park Department. During World War I this avenue became a martial thoroughfare, the road to Camp Bowie. A new Arlington Heights sprang into being, almost like magic, from the site of Camp Bowie.

Langever Began As Sign Painter

J. J. Langever, known as the flag man, has been in business here since 1884.

First a sign painter, he operated for a number of years as "J. J. Langever, Himself." Painting led to outdoor advertising and in 1901 he started selling flags.

Since disposing of his advertising business in 1927, he has sold flags exclusively.

IN 1849....

To the indigo horizon stretched endless, verdant land . . . for centuries disturbed only by gentle zephyrs rippling miles of waist-high grass . . . or by wild things such as the brown-humped buffalo in the distance . . . or by red men who resented encroachment.

From the dew-misted land rose a fragrance that delighted George Preston Farmer, weary from the long trek in search of a home, who halted his wagon on a bluff overhanging the sparkling Trinity. "It's beautiful—let's stay here," whispered his wife, Jane, standing with him beside the oxen. In the shade of a live oak grove, they knelt in prayer before unloading fire-blackened kettles with other of their meager household goods and pitching a tent—Fort Worth's first domicile.

A few weeks later, a column of dragoons cantered onto the bluff. The soldiers began to build an outpost while Farmer laboriously felled trees which his oxen dragged slowly to the grove. Log upon log formed the four walls of his tiny cabin. He kneaded mud from clay soil for chinking. Great care was given construction of the bed—a pole frame crisscrossed by leather thongs which folded down from the wall for use.

Sweating in the summer sun, he split logs for the roof, which was sodded for waterproofing. Just as he completed the roof, rain came. Stepping through the unfinished door with triumph on his face, Farmer was met by Jane who said prayerfully:

"Glory be, a home!"

Outlaw Bass Paid in Gold For Guns From Anderson

Buffalo hunters and the Sam Bass gang put the A. J. Anderson Company on a firm footing 72 years ago. The sporting goods and hardware firm, at 1101 Houston, is Fort Worth's oldest retail business.

Andre Jorgensen Anderson, born in Norway in 1855, came to Galveston in 1873 and drifted to Fort Worth a year later. He worked in Miller's Blacksmith Shop, and opened a gun store in the 100 block of E. Weatherford in 1877.

Anderson recalled that his first big sale was made to Sam Bass and his gang of outlaws. They bought $360 worth of pistols and ammunition, paying in $20 gold pieces.

Virtually every male citizen carried a gun in those days and Bass was free to enter any shop to purchase his weapons.

The Bass sale almost cleaned out Anderson's stock, but he ordered new merchandise and did a big business in rifles for buffalo hunters. Buffalo hides then were Fort Worth's leading industry.

The buffalo rifles, called "Sharp's Rifles," retailed for $60. Loading tools and ammunition, consisting of lead balls, primers and patch papers, raised the price to $100.

Anderson sold as many as 500 buffalo rifles a year. Cowboys were his best customers for pistols, which cost from $12 to $50.

Six months after the Sam Bass gang visited Anderson's store, they were defeated by law enforcement officers at Round Rock and Bass was killed. The gang, which included Henry Underwood, C. Barnes of Birdville, Frank Jackson, Henry Collins, Arkansas Joe Henson and Charley Carter, had fallen on evil days.

Posses had hunted them vigilantly. A few days earlier, the gang bought $15 worth of ammunition at a store on the Clear Creek in Denton. Bass asked the storekeeper to inform the posse to 'give me a short rest as I haven't slept for three days and nights.'

The Anderson store was moved to its present location in 1908.

Moore Saw Enrollment in Schools Soar

The first Tarrant County native to become head of Fort Worth's schools was Milton Harvey Moore, father of the present superintendent.

All but three years of Moore's 48-year career as an educator were devoted to the county. He served as Fort Worth superintendent for 16 years, until 1931.

Moore was born in the Bedford community in 1871. He graduated from Sam Houston State Teachers College and TCU and became a Church of Christ minister.

At 19 he embarked on his life's work. He taught in Cresson, Hood County rural schools and the Fish Creek, District 77, District 50 and Watson community schools in Tarrant County.

Moore became principal of the Marine School, a three-room building on the North Side, in 1892. Two years later he was appointed first superintendent of the M. G. Ellis School. He served six years and was elected county superintendent in 1900, holding the office four years.

Moore then became superintendent of the North Fort Worth schools. When they were annexed by the Fort Worth district, he went to North Side High School as principal.

It was from that post that he was promoted to assistant school superintendent of Fort Worth in 1914. A year later, he became superintendent.

Moore's 16 years in office covered the schools' greatest period of growing pains. Enrollment increased from 11,000 to 30,000 the teachers' roster rose from 300 to 1,015 and the value of school property soared from $1,000,000 to $7,000,000

Moore resigned in August, 1931, a few months after he had been re-elected for a two-year term. Retirement was not for him, he soon decided. A bid from the State Department of Education to become district supervisor of vocational rehabilitation gave him a welcome opportunity to return to harness.

He stayed on the job to the end. Stricken at his office in the U. S. Courthouse, he died five days later, on Oct. 25, 1938.

GEN. GANO

His Sword Given Up For a Bible

Grapevine's most versatile citizen for many years was Dr. R. M. Gano.

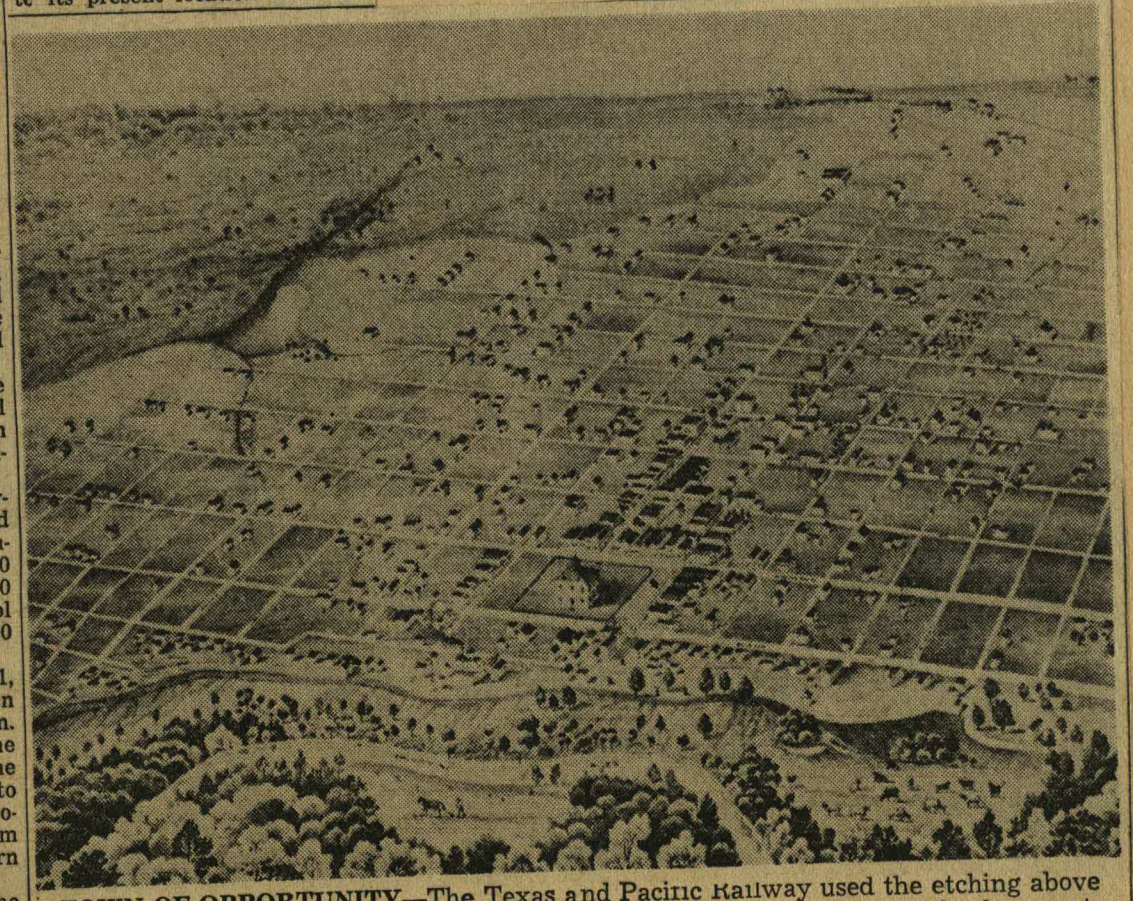
An immigrant from Kentucky, Gano gave up a lucrative medical practice to raise two companies of cavalry for the Confederate Army. He rose to brigadier general through heroism and daring exploits. When the war ended, Gano became a Church of Christ minister and was one of the state's noted evangelists.

Gano came to Grapevine Springs in the early 1850's and built a log cabin that, after his death, became part of the Henry E. Saunders home.

His company, known as "Gano's Guards," was part of Gen. John H. Morgan's command — "Morgan's Raiders." As a colonel in the battle of Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, Gano displayed such military acumen that Gen. E. Kirby Smith recommended him for promotion to brigadier.

General Gano baptized more than 6,800 persons into the church.

The "Little Joker" is the best smoking tobacco. — Fort Worth Gazette, Oct. 2, 1884.



TOWN OF OPPORTUNITY—The Texas and Pacific Railway used the etching above to advertise Fort Worth in the 1870s. The panorama faces south, with the courthouse in the foreground, a train in the background.

Fort Worth Girl Led Her Sex As Medical College Grad

The girl who astonished doctors by becoming the first woman medical college graduate in Texas is an active Fort Worth physician today.

It was in 1894 that young, determined Francis Daisy Emery entered the charter class of Fort Worth University's medical college.

She was graduated with honors three years later, and promptly was hired by the Penn Mutual Life Association as medical examiner of women applicants.

Miss Emery married Dr. James W. Allen, also a graduate of Fort Worth University. They practiced in several West Texas towns for 10 years.

When her husband died at the age of 38, leaving her with two children Dr. Allen returned to Fort Worth University, this time as a member of the medical college faculty.

She was on the university's staff until it closed down, and has been in private practice since. Dr. Allen is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wallace Emery, who came here from Kaufman County in the late 1880's. Emery taught in the Fort Worth public schools.

Dr. Allen, who now resides at 2256 5th Ave., told an interviewer that she had little trouble establishing herself in her profession, unlike women doctors in other parts of the country.

DR. FRANCES E. ALLEN.

"I've lived a full life," she said, although her husband's death ended their plans to go abroad as medical missionaries.

Headquarters For Teachers In Fort Worth

With the election of R. T. Ellis as secretary of the Texas State Teachers Association, Fort Worth became the headquarters for this organization devoted to such progressive educational developments as the establishment of the University of Texas.

Though it is not generally known, the TSTA at its meeting in Mexia in 1880 appointed a committee to draw up a plan for the organization of the university. Twelve recommendations were submitted by the committee chairman, Dr. O. H. Cooper, and these were incorporated in Governor Robert's message to the Legislature, which passed the law in 1881 creating the state school for higher education.

Subsequent efforts on the part of TSTA have resulted in legislation designed to improve the school system of Texas. The latest development is the Gilmer-Aikin plan for equalized opportunities throughout the state.

Official publication of the TSTA is The Outlook, edited by B. B. Cobb, who succeeded Ellis as secretary-treasurer of the association in 1935 and has continued in that capacity since.

Whisky, $1 Quart

"For family liquors, in quantities from a drink up to a barrel, go or telephone to H. Brann & Company. The pure Green River whisky, $1 for full quart, $3.50 a gallon. Pure wines 75 cents a gallon up to $3.50. Beer $1.25 per dozen pints, $2 for quarts. Free delivery. H. Brann & Company, 108-110 Main St." — The Fort Register, June 20, 1902.

Pharmacy Offered Meat and Mustang Liniment

City's First Druggist Yanked Teeth, Peddled 'Painkiller' and Paregoric

When medicine sales fell off, Fort Worth's first druggists kept busy selling beef, yanking teeth and doctoring the sick.

Everything from pork to paregoric was stocked in the first pharmacy. It was opened in January 1855 on the east side of Houston, between Weatherford and 1st. The proprietors were Dr. Carroll M. Peak and a man named Maitland.

The Peak-Maitland store set the pace for the city's present 135 druggists, most of whom boast of "one-stop" shopping service. Dr. Peak's careful account book listed sales of mustang liniment, pain killer, brandy, thermometers ($1.25 each), tobacco and beef.

Forequarter beef went for three cents a pound. Hindquarter beef cost four cents a pound. Peak and Maitland also sold grain, flour, meal and lumber, ink at 20 cents a bottle, writing paper, laundry soap and cologne.

Peak compounded the prescriptions, and he left records of his formulae. His "pain killer" was a mixture of alcohol, pepper, mustard, sassafras root, ammonia and camphor gum.

Popular "doses" were paregoric, laudanum and calomel, and a mercury preparation known as "blue mass" that caused small children to run from the spoon.

Turpentine was an internal and external remedy. Peak and Maitland sold quinine for three cents a grain, 60 cents a drachm and $4.80 an ounce. They moved large quantities of asafetida. Many parents tied lumps of asafetida in sacks, which they suspended around the necks of their children, to ward off diseases.

Peak's eye ointment was made of red oxide of mercury, sulphate of zinc and lard. For cholera infantum and summer complaints he sold a mixture of charcoal, rhubard and ipecac.

For coughs "with expectoration and night sweats," Peak and Maitland carried a compound of honey, dilute sulphuric acid and tincture of opium. To "sweat out" a cold or ache, Peak prescribed quinine, camphor gum, opium and nitrate of silver. Peak charged $1 for each tooth pulled. For local medical calls he received $1.50 to $2, unless "detention" occurred, when the bill would go to $5 or more.

FORT WORTH 3 HEAD STATE BAR

Three Fort Worth attorneys have headed the State Bar of Texas.

M. A. Spoonts was No. 1, serving in 1900 and 1901. Next came Charles K. Lee who headed the state organization in 1917-1918.

The present bar president is S. A. Crowley, Fort Worth.

CONGRESSMAN—Oscar Gillespie represented Tarrant County before World War I.

Doctors Here Since the 'Fort' Days

Newborn Fort Worth grew robust and healthy under the care of its first civilian doctor.

Physical ailments were not the only concern of Carroll Marion Peak. He kept an anxious eye on the city's political complexion, as well. He counted its business pulse and dosed Fort Worth with advice and money for schools, industries and public utilities.

When Dr. Peak died at 56 on Feb. 27, 1885, he was mourned as one of Fort Worth's greatest civic leaders.

Peak was born in Warsaw, Ky., and studied at the Louisville Medical Institute. In 1852, accompanied by his father, Jefferson, a Mexican War captain and Kentucky legislator who had been financially ruined in the panic of 1837, Dr. Peak emigrated to Dallas.

One of his first calls came from the neighboring village of Fort Worth, then without a doctor. Capt. Julian Feild, a merchant, was seriously ill.

Dr. Peak brought Feild back to health and was struck with Fort Worth's possibilities. Urged to move his office here, he agreed. But first, there was important personal business He returned to Kentucky and on April 26, 1853, married Miss Florence Chalfant of Pendleton.

They moved into a barracks building vacated a short time earlier when Maj. Ripley Arnold's dragoons moved to Fort Belknap. There were born the ex-army post's first white children, Clare Peak, in 1854, and Howard Peak, two years later.

Dr. Peak mixed and pounded his medicines in a wooden mortar. With medical kit in his saddlebag, he sallied forth day and night to serve the sick, rich and poor, black, white and red.

Education was his passion. Patients who called at his home were likely to be sold subscriptions to the New York Tribune and other newspapers. And always, he tried to build a better community. He was a leader in the campaign to move the county seat from Birdville.

Hay for Lumber.

In 1857, Dr. Peak, Maj. K. M. Van Zandt, Milt Robinson and a Mr. Milwee decided to build a structure for use exclusively as a school. They sent a load of hay to East Texas, where it was traded for lumber for the new building.

The Peaks then were living on Houston, between Weatherford and First, on land bought from Col. Middleton T. Johnson of Johnson's Station. Behind his home, Dr. Peak opened the city's first drug store. He sold the popular remedies—calomel, paregoric, eyewash and pain-killers. He also did a brisk business in pocket knives and sides of beef. Purchasers were listed carefully in his account book, together with a diary, a daily weather report and a list of bets.

For Dr. Peak was an inveterate wagerer. In every election, he bet a $10 pair of boots on the Democratic candidate.

The bustling little doctor raised a squadron of cavalry for the Confederate Army in 1861, but a fall from his horse, Gray Eagle, kept him from accompanying the troops to the front. Undaunted, he volunteered as an army surgeon, and served in Louisiana.

When peace came, Dr. Peak turned to the task of building up Fort Worth. He contributed $2,250 to bring the railroads here. And he helped finance Fort Worth's first cotton compress, opera house and the Holly Water Works.

As first president of the school board, Dr. Peak ordered that a Negro high school be established —forerunner of the I. M. Terrell High School. Honors were heaped on him. He was elected to the city council in 1877, represented Fort Worth in the national railroad convention in St. Louis in 1875, and at a world trade convention in New Orleans in 1878.

His favorite assignment was as delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Cincinnati in 1880. In 1885, he was a director of the New Orleans Exposition, his last civic undertaking.

—Withers-Atkeison Photo Reproduction.

ST. JOSEPH'S IN HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS—This is one of the earliest photographs taken of St. Joseph's Infirmary which now is St. Joseph's Hospital.

Hospital Foundings Led By St. Joseph's Infirmary

BY GRACE HALSELL.

Fort Worth's first public health measure was taken in 1879, and six years later, the first general hospital here, St. Joseph's, was started.

From these beginnings, health measures and hospitals have expanded with a growing city. Gone are the days when smallpox, diphtheria; and typhoid struck down hundreds, and no longer is surgery performed on kitchen tables.

Today, the city employes 100 persons in public health work—guarding the citizens against disease outbreaks—and large, modern hospitals offer facilities for more than 1,000 bed-patients.

With the appointment of a sanitary policeman in 1879, the public health program here got under way. Even this step must have been looked upon with some misgivings, for the job was for "30 days only" However, in 1889, the office was established by ordinance.

A Frame Structure.

That same year the first general hospital in Fort Worth was founded. The first unit of St. Joseph's Hospital had its beginning in a frame structure on the site of the present property, a 15-acre tract purchased from the Missouri Pacific Railway Company in 1885.

In 1896, a three-story brick building replaced the first unit. The Infirmary, as it was called, kept pace with the growing city and in 1907, a wing greater than the original unit was added.

But it was not until June 18, 1926, that the sisters realized their dream for a larger and more modern hospital. On Feb. 2, 1927, the cornerstone was laid, and in 1930 the hospital took its place among the 16 hospitals accredited for interneship in Texas. It was the first open-staff hospital in Fort Worth to be accredited. On April 26, 1939, St. Joseph's Hospital celebrated the Golden Jubilee of its founding.

Wing in 1948.

On Sept. 15, 1948, ground was broken for a 100-bed wing to the hospital. This new addition will be modern in all respect. All rooms will be outside rooms and air-conditioned.

The second general hospital, All Saints, had its inception at a meeting of 15 women, members of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in July 1896. The women wanted to build a small hospital for the care of the sick who could not afford hospital care.

The original building is still standing, and while it has been changed architecturally, can be recognized as the west wing of the present building.

In 1913, the present east wing was built and connected by a bridge with the original building. In 1926, the center section, which unites the two wings, was built.

The nurses home during World War II was connected with the hospital and used for patient care, and in 1946 a fourth floor was added to the center section. The hospital now has a 110-bed capacity, and 25 bassinets.

Cook Memorial.

Cook Memorial Hospital was built and endowed by Mrs. W. I. (Matilda Nail) Cook of Shackleford County. It was opened for the reception of patients on Jan. 29, 1929.

The hospital, with a 40-bed capacity, is a three-story structure with exterior Indiana limestone. Reception room walls are Travatine marble from Italy, and the ceiling has an 18-karat gold surface. Floors are covered with marble.

As expressed in Mrs. Cook's deed of trust, it was her desire that the hospital be used especially for the assistance of worthy working women and girls.

City-County Hospital was first located on E. Fourth and Jones St., in a building completed in 1907. The old hospital was built to accommodate 25 bed-patients, but the list of patients never fell under 50, and part of the time, 130 beds were occupied.

In 1914 the Fort Worth Medical School and Hospital were resolved into the City-County Hospital, and a year later a new addition to the hospital was completed.

First Hospital Board.

The first hospital board was recorded in 1923. Members were Dr. W. R. Thompson, Mrs. D. C. Webb, H. E. Wright, John Alderman, Dr. Webb Walker and Miss Nell Adams.

In July 1939 a modern hospital building and nurses home was completed at 1500 S. Main, with a 166-bed capacity and 20 bassinets.

The Fort Worth Children's Hospital, 2400 Winton Terrace W., was dedicated on March 21, 1918, as the Fort Worth Free Baby Hospital. The late Dr. K. H. Beall was chairman of the first medical staff. The hospital, held in trust by the Fort Worth Federation of Women's Clubs, has 22 baby beds, and 15 beds for older children, and a receiving ward of six beds. The hospital cares for 450 children each year.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Hospital was built as a private hospital in 1920 by Dr. H. V. Johnson and Dr. A. R. Ponton and operated as the Protestant Hospital. In 1922, it was sold to the Southwest Baptist Conference and operated as an open staff hospital until 1930. Later it was leased by Dr. Johnson and operated as a clinic and hospital until his death in 1938. The hospital was purchased by Dr. Judge M. Lyle in 1942. Since then it has been operated as an open staff hospital. It has 68 beds, and 10 bassinets.

Harris Hospital.

Harris Hospital has had three names. It was Methodist Hospital until 1938; Harris Memorial Hospital.

In 1922, the Central Texas Conference, Methodist Church, resolved to build the hospital, and ground breaking was in 1923. The first patient was admitted in 1930. In 1937, the Harris Clinic Hospital and the Methodist Hospital were consolidated through a Methodist Hospital from then until 1948, and now it is Harris benefaction of Dr. Charles H. Harris.

The Harris College of Nursing, affiliated with Texas Christian University was founded in 1946. It developed from the Harris School of Nursing, which was originally established in 1912.

Work has begun on a new $100,000 Fort Worth Osteo-

CITY'S GROWTH IN LAND AREA

Fort Worth's growth in terms of land area:

1873	4.2 square miles
1891	7.2
1909	16.83
1922	51.85
1924	57.30
1928	61.57
1945	65.65
1946	99.92
1948	102.32
1949	99.12

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Georgian the First Doctor Here

Early-Day Operations Performed On Rough-Hewn Tables in Cabins

Pioneer doctors made medical history on the rugged Tarrant County frontier, but their greatest reward was the devotion of the settlers they served unselfishly.

