1940

Four Score Years in Jack County: Official Souvenir

Jack County

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Four Score Years in Jack County

1860 - 1940

Official Souvenir

Satanta
Cattle
Goats
Sheep
Oil

Fort Richardson
Established 1868

4-H Club Work Originated Here in 1908
Attend the
JACK COUNTY
HISTORIC CELEBRATION

FEATURING THE
SATANTA - BIG TREE COURT TRIAL:
JULY 4 th., - 5 th.
In the City of Jacksboro

For your Comfort and Convenience
Ride Air-Conditioned

BOWEN MOTOR COACHES
A LOCAL TEXAS INSTITUTION SERVING TEXAS
- PREFACE -

GILBERT WEBB

It is the expressed purpose of this souvenir program to give the reader a comprehensive idea of those historic events that have taken place within or near the bounds of Jack County and to carry the story down as near the present date as possible.

Not all of the history of the county will be found herein. That part especially pertaining to the arrest, conviction and sentencing of the two Indians, Big Tree and Satanta for which the celebration on July 4th. and 5th. is planned, is included.

To break the sameness of the running story, we have seen fit to include such stories as indicate the growth and progress of Jack County's population. In much of the material used, the readers will note that dates are used. These are subject to the errors commonly made by writers forced to depend upon the memory of old timers and others. It is hoped that at least some of them are correct.

The reader will find a pronounced absence of biographies and autobiographies in this publication. Names and places are being used as a part of each story and not as a story themselves. Should the occasion arise, a publication of the lives of prominent Jack County people will be released. At this writing, one prominent Jack County woman, Mrs. Ida Huckabay, is preparing a Jack County history that will fill this need.

This book is written as though the readers know nothing of the county and the city of Jacksboro. It is intended to be informational as well as a souvenir of the day for which it is intended.

Not sufficient time will be available to acquaint the stranger here in July 4th and 5th with the events of which we are proud. A great deal of the information printed here is new to many Jack County citizens. When the celebration is over and Jack County has returned to normal, this