Many an operation was performed on rough-hewn tables in log cabins lit by flickering candles. And many a doctor arose from his bed at night, saddled his horse and rode through miles of wild country, across streams and rivers, to answer the plea of the sick and injured.

First doctor here was Jesse M. Standifer of Georgia. Standifer was an Army post surgeon at Waco in 1849 when he was asked to accompany Maj. Ripley Arnold on the expedition to establish Camp Worth.

Standifer resigned as surgeon for Fort Worth (as it was known by then) in January 1851. He later practiced in Dallas and Fort Belknap. Fort Worth was without a doctor until 1853. Then the settlers persuaded Dr. Carroll M. Peak to move here from Dallas.

Five years passed before another physician, Dr. W. P. Burts, arrived. He practiced alone until after the War Between the States, when he formed a partnership with Dr. E. J. Beall, a newcomer from Marshall. Their offices were at Third and Main.

City's First Mayor.

Dr. Burts interrupted his medical career in 1872 to organize the mercantile firm of Newman, Young and Burts. Elected Fort Worth's first mayor the next year, he set up the city board of health.

Dr. Burts resumed practice in 1875 as partner of Drs. Beall and Theodore Feild. Sometimes business was brought right to their office door. The office was flanked by the White Elephant saloon and a gambling house.

Dr. Burts was elected president of the Texas State Medical Association in 1890. He died in 1895.

Fort Worth's third physician was Dr. Isaac Lycurgus Van Zandt, son of the Republic of Texas' envoy to the United States. Dr. Van Zandt, of Marshall, came here in May 1868. He brought the first microscope to Fort Worth, helped organize the Fort Worth Medical Association and was elected first president of the Tarrant County Medical Society, the successor organization, in 1903. He died in 1935, aged 95.

One of the first successful triple amputations in medical history was performed here in 1870 by Dr. Theodore Feild, Dr. Peak's one-time pupil. Feild removed both legs and an arm from an injured man. The patient made a prompt and uneventful recovery.

Popular Teacher.

Dr. Feild helped organize the medical department of the old Fort Worth University, one of the state's first medical schools. A popular teacher there was Dr. R. B. Grammer of Virginia, who came here in 1883 and built up the biggest practice in the city. He was a pioneer specialist in children's diseases, and died in 1914.

Fort Worth's leading pathologist, bacteriologist and laboratory man before the turn of the century was Dr. William R. Howard, whose researches won him a scholarship in the British royal medical society. He was a doctor to the end. On Christmas Day, 1912, returning from a call, Dr. Howard collapsed in his buggy and died. "Dixie," his mare, jogged home with the body.

The "good Samaritan" of Fort Worth in the 1880's was Dr. A. P. Brown, who opened an office in the J. P. Nicks drug store in 1884. He already was well known, having been elected president of the Texas State Medical Association the previous year.

He liked to visit the city's jails and poor sections, bringing what comfort he could. Each Christmas, he loaded his buggy with gifts and distributed them to the needy.

More surgical history was made here by Dr. A. C. Walker, who came from Nacogdoches in 1887 and died in 1926. Wyett's Surgery credits Dr. Walker with the first successful operation for gunshot wound of the urinary bladder. Disaster struck the surgeon early in his career here. Both wrists were broken when he was thrown from his buggy by a frightened horse. He recovered and soon was busy again at the operating table.

What is believed to be Texas' first successful appendectomy was performed in 1879 by Dr. Bacon Saunders of Bonham, who moved here in 1893. Young Dr. Saunders, then practicing in Bonham with his father, Dr. John S. Saunders, a former Confederate brigade surgeon, had never seen a case of appendicitis until the day he was called to the bedside of the patient. But he had read an account of an appendix removal in a medical journal.

"The operation was performed on the kitchen table," he recalled years later. "Sheets were boiled and the patient was draped. The catgut ligatures were boiled in oil. My instruments were boiled in a pot and my father gave the anesthetic."

Relying on his recollection of the medical journal article, Dr. Saunders went to work. The patient recovered and lived to a ripe old age.

Dr. Saunders held many professional honors, became professor of surgery at Fort Worth University and Baylor University, and dean of St. Joseph's Nursing School. He too, ended his career in harness, collapsing in 1924 over an operating table. He died in Colorado the next year, aged 70.

Resourcefulness also marked the career of Dr. W A. Duringer, who began practice here in 1884 and died in 1937. He performed an emergency operation in a field near Joshua, with the patient sheltered from the sun by a sheet his family held over him.

Some of Fort Worth's other early-day physicians, and the dates they began practice here, when available, were:

Dr. F. D. Thompson, 1889; Dr. William Beverley West, 1889; Drs. E. D. Capps and I. C. Chase, 1893; Dr. Frank Douglas Boyd, 1897; Dr. E. P. Hall Sr., 1899; Dr. Samuel Andrew Woodward, 1905; Dr. R. O. Brazwell, Dr. W. A. Adams, Dr. Frank Grey, and Dr. W. R. Thompson.

Medical Assn. Headquartered Here 44 Years

The history of the State Medical Association of Texas is identified closely with Fort Worth history, for headquarters were here for 44 years.

The association was organized in 1853 as the Texas State Medical Association, with Dr. George Cupples of San Antonio as president. Since 1900 the organization has been known as the State Medical Association of Texas.

From 1904 until 1948 the association maintained its headquarters in Fort Worth, first in the Flatiron Building and later in the Medical Arts Building, and from 1935 until 1938 at 1404 El Paso.

Since Dr. I. C. Chase took over in 1904, a Fort Worth physician has been executive secretary. He served until 1909, and Dr. Holman Taylor served from 1910 to 1947, succeeded by Dr. Harold Williams, who resigned as city health director to join the association.

On Aug. 15, 1948, the association moved to Austin, leasing a building formerly used by the Red Cross and turning its Fort Worth building over to the Red Cross.

The association has been headed by five presidents from Fort Worth—Dr. W. P. Burts, 1890; Dr. Bacon Saunders, 1897; Dr. F. D. Boyd, 1914; Dr. I. C. Chase, 1920, and Dr. L. H. Reeves, 1939.

1876 Victory Of Hayes Stunned City

If Fort Worth as a city was ever in a state of near-apoplexy, it was when 15 men elected Rutherford B. Hayes president of the United States.

After 16 years of uninterrupted Republican administrations, Governor Samuel J. Tilden of New York carried the Democrat banner through the states and bid fair to be elected president over Hayes, the Republican candidate.

On Nov. 7 1876, election day, telegraphic reports of the elections began reaching the Daily Fort Worth Standard. Together they added up to a Democratic victory. And on the night of Nov. 7, a group of Fort Worth citizens met to plan a special Tilden-Hendricks demonstration for the next day with the intent "to shoot as much as we blame please."

The next day, the bad news began coming in from Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida where, with carpet-baggers in control of government, obvious attempts were being made to throw out Democratic votes and the election to Hayes. In the nation as a whole, Tilden had but a bare plurality at best.

Day by day the situation worsened. Finally, conflicting election reports were returned by the three states, and from Oregon as well. Congress, early in 1877, formed an electoral commission of five Supreme Court justices, five senators and five representatives — eight Republicans, seven Democrats.

State by state, they studied the confused votes. And state by state, they voted along party lines—eight to seven—in favor of Hayes. The House accepted the commission's findings, the Senate didn't. But the report could be rejected only by both houses of Congress.

Hayes was declared president, and Fort Worth was beside itself.

Editorials in the Standard reflected the attitude of the people. The Returning Board of South Carolina, which certified Hayes, was called "white-livered scoundrels."

Hayes was referred to as "His Fraudulency."

The Electoral Commission was accused of "palming an infamous falsehood upon the country," and the Standard dismally predicted that Hayes would be the last president for whom the people would be allowed to vote.

But Hayes didn't do too bad—he ordered federal troops out of Southern cities.

Dr. Thomas L. Ray Was First

Osteopathy Half Century Old Here; National Honors Won by Doctors

BY JOE BELL.

Dr. Thomas L. Ray brought osteopathy to Fort Worth 50 years ago—just a couple of months after the first osteopathic physician came to Texas.

It was Dr. D. L. Clark, who first began the manipulative treatments in Texas. He settled in Sherman in the spring of 1899.

He was just ahead of Dr. Ray, who at 77 years of age is still actively engaged in his Fort Worth practice and claims the longest osteopathic service in Texas.

Dr. Ray came to Fort Worth—now the home of the Texas Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons—on May 10, 1899. His first office was in the old Board of Trade Building, Houston and W. 7th. He graduated from school ahead of his friend, Dr. Clark, but practiced in Boise, Idaho, for almost a year before coming here.

By 1900 the state's osteopathic profession listed 15 members. That was the year the Texas Osteopathic Association was organized in Sherman.

Dr. Clark was named the first president of the state association and in 1901, at the second convention in Fort Worth, Dr. Ray was elected to the presidency—the first of five from Fort Worth to hold the post.

It was not until 1902 that the city had more than one osteopathic practitioner. The second was the late Dr. Charlie Hook, widely known as a general practitioneer and surgeon. Dr. M. B. Harris came to Fort Worth in 1903 and Dr. Maud G. Russell in 1908. Three years later Dr Horace M. Walker, still actively engaged in practice but maintaining his own office, joined Dr. Ray.

From 1914 the profession's growth in Fort Worth was more rapid. Drs. A. R. Terrell, Benora Terrell and Clarence Terrell arrived.

Dr. Roy G. Russell came in 1915, followed by Dr. Phil R. Russell until at present the Tarrant County association has an active membership of more than 30 practitioners.

The auxiliary to the Tarrant County association was organized Dec. 6, 1945, at the residence of Mrs. Phil Russell on request of the association. Its purpose is to further the aims and ideals of osteopathy, to promote public health and to participate in civic and philanthorphic activities. Membership includes the wives of all osteopathic physicians in the county.

Continued growth of the profession by 1945 created a necessity for a local Tarrant County Osteopathic Hospital Association. Inital action of the organization was to charter a non-profit hospital, which operates in temporary quarters at 1402 Summit.

Work is under way on a $100,000 modern, air-conditioned hospital building at 3709 Camp Bowie. It is expected to be completed by Jan. 1 with 25-bed facilities.

A unique phase of the hospital organization is that each doctor contributes for charitable purposes part of his personal fees collected from patients served in the hospital.

Directors of the Fort Worth Osteopathic Hospital are Dr. Phil Russell, Dr. Roy B. Fisher, Dr. George Pease, Dr. L. L. Hamilton and Dr. H. J. Ranelle.

Assisting in the hospital program is the Fort Worth Osteopathic Hospital Guild, organized in 1946 and limited at present to wives of osteopathic physicians. It is planned, however, to open membership to women of the community. Present officers are Mrs. L. L. Hamilton, president, and Mrs. Authur Clinch, secretary. The first officers were Mrs. George Luibel, president, and Mrs. V. L. Jennings, secretary, with Mrs. Raymond Fisher and Mrs. J. O. Carr in office for 1947-1948.

In addition to the state, area and local activities, Fort Worth members of the profession have been given other recognition. Dr. Ray was president of the American Osteopathic Association in 1908.

Dr. Phil R. Russell was president of the national association in 1941 and has served on its board for 15 years. He also served for two years on the State Board of Health and for 12 years, 1931 to 1943, was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners.

DR. THOMAS L. RAY.

For six years Dr. Horace Walker was secretary of the Society for Advances of Osteopathy, predecessor of the Division of Professional and Public Welfare. He also was elected trustee of the national association in 1924.

Fort Worth members in addition to Dr. Ray who served as president of the state organization were Dr. H. M. Walker, 1915; Dr. Phil R. Russell, 1923; Dr. Charles Kenney, 1927, and Dr. Roy G. Russell, 1940.

Other Presidents

Following Dr. Ray as president of the North Texas association were Dr. Roy G. Russell, 1919; Dr. H. M. Walker 1921; Dr. Phil R. Russell, 1922; Dr. Charles Kenney, 1925; and Dr. L. N. McAnally, 1927.

Presidents of the Tarrant County association follow: 1932—Dr. Tom Ray; 1933—Dr. H. M. Walker; 1934—Dr. Phil R. Russell; 1935—Dr. Charles Kenney; 1936—Dr. Roy Russell; 1937—Dr. L. N. McAnally; 1938—Dr. Percy Hatcher; 1939—Dr. D. D. Daily; 1940—Dr. L. B. Parker; 1941—Dr. Tom Ray; 1942—Dr. Catherine Kenney Carlton; 1943—Dr. Hugo Ranelle; 1944—Dr. H. M. Walker; 1945—Dr. M. S. Miller; 1946—Dr. L. L. Hamilton; 1947—Dr. J. R. Thompson; 1948—Dr. George Luibel; 1949—Dr. D. D. Beyer.

Secretary-treasurers of the Tarrant County association are: 1932—Dr. Charles Kenney; 1933 through 1938—Dr. M. C. Cobb; 1939 and 1940 — Dr. Catherine Kenney; 1941 — Dr. Catherine Kenney Carlton; 1942 — Dr. Charles Kenney; 1943 through 1946—Dr. Catherine Kenney Carlton; 1947—Dr. J. O. Carr; 1948—Dr. R. D. Fisher, and 1949—Dr. H. G. Buxton.

Officers of the county auxiliary follow: 1945-1947—Mrs. M. S. Miller, president, and Mrs. Raymond Fisher, secretary; 1947-1948—Mrs V. L. Jennings and Mrs. Authur Clinch; 1948-1949—Mrs. Roy B. Fisher and Mrs. Authur Clinch; 1949-1950 — Mrs. J. R. Thompson and Mrs. J. O. Carr.

Ofifcers of the hospital association: 1946 and 1947—Dr. V. L. Jennings, president, and Dr. Roy Fisher, secretary; 1948—Dr. Roy Fisher president, and Dr. George Pease secretary.

'Speeding' Trains Crash at Haslet

From the Fort Worth Register, Jan. 10, 1897:

"Rushing along at a high rate of speed, two freight trains on the Santa Fe road crashed together at Haslet, 12 miles north of Fort Worth, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

"The effect was disastrous, two human lives being lost, the cars smashed to pieces and much of the contents destroyed.

"The two killed were Engineer Haggerty of the southbound train, and Head Brakeman Matsholl of the northbound.

"The engines were torn into fragments and the cars smashed into kindling wood. The two trains dashed together while running about 35 miles an hour."

Fourteen hours, thirty minutes to Galveston via G., C. & S. F. R'y. —Fort Worth Gazette, Sept. 15, 1884.

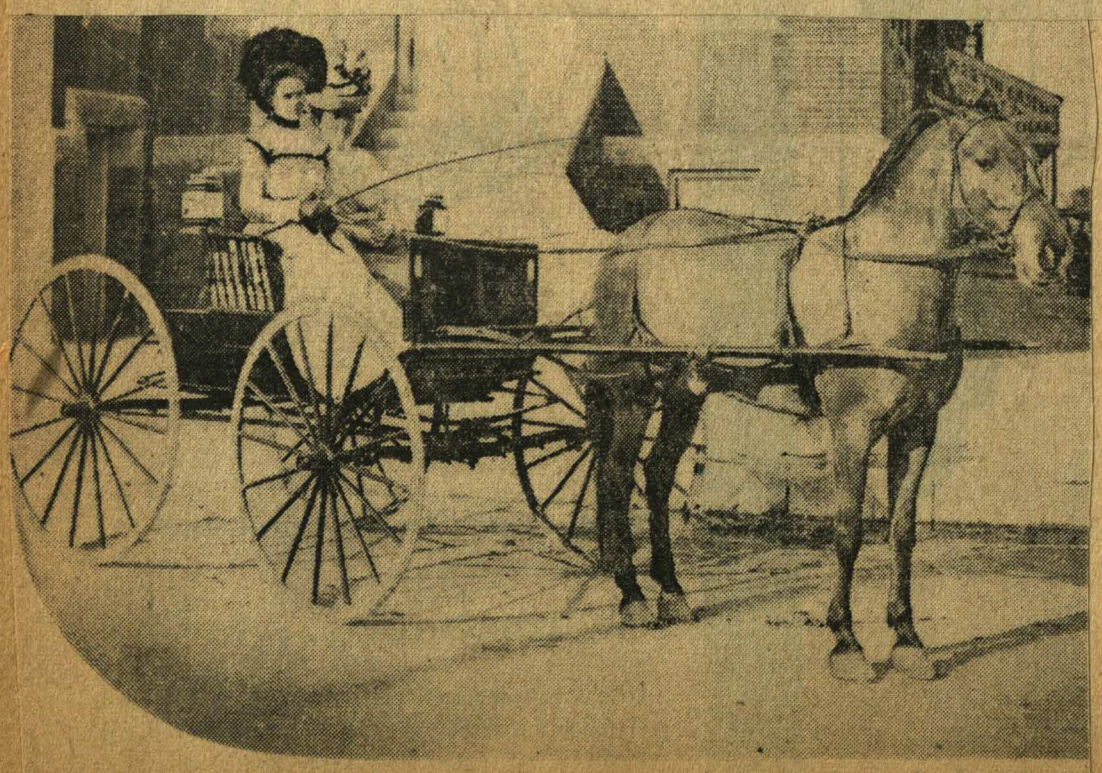
WOMEN'S WORLD

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM
Sunday, October 30, 1949

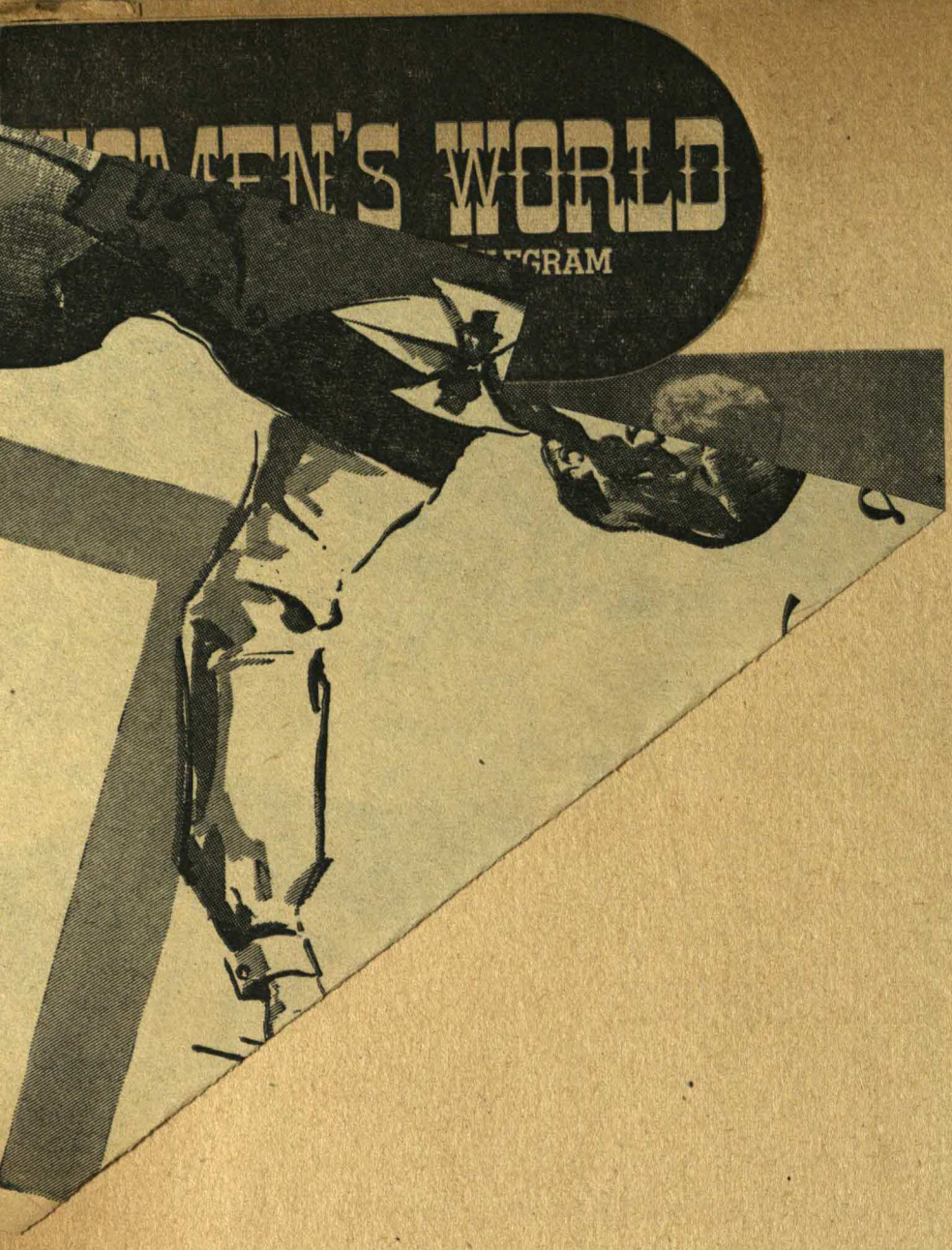
The late MRS. C. W. CONNERY, known as one of the most lavish party hostesses and active club women in Fort Worth, in her Paris-created wedding gown by Worth. Her wedding took place Dec. 12, 1888.

ISS GRACE HOLLINGSWORTH, 1510 W. Terrell, sister of Mrs. Kenon, from an old photograph which won a national photography prize for xcellence.

MRS. VARNER BEALL STEVENS, 1515 Hill Crest, an active member of the Garden Club, from a youthful photograph. As a beauty and belle she was pictured in the old "Bohemian" magazine.



Riding high in an old-fashioned Stanhope, pictured about 1900, are the former Bessie McLean, now MRS. GRADY H. CULP of Gainesville, and her sister, the late ANNIE McLEAN MOORES TOWLIN.



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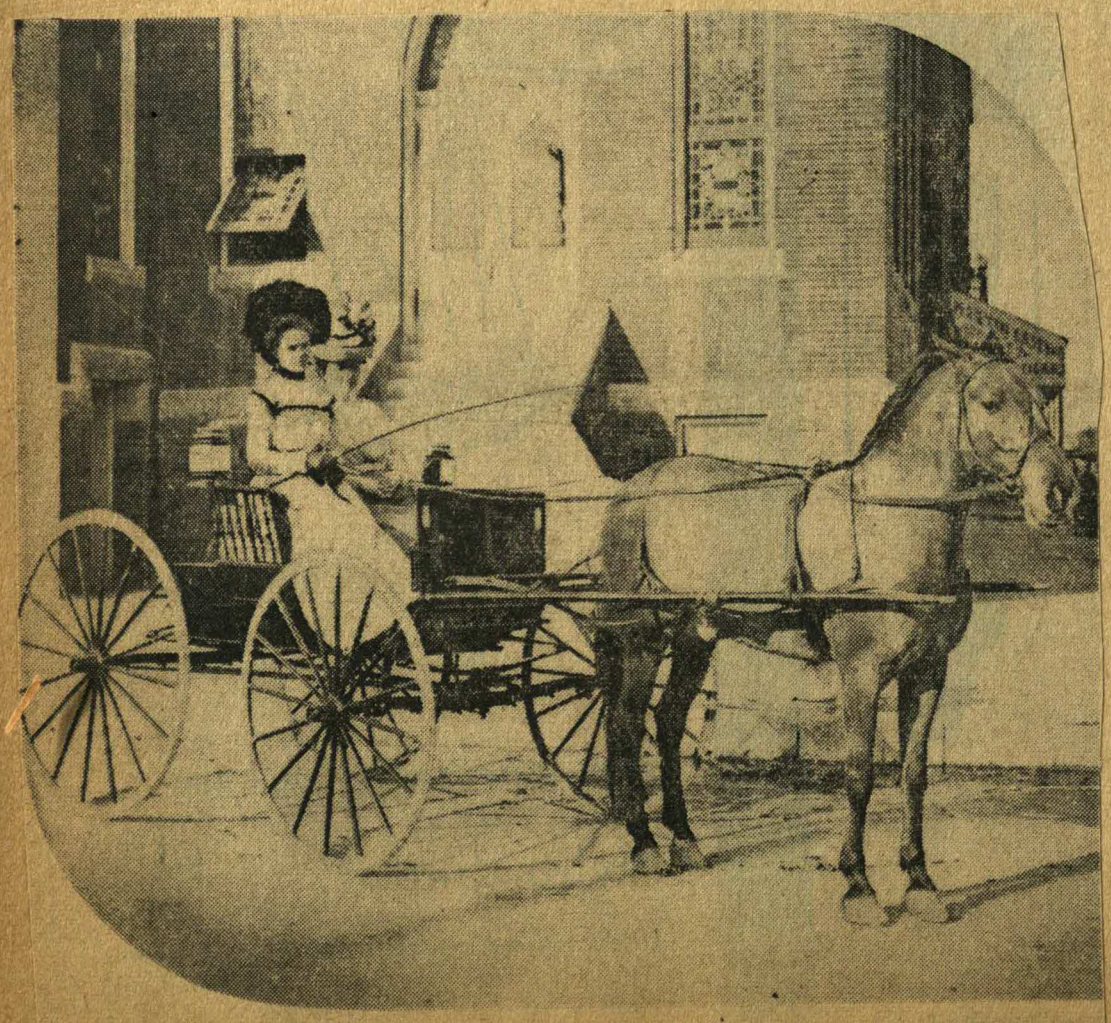
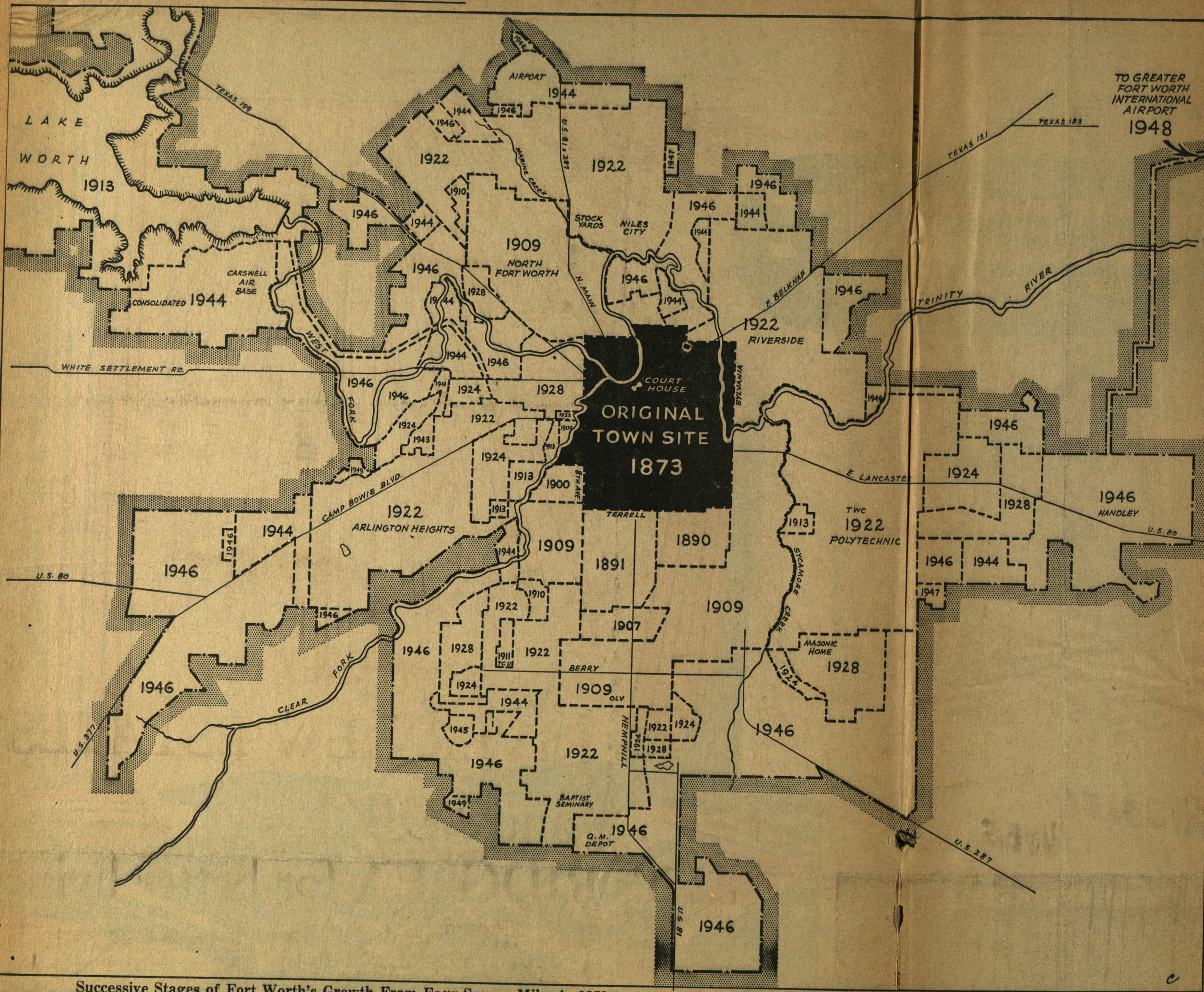


Riding high in an old-fashioned Stanhope, pictured about 1900, are the former Bessie McLean, now MRS. GRADY H. CULP of Gainesville, and her sister, the late ANNIE McLEAN MOORES TOWLIN.

Sisters pictured here are, lower left, MRS. WILLIE F. COLLINS (nee Feild), and right, the late MRS. JOHN W. SANDIDGE, who was Bessie Feild; upper left, the late MRS. W. R. EDRINGTON, who was Fannie Justine Feild, and upper right, MRS. G. V. MORTON, who was Mary Feild.

MRS. W. ST. JOHN KENYON is the former Miss Nita Hollingsworth, who lives at 1510 W. Terrell. She and her sister were born in the Mansion House here.

MRS. J. H. McLEAN, 2556 University Dr. S., pictured in her New York-made wedding gown of rare lace and charmeuse. She is the former Miss Nita Hunter. The society page today looks back to yesterday.



Successive Stages of Fort Worth's Growth From Four Square Miles in 1873 to Approximately 100 Square Miles Now Is Shown in the Above Map.

CITY'S GROWTH SINCE 1873: FROM 4 TO 100 SQUARE MILES

Even as late as the early 20th Century, there were barren prairies and empty wilderness where "old" residential and commercial districts are now.

Most of Fort Worth's phenomenal growth—from four to approximately 100 square miles in 76 years—occurred since 1909.

When the city incorporated in 1873, the city limits were about two miles square with Terrell as the southern boundary, 8th Ave. and the Clear Fork on the west, an imaginary line crossing N. Main between 5th and 6th on the north, and Sylvania Ave. and an imaginary projection on the east.

The upper northeast boundary remained the city limits from 1873 until 1946.

The town was so small in the beginning that in 1879 the corner of W. 7th and Lamar, now occupied by skyscrapers, was an exclusive residential district.

First Expansion.

The original townsite was hardly filled with homes and businesses when the city limits were extended for the first time. The first expansion came July 22, 1890, when an almost square area was added on the southeast because the residents wanted city services.

Naturally, the growth was to the south because the river formed a positive natural boundary on the north.

But the South Side didn't grow fast at first. In the 1890s, Mrs. T. O. Hubbard, who lived on a farm in the vicinity of what now is Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, used field glasses to watch for her husband returning from work. When she saw him top the hill near Capt. B. B. Paddock's home at Jennings Ave. and Terrell, she would light the stove and start supper.

North Fort Worth Added.

The first large expansion came in 1909 when the city doubled in size, bringing in North Fort Worth which had been an incorporated city as well as some South Side sections.

And for many years, the major growth was to the south, to the dismay of men who had speculated in Arlington Heights property. Indeed, one man traded an Arlington Heights lot for a typewriter when the march of progress seemed steadily southward.

Most annexations occurred because people wanted to be in the city limits. Arlington Heights, annexed in 1922 along with Polytechnic and several other areas which again doubled the city's size, wanted better telephone service and fire protection.

Riverside, also annexed in 1922, wanted guaranteed street car service.

Even though many of the annexed areas' residents wanted to be in, their neighbors fought annexation.

Niles City Fought.

Out of the 1922 annexation came a protracted David and Goliath court fight between Niles City and Fort Worth. Incorporated in 1911, Niles City was a small area embracing the packing plants and was safe from threat until the Legislature said a city of 100,000 could annex one of less than 2,000.

Fort Worth annexed Niles City and a year-long court fight resulted. On Aug. 1, 1923, Niles City threw in the towel and became part of Fort Worth.

The next big expansion came in 1946 when Fort Worth brought in more than 40 square miles to protect itself against the encroachment of neighboring municipalities.

Salaries Set in 1888

When City Council abolished the fee system Dec. 27, 1888, these salaries were set: Attorney, $2,000 per year; marshal, $2,000; secretary, $3,000; engineer, $1,200; recorder, $900; physician, $720; fire chief, $900; electrician, $900; policemen, $900; sanitary police, $720; scavenger, $420.

Debt of $2,119,000

City Council minutes show the municipal government entered the Twentieth Century with $105,000 in the bank, a bonded indebtness of $2,119,000, and with "the street department in deplorable condition because of lack of funds."

Riverside of 'Gay Nineties' Had 'Palatial' Street Cars

With "palatial" pullman type street cars, Riverside had one of the world's plushiest car lines in the early nineties, but in 1922 it was the lack of street car facilities that brought Riverside into the city.

Riverside was known as Sylvania Addition until March 16, 1891, when it was platted by the East Fort Worth Town Company and given its present name.

About the same time, Ed Chase, a Boston financier who had become interested in Fort Worth real estate, built the famous car line which operated the largest and most comfortable equipment ever used in Texas or the South.

Artesian Well.

To give the public somewhere to go, Chase developed a Riverside park which had a pavilion and artesian well, making it a popular Sunday retreat.

However, the line folded up within a few years, because the cars were too long to turn sharp curves without derailing. But Riverside went on building.

To the 42 blocks in the original 1891 plat were added 30 in 1907 and the section now is one of the largest in the city, containing some of Fort Worth's finest middle bracket homes.

Oakhurst in 1925.

The major subdivision of Riverside is Oakhurst which John P. King and C. L. Wardlaw originally platted about 1925, and Robert King platted an extension, West Oakhurst, in 1946.

Sylvan Heights was platted about 1932 by the Baker and Albrecht interests along with J. J. Hurley.

Men who have helped build Riverside were E. W. Taylor, Chase, Ben O. Smith, W. I. Browning, J. B. and Ed Baker, Stewart Chesser, C. R. and F. J. Albrecht, Clarence Jones.

TCU Section Blossomed 39 Years Ago

The TCU section got its start in 1910 when Texas Christian University moved here from Waco.

Land was donated for the college site, a street car line was built and people gradually began moving into a residential section lent distinction by the university.

To begin with, the TCU area was a small development clustered around the university, but grew by stages until it flowed into the Mistletoe Heights section which originally was platted in 1890.

Developed by Robert Harrison, an attorney, Mistletoe Heights was west of 8th Ave. and north of Forest Park as a projection of the Summit Ave. neighborhood which once was called "Quality Hill."

Cheltenham in 1919.

In 1919, C. L. Mobley and Floyd Delaney converted what once was the Rogers dairy farm into Cheltenham. Wilkes and Barber platted the Berkeley Addition in 1924. At one time, real estate men recall, street car riders who lived far out would read a sign saying: "If you lived in Berkeley, you would be home now."

W. C. Guthrie and C. B. Grafa added to the TCU development by platting Park Hill in 1926, and about two years later Meredith Carb developed University Place.

Widespread development occurred during the 1930s when the Bluebonnet Hill Development Company developed the section bearing their name; Marvin Leonard created Colonial Hills, Fred and Frank Hammond "put on" Bellaire Heights.

J. E. Foster & Son.

To the TCU section was added one of the largest real estate developments in city history, that of J. E. Foster & Son, beginning in 1944.

From the Reynolds Estate, Foster bought 1,260 acres which had been used as a stock farm, lying immediately south of Biddison.

Construction started late in 1945 and the subdivision now has more than 900 homes. But only 350 acres of the original tract have been subdivided for Westcliff, Kellis Park and Windsor Place.

DONKEYS BRAYED

The Wolves Howled in Early Poly

A donkey and a tired street car in 1892 linked Fort Worth and the neighboring village of Polytechnic, and often the passengers had to push the car up the hills along Vickery Blvd.

Sometimes they couldn't even use the street car because a heavy rain would wash out the tracks.

When that happened, they remained in the homes they had built when Polytechnic came into being in 1891 with the construction of Polytechnic College by the Methodist Conference.

They were living in a true wilderness, for wolves often came into the yards and had to be chased out in the middle of the night. Where Masonic Home is was a hunter's paradise.

Year by year Polytechnic grew as the college grew. In 1900, the Common District school had 75 scholars in seven grades. By 1905, the village was big enough to warrant an independent school district and by 1906 the Polytechnic population was 1,000.

By 1912, the public school had 1,300 pupils, with 11 graduating from high school.

Polytechnic incorporated in 1918, electing J. R. Thomas as the first mayor.

In 1922, Polytechnic was annexed by Fort Worth, bringing to the latter municipal properties valued at $118,000, a population increase of 11,000, two ward and one high schools, more than $44,000 in tax receipts, a new fire and police station, and an increase of 1,500 in voting strength.

Ponies Cost $12 to $25

"The price of ordinary Texas ponies ranges from $12 to $25; lumber is $12.50 to $18 per M; cotton is 8½ cents to 9⅛; corn in husk from 25 to 30 cents and wheat from 60 to 90 cents per bushel."—Fort Worth Democrat, Sept. 29, 1878.

Daggett Gave Land to Fill City; Real Estate Field Lured Many

In one sense, the builders of a town are the men who encourage the building of homes by subdividing acreage and another group, smaller in number, who are true developers in the sense that they both subdivide and build before selling.

Almost from the day Fort Worth was founded as an Army outpost, a long chain of builders—large and small—have pushed the city borders to south, east, north and west.

Beginning with John Peter Smith who acted as land agent for Col. M. T. Johnson in disposing of South Side property, the line of real estate developers has continued to the day when J. E. Foster & Sons with Kellis Park and Westcliff, and Clayton and J. T. Luther with Ridglea have shaped the largest developments in the city's history.

A contemporary of Smith in the '50s was E. M. Daggett who not only sold land but often gave it away to encourage settlers to come to Fort Worth.

Hyde Jennings and Col. J. G. Alford, too, were early promoters of real estate on the South Side, an undertaking that was continued in this century by these men who platted and subdivided various South Side sections:

T. J. Powell, William Capps, B. L. Waggomah, George C. Clarke, H. B. Johnson, William Bryce, Albert, William, Gus and George Shaw, J. E. Murray, J. T. Anderson, O. P. Rippy, L. R. Scarborough, H. C. McCart, T. P. Wilkes, Matt S. and Beall S. Blanton, J. W. Ripy, J. H. Sanderson, Charles T. Ball, J. K. Winston, George C. Tandy.

Baker Leads All.

A man not to be forgotten in the story of real estate development is Brookes Baker, who surveyed and platted more real estate developments than any other man in the city's history. Arlington Heightr had H. B. Chamberlain, Alfred Crebluns, John P. King, William Bryce, Duff Purvis, and W. J. Bailey.

Instrumental in the development of the North Side was M. G. Ellis who owned the land on which the stockyards and packing plants are situated and who was one of the stalwarts in establishment of that industry here.

Sam Rosen also was influential in the building of North Side, subdividing and selling what now is Rosen Heights.

Glenwood was pushed by R. Vickery who came here from Waxahachie and paid $3,200 for 320 acres and was ridiculed by his friends. Within a year, he was selling the land for $100 an acre.

Genuine Developer.

He is typical of the true developer who builds and helps others to build. Once he built and sold a home to a young couple who separated and left their house without saying a word to Vickery. Curious because he had not heard from them, Vickery went to their home and found a vacant house which he soon rented.

Two or three years later, the husband returned to Fort Worth and asked a lawyer to see about his house. The lawyer called on Vickery.

"Oh, yes," said Vickery, "I've been renting the house and applying the rent against their mortgage."

The father of Arlington Heights was H. B. Chamberlain, a Denver real estate man, who platted the section as Chamberlain Arlington Heights.

Riverside has had such men as E. W. Taylor, J. B. Baker, Ed Chase, Ben O. Smith, W. I. Browning and Stewart Chesser.

Taylor-Todd Corporation, which claims to have built the first GI home in Fort Worth, has 1,000 units of veterans' housing in seven developments scattered over the city to its credit.

The first GI home, according to Taylor-Todd, was built in Monticello in 1945 just about as soon as returning servicemen began taking advantage of the GI Bill of Rights.

Church 'Blown Away'

An 1877 storm "blew away" the Grapevine Methodist Church. It was rebuilt on the same site, land donated by Rev. E. N. Hudgins, who organized the church in 1854.

IN 1849....

Two grizzled horsemen with muzzle-loading muskets slung over their shoulders rode into Fort Worth where they were eyed appraisingly by cautious soldiers. Soon after arriving, they sat on their haunches behind Company F stable with two privates from the honey wagon detail who had taken a break from hauling manure. Typical of the social communion that existed before women influenced the frontier, they swapped yarns and speculated about taking a squaw to wife.

But a few months later, social communion took on a more lively tone. From Col. M. T. Johnson came an "invite" for Major and Mrs. Arnold to attend a social at Johnson Station. Mrs. Arnold's cheeks flushed and her eyes brightened at the prospect of a party—especially one where the guests would dance that exciting new heel-and-toe polka which had reached the U. S. from Europe only in the 1830s and was brand-new in this part of the West.

Community life, beyond common defense and exchanging food, was taking shape.

Scribe Reddened At Form Divine

The current day strip teasers will have to go some to keep up with the unnamed star who appeared in January 1879 in "Humpty Dumpty" at Evans Hall.

The shocked reporter said, "A little greater exhibition of the female form divine than we ever before saw on the stage; a star clad almost exclusively in stockinet for the sole purpose of exposing her liberated charms."

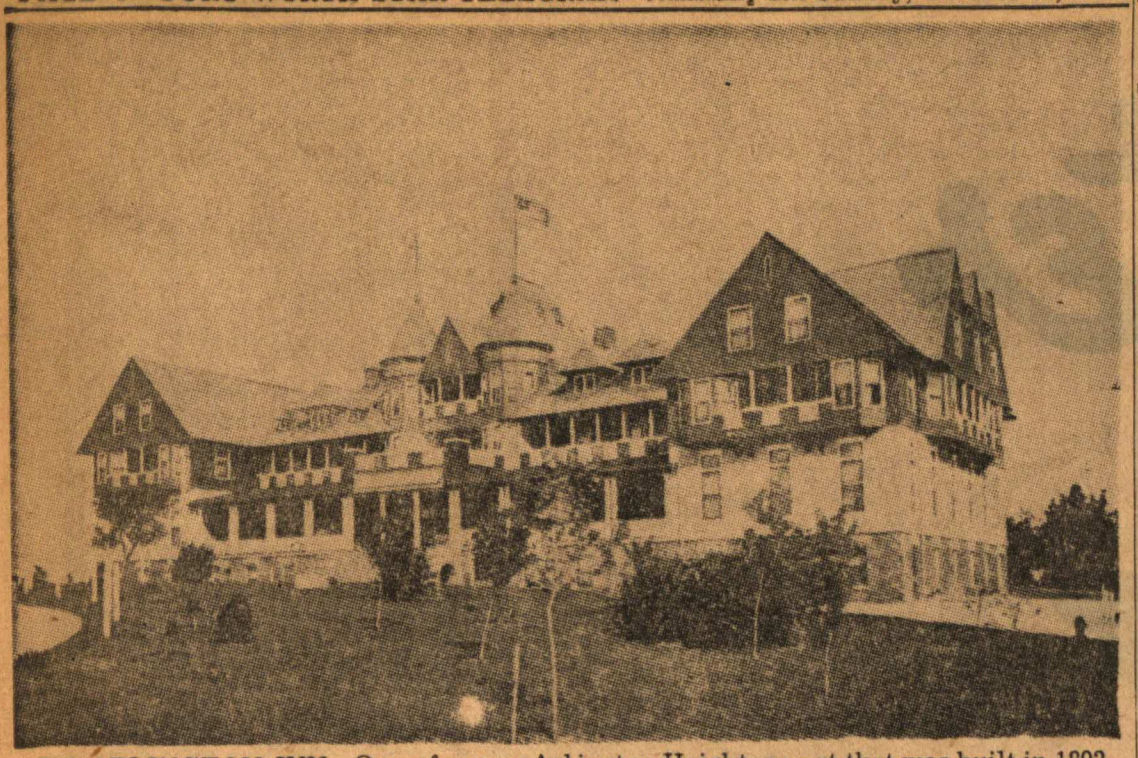
The reporter confessed that he blushed but that the ladies in the audience didn't turn a curl.

Order Behind Bar Kept by Prisoners

Using a kangaroo court, city prisoners policed themselves in 1897.

By day they worked hard on city streets and by night they wanted undisturbed rest. To quiet their noisy cell-mates they formed a court composed of judge, prosecutor, sheriff, bailiff, defense attorney and court clerk.

By making noise, being untidy, gathering about when one prisoner had a vistor, not observing "taps" which was the regular nightly city curfew whistle, prisoner could be fined 25 cents to $1.



YE ARLINGTON INN—Once famous Arlington Heights resort that was built in 1892 and burned in 1896. It attracted many Northern and Eastern vacationists.

Land Now Suburb Once Sold Abroad

Arlington Heights was a speculator's dream and, even before it became a residential district, parts of it were bought by persons in the far corners of the world from a globe-trotting promoter.

In the early days of Fort Worth, farms and ranches lay immediately west of the Clear Fork. Robert McCart bought 1,000 acres for $10 and $15 an acre, selling his holdings to Tom Hurley, a Chicago financier, who built the eight-story Hurley Building as Fort Worth's first skyscraper and for whom Hurley Street is named.

Hurley sold his holdings to H. B. Chamberlain, who acquired 2,000 acres in a series of trades and who gave the section its first promotion.

Rich Denverite.

Chamberlain was a wealthy Denver suburban real estate man who hoped to duplicate his Colorado fortune here. He platted the 2,000 acres and called the section Chamberlain Arlington Heights. Common usage shortened the name.

As president of the World YMCA, Chamberlain was a globe-trotter who advertised Fort Worth and sold many of his lots abroad. A cyclist, he was killed when a car struck him in a London fog.

Included in his scheme for Arlington Heights was the building of Lake Como and Arlington Inn, which achieved national fame as a resort.

Lake Como was so far from town that motormen on the street car line connecting it with the city could hear wolves howl on the prairie at night.

$10 Down, $10 a Month.

By 1906, Arlington Heights lots were selling for $300, at $10 down and $10 a month. But purchasers soon were dismayed that their best "buy" was not so good, for Fort Worth was growing to the south, not to the west.

During the period of 1906-1910, several other subdivisions appeared as Arlington Heights gave rich promise—Alfred Crebbins' platted parts of Hillcrest and Rivercrest, John P. King purchased land west of Montgomery and north of Stove Foundry Road from the West Fort Worth Land Company, which was controlled by the packing plants.

William Bryce and Duff Purvis promoted the remainder of Hillcrest and W. J. Bailey platted the Bailey Addition north of W. 7th and west of University Dr.

Everything was in readiness for a rush of home builders. Only the homebuilders didn't rush. Instead, the trend of urban development was to the south.

Lot for Typewriter.

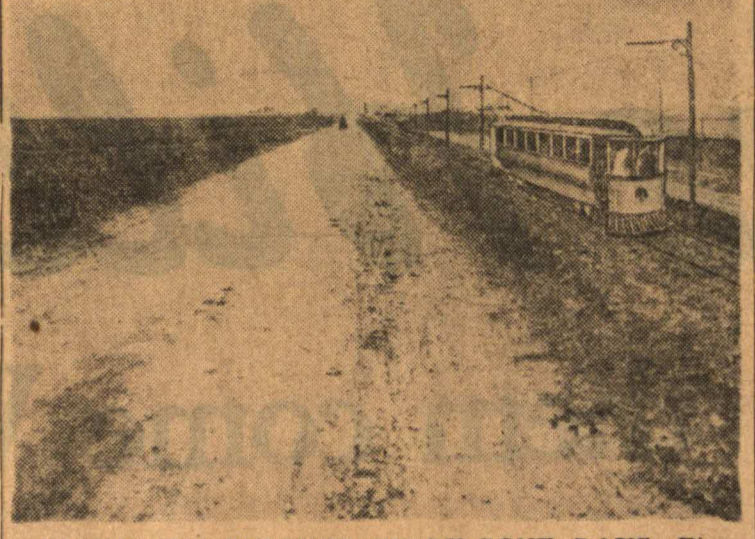
One disillusioned speculator traded an Arlington Heights lot for a typewriter, another traded for a set of tires.

Arlington Heights was stagnant until World War I. Enterprising business men induced the government to establish Camp Bowie, and gave the Army the land.

When the war was over and the camp dismantled, Arlington Heights went into spiral of growth because the water mains and other utilities constructed for the camp were ready for use by home owners.

The oil boom of the early '20s sent Arlington Heights into a phenomenal period of growth that's still in flower.

John P. King developed Monticello in the late '20s and for the influx of residents during and immediately after World War II the Luther Construction Company developed Ridglea and W. Ridglea.



ARLINGTON HEIGHTS OF BY-GONE DAYS—Picture of Arlington Heights Boulevard and the car line that crossed open prairie to reach Lake Como probably was taken about the mid-90s when Arlington Heights was just a speculator's dream.

Earliest School Cafeteria Offered Sandwiches at 3c

Sandwiches, 3 cents each.

Soup, 5 cents for a big, steaming bowl.

That was the entire menu in Fort Worth's first public school cafeteria. It was opened in the old Fort Worth High School. S. Jennings and Jarvis, in 1899. Principal W. D. Williams and a group of mothers originated the idea.

High school lunch recess was only 30 minutes in those days. Pupils were not allowed to go home for lunch. Hot meals were out of the question. Some schools had experimented earlier with lunchrooms, having food prepared outside and selling it to students. The high school was the first to do its own cooking.

Mrs. Elizabeth Slaght, home economics teacher, was in charge. She was aided by two mothers, Mrs. Arthur Goetz and Mrs. Emma Fakes.

At first, it was necessary to cook the soup in the kitchens of neighbors. Boys were given free lunches to carry the steaming kettles to the school. Inexpensive kitchen equipment was soon added and the cooking was done by girl students as part of their classwork.

First lunch tables were unpainted boards, propped up on chairs.

Each school principal operated his lunch department and took the financial risks. They bought the food, utensils, equipment and pocketed the money. Profits were donated to the school libraries.

School Superintendent M. H. Moore discontinued the practice in 1925. The Board of Education took over the lunchrooms and provided a supervisor.

Services in Swedish

Morning services at the Swedish Methodist Church of Fort Worth were held in the Swedish language until 1920. The church, organized in 1883 by Rev. P. A. Juhlin, became the Broadway Methodist Church and then merged with Mulkey Memorial Methodist Church to become the present St. Mark's Methodist Church.

'TOWN' FOR LONELY DRAGOONS WAS TINY WHITE SETTLEMENT

BY KATHRYN GARRETT.

Soldiers at Fort Worth were comforted when they looked from their barracks on the high bluff of the Trinity towards the west and saw smoke from three chimneys piercing the wilderness horizon in 1849. The first three log cabins to raise their roofs west of the fort in the area known today as White Settlement were those of Elijah Ward Farmer, his brother, Joseph B. Farmer, and Charles Turner.

In 1849, Elijah, Joseph and David Farmer, formerly of Tennessee, lifted the yokes from their three ox-teams in the thickly timbered and well-watered woods which today is cleared land leading up to the approaches of Carswell Air Base and Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Factory. Elijah Farmer pre-empted 320 acres on the present White Settlement Road and erected the first log cabin in the area. Today the Raymond Buck farm occupies Elijah's farm and the logs of his house form the beams in one of the ceilings of the Buck residence.

Creek Fed by Spring.

Through Elijah's land flowed a creek fed by bubbling springs which today continue to feed this creek known as Farmer's Branch. The highway leading to Carswell Air Base crosses Farmer's Branch and flows through the grounds on which are located the residences of Dr. A. B. Pumphrey and Dr. X. R. Hyde.

One mile north of Elijah's farm his brother Joseph preempted 320 acres which extended north to present day Knight's Lake. Shortly after the arrival of the Farmer brothers, David's wife died and was buried in a field on the Farmer's land. Life was not good for David and his brothers soon laid him to rest beside his wife. These two graves were the beginning of the first cemetery in the White Settlement which today is in a bleak field east of Grant's Lane and south of the "North-South Runway" of Carswell Air Base. Known as the White Settlement Cemetery, here are buried the first pilgrims of the White Settlement and faithful slaves.

The Earliest Wedding.

The first wedding in the White Settlement was celebrated on July 13, 1851. Settlers around the fort as well as the officers and some of the dragoons were invited to the wedding supper of Elijah Farmer's daughter, Millie, and James Ventioner. Young Ventioner's farm extended west from the present-day campus of the North Side High School on the Jacksboro Highway to beyond the Ohio Garden Road and spread northward across the site of River Oaks to Roberts Cut-Off. Ventioner's log house stood on the present day grounds of Julian R. Meeker's residence located on the Ohio Garden Road near the west bank of horseshoe bend of the West Fork. Logs of Ventioner's cabin form the beams in a room of the Meeker home.

Greenwood Cemetery on the White Settlement Road was formerly a part of the farm of Charles Turner. At the close of the Mexican War, Turner, a veteran, became a Texas Ranger assigned to Johnson's Station; and was one of the five rangers who selected the site for the fort. After the fort was established, Turner moved his family from Shelby County to the White Settlement farm. Stock, wheat and cotton farming brought him wealth. By 1860 70-odd slaves farmed Turner's fields and his log house replaced by a fine residence was near the large oak tree that still stands in the center of the entrance to Greenwood Cemetery. Turner's home was a social center; and on Fort Worth's public square the mercantile house of Daggett and Turner did a thriving business as well as having extensive trade and credit in the eastern markets.

Bartering at Store.

The fifth rock chimney to perforate the tree tops of the White Settlement was that of Jud Rowland. In 1851 he staked out a farm in the area of Silver Creek. Jud's industrious sons gathered wagon loads of pecans from the area which they bartered at the Daggett-Turner store for Indian-dressed buckskins to make breeches.

A big year for the White Settlement was 1854. In November a 10-wagon caravan and several two-seated hacks drawns by two horses arrived on Fort Worth's Public Square. The families were those of J. K. Allen, Stephen Terry, John Wims, Nat Coleman, Bob Slaughter, Dick King, a part of Alfred Johnson's family and two young men, Theodore Petty and Tom Hagood, whose families joined them later. They settled on farms along the present day White Settlement Road and in the area leading to Lake Worth. Today their descendants are leading citizens of Fort Worth.

Isbell and Grant.

In 1856 another Kentucky caravan arrived in the White Settlement. In the caravan were Paul Isbell and George Grant whose names are place names today in that area. A farmer and slave trader, Paul Isbell's plantation occupied the site of Carswell Air Base. Isbell, in the Volunteer Guard, fought cattle-thieving Indians who plagued the White Settlement. Isbell gave land for the first school in the White Settlement.

In 1859 Isbell contributed $1,000 to build the second Tarrant County court house in Fort Worth. A slave trader, he was the heaviest taxpayer in the county. The tax levy was higher on slaves than on land. During the Civil War, Isbell was a horse and mule buyer for the Confederacy. Isbell Road, which begins at the White Settlement Road and runs north through the settlement, commemorates this frontier builder.

Isbell with some of his descendants is buried in the second historic cemetery of the White Settlement, known as Thompson's Graveyard. It is located a quarter of a mile southwest of the circle leading to the Air Base on the White Settlement Road. Another place name in the White Settlement is that of George Grant. He became one of the largest land owners in the settlement. Grant's Lane is the main drive to Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Factory.

Mills Employ 80 Men

"Manchester is a suburb of Fort Worth on the Texas & Pacific road. The Manchester Mills have been in operation six months. Today they are giving employment to 80 men and the daily output is from 32,000 to 33,000 yards of cloth."—Fort Worth Gazette, March 6, 1892.

"W. F. Lake is having an elevator put in his store so the customers can ride up to the second floor and examine the merchandise there."—Fort Worth Democrat, July 2, 1881.

Stockyards Section Battled to Keep Artesian Well

Hog Packers Came Before 1900, Booming N. Side Fought Annexation

North Side is something of a city within a city with a strong civic pride and an independence derived from a long history and continued growth.

In fact, Fort Worth was first in North Fort Worth, for the first camp of Maj. Ripley Arnold and his dragoons was in the Cold Springs vicinity before the "fort" was established on the bluff.

But the growth of North Fort Worth did not begin until about 1888 when A. T. Byers bought a large tract of land and began planning a city. About 1890, Byers sold his land to the Fort Worth City Company which platted North Side, devoting attention to Buena Vista Hights in the vicinity of Technical High School. Officers of the company were W A. Huffman, president; J. P. Smith, vice president; Byers, secretary.

In 1890, the first big industry was established on the North Side with the Fort Worth Packing Company which had five 6-story buildings where approximately 1,500 hogs were slaughtered daily.

When the big packers came in 1902, Armour & Company bought the Fort Worth plant, immediately east of where Swift & Company is now. The original packing plant burned in 1907.

North Fort Worth incorporated as a city in 1902 with J. D. Farmer as the first mayor. He served until 1904 when L. D. Pritchard was elected and established the North Fort Worth Water Works.

Walter Smith, of 2924 Haltom Rd., was the son of J. G. Smith, the first North Fort Worth city judge. He recalls that North Fort Worth's corporate boundaries were approximately Marine Creek on the north, the Trinity on the south, Santa Fe right of way on the east and Grand Ave. on the west.

On a bluff near Northwest Highway and N. W. 25th St. was White City, local version of Coney Island.

Smith, who has lived on the North Side since 1895, said North Fort Worth's annexation by Fort Worth in 1909 came as a surprise. In those days, the State Legislature wrote all city charters and could merge incorporated towns at will.

North Fort Worth fought the annexation bitterly, primarily because the residents were sure they would lose their artesian water and be forced to drink the untreated river water supplied by Fort Worth.

But after the annexation, North Fort Worth was allowed to keep its artesian well which supplied the section until 1924 when population outstripped the water supply.

John F. Grant, the last mayor of North Fort Worth, became a special commissioner under the Fort Worth city commission form of government. Robert Baskin was city attorney for North Fort Worth at the time of annexation.

Rosen Heights was platted by Sam Rosen in two filings, one about 1901 and the other about 1904. In the same period, M. G. Ellis, who also owned the land upon which the stockyards and packing plants were built, platted the M. G. Ellis addition north of 23rd St.

40 Acres of South Side Land Swapped for a Black Pony

Growth has been steady for 60 years on the South Side which was the first suburb developed.

When the original town area began showing signs of overflow, a residential section appeared south of Terrell, bounded by Elmwood, Jennings Ave. and the city's eastern boundary.

Because they wanted sewers and streets and schools and police protection, the residents of the new section petitioned City Council for annexation, and they were brought into the city in 1890.

Growth Continuing.

That started a long chain of expansion to the south. Subsequent annexations came in 1891, 1909, 1922, 1926 and 1928. Even though Fort Worth began expanding mostly on an east-west axis in the '20s, the South Side's growth has continued.

John Peter Smith as land agent for Col. M. T. Johnson started the development of the South Side, selling lots as did E. M. Daggett.

Col. J. G. Alford, Dallas real estate promoter, also had an early hand in development of the near South Side which Smith started in the 1850s.

But few men realized at that time the great wealth that South Side lots could bring. As an example, George Press Farmer traded 40 acres in the heart of what now is the South Side for a black pony. In later years, he could have kicked himself.

Dollar an Acre.

In the Seminary Hill section, James Holt Hubbard bought farm land for a dollar an acre, or about 20 cents for a lot that today sells for hundreds of dollars.

South Fort Worth had an independent school district until 1925.

Beyond fine homes, the South Side today is criss-crossed by railroads serving industries such as a steel mill and container factory and a major suburban commercial district has blossomed along Berry St.

"Lunch stands on the square are becoming as numerous as fiddlers are reported to be in the lower regions."—Fort Worth Democrat, Nov. 16, 1879.

Proud Titles Given City By Admirers

The phrase "more than any other" bestows distinction upon a nation, a state, or a city. And Fort Worth has more title names than any other city in the Southwest.

Fort Worth, like Fort Dearborn, which became Chicago, was founded on the frontier line to meet the nation's military need.

There were seven men who visioned a town in the wilderness: Capt. M. T. Brinson, Capt. Ephraim Merrill Daggett, Henry Clay Daggett, Capt. Julian B. Feild, S. P. Loving, Dr. Carroll M. Peak and Archibald Robinson.

Captain Daggett said "Fort Worth like Fort Dearborn could become the Chicago of the Southwest." These men moved into the abandoned fort and began to build a town.

During the 1850's and early 1860's, Fort Worth was called "Fort Town" by hunters, traders and homeseekers rolling West.

In 1867, however, when cattlemen began to drive great herds from South Texas to the railroads, which had reached Abilene and Dodge City, Kan., Fort Worth gained new life and a new title name—"Cowtown."

'Stage Coach Town.'

From the 1860's through the 1880's, Fort Worth was also known as "Stage Coach Town." The first stagecoach line connecting Fort Worth with West Texas arrived in July of 1856. In 1858 Fort Worth was the terminal for passengers from the East and South bound for California by way of the Butterfield Stage Line, the only transcontinental line connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. To connect with the Butterfield stagecoach a special stage line operated between Fort Worth and Jacksboro.

Fort Worth was booming in 1872, because the railroad was building to it. Then came the "Panic of '73." Railroad construction stopped. Fort Worth declined to the status of a village. Empty stores and abandoned houses greeted a Dallas visitor. Returning home the Dallas wit declared that Fort Worth was so lifeless a panther was seen asleep in the main street. Capt. B. B. Paddock a new inhabitant of Fort Worth and editor of the Fort Worth Democrat capitalized on the Dallasite's witticism. He coined the phrase, "Fort Worth the Panther City." The title is immortalized in the name of the city's baseball team, the Fort Worth Cats.

The founders of Fort Worth knew that the life of their town was guaranteed when the railroad arrived in 1876. Then they began to talk about "Fort Worth the Queen City of the Prairies." As wealth and culture increased fine homes, even mansions, appeared; and real estate boomers began to advertise the "Queen City of the Prairies" also as the "City of Beautiful Heights." While the cowboys from the ranches of West Texas, coming to Fort Worth to spend their year's earnings, called Fort Worth the "City of Delight."

In the 1940's World War II came. Fort Worth's earlier military character was re-implanted upon the city, as it became an "Arsenal of Democracy."

Fort Worth's newest title is the "City of Lakes." To control flood waters four lakes have been or are being built around Fort Worth located near the headwaters of the Trinity: Lakes Worth, Eagle Mountain, Benbrook and Grapevine.

BUGGY WEDDING SAVES PAIR TIME

"KENNEDALE, May 12. — Mr. Ben Brown and Miss Cora Reese were married yesterday evening. The young couple were seated in a buggy in front of the bride's father's house, while Rev. Mr. Carter of Arlington said the words that made them man and wife.

"As soon as the ceremony was performed the happy couple drove off on their wedding tour."—Fort Worth Register, May 13, 1902.

'Daring' Mayor Gave 3 Women City Aide Jobs

Women had neither the vote nor the right to hold office in 1913, but Mayor R. F. Milam was convinced the ladies could improve government.

So Milam made three daring appointments. He named Mrs. Robert Harrison, Mrs. Marshall Spoonts and Miss Margaret McLean to an advisory board for the Fort Worth Park Department.

They were the first women in the state to hold even semi-official municipal jobs. In 1921, when Fort Worth's charter reduced the discrimination between the sexes, Mayor E. R. Cockrell made Miss McLean a full-fledged member of the Park Department, the first woman so appointed.

Miss McLean, long one of Fort Worth's most active clubwomen and civic workers, also was executive secretary of the Red Cross here for several years.

Mayor's SOS Brought School Trouble-Shooter

Hogg Endured Thumps of Politicos, To Keep 'Head, Heart, Hand' Course

Mayor John Peter Smith needed help in the spring of 1882.

The mayor, Fort Worth's first schoolmaster 28 years earlier, was leading a movement to establish free public schools. Some Fort Worthers questioned the need.

Smith decided to call in an expert to convince them. He sent an SOS to Alexander Hogg of Marshall.

Hogg, a widely-known educator, then was employed in the Texas & Pacific Railway's land department. But his heart was in teaching. He readily agreed to come to Fort Worth, and made several speeches in favor of tax-supported public schools.

His talks were convincing. Later that year, the school system was founded. Hogg was elected superintendent by the school board over 32 other applicants on Sept. 5. So began a 15-year career as school superintendent that earned Hogg the title, "Father of the Fort Worth Schools."

Hogg served seven years in his first term. His salary was $1,200 a year and he had an office on 6th St., between Main and Houston. Hogg's principals were paid $60 a month. Teachers received from $40 to $50. There were some 650 students in the five white and one Negro schools.

Politics interrupted Hogg's work. In 1889 a new city admin-

ALEXANDER HOGG.

istration took office. Councilmen decided that "to the victor belongs the spoils." Hogg was succeeded by P. M. White.

Waxahachie then invited him to organize its schools and serve as superintendent. Hogg returned in 1891 as principal of Fort Worth High School. He was re-elected superintendent the next year and served until 1896, when another political upheaval occurred.

E. E. Bramlette was elected superintendent by the new school board and Hogg went to Dallas as head of the T&P's literary bureau. There he founded the first railroad house organ, the T&P Quarterly.

In 1902 Hogg, then 72, was called back to Fort Worth as superintendent. His final term lasted four years. He emphasized in that period, as he had earlier, that girls deserved as good an education as boys. And he stressed that students should be educated "in entirety—the head, heart and hand." He originated manual training and household arts classes.

Hogg was born in Yorktown, Va., in 1830. He worked his way through Randolph-Macon College as a tutor and married Miss Elizabeth Buckner Cooke. Hogg was teaching when the Civil War erupted. He joined the Confederate Army as a cavalryman. Mustered out, he became school superintendent in Montgomery, Ala.

When Texas A&M College was established in 1876 Governor Coke invited Hogg to become mathematics professor. Hogg left A&M in 1879 to accept a better-paid job as civil engineer for the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. He had joined the T&P in Marshall when he received John Peter Smith's appeal for help.

Dr. Hogg died in Baltimore, Aug. 10, 1911, laden with years and honors.

Standard Bread

A pre-World War I campaign that attracted wide attention was the drive to set up standard weights for loaves of bread. It was led by Walter J. Doherty, founder of the Eagle Steam Bread Company and the Palace of Sweets, 4th and Houston.

Safe Purchased In 1883

The first city-owned safe was bought for the secretary's office from the El Paso Hotel on Nov. 22, 1883, for $275. P. B. Binyon moved the safe to the City Hall for $30. City Sign Works lettered it for $3.50.

All wooden buildings on Main Street were ordered condemned by City Council July 7, 1905.

FREE SCHOOL PLAN OK'd DESPITE FOES

Tough pioneers founded Fort Worth's present free public school system in 1882.

They had to be tough to do it. Not everyone wanted the city, still hardly more than a dusty frontier town, to educate children free. Three who did were John Peter Smith, the first school teacher; Dr. Carroll M. Peak, the first physician, and Maj. K. M. Van Zandt, one of the first bankers.

The battle started in 1874 and raged for eight years. It was fought on street corners, in the city council chambers and the courts. Smith and his far-seeing associates persevered. On the foundations they laid now rests one of the nation's finest school systems.

Smith started his first school here in 1854, four months after the U. S. soldiers moved out. Several private schools were organized in the wake of Smith's one-room institution in an abandoned Army barracks.

Some, like the Arnold-Walden Institute, did an excellent job. But comparatively few parents could afford to send their children to school. A survey in 1878 showed that of 1,266 Fort Worth children 6 to 17 years old, 409, or nearly one-third, could not read or write.

State laws permitted a city to operate schools if the residents, by two-thirds majority, voted for a school tax. An election was held Feb. 28, 1877. The pro-taxers won, 85 to 5. Foes of free schools objected, however, that two-thirds of the property owners had not voted.

Five months later another election was held. The school group won again on a platform of city-financed schools. The first city ordinanie providing for public schools was adopted Aug. 20, 1878. The next year the school board voted to pay Mayor R. E. Beckham $50 a year to act also as school superintendent.

On Sept. 1, 1879, six rented schools were opened in the city's three wards. They had been privately-owned. The city also rented Henry H. Butler's Negro school, founded in 1875 in the African Methodist Church and offering tuition at 10 cents a day.

But the opponents of the schools had not given up. They appealed to Attorney General Boone. He ruled, on a technicality, that Fort Worth's public funds could not be diverted to schools.

The third election, designed to meet all the legal objections, was held April 15, 1880. The vote: 425 to 45 in favor of schools. City council appointed J. J. Jarvis, John Hanna and W. H. Baldridge as a board of school trustees.

Miss M. Sue Huffman, on Dec. 24, 1881, was appointed "superintendent of the public free schools." She was the first to be given that title by the council.

Miss Huffman's salary was $80 a month. Her 16 teachers were paid from $40 to $50 a month. The schools had 650 pupils. They were operated under her direction from January to June, 1881, when the faction opposing free schools renewed the attack.

Fort Worth, they charged, did not have the 10,000 population required by law of municipalities setting up school districts. The question went to the courts, which ruled the city would have to prove the population claims. Councilmen objected that they had no money for a census. Smith and Van Zandt put up $300. Capt. B. B. Paddock supervised the count, which showed Fort Worth's population was 11,136.

That routed opponents of free schools. When the people then voted on a 1 per cent school tax the proposal passed easily.

City council appointed a new school board. Dr. Peak was president and J. M. Brown was secretary. Members were John Peter Smith, R. E. Beckham and S. M. Fry.

10-Month Schooling.

Ten months free schooling a year for all children 7 to 18 was decreed by the board. Then the members looked around for a school superintendent. They ran advertisements in the Fort Worth Gazette and two St. Louis dailies, the Globe-Democrat and the Missouri Republican.

Thirty-three men and women applied. On Sept. 5, 1882, the board selected Alexander Hogg of Marshall to be superintendent at $1,200 a year.

The school system "didn't own a shingle or an ink well" when he became superintendent, Hogg recalled years later. The trustees rented five private schools and a Negro church to serve as city schools.

On Sept. 19, at a meeting in the WCTU reading room, the board selected the first staff. Mrs. Clara Peak Walden and Miss Huffman were hired as principals. White teachers were Miss Jennie Oliver, Miss Emma Hildebrand, Miss Pinka Jones, Miss Ida Rich, Mrs. M. L. Pearcy, Miss Bessie Foute, Miss Jennie Howard, J. N. Lacey, R. Madder, Miss Eva Haywood, Miss Clara Burnham, Miss Maud P. Johnson and Miss Lula Dial.

Negro Instructors.

Four Negro teachers were appointed. They were I. M. Terrell, J. W. Johnson, H. H. Butler and T. B. Davis.

Hogg's first administration lasted seven years and during that time the free school system grew to sturdy permanence.

Superintendents who followed Hogg, and the highlights of their administrations, were:

1889-1890—P. M. White; $75,000 high school built at S. Jennings and Jarvis to replace the old high school on present City Hall site; courses for "preparation of teachers and normal course for teachers" set up in schools.

1890-1891—J. M. Carlisle; advocated division of courses in schools, saying only 4 per cent of students went on to college and other 96 per cent should be educated to fit in business world.

1891-1892—P. M. White re-appointed; encouraged parents to visit schools and form what later became P.TA's; appointed Mrs. E. O. Evans first music supervisor.

Hogg Named Again.

1892-1896—Alexander Hogg re-appointed.

1896-1898—E. E. Bramlette; inaugurated semi-annual promotions; fought against appointment of unqualified teachers with political influence; hampered by money shortage, he took voluntary pay cut from $2,000 to $1,800 a year.

1898-1902—M. G. Bates; added ethics and psychology to school course; attempted to drop grade system but was unsuccessful; schools swept by disease epidemics; Bates reported diseases were bad but the unfounded "wild and sensational rumors" hurt the schools even more.

1902-1906—Alexander Hogg re-appointed; introduced manual training, home economics, nature study.

1906-1908 — W. D. Williams; school board was elected by voters under new Fort Worth charter adopted in his administration. School taxes levied up to statute limit of 50 cents per $100. Previously, tax levy had been as low as 16 cents.

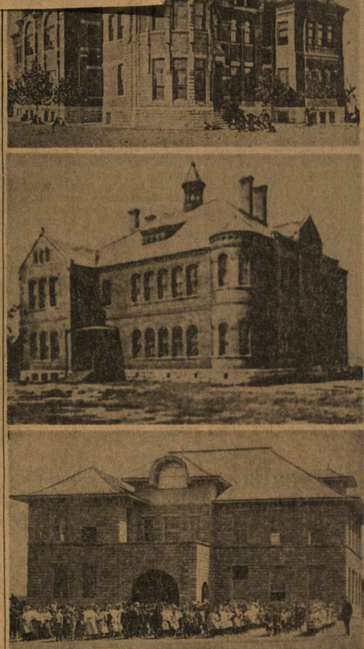
Standards Grow.

1908-1915—James W. Cantwell; raised teacher standards; increased science laboratory equipment; encouraged school libraries; appointed Dr. W. G. Cook first school physician; high school burned, December, 1910.

1915-1931—M. H. Moore; school system grew rapidly as Handley, Forest Hill, Diamond Hill, Arlington Heights, Polytechnic, Seminary Hill and Riverside schools joined Fort Worth district; school medical services expanded; first junior high schools set up; present independent Board of Education established.

1931-1946—W. M. Green; directed $4,500,000 school building program begun in 1934 which added 12 new school buildings and rehabilitated and expanded 14 others; city voted $3,000,000 bond issue and Public Works Administration granted $1,278,000; school grounds landscaped in co-operation with PWA; entire curriculum revised in accordance with recommendations of survey conducted by Columbia University experts.

1946 to present—Joe P. Moore; supervises education of 48,000 children and $30,000,000 school system including eight senior high, eight junior high and 46 elementary schools for whites, and one senior high, five elementary junior-high and four elementary schools for Negroes; seven new buildings planned; approximately 1,200 teachers in system.



—Withers-Atkeison Photo Reproduction.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY — Top, Fort Worth High School at Jennings Ave. and Daggett which burned in 1910. Middle, Fourth Ward School which stood where Central Fire Hall is today at Cherry and Texas. Bottom, Polytechnic Elementary School before it became part of the Fort Worth School District.

City Dads Said 'No' to Idea of Co-Education

Young ladies and young gentlemen went their separate ways in Fort Worth's first public high schools—the city fathers frowned on co-education.

Although only a handful of students were available for the advanced classes, two high schools were set up in rented buildings in 1885.

One, at 6th and Burnet, with Will Lipscomb as principal, was for boys. The other, on 4th St. just north of the present First Methodist Church site, was for girls. Mrs. Clara Walden Peak was principal. Miss Eva Haywood was her assistant.

1878 Private School.

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Three Teachers.

Mrs. Walden was principal and instructor of three grades. Presiding over the other two classrooms were Miss Lillie B. Clayton and Miss Florence Attwell.

It was from this building that the class of 1889 sallied forth to receive diplomas at the opera house, 3rd and Commerce. In the class were Grace Handy, now Mrs. Grace Clark, 1014 Washington; Belle Bowdry, Lide Graham, Belle Martin, Minnie Nash and Lizzie Willing.

1855 Worship in Log Cabin

Wandering Harvest Hand First Christian Pastor

A minister who toiled simultaneously for the Lord and a Fort Worth plantation owner established the city's First Christian Church.

Rev. A. M. Dean, a wandering harvest hand, in June 1855 was employed in Col. Nat Terry's wheat fields, a mile north of the village on the Trinity's bluff. He harvested in the daytime. At night, he preached to the Fort Worth settlers, who as yet had no church.

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Rev. Mr. Dean became the first pastor; Ayres and Sanderson were the elders and C. D. Prather was deacon. When the pastor moved on to new fields, the pulpit was filled by a succession of colorful preachers.

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Dr. Mansell Matthews was another. This nomad preacher was county judge in Red River County. Like a Biblical patriarch, he gathered his family, some 40 in number, and with his flocks and herds "followed the grass" each year as far as Austin. In the spring, with the raising of the grass, they returned north, camping out all the way.

Dr. Matthews, an outspoken abolitionist, escaped the death sentence for treason against the Confederacy only because Capt. E. M. Daggett, his friend, pleaded for his life before Judge Constant Dodson's court in Gainesville during the Civil War.

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College Founders.

The Clarks—Joseph, the father, and his sons, Addison and Randolph, who founded Add-Ran College, forerunner of TCU—were First Christian Church ministers, too.

The church's services were held in the Peak log cabin until 1857, when a two-room concrete building was set up at Lamar and Belknap. Continued growth of the congregation made another move necessary, and services were held for several years in the two-story Masonic Hall at Belknap and Calhoun.

In 1870, a brick church was built on Houston, between 4th and 5th, and eight years later, expansion forced a new move—to a new stone church at 6th and Throckmorton. It was on this site that the present imposing First Christian Church was built in 1914.

From the First Christian Church have come Fort Worth's strong Christian churches, which now number 11. There were other off-shoots caused by division of opinion in the congregation.

Revolt in 1897.

In 1897, about 100 members decided that the church elders were too oldfashioned and rigid. They set up a new congregation under the leadership of Rev. Homer T. Wilson, formerly a pastor of the mother church.

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Worshipers Here From 30 Faiths

Fort Worth is a city of churches—250 of them, representing 30 different denominations.

Some have multi-million-dollar plants. Others meet in small, plain auditoriums. Together, they are evidence of Fort Worth's firm belief in the right of every man to worship God in his own way.

Growth of the city to metropolitan stature brought many new churches here in the last decades of the 19th Century.

Reader D. R. Mitchell held the first Christian Science services in 1882, and the First Church of Christ Scientist was incorporated five years later. The church's first home was at Terrell and St. Louis.

In 1905, a residence was purchased at 4th and Lamar. Services were held there for several years and then a new building was erected on the site.

Five Lutheran Churches.

The Lutheran Church came to Fort Worth in 1893, when Rev. John Schulenberg established St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 310 W. Cannon. There are now five churches of this denomination here.

First Congregational Church was founded June 8, 1903, by Rev. G. W. Ray, assisted by Rev. J. F. Boeye, who became the pastor. There were seven charter members. The church moved to a building at College and Pennsylvania in 1907 and now is constructing a $100,000 chapel, social hall and Sunday School in Westcliff Addition.

One of the city's fastest-growing denominations is the Assembly of God. The First Assembly of God Church was organized in 1910 and occupied a building at 1320 S. Jennings before moving to the present quarters at 1424 Hemphill in 1945. Twenty-one Assembly of God churches have been organized here since the First was founded.

Unitarian in 1948.

Fort Worth's newest is the Unitarian Church, formed April 16, 1948. Rev. Lon Ray Call helped organize the Unitarian Church and Rev. G. Richard Kuch became the first pastor.

Other denominations represented by churches here are the Seventh-Day Adventists, Church of God, Evangelical, Foursquare Gospel, Free Methodist, Greek Orthodox, Latter Day Saints, Nazarene, Pentecostal and Church of God in Christ.

In addition, there are the Union Gospel Mission, The Church, the Bible Church, and the Community Church.

Standard Bread

A pre-World War I campaign that attracted wide attention was the drive to set up standard weights for loaves of bread. It was led by Walter J. Doherty, founder of the Eagle Steam Bread Company and the Palace of Sweets, 4th and Houston.

Safe Purchased In 1883

The first city-owned safe was bought for the secretary's office from the El Paso Hotel on Nov. 22, 1883, for $275. P. B. Binyon moved the safe to the City Hall for $30. City Sign Works lettered it for $3.50.

All wooden buildings on Main Street were ordered condemned by City Council July 7, 1905.

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COMMUNITY LIFE
FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM
Sunday, October 30, 1949

FREE SCHOOL PLAN OK'd DESPITE FOES

Tough pioneers founded Fort Worth's present free public school system in 1882.

They had to be tough to do it. Not everyone wanted the city, still hardly more than a dusty frontier town, to educate children free. Three who did were John Peter Smith, the first school teacher; Dr. Carroll M. Peak, the first physician, and Maj. K. M. Van Zandt, one of the first bankers.

The battle started in 1874 and raged for eight years. It was fought on street corners, in the city council chambers and the courts. Smith and his far-seeing associates persevered. On the foundations they laid now rests one of the nation's finest school systems.

Smith started his first school here in 1854, four months after the U. S. soldiers moved out. Several private schools were organized in the wake of Smith's one-room institution in an abandoned Army barracks.

Some, like the Arnold-Walden Institute, did an excellent job. But comparatively few parents could afford to send their children to school. A survey in 1878 showed that of 1,266 Fort Worth children 6 to 17 years old, 409, or nearly one-third, could not read or write.

State laws permitted a city to operate schools if the residents, by two-thirds majority, voted for a school tax. An election was held Feb. 28, 1877. The protaxers won, 85 to 5. Foes of free schools objected, however, that two-thirds of the property owners had not voted.

Five months later another election was held. The school group won again on a platform of city-financed schools. The first city ordinanie providing for public schools was adopted Aug. 20, 1878. The next year the school board voted to pay Mayor R. E. Beckham $50 a year to act also as school superintendent.

On Sept. 1, 1879, six rented schools were opened in the city's three wards. They had been privately-owned. The city also rented Henry H. Butler's Negro school, founded in 1875 in the African Methodist Church and offering tuition at 10 cents a day.

But the opponents of the schools had not given up. They appealed to Attorney General Boone. He ruled, on a technicality, that Fort Worth's public funds could not be diverted to schools.

The third election, designed to meet all the legal objections, was held April 15, 1880. The vote: 425 to 45 in favor of schools. City council appointed J. J. Jarvis, John Hanna and W. H. Baldridge as a board of school trustees.

Miss M. Sue Huffman, on Dec. 24, 1881, was appointed "superintendent of the public free schools." She was the first to be given that title by the council.

Miss Huffman's salary was $80 a month. Her 16 teachers were paid from $40 to $50 a month. The schools had 650 pupils. They were operated under her direction from January to June, 1881, when the faction opposing free schools renewed the attack.

Fort Worth, they charged, did not have the 10,000 population required by law of municipalities setting up school districts. The question went to the courts, which ruled the city would have to prove the population claims.

Councilmen objected that they had no money for a census. Smith and Van Zandt put up $300. Capt. B. B. Paddock supervised the count, which showed Fort Worth's population was 11,136.

That routed opponents of free schools. When the people then voted on a 1 per cent school tax the proposal passed easily.

City council appointed a new school board. Dr. Peak was president and J. M. Brown was secretary. Members were John Peter Smith, R. E. Beckham and S. M. Fry.

10-Month Schooling.

Ten months free schooling a year for all children 7 to 18 was decreed by the board. Then the members looked around for a school superintendent. They ran advertisements in the Fort Worth Gazette and two St. Louis dailies, the Globe-Democrat and the Missouri Republican.

Thirty-three men and women applied. On Sept. 5, 1882, the board selected Alexander Hogg of Marshall to be superintendent at $1,200 a year.

The school system "didn't own a shingle or an ink well" when he became superintendent, Hogg recalled years later. The trustees rented five private schools and a Negro church to serve as city schools.

On Sept. 19, at a meeting in the WCTU reading room, the board selected the first staff. Mrs. Clara Peak Walden and Miss Huffman were hired as principals. White teachers were Miss Jennie Oliver, Miss Emma Hildebrand, Miss Pinka Jones, Miss Ida Rich, Mrs. M. L. Pearcy, Miss Bessie Foute, Miss Jennie Howard, J. N. Lacey, R. Madder, Miss Eva Haywood, Miss Clara Burnham, Miss Maud P. Johnson and Miss Lula Dial.

Negro Instructors.

Four Negro teachers were appointed. They were I. M. Terrell, J. W. Johnson, H. H. Butler and T. B. Davis.

Hogg's first administration lasted seven years and during that time the free school system grew to sturdy permanence.

Superintendents who followed Hogg, and the highlights of their administrations, were:

1889-1890—P. M. White; $75,000 high school built at S. Jennings and Jarvis to replace the old high school on present City Hall site; courses for "preparation of teachers and normal course for teachers" set up in schools.

1890-1891—J. M. Carlisle; advocated division of courses in schools, saying only 4 per cent of students went on to college and other 96 per cent should be educated to fit in business world.

1891-1892—P. M. White re-appointed; encouraged parents to visit schools and form what later became P-TA's; appointed Mrs. E. O. Evans first music supervisor.

Hogg Named Again.

1892-1896—Alexander Hogg reappointed.

1896-1898—E. E. Bramlette; inaugurated semi-annual promotions; fought against appointment of unqualified teachers with political influence; hampered by money shortage, he took voluntary pay cut from $2,000 to $1,800 a year.

1898-1902—M. G. Bates; added ethics and psychology to school course; attempted to drop grade system but was unsuccessful; schools swept by disease epidemics; Bates reported diseases were bad but the unfounded "wild and sensational rumors" hurt the schools even more.

1902-1906—Alexander Hogg reappointed; introduced manual training, home economics, nature study.

1906-1908 — W. D. Williams; school board was elected by voters under new Fort Worth charter adopted in his administration. School taxes levied up to statute limit of 50 cents per $100. Previously, tax levy had been as low as 16 cents.

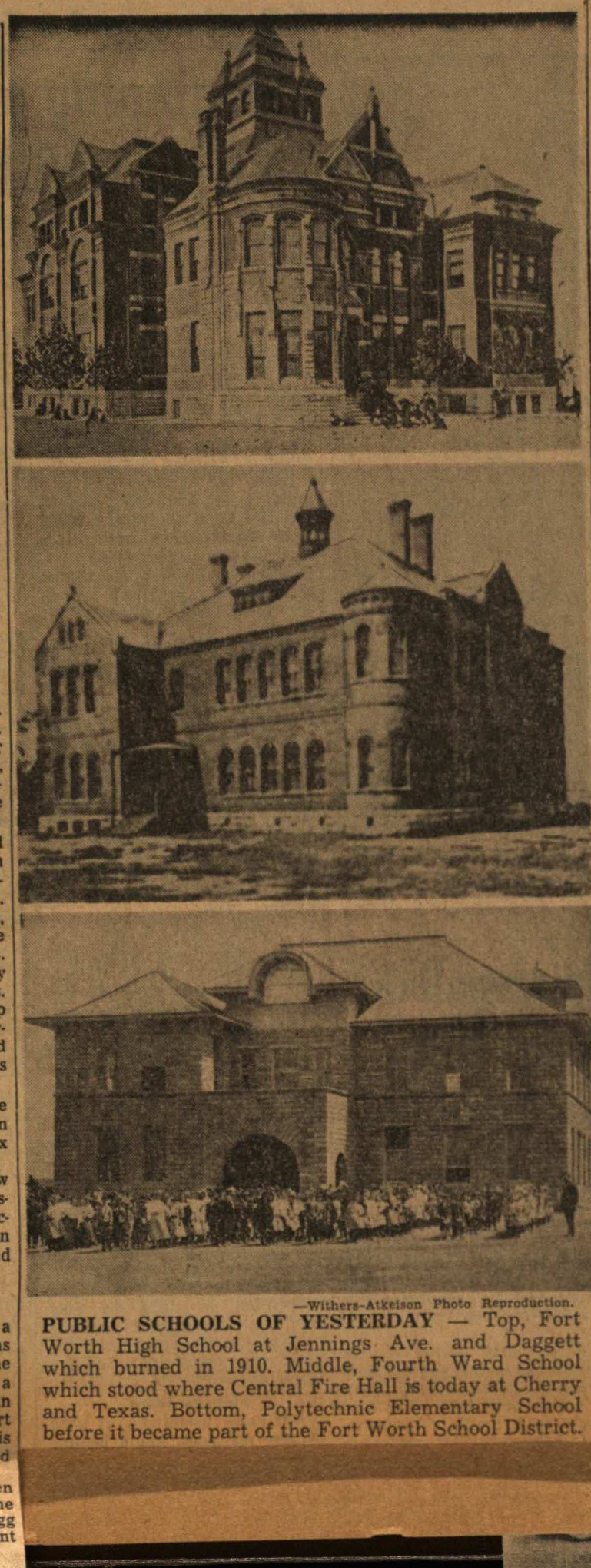
Standards Grow.

1908-1915—James W. Cantwell; raised teacher standards; increased science laboratory equipment; encouraged school libraries; appointed Dr. W. G. Cook first school physician; high school burned, December, 1910.

1915-1931—M. H. Moore; school system grew rapidly as Handley, Forest Hill, Diamond Hill, Arlington Heights, Polytechnic, Seminary Hill and Riverside schools joined Fort Worth district; school medical services expanded; first junior high schools set up; present independent Board of Education established.

1931-1946—W. M. Green; directed $4,500,000 school building program begun in 1934 which added 12 new school buildings and rehabilitated and expanded 14 others; city voted $3,000,000 bond issue and Public Works Administration granted $1,278,000; school grounds landscaped in co-operation with PWA; entire curriculum revised in accordance with recommendations of survey conducted by Columbia University experts.

1946 to present—Joe P. Moore; supervises education of 48,000 children and $30,000,000 school system including eight senior high, eight junior high and 46 elementary schools for whites, and one senior high, five elementary junior-high and four elementary schools for Negroes; seven new buildings planned; approximately 1,200 teachers in system.



—Withers-Atkinson Photo Reproduction.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY — Top, Fort Worth High School at Jennings Ave. and Daggett which burned in 1910. Middle, Fourth Ward School which stood where Central Fire Hall is today at Cherry and Texas. Bottom, Polytechnic Elementary School before it became part of the Fort Worth School District.

City Dads Said 'No' to Idea of Co-Education

Young ladies and young gentlemen went their separate ways in Fort Worth's first public high schools—the city fathers frowned on co-education.

Although only a handful of students were available for the advanced classes, two high schools were set up in rented buildings in 1885.

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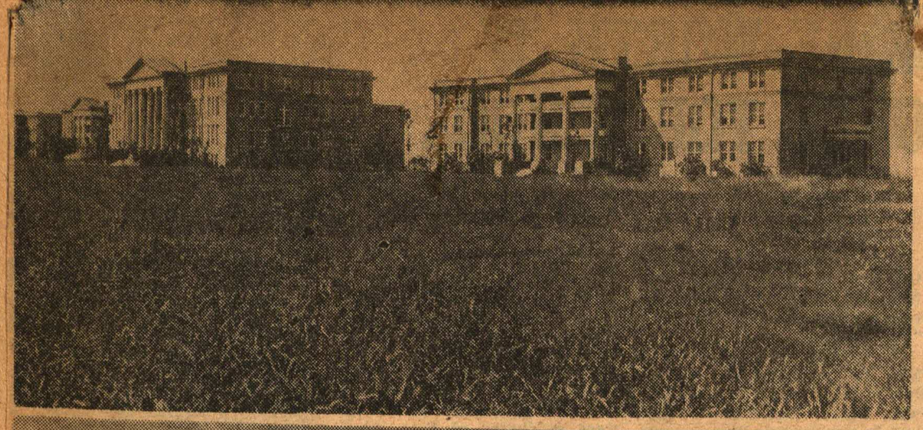
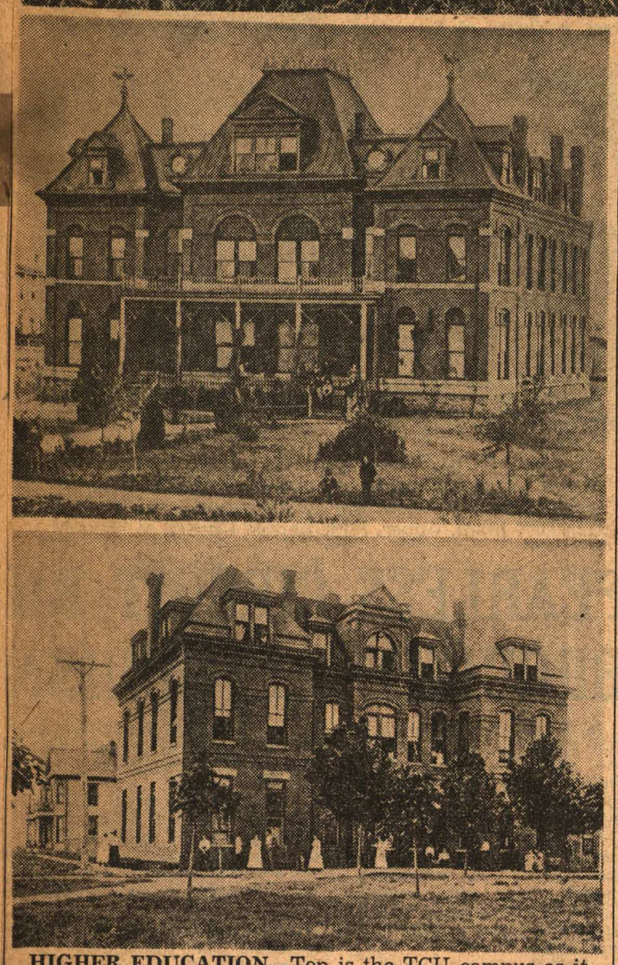




HIGHER EDUCATION—Top is the TCU campus as it looked in 1914, four years after the University moved to Fort Worth. Middle, administration building of Fort Worth University which stood where Paschal High School is today. Lower, one of the first buildings of Polytechnic College which has become TWC.

Judge Baylor In 1841 AskedSchool

Texas Baptists should organize a school, Judge R. E. B. Baylor recommended at the second meeting of the nine-church West Texas Baptist Association on Oct. 7, 1841 in the Clear Creek Meeting House near Rutersville.

Baylor, William M. Tryon and others who envisioned a school, hoped it would provide a liberal arts education and also train Baptist ministers. There were less than 200 Baptists in Texas then, but these pioneers were confident Texas some day would have thousands of Baptist churches.

With a charter from the Republic of Texas Congress and President Anson Jones, Baylor University came into existence Feb. 1, 1845.

That was the root from which grew the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary of Fort Worth, the largest graduate theological training school in the United States.

Confederate Veteran.

The "father" of the seminary was Dr. Benajah Harvey Carroll, Baylor graduate, wounded Confederate soldier, Baptist preacher, president of the Baylor trustees, and a giant in size and vision.

As early as 1873, Dr. Carroll, pastor of Waco's First Baptist Church, held weekly theological classes in his home. He helped hundreds of young ministers.

Largely as a result of Dr. Carroll's work, President O. H. Cooper of Baylor recommended in 1901 that a theological department be established. Dr. Carroll was asked to become dean. By 1905 he was convinced that a separate theological school was essential. Baylor trustees balked at the financial headaches involved.

Dr. Carroll offered to raise $30,000 to support the school for three years. The trustees agreed and Carroll, by prayerful effort, raised the money from 100 donors.

The new Baylor School of Theology, with Dr. Carroll as dean, made its first report to the Baptist General Convention 1906. It had 140 students and a faculty of five.

A New Site.

Baylor gave the new school quarters, but the campus was crowded. There was "ideological crowding," too. The 1907 convention authorized separate trustees for the seminary and authorized it to move to a new site.

Several cities invited Dr. Carroll. One invitation, in August, 1908, came from the Tarrant County Baptist Association. Dr. Carroll came here in September, 1909, with Professors Jeff D. Ray, C. B. Williams and Lee R. Scarborough, to present his plans for the seminary to Baptist leaders.

There was some doubt that the move could be financed, at the meeting attended by Col. Clarence Ousley, William Reeves, G. H. Connell, A. J. Long, Judge O. S. Lattimore and Mayor W. D. Harris.

Ousley, editor of the Fort Worth Record, glimpsed Dr Carroll's vision. His enthusiasm caught on and the Baptists finally proposed to give the seminary $100,000 by public subscription, a 30-acre tract on what now is Seminary Hill and interest in several tracts owned by the Winston family, H. C. McCart, W. D. Reynolds, Mat S. Blanton, G. E. Tandy and the heirs of J. D. Wright.

Move to Fort Worth.

In September, 1910, the 114 seminary students at Waco and 12 from the Women's Missionary Training School in Dallas moved into Fort Worth Hall, the first of three buildings erected on Seminary Hill.

The $335,000 George E. Cowden Hall, the only building in the world devoted exclusively to sacred music, was erected in 1926 and the School of Gospel Music was renamed the School of Sacred Music.

The seminary now has 1,455 students and is engaged in a large expansion. Scarborough Hall, the new administrative building which also houses a 1,200-seat auditorium and the three-story Fleming Library directed by Dr. L. R. Elliott, and a new religious education building are the latest additions to the campus.

Three schools—Religious Education, Theology and Sacred Music—now make up the seminary. Dr. Carroll, who died Nov. 11, 1914, was succeeded by Dr. Scarborough. His long tenure came to an end in 1942 and Dr. E. D. Head was elected president.

'GOD'S MONEY'

Highwaymen Challenged By Preacher

Surrounded by Indians and lawlessness, early-day preachers here had to be resourceful—and they were.

Rev. I. B. Kimbrough, who preached here frequently and was pastor of the Weatherford Baptist Church in 1883-1884, was held up by two highwaymen while collecting funds for a Baptist school.

Laying his money before the robbers, he said:

"Gentlemen, this pile of money is mine, you are at liberty to take it. The larger pile is God's money, and I dare you to touch it."

The highwaymen decided they would not disturb either sum. Rev. Mr. Kimbrough then added:

"Young men, you are in a mighty bad business. I believe you ought to give it up. In the meantime, I will be grateful if you will help me in the work in which I am engaged."

Each robber meekly gave Kimbrough $5 to help educate young ministers.

Bible Institute Has Value Of $2,000,000

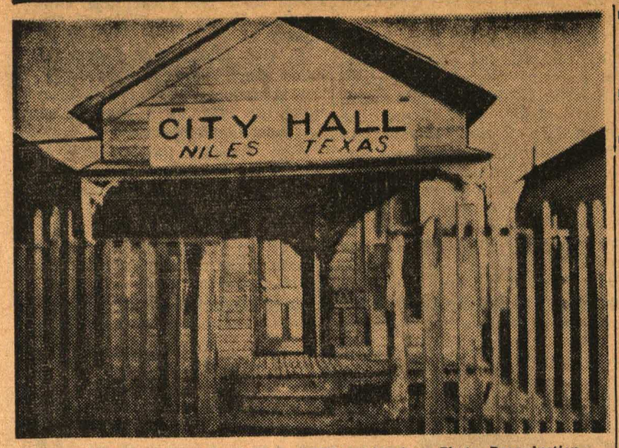
Organized 12 years ago as the Fundamental Baptist Bible Institute, with 16 students, the Bible Baptist Seminary today has property valued at $2,000,000 and has enrolled more than 3,000 students in all departments since the founding.

Five years ago, the institute was recognized by the federal government as an approved theological or divinity school. Faculty members say the institute is unique because it uses the English Bible as its only textbook.

Courses last three years and bachelor of divinity, bachelor of sacred music, master of theology, master of church building and doctor of theology degrees are awarded.

Dr. J. Frank Norris was the first president of the Baptist Bible Seminary. Last year, he was succeeded by G. B. Vick, superintendent of the Temple Baptist Church, Detroit.

The seminary emphasizes church music. Brooks Morris is dean of the music department. Walker Moore is in charge of special choral training. The seminary also trains laymen for special Sunday School work, and has sent a large number of missionaries abroad.



—Withers-Atkelson Photo Reproduction.

HEADQUARTERS FOR RICHEST TOWN—This was the first City Hall of Niles City, now part of Fort Worth, which was richest town per capita in United States, Ye Town Hall of Niles was built on the same site—2354 Decatur.

Richest Town Per Capita

Niles City Finally Bowed In Annexation Struggle

Niles City was a chesty little place known as the richest city per capita in the United States.

Deriving its wealth from the huge investments in stockyards and packing houses, it perched cockily on the northeast shoulder of Fort Worth and snootily declined to became part of Fort Worth until . . .

Niles City was incorporated in 1911 because the packing plants did not want city jurisdiction. With a population of 700 persons, the town jauntily went its way and occupied a status of decided respectability, proud that it was the subject of many magazine articles.

The town was named for L. V. Niles, capitalist who operated the old Fort Worth Packing Company.

Municipal offices were housed in Ye Town Hall of Niles, built in 1911.

Everything was ducky until . . .

The State Legislature threw a haymaker. Authored by Fort Worth's Rep. Wallace Malone, legislation empowered a city of 100,000 to annex a neighboring city of less than 2,000.

Fort Worth looked at its northeast shoulder. Horrified, Niles City raced to expand its corporate limits, bringing in a total population of 2,600 overnight and then relaxed.

Nevertheless, Fort Worth annexed Niles City, or so it thought, July 22, 1922. Niles City would have none of it. Court fights ensued and Niles City lost every round. On Aug. 1, 1923, Niles City said: "Okay, you win, we're in."

Ye Town Hall of Niles thus became Fort Worth city property. For a time it was used as a residence even though it was without bathing facilities. Later, it was a syrup factory, WPA cannery and World War II housing project.

Purchasing Agent Hired by City in 1909

City purchasing agents:

J. M. Collins, 1909-13; F. N. Graves, 1913-15; P. Floyd Maben, 1915-17; H. W. Wentworth, 1917-19; Howard Parsley, 1919-21; Frank R. Graves, 1921-24; G. L. Cline, since 1924.

Gatlin Gun Goes Unlisted

Teachers had troubles in the old days.

In 1901, the Fort Worth school board found it necessary to enact the following rule:

"Pupils are strictly prohibited from carrying pistols, slungshots, daggers, nigger-shooters, toy guns, toy pistols and blowguns. Any pupil violating this rule shall, for the first offense, be suspended for not more than three days, and for the second offense, he shall be expelled."

R. R. Rate War

Railroads, which advertised heavily and drummed up business by running excursions, engaged in a rate war in September 1897, in which the Katy and T&P offered round trip tickets to St. Louis for $10 and the Santa Fe had prices only a dollar or two higher.

WORLD'S FIRST CASTLE HALL BUILT BY PYTHIANS HERE

To the Knights of Pythias, Fort Worth is a shrine.

Here, in 1881, was erected the order's first Castle Hall. It was the only Castle Hall in the world dedicated by the Knights of Pythian founder, Justus H. Rathbone of Washington, D. C.

The three-story headquarters was begun June 6, 1881, amid impressive ceremonies and a parade.

It was built by Queen City Lodge No. 21, organized Aug. 17, 1877, and Red Cross Lodge No. 14, instituted Feb. 26, 1881. The grand chancellor when the latter was chartered was Max Elser, Fort Worth's first telegrapher.

The lodges met in a building on Main, between 1st and 2nd, until it was razed to make way for the Powell Building, later the W. C. Stripling Building.

Loss of the meeting place spurred plans for the Castle Hall. A corner lot at 3rd and Main was purchased with subscriptions by the Knights and a $14,000 mortgage and bond bearing 12 per cent interest. Knight M. B. Loyd was mortgage trustee and Knight I. Carb was financial agent.

At the cornerstone laying, the lodge paraded through the downtown district with C. K. Fairfax as grand marshal. Founder Rathbone rode in a decorated carriage. He was flanked by two knights in full armor, Louis J. Elser of Corsicana and E. M. Alvord of Fort Worth .

The historic building was used until 1901, when it was razed and replaced with the present Castle Hall. One of the first tenants in the new building was Matt Blanton, who operated a drug store on the main floor. His partner, E. T. Renfro, later bought the store and built his drug store chain on that foundation.

The idea of erecting a Pythian widows and orphans home originated in Fort Worth's Red Cross Lodge. Past Grand Chancellor W. Alex Abey made the proposal to the Grand Lodge of Texas at a convention in Terrell in 1886. Red Cross also was the first lodge to contribute to the building fund.

Between Jan. 21, 1879 and the present, the Fort Worth lodges have been host to 15 grand lodge conventions. Fort Worth knights who have served as grand chancellors are John P. Elexander, E. M. Alvord, E. T. Hollis, R. H. Beck, L. A. Freeman and T. M. Gooch Jr.

Bananas Grew Here

Bananas grew in Fort Worth in the 1880s. Robert McCart kept a banana tree flourishing for years at his homestead on E. Weatherford and Pecan. When cold weather arrived, McCart transplanted the tree to a conservatory behind his home.

F. B. INGRAM Fort Worth, T

10 Masons Organized First Lodge

On a warm April evening in 1854, less than a year after the fort was abandoned by the Army, 10 Masons met to organize the first Blue Lodge in Fort Worth.

John M. Crockett, a member of Tannehill lodge in Dallas, presided at this meeting, held in a dingy second floor of a store owned by Julian Feild and Lawrence Steele.

Feild, whose name is found in many of the early undertakings in Tarrant County, was installed as worshipful master. Years later a lodge was named for him.

John Peter Smith, also a leader in early day Fort Worth enterprises, was named secretary. W. K. Masten and A. M. Keen were named senior and junior wardens, respectively.

Petition by Terrell.

A week later, April 21, at the first stated meeting of Lodge No. 148, as the initial group still is called, petitions for degrees were received. Petition No. 1 was from Ed S. Terrell, who is credited with having been the first white man to pitch camp in what is now the city of Fort Worth.

J. W. Chalk, however, was the first upon whom the initial degree was conferred.

The first Masonic funeral conducted in Fort Worth was that of Major Ripley Arnold, whose body was re-interred in Pioneer Rest after having been buried at Fort Graham when the major was killed in September 1853.

When Keen, the junior warden attended the Texas Grand Lodge meeting in San Antonio in January 1855 it consumed three weeks, one week getting there, one week at the meeting and another week returning.

Moved in 1857.

The store of Feild and Steele, at the corner of Weatherford and Houston Sts., continued as the meeting place of the lodge until 1857, when the lodge moved to a meeting place of its own. The building stood on the block now surrounded by East Belknap, Grove, East Bluff, and North Jones Sts., and, according to the late John F. Swayne, who served as secretary when the lodge met on this site, the building was of brick without porch.

The lower floor of the building was used for church and school.

On the roof of this building was a bell referred to by J. C. Terrell in his "Reminiscences of Fort Worth," published in 1890. Terrell said of the bell:

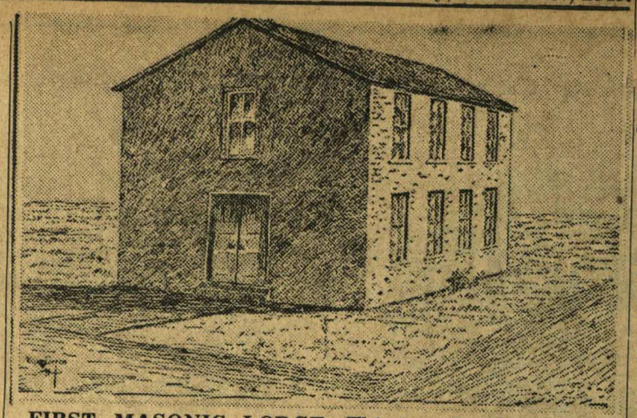
"Nothing recalls more vividly those times than the unusually sweet sounding bell located on the roof of the lodge building.

"There is something in the sound of the old bell that tenderly and softly recalls happy memories long forgotten, and keeps us in touch, as it were, with fellow-craftsmen whose spirits have returned to God. The shades of M. T. Johnson, Julian Feild, W. P. Burts, George Newman, the three Daggetts, Sam Sealy, Joel Snider, W. H. Overton, Lawrence Steele, John L. Purvis, W. T. Ferguson, H. C. Johnson, John Peter Smith, and a host of others rise up before us."

In 1878 the lodge moved to Second and Main Streets, a site to be occupied until 1932, when the Masonic Temple on Henderson was completed.

Members of Fort Worth Lodge 148 laid the cornerstone of the new Tarrant County Courthouse March 17, 1894, with Nat Washer acting as proxy for the grand master.

Present master of Fort Worth Lodge 148 is Davis Bell.



FIRST MASONIC LODGE—This is a drawing of the first Masonic Lodge, built at Jones and Belknap in 1885.

Since formation of the first Masonic lodge in Fort Worth, 20 others have been organized in Tarrant County.

Second oldest lodge in Tarrant County is Grapevine Lodge No. 288. The lodge was chartered June 16, 1866. First master of the lodge was J. W. Dunn. L. D. McPherson is now master.

Mansfield in 1871.

June 18, 1871, Mansfield Lodge No. 331 was chartered at Mansfield with Thomas O. Moody as first master. B. T. Webb is the current master.

What was originally Johnson Station Lodge No. 438 is now Arlington Lodge No. 438. This lodge was chartered June 5, 1875, with A. S. Hayter as first master. Present master is C. R. Foster.

Smithfield Lodge No. 455, chartered as Grand Prairie Lodge No. 455, held its meetings at the Masonic Hall near Zion Church. The date of charter was June 10, 1876, and first master of the lodge was S. D. Sansom. A. C. Lewis is now master.

Deer Creek Lodge No. 510, near Oak Grove at Everman, was chartered Dec. 15, 1879, with H. C. Childers as first master. Jack Neill is now master.

Azle Lodge No. 601 was chartered Dec. 12, 1884. W. W. Wyle was first master. A. R. Walker is present master.

Charter in 1904.

The second lodge to be chartered within the city of Fort Worth was Julian Feild Lodge No. 908, named for the first master of Fort Worth Lodge 148. The lodge was chartered December 8, 1904.

E. W. Pressley was first master of Julian Feild lodge and J. L. Ruddle is now serving in that capacity.

Polytechnic Lodge No. 925 was issued its charter the year after Julian Feild; its date of charter is Dec. 7, 1905. J. A. Leeman was the first master.

The first home of Polytechnic lodge was a two-story frame building on Ave. F which is now East Rosedale. In 1910 the lodge moved to its present home, 1511½ Annis and plans are now being made by the lodge for a new $100,000 building to be erected in 1950. C. D. Curlee is the present master.

North Side Lodge.

First lodge to be organized on the North Side was Tarrant Lodge No. 942 which was issued its charter Dec. 6, 1906. Tarrant lodge has since grown to be the largest lodge in Tarrant County and the second largest in Texas.

First master of Tarrant lodge was J. C. McQuerry and meetings were held on the second floor of a building at Twenty-first and Loving. Feb. 13, 1909, the lodge moved to the third floor of the Frazeur building at Fourteenth and North Main. First meeting of Tarrant lodge in the building it now occupies was held Dec. 4, 1922. Athol Goode is master.

Dec. 4, 1913, was the date of charter of Keller Lodge No. 1084. W. A. Bates was first master and J. J. Britton is now master.

A corner at the intersection of Henderson and Magnolia was the site of the first meeting rooms of Southside Lodge No. 1114. The lodge was chartered Dec. 8, 1915, with W. C. W. McKee as first master.

Completion in 1925.

The building now occupied by Southside Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery was completed in 1925 and first meeting of Southside lodge was held in the structure Sept. 25, 1925. H. E. Russell is current master.

Handley Lodge No. 1140 was chartered Dec. 4, 1919, with W. A. Shelton as first master. After meeting on the second floor of the building at 6501 East Lancaster, the lodge moved to its present building a block north of its former location in 1926. E. C. Murray is now master.

Dec. 9, 1921, was a significant day for Fort Worth Masons. At the session of the Texas Grand Lodge that day charters were granted for four new lodges in Fort Worth, W. W. Peavy No. 1162, Hemphill Heights No. 1164, Panther City No. 1183, and Arlington Heights No. 1184.

Three of the new lodges—Arlington Heights, W. W. Peavy, and Panther City—held their first meetings in the old Traders National Bank building, 808 Houston. First site of Hemphill Heights was a building at the corner of Shaw and South Adams.

W. W. Peavy Lodge.

J. L. Lockett, Jr., was first master of W. W. Peavy lodge which was named for W. W. Peavy of Brownwood, a prominent Texas Mason who served for many years as grand treasurer for the Texas Grand Lodge. I. B. Greer is now master.

Hemphill Heights lodge now occupies a building at 1550 West Berry. First meeting was held in the building Aug. 5, 1939. An indebtedness of $12,000 to be paid in 20 years existed on the building at its completion, but the sum was paid off in three years and the building notes were burned at a ceremony Nov. 20, 1943.

The first master of Hemphill Heights lodge was H. J. Perkins and B. K. Wilkerson now fills that position.

H. M. Marks Jr., was first master of Panther City lodge. W. H. Mulvaney is head of the group at the present time.

Arlington Heights lodge moved to its building at 4600 Camp Bowie September 1922. Chas. W. Laney was first master of the lodge. H. R. McDaniel is now master.

Riverside Lodge.

A year later a charter was issued to Riverside Lodge No. 1194, Dec. 8, 1922. First meeting over a grocery store at Sylvania and Race, Riverside lodge later moved to the second floor of a building at 3204 Race, and to its new building at 901 Bonnie Brae in December 1948. As one of his first acts of office, Grand Master Hugh M. Craig dedicated the building Dec. 18, 1948.

J. W. Naylor was first master of Riverside lodge and R. A. Russell now fills the position.

At the same time a charter was issued Riverside lodge, Tabernacle Lodge No. 1195 was chartered in southeast Fort Worth. F. M. Bransford was first master of Tabernacle lodge and early meetings of the group were held in the Polytechnic building. Later the lodge moved to its present location at Evans and Davis. J. A. Rigney is now serving as master of Tabernacle lodge.

Stockyards Lodge.

Dec. 8, 1927, Stockyards Lodge No. 1244 was issued a charter with C. C. Cooley as first master. Meeting first at 2408 North Main, Stockyards lodge moved to its present location, 124½ W. Exchange, Oct. 8, 1935 E. F. Johnson is now serving as master.

Newest lodge in Fort Worth is River Oaks Lodge No. 1311 which received its charter Dec. 9, 1948. Dr. M. S. Miller served as master of the lodge while it was under dispensation and A. V. Cato is now master. River Oaks lodge meets with Stockyards lodge at 124½ W. Exchange.

From the original group of 10 Masons who met over the Feild and Steele store in 1854, the order has grown in Fort Worth and Tarrant County until it has a membership of approximately 14,000 according to Wells Howard, District Deputy Grand Master of the 64th district which embraces the county.

Shriners Upset Dallas, Brought Temple Here

Fort Worth Shriners pulled the Arabian rug from under their Dallas brothers and left them sitting on the hot sands in 1913.

For many years Fort Worth Shriners belonged to Hella Temple in Dallas and it was conceded only hard work and masterful persuasion could bring Hella to waive jurisdiction over Fort Worth.

That's why the rug was pulled. Yet the irony is that Dallas Shriners actually set the stage for the coup which led to formation of Fort Worth's Mosiah Shrine Temple.

Dallas set the stage by sending a delegation to Fort Worth in October 1912 asking that a patrol be formed to help entertain visitors to the Imperial Shrine Council meeting to be held in Dallas in 1913.

The story is told in memoranda left by the late E. J. Hosey at Moslah headquarters. Hosey was president of the patrol; C. C. Paxton vice president; Morgan H. Jones, secretary; Elmer Rentro, treasurer; Harvey Truett, Dallas, captain.

With much food, a good cook from the Westbrook and the Masonic Home Band the patrol went to Dallas and was quartered in Fair Grounds buildings. They served meals in a restaurant and slept in the machinery hall.

As was customary a group of past imperial potentates, the imperial divan and other members usually gathered for a banquet. To the Fort Worth patrol fell the role of host for the dinner.

"There were only 18 Shriners present," Hosey wrote, "and as they had requested a private meal the writer was the only one present from Fort Worth.

"As they came down the line singing our praise I took a sheet of paper and wrote across the center: 'We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should Fort Worth ask any favor of the Imperial Council, we hereby pledge our support.'

"That was the first move for a temple in Fort Worth."

Later that year Fort Worth Shriners initiated an open movement for independence that proved abortive.

When Fort Worth Shriners chartered three interurban cars and went to a routine Dallas business meeting in force, Hella Potentate Elmer Renfro of Fort Worth sensed something was coming and relinquished his chair to a Dallas man.

The Fort Worth group with a majority present proposed they be given permission to organize a Fort Worth temple. Before the question could come to a vote, startled Dallas members by every possible means rounded up enough members to smother the "revolt."

After year-long planning Fort Worth Shriners went to the Atlanta meeting of the Imperial Council in 1914 on a special train with a band, two zoo panthers and a 454-name petition for "freedom."

The Imperial Council gave its blessing to Fort Worth.

Next came the matter of choosing a name. With typical Western exuberance Fort Worth Shriners wanted the name "Fort Worth—West Plains Pasture" But the order insisted upon Arabic names. Hence, the name Moslah, a small town near Mecca, was taken from an Arabian map.

First officers of Moslah Temple were Hosey, potentate; William James, chief rabban; R. A. Massey, assistant rabban; C. B. Brown, high priest and prophet; E. A. Levy, oriental guide; W. R. Edrington, treasurer; H. E. Crowley, recorder; George Stapleton, first ceremonial master; A. L. Shuman, second ceremonial master; Roy Herzinger, captain of the guard; J. H. Dickey, outer guard; and John P. Muller, director.

A charter was formally given Moslah Temple at the Seattle meeting of the Imperial Council in 1915.

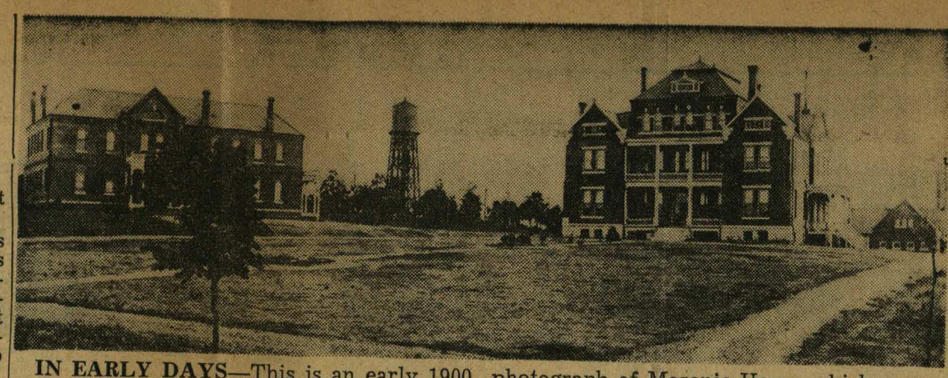
In 1917 the Masonic Mosque, a massive wooden building of three stories was constructed at Lake Worth The building contained a dance hall, kitchen, ceremonial auditorium and the 14 acre site was equipped with boating facilities. On Jan 10, 1929, the building burned in 45 minutes.

After the fire members of Moslah Temple took an active part in construction of the Masonic Temple, 1100 Henderson, which has been Shrine headquarters ever since.

Membership of Moslah Shrine is now 5,250 with members all over Texas in addition to Fort Worth.

Present potentate is Morgan Townsen.

"Marriages are still occurring despite the hard times and the stringency of the money market."—Fort Worth Democrat & Advance, Dec. 23, 1881.



IN EARLY DAYS—This is an early 1900 photograph of Masonic Home which was built in 1899.

Masonic Home Haven for 50 Years

For half a century Masonic Home and School has been a haven for homeless children who have developed proud school traditions that bind old grads as firmly as any "old school tie" ever linked men to an ivy-covered institution that has served generations of the same families.

Especially on the playing field has this pride been manifested. In years past when Masonic Home competed in top high school grid circles, football fans constantly remarked:

"How a bunch of orphans can get out there and be champions year after year is beyond me."

Farther along the road in life the school's banners were carried high. By Dr. Blake R. VanLear, class of '09, now president of Georgia Tech; District Judge Earl Roberts of Longview, '27; Baylor Law School Dean Abner McCall, '33; John H. Roberts, mathematics professor at Duke University, '23; Marvin Baker, Corpus Christi school superintendent, '18; Hugh M. Craig, Fort Worth, grand master of the Texas Grand Lodge, '18.

It all happened at the Grand Lodge meeting of December 1898 when competing offers for the home and school were received from Fort Worth, Mineral Wells, Greenville, Waco, Temple, Belton, Granbury and Bryan.

Fort Worth Lodge 148's offer of 200 acres and $10,000 for buildings brought the institution here. Dr. Frank P. Rainey, who had spent 20 years as superintendent of the State School for the Blind at Austin after serving as a surgeon in the Confederate Army and in the Texas Legislature, was named superintendent.

The idea was for the school to open Oct. 6, 1899 which is regarded as the official opening date. Actually the school opened sooner. For, through a misunderstanding, Emmanuel and Lee Ravey came Sept. 28. Even though the building was not ready for occupancy, Dr. and Mrs. Rainey took them in—into the tent they were occupying until the building should be finished.

The Ravey boys remained until 1910. Lee, 20 years a Navy master mechanic, lives in San Diego. Emmanuel is in Fort Worth where he works for Convair.

Since the school opened Oct. 6, 1899, it has been a home for 1,851 children. The one original building has grown to 13.

Mrs. Florence Dorton Pearce of Francitas, a member of the first graduating class in 1904, recalls life at the home immediately after its opening:

"We had only one part of the main building then. We ate in the basement, went to school on the second floor, slept on the third floor, went to church and all chapel exercises on the fourth floor, afterwards called the Old Chapel.

"We always skidded down the balustrade when no grown-ups were looking. It was so much quicker."

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held June 12, 1900, to dedicate the home and school. W. R. Patterson, Amarillo, remembers that a fleet of hay wagons transported the visiting Masons from the end of the Polytechnic car line to the school.

For 12 years widows also occupied the home and school. Since 1911 they have been cared for at the Home for Aged Masons in Arlington.

Between 1922 and 1926 practically all of the present buildings were erected. None of the original remain.

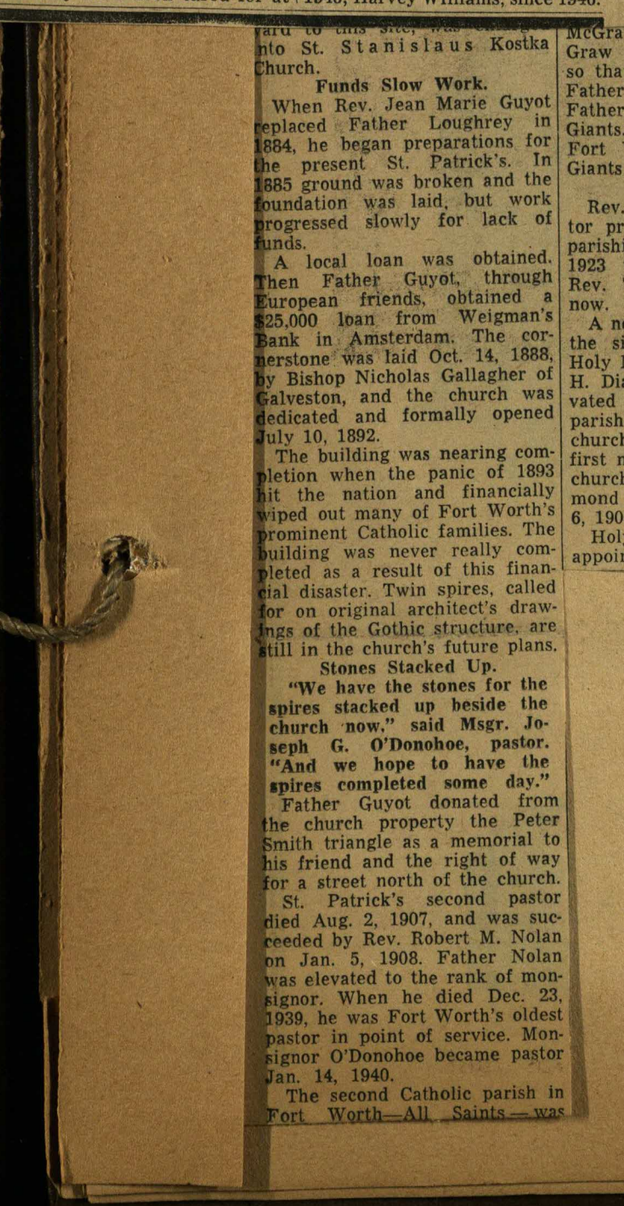
During the depression the school reached its highest enrollment with approximately 400. The war years cut to 89 the enrollment which now is 165.

Maintained at the home and school are a fully equipped hospital, fully accredited scholastic program kindergarten through high school, farm, garden, orchard, hogs, dairy and creamery which have shown an annual profit.

A large printing plant is operated to do Masonic printing as well as provide vocational training for high school boys.

During the war, 315 ex-students were in service and 13 died.

Dr. Rainey served as superintendent until 1907. Other superintendents: S. S. Bedinger, 1907-1914; Walter Acker, 1914-1920; Thomas Fletcher, who left the presidency of Sul Ross State Teachers College to come here, 1920-1944; Claud Austin, 1945-1946; Harvey Williams, since 1946.



...into St. Stanislaus Kostka Church.

Funds Slow Work.

When Rev. Jean Marie Guyot replaced Father Loughrey in 1884, he began preparations for the present St. Patrick's. In 1885 ground was broken and the foundation was laid, but work progressed slowly for lack of funds.

A local loan was obtained. Then Father Guyot, through European friends, obtained a $25,000 loan from Weigman's Bank in Amsterdam. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 14, 1888, by Bishop Nicholas Gallagher of Galveston, and the church was dedicated and formally opened July 10, 1892.

The building was nearing completion when the panic of 1893 hit the nation and financially wiped out many of Fort Worth's prominent Catholic families. The building was never really completed as a result of this financial disaster. Twin spires, called for on original architect's drawings of the Gothic structure, are still in the church's future plans.

Stones Stacked Up.

"We have the stones for the spires stacked up beside the church now," said Msgr. Joseph G. O'Donohoe, pastor. "And we hope to have the spires completed some day."

Father Guyot donated from the church property the Peter Smith triangle as a memorial to his friend and the right of way for a street north of the church.

St. Patrick's second pastor died Aug. 2, 1907, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert M. Nolan on Jan. 5, 1908. Father Nolan was elevated to the rank of monsignor. When he died Dec. 23, 1939, he was Fort Worth's oldest pastor in point of service. Monsignor O'Donohoe became pastor Jan. 14, 1940.

The second Catholic parish in Fort Worth—All Saints—was

Catholics Raised First Church in 1876

Missionary Priests Brought Mass to Fort Worth

French missionary priests, riding horseback on a circuit from Galveston to Henrietta, first brought mass and the sacraments to Fort Worth Catholics after the Civil War.

By 1870, with regular spring and fall visits by Rev. Vincent Perrier from San Angelo, the frontier town could boast of high masses. These were celebrated in the parlor of the musically-accomplished Thomas I. Carrico family. Fatner Perrier also said masses in Mrs. Louise Scott's home on Main, Col. James B. Griffin's home on Penn and at the Lake and Nash Hardware Store at 3rd and Houston.

In that year a small chapel for public worship was built in the side yard of the Carrico home at 3rd and Rusk, but the first church was not built until 1876.

Today approximately 35,000 Catholics in Tarrant County attend Sunday mass and special services in 17 churches.

The universality of the Catholic Church is reflected in its early Fort Worth history. French missionaries. Irish soldiers and railroad workers, a small band of pious Italians and a Dutch loan gave Catholicism a firm footing in the pioneer town.

Rev. Thomas Loughrey was appointed the first resident pastor in 1875. The next year Carrico bought the land where St. Patrick's stands today for $100. The little chapel, moved from his yard to this site, was enlarged into St. Stanislaus Kostka Church.

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The second Catholic parish in Fort Worth—All Saints—was established by 12 North Side families in the spring of 1902. The first mass was celebrated in the home of Mrs. Annie Mulholland, 1305 N. Commerce.

Berry Lot Donated.

To raise funds for a church building, Mrs. Mulholland donated a lot on Berry St. to be sold at a raffle. The raffle brought $2,000 and the church was built on its present site at 214 N. W. 20th. The building has been remodeled and enlarged to twice its original size.

FATHER JEAN MARIE GUYOT. . . . early pastor of St. Patrick's.

FATHER EDWARD F. PARK. . . . founded St. Mary's.

A Father Campbell was All Saints' first priest, but he stayed there only two weeks. During this time there were no marriages or baptisms to provide a record of his full name. First church records show Rev. Martin A. McKeough as pastor.

One of All Saints' pastors was responsible for the New York Giants coming to Fort Worth for spring training early in the century. He was Rev. James Malone, who as a boy played sandlot baseball with John (Iron Jawn) McGraw, Giants manager. McGraw brought the Giants here so that he could see his friend, Father Jimmy, and so that Father Jimmy could see the Giants. When Father Jimmy left Fort Worth, McGraw took the Giants to Florida.

1923 to 1947.

Rev. John Maher was the pastor probably best known to his parishioners. He served from 1923 until his death in 1947. Rev. Thomas Zachry is pastor now.

A neighborhood drug store was the site of the first mass for Holy Name parish. Rev. Bernard H. Diamond, who later was elevated to monsignor, founded the parish and built a small wooden church at 1007 E. Terrell. The first mass was celebrated in the church Jan. 17, 1909. Father Diamond dedicated the church June 6, 1909.

Holy Name's first pastor was appointed vicar general of the Dallas Diocese and was rector of the Sacred Heart Cathedral in Dallas until his death in 1941.

Rev. J. S. O'Connor, who succeeded Monsignor Diamond as Holy Name pastor in 1911, also was elevated to monsignor. On Nov. 14, 1940, when the wooden church was damaged by fire, Monsignor O'Connor risked his life to save the Blessed Sacrament and sacred vessels. Until the church was repaired, masses were celebrated in the basement of Holy Name School.

Death of O'Connor.

Monsignor O'Connor died here Nov. 6, 1942, and a week later the present pastor, Rev. Thomas J. Taaffe, was appointed to succeed him.

At the request of Bishop Edward Joseph Dunne. Vincentian priests came to Fort Worth in the fall of 1908 to establish Fort Worth's fourth Catholic parish—St. Mary's of the Assumption—for South Side residents. Rev. Edward F. Park, C. M., founded the parish and served as first pastor. Through Father Park's zeal and the generosity of a few devoted Catholics, a frame church was erected within a few months at the corner of Jennings and Magnolia. The church was dedicated May 4, 1909.

As Fort Worth's residential area spread toward the south, the church was enlarged to meet the needs of the growing parish. The 10th anniversary of its dedication was celebrated by a high mass and a Te Deum on May 4, 1919.

Fire struck the wooden church on a hot summer afternoon, Aug. 31, 1922, and quickly destroyed it. Priests and parishioners immediately began planning a larger, fireproof building. In the meantime services were held in the basement of Laneri High School.

A new church of Romanesque architecture was built on the same site, and the first mass was celebrated there July 20, 1924. Rt. Rev. Joseph P. Lynch, who had been appointed bishop of Dallas upon the death of Bishop Dunne in 1911, presided at the dedication and congratulated Rev. Anthony A. Malloy, C. M., pastor, and the parishioners for their work in building the present church.

Benedictine priests succeeded the Vincentians at St. Mary's, and Very Rev. A. Schmitt, O. S. B., became pastor Aug. 30, 1928. During his pastorate Father Schmitt has cleared the church of debt, built a parochial school and is planning a new rectory.

St. Thomas in 1937.

New parishes were established to meet the city's growth. St. Thomas was built at 2920 Azle for the Czech-English population of North Side and was dedicated Dec. 5, 1937, by Rev. E. J. Gerlick, pastor.

St. George's at 3508 Maurice was dedicated Jan. 19, 1941, by Bishop William D. O'Brien, president of the Catholic Church Extension Society, which was responsible for donation of funds for the church. Rev. Alphonse Bock, O. S. B., is pastor.

St. Alice's at 5600 Camp Bowie was blessed and the first mass was celebrated June 7, 1942, by Rev. Ernest Langenhorst, pastor. Solemn dedication was held the next Sunday.

In the same year St. Mary's was founded, St. Rita's was established in Handley. A small church on the far South Side, Immaculate Heart of Mary, was established in 1926. San Jose in 1912, San Juan in 1926 and St. Matthew in 1940 were established for Fort Worth's Mexican population. Our Lady of Mercy was founded in 1932 and St. Veronica and Uganda Martyrs, both in 1940, for Negroes.

Catholics outside of Fort Worth now have two churches—St. James in Mansfield and the most recently completed, St. Francis in Grapevine.

Poly College Survived 1893 Panic

Southern Methodists, not to be outdone by the Northern branch of the church, which operated Fort Worth University, opened the doors of Polytechnic College in September 1891. The school now is known as Texas Wesleyan College.

Plans for Polytechnic had been made a year earlier by the Northwest Texas Methodist Conference. Goals of the institutions were ambitious: To provide young men and women with a cultural background and equip them for Fort Worth's business and industrial life.

Bishop Joseph S. Key, driving force behind the project, was elected first president of the trustees. He persuaded several Fort Worth and suburban residents to donate land.

Four Miles East of City.

Polytechnic's first home, a small brick building, was on the present campus, then four miles east of Fort Worth. Rev. J. W. Adkisson was president. The first faculty numbered 11, and total enrollment was 173 in the five departments—liberal arts, scientific, primary preparatory, music and elocution.

The tiny college nearly foundered in the panic of 1893. Rev. W. F. Loyd, pastor of Fort Worth's First Methodist Church, became president in 1894. Scanty finances and a disease epidemic harassed his term. But he persevered. A summer term, a correspondence school, a 25,000-volume library, and a two-story class building were added before Prof. R. B. Swain became president pro tem in 1899.

He was succeeded by Prof. G. J. Nunn and in 1902, Rev. H. A. Boaz, later a bishop, became president. Rev. Mr. Boaz started the expansion drive that resulted in erection of the present Administration Building, Mulkey Hall, a permanent home for the school of fine arts in the Boaz-Benbrook Conservatory, a science hall and a gymnasium.

SMU in 1911.

In 1911, the church decided to establish Southern Methodist University in Dallas and make Polytechnic a women's component. Bishop Boaz resigned to become vice president of the new school and Rev. Frank P. Culver Sr. became Polytechnic's president for a year. The office then was filled by Dean R. A. Hearon.

Bishop Boaz returned for a second term as president in 1913. In preparation for the altered status, the trustees discarded Polytechnic as the college name and adopted Wesley Woman's College.

MISS SUE HUFFMAN. . . . first woman school superintendent in Texas.

They changed their minds before classes resumed in September 1914 and made the name Texas Woman's College. TWC opened that fall with 21 faculty members and 317 students.

Dan Waggoner Hall, a girls dormitory, was built in 1917, gift of Mrs. Dan Waggoner. J. D. Young became president that year, with enrollment at 528. Rev. H. E. Stout's term from 1919 to 1931 saw the Polytechnic Methodist Church building on the campus converted to the Fine Arts Building.

To Texas Wesleyan.

Rev. Tom W. Brabham was the next president. During his last year in office, the college again became co-educational and the name was changed to Texas Wesleyan.

Dr. Law Sone, now president, took office in 1936. He has led the college out of debt and into the shelter of an endowment of more than $1,000,000. TWC is completing its 58th year of continuous operation with an enrollment of nearly 1,000, a faculty of 60, and approximately 300 courses of instruction.

Lawn Mower No. 1

The first lawn mower purchased by the city was authorized July 9, 1895, by City Council which specified the cost should not exceed $8. The mower was used on the lawn of the old City Hall, same site of the present City Hall.

Orthodox Congregation Ahavath Sholom Struggles

11 Jewish Families Raised $1,000 In 1893 to Buy a Site for Synagogue

BY BETSEY L. BIGGS.

Less than 18 months after he came to Fort Worth as a non-English speaking Polish immigrant, L. F. Shanblum of 3320 Rogers helped organize Congregation Ahavath Sholom, the first Jewish group formed here.

Of the heads of the 35 families who banded together for worship in 1892, only Shanblum and A. Salsberg of 709 Hemphill are living. In a Jewish congregation only the men are counted as members.

Calling on his remarkably clear memory, Shanblum told of the early struggles of the congregation.

Within a year although the membership had dropped to only 11 families, the congregation collected $1,000 and bought a plot of land at the intersection of Jarvis and Hemphill in 1893. With but $14 left in the treasury, the congregation's trustees voted to build a synagog. Just nine months later the congregation had scraped up $600 and built a 20 by 40 feet frame building in which to conduct their services.

Minutes in Hebrew.

Shanblum, who from time to time refreshed his memory for dates by looking in minutes books which he kept in Hebrew as secretary of the congregation, recalled that in 1902 the congregation bought their present land at 819 Taylor and completed their synagog in 1906. In 1914 the Hebrew Institute was completed.

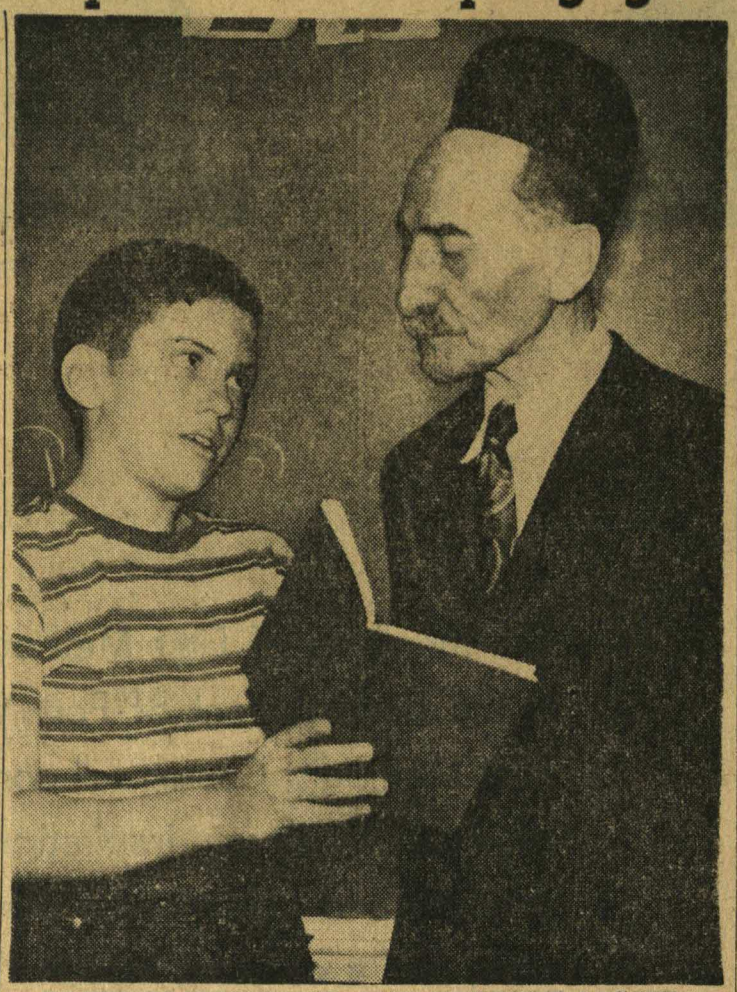
Charter members of the Orthodox Jewish congregation who worked together to build the first little house of worship were W. Goldstein, president; B. Levinson, vice president; M. Shanblum, treasurer; J. Jacobs, secretary; S. Sturman, J. B. Colton, A. Ratner, T. Gens, H. B. Orkin, Salsberg and Shanblum.

The First Rabbi.

The first rabbi to lead the growing congregation was Rabbi Charles Blumenthal of 424 College, who came to the Fort Worth congregation in 1908. Four years ago the 87-year-old rabbi returned to Fort Worth and is now teaching Hebrew at the institute to the grandchildren of those in his congregation 41 years ago.

The congregation now numbering 275 families has outgrown its present quarters and plans are being made by Rabbi Isadore Garsek and the congregation to build a new synagog and institute on land at Myrtle, Enderly and 8th Ave.

The first Reform Jewish congregation, Temple Beth-El, had its beginning in 1900 when Henry Gernsbacher moved here from Weatherford. His efforts led to the establishment of a Sabbath School, but it was not until 1902 that a committee was formed to organize a congregation.



RABBI BLUMENTHAL AND HERBERT LESSER. . . . Teaches the third generation.

Gernsbacher was named chairman of the committee which succeeded in organizing the congregation in September 1902. On Oct. 15 of that year the group received its charter.

First officers of the congregation were Sam Levy, president; M. Alexander, vice president; I. Carb, secretary; Gernsbacher, treasurer; S. Neumegen, Joe Pommer, Dave Brown and Jake Meyer, trustees. With the exception of Levy and Meyer, all the officers were members of the organizing committee. Other committee members were George Landsberg, J. Kalisky, M. A. Rosenthal, D. M. Shapiro, S. Alexander, S. Gabert, J. Henniger, and Rev. S. Philo of Gainesville.

Rev. Philo served as rabbi of the congregation until 1903 when it virtually disintergrated.

The Council of Jewish Women under the leadership of the late Mrs. Theodore Mack, with the aid of Rabbi Joseph Jasin, representative of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, undertook the reorganization of the congregation and within a year Rabbi Jasin accepted the pulpit and membership increased from 30 to 60 families.

In 1907 the women's group again took the lead contributing $500 toward construction of a permanent house of worship. The next year a temple was erected at 5th and Taylor.

The congregation in 1919 purchased their land at 207 W. Broadway and in 1920 completed the auditorium and Temple center. The new synagog was used by the growing congregation until Aug. 29, 1946, when a three-alarm fire destroyed the Temple.

Holding their religious services in the Broadway Baptist Church at the invitation of that congregation, members of Temple Beth-El went to work immediately to rebuild their synagog. By December 1948 the Temple was rebuilt at a cost of $300,000 and the congregation was able to return to its own house of worship. The building was dedicated on Jan. 7, 1949.

Rabbi Samuel D. Soskin, who conducted the dedication, was succeeded in September 1949 by Rabbi Milton Rosenbaum, who with Dr. Harry Teter, congregation president, leads a congregation now numbering 283 families.

Private School Flourished Before Free Education

Private schools and academies flourished in Fort Worth before a tax-supported public school system was set up in 1882.

Tuition cost about $5 a month. Teachers were lodged and fed at the homes of their pupils, rotating from family to family.

Fort Worth's first school was opened in January, 1854, by John Peter Smith, 22-year-old Kentuckian. He was graduated from Bethany College, Virginia, the year before, and had gone west to make his fortune.

Smith boarded at the home of Dr. Carroll M. Peak. His schoolroom was an Army barracks, abandoned the previous September when Maj. Ripley Arnold's dragoons moved to Fort Belknap. Fort Worth's population was 30 when Smith arrived. Tarrant County's population was about 100.

Finally in Business.

Smith was a schoolmaster three years. Then he became a surveyor, lawyer, and subsequently, one of Fort Worth's leading business men. He was succeeded by Miss Mary Armistead. Her school was at 502 E. Belknap. In 1861, Prof. J. T. Turner opened a school at Belknap and Lamar.

Both schools closed when the Civil War broke out. With the men off to war, children were needed at home and on the farms.

Then the soldiers returned. Maj. K. M. Van Zandt and Dr. Peak thought the Masonic Hall, built in 1855 on the northeast corner of Belknap and Jones, would make a good schoolhouse. The two-story structure was dilapidated, however.

So Van Zandt, W H. Milwee and Milt Robinson pooled $75 for a load of flour and traded it for East Texas lumber. They patched up the Masonic Hall and hired Capt. John Hanna, a Confederate soldier stranded in Dallas, to be the schoolmaster.

Masonic Institute.

Hanna taught until 1870, when he became a lawyer. Oscar J. Lawrence and his sister Mary took over the school and named it the Fort Worth Masonic Institute. The school occupied the first floor. Masonic Lodge No. 148 met on the second floor. Miss Lawrence later married Capt. J. C. Terrell, prominent lawyer.

Revs. Addison and Randolph Clark and their sister. Ida, opened a school on 6th St., between Houston and Main, in 1867 The Clarks went on to greater fame as the founders of Add-Ran College, forerunner of TCU.

By 1873, a newspaper boasted that Fort Worth, population 2,000, had two schools and "scholars enough for a third." The others were not long in coming.

The Weaver Male Institute, conducted by Prof. W. T. Weaver, listed many young men of the city as its pupils. Mrs. E. S. Scribner opened a school on 4th St. Mrs. Jennie Alford enrolled 33 pupils for her school at 2nd and Taylor. The largest school was taught by Mrs. Belle M. Burchill, who later became postmaster. One hundred thirty boys and girls attended her classes in the Methodist Church at 4th and Jones.

School in Church.

And, in 1878, the first "high school" was opened with W. F. Mister as principal. There was a school, too, in the old First Christian Church, on 4th between Main and Houston. The Melton brothers were the teachers.

Attendance grew rapidly, for by this time a state appropriation of $2.25 per pupil per year was being paid to the City Council. The council used the money for tuition of students who could not otherwise attend private schools.

Best known of the old private schools was the Arnold-Walden Institute, owned by Mrs. Clara Peak Walden. Mrs. Walden was Carroll Peak's daughter. Her first instructor was John Peter Smith, who opened his school the month she was born, and boarded at her father's home for eight years.

Mrs. Walden was born in one of the old Fort Worth Army buildings. At 16, she married Le Grande Walden, a teacher. Skilled in Latin, Greek, Hebrew and higher mathematics, Mrs. Walden took up the same profession.

She taught in the Clark and Melton schools, conducted her own classes in the First Christian Church for a year, and then in 1877 built the schoolhouse at 614 W. 4th.

Mrs. Walden owned the building, land and school, but with modesty, put the name of her associate, Miss Elizabeth R. Arnold, first in the organization's title.

Distinguished Alumnae.

Many Arnold-Walden Institute pupils became prominent. Methodist Bishop H. A. Boaz was one. Others were John C. Ryan, pioneer real estate man; Mrs. Lily Peak Jones, Mrs. Elmo Sledd, Sidney Samuels, Bascom Dunn, Max, Albert and Edith Mayer, and Miss Olive Peak, Mrs. Walden's sister.

One of the first teachers at the institute was Miss Lily B. Clayton, who served the public schools for many years.

Arnold-Walden Institute became part of the public school system in 1882. It was the Second Ward School until outgrown. The building finally was razed in 1939.

Also prominent in the same period was the Warren Female Institute, Jennings Ave. and 13th, conducted by Mrs. Ed Warren. As Miss Sue Huffman, Mrs. Warren was the first person to bear the title of city school superintendent here, in 1881.

Engineer's Post Set Up in 1873

The post of city engineer and surveyor was created April 10, 1873, and I. C. Terry was appointed as the first on April 17, 1873. He served until 1874 and was succeeded through the years by these men:

Zane Cetti, 1874-1878; Terry, 1878-1879; C. C. Hyde, 1879-1882; J. J. Goodfellow, April-July, 1882; E. K. Smoot, 1883-1885; W. B. King, 1885-1889; F. W. Kane, 1889-1890; I. E. Reis, 1890-1891; H. H. Kerr, 1891-1893; T. E. Coppage, 1893-1897; John B. Hawley, 1897-1907; E. C. Woodward, 1907-1908; J. D. Trammell, 1908-1911; F. J. Von Zuben, 1911-1919; D. L. Lewis, 1919-1937; W. O. Jones, 1937-1946; C. Milo Thelin, since 1946.

Movies in 1914

Motion picture projectors as well as the construction and arrangement of movie houses came under city regulation Jan. 13, 1914, following the creation of a board of censors on Aug. 12, 1911.

1916 Sunday Movies

By a vote of 3,812 to 2,918 on April 1, 1916, Fort Worth citizens approved the opening of motion picture houses on Sunday.

The first plumbers' licenses were issued by City Council March 18, 1884, to E. A. Hayne, William Foley and S. H. Shaw.

Night School Over Store

Night schools for ambitious young people were an early innovation in Fort Worth. Prof. W. P. Wilson opened the first night school "in the room over Dodd's Hardware Store." That was on Sept. 18, 1876.

Business must have been good, for on Jan. 3, 1881, Prof. F. P. Preuitt entered the field. His "day and night school for boys and young men" was on 5th, between Main and Houston.

Wilson and Preuitt charged for tuition. The first free night school in Fort Worth, and probably in Texas, was opened in 1897 by Maj. John B. Hawley.

Hawley was city engineer, selected the sites for Eagle Mountain and Bridgeport Dams, and supervised their construction with Simon Freese. In 1917 Hawley built harbors for General Pershing's AEF in France.

His night school was exclusively for "mechanics," but the term was broad. Hawley taught mechanical drawing. M. G. Bates was arithmetic instructor. S. E. Frost taught physics. Dr. Kent Kibbie was the chemistry teacher and William D. MacMillan taught algebra and geometry.

The Board of Education permitted Hawley to use a room in the Fort Worth High School, S. Jennings and Jarvis. Hawley operated the school for a year. Then he was called to Mexico on business, and the classes disbanded.

Baptists Blazed Tarrant Wilds With Word of God and Temple

To the Baptists go twin historical honors.

Baptists built Tarrant County's first church and a Baptist minister preached the first sermon in Fort Worth.

The prime figure in each feat was Rev. John Allen Freeman. In November 1845, Freeman, then 24, came from Missouri to southern Denton County, where a dozen Missouri families had preceded him.

On Feb. 21, 1846, 12 Baptists meeting in Charles Throop's log cabin, organized the Lonesome Dove Baptist Church. They picked the name because there was not another Baptist church within 100 miles and none between them and the Pacific Ocean.

Freeman and Rev. Joshua Hodges preached every two weeks in the homes of members until autumn of 1847, when a church was built near Grapevine, in what became Tarrant County three years later, but was then Navarro County. The Lonesome Dove church still exists.

Nine months after Maj. Ripley Arnold established Fort Worth, he invited Freeman to preach to the soldiers. That sermon, the first in the fort, was delivered in April 1850. Freeman returned several times.

Freeman founded the Mt. Gilead Baptist Church on July 13, 1850, the first church organized in Tarrant County. Charter members were Ireneus Neace, Mr. and Mrs. David Barcroft, Abby Dunham and Parmelia Allen. On May 15, 1853, he organized the Bear Creek Baptist Church near the county's northeast boundary, and in the same year, the Birdville Baptist Church.

This hardy pioneer and his wife, with some other settlers, left for California in April 1857. Freeman founded a church and lived in Los Angeles County until his death March 7, 1919.

He returned to Lonesome Dove for a homecoming service July 21, 1907, preaching once more at the church he helped found in the wilderness 61 years earlier.

Another historic Baptist figure here was Rev. Noah T. Byars. The Texas Declaration of Independence was adopted in Byars' blacksmith shop at Washington-on-the-Brazos on March 2, 1836. Byars was General Sam Houston's armorer in the Battle of San Jacinto.

Byars became a minister in 1841 and a missionary in Tarrant County several years later. He founded the Liberty Baptist Church, about three miles south of Fort Worth, in 1855, and the Ashland Baptist Church, in the northwest corner of the county, on Aug. 31, 1857.

EARLY BAPTIST PREACHERS—Left, Rev. J. Morgan Wells who was highest paid pastor in Texas when he came to First Baptist Church in late 1880s. Right, Rev. Noah T. Byars, Sam Houston's armorer in whose blacksmith shop at Washington was signed the Texas Declaration of Independence. Byars figured in early Tarrant County Baptist history.

The West Fork Baptist Association held its first meeting in 1855 at the Birdville church. Byars was the first moderator. The West Fork Association, embracing Tarrant and 13 other counties, lasted until 1886, when it gave way to individual county associations.

A leading church in the West Fork association was the Fossil Creek Baptist Church, organized near Birdville Aug. 27, 1864, and since 1917, known as the Birdville Baptist Church. The earlier Birdville Baptist Church, organized by Rev. Mr. Freeman, was dissolved in 1856.

The Fort Worth Baptist Church —first of the denomination in the city—was organized in August 1867 by Rev. A. Fitzgerald and Rev. W. W. Mitchell. Fitzgerald was a controversial man, constantly embroiled in disputes. His little church, which held services in the Masonic Hall, never attained health.

In 1868,, Fitzgerald fell out with the West Fork Association, which had decided to set up the "West Fork Male and Female College" at Red Sulphur Springs, near Arlington, and found a village there to be known as Temperance Town.

The dispute involved land for the college. Before it ended, Fitzgerald had been dropped as a delegate to the association. He sued the association for $150,000, charging libel and slander.

Although the suit was unsuccessful, plans for the college were dropped. The dissension, plus the depression that gripped Fort Worth when the Texas & Pacific Railroad decided in 1873 to end its track at Eagle Ford, near Grand Prairie, were fatal to the Fort Worth Baptist Church.

Fitzgerald's successors, Rev. M. H. Neal and Rev. D. D. Swindall, were unable to overcome the handicaps, and the Fort Worth Baptist Church, with 30 members and no pastor, passed out of existence in 1873.

There were persistent souls who believed Fort Worth needed a Baptist church. On Sept. 12, 1873, the First Baptist Church was organized here by Rev. J. R. Masters and Rev. W. M. Gough. There were 11 members.

Masters was minister one year, and Gough three. Rev. H. C. Renfro of Johnson County then took the pulpit. He was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Gillespie of Indianapolis, who came here on a visit and stayed.

South-Side Church.

The church, located on the present site of City Hall, was poor, financially. Differences over the salary to be paid to the pastor caused nine members to withdraw. On Dec. 31, 1882, with no minister present, they organized the South-Side Baptist Church. E. W. Norton was chairman and T. M. Freeman was secretary of the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Gillespie accepted their invitation to become pastor. Services were held in the chapel of Texas Wesleyan College (later Fort Worth University) at Jennings at W. 13th.

The South-Side church was reorganized in September 1883 because the founding meeting had not included a minister. It kept the name until 1890 when it became the Broadway Baptist Church on moving to its present site.

Rev. J. Morgan Wells, a brilliant orator, was called from Kentucky in 1886 to fill the First Baptist Church pulpit. His unprecedented salary, $2,500 a year, was the talk of Texas. Only four years earlier the church had paid its pastor $639.65 for a year's work, considered substantial at the time.

Wells raised money from all walks of life—gamblers as well as churchgoers—to build a $65,000 building at 3rd and Taylor. It was completed in September 1889. Wells remained there as pastor until his death in 1896, at the age of 41, after suffering a paralytic stroke.

The church burned to the ground Feb. 4, 1912, while firemen were hampered by 10-degree cold. The congregation, led by J. Frank Norris, met in the old Byers Opera House until a new building was completed in 1913 at 4th and Throckmorton.

On Jan. 12, 1929, this building and a four-story Sunday School addition also were gutted by flames. The present church at 4th and Throckmorton was built after the fire.

Baptist churches had increased in such great numbers in Tarrant and the surrounding counties that the West Fork Baptist Association met for the last time Aug. 12-13, 1886, at Weatherford. Present at this historic session was Rev. Jeff D. Ray, now, in retirement, a Star-Telegram columnist. The member churches set up county associations. The Tarrant County Association was created that October.

It now has 94 member churches. In addition, there are a number of Baptist churches in the county not affiliated with the association.

The first city filter plant was installed as part of the Holly Plant by Pittsburg Filter Manufacturing Company at a cost of $69,983, and was completed March 28, 1912.

K. C. Council Rented Hall Back in 1903

The charter for Fort Worth Council No. 759, Knights of Columbus, was granted by the Supreme Council on May 10, 1903, and the Fort Worth organization was instituted on the same date.

First officers included T. P. Fenelon, grand knight; Fergus Moriarity, deputy grand knight; P. J. Conway, chancellor; Fred Houle, financial secretary, and A. M. McAlwee, treasurer. From a charter membership of 47, the council has grown to more than 500.

First meetings were held in a rented hall over the State National Bank on Main St. In May 1904, a hall at 404 Houston was rented and meetings were held there until March 1907, when the council moved into a hall at 11th and Throckmorton. On July 10, 1919, the Knights moved into their present home at 1004 Lamar.

In 1940 the name of the council was changed to Monsignor Robert N. Nolan Council No. 759 in memory of the monsignor, who had been chaplain for many years and was active from the time he joined, May 12, 1904, until his death, Dec. 23, 1939.

Bishop Dunne Council, named in honor of a former bishop of this diocese, was organized on Dec. 10, 1939, and meets in Laneri High School.

The council's first officers were Dr. James L. Murphy, grand knight; Larry DuPont, deputy grand knight; Ed Leach, chancellor; Ed Lally, lecturer; Otto E. Schroeder, recording secretary; W. E. Crotty, financial secretary, and J. G. Lally, treasurer.

Parks for Diamond Hill Won by Civic League

The Diamond Hill Civic League, responsible for many improvements in that section of the city, was organized in 1925 "for the purpose of uniting citizens of Diamond Hill and adjacent communities for the protection and the interest of these communities," and adopted the motto "Ceaseless effort and industry."

The first meeting was held in June 1925 at the Diamond Hill High School and was one of the first such gatherings in Fort Worth. Tom Chapman was the first president of the league and served until 1929. Tom Meek, who is considered the father of the league, was elected secretary at the first meeting, which 200 people attended. The league's constitution was adopted in 1927.

T. P. Leath became league president in 1929 and served until 1943. Other presidents of the civic group have been Charlie Race, A. B. Lawson, C. C. Dollar and H. P. Baggett. Present officers are R. F. Lamb, president; J. M. Needham, vice president, and Mrs. Jack Newman, secretary-treasurer.

The league has been instrumental in securing many improvements and facilities for the Diamond Hill area. The city's first bus line ran from Diamond Hill to the Courthouse and the bus was owned by J. C. Lamb, father of the present president. Later, transfers were accepted from bus passengers to the city's street car lines.

The league secured the Trail Drivers Park, 35 acres of land located a block east of Decatur and directly south of 28th St., at a cost of $13,000 and has since built a lighted softball park there.

Other league accomplishments include street improvements, securing right of way for 28th St., storm sewers, utilities, house-to-house delivery of mail and a water booster pump. A fire hall is now under construction at 29th and Swartz Sts.

Six City Managers In Service Since 1925

Fort Worth city managers since the council-manager form of government was adopted in 1925 were:

O. E. Carr, May 5, 1925-June 24, 1931; George D. Fairtrace, June 24, 1931-April 8, 1937; S. B. Edwards, May 20-July 7, 1937; Dudley Lewis, Aug. 4, 1937-June 28, 1939; Sam H. Bothwell, July 3, 1939-June 1, 1946; W. O. Jones, since June 1, 1946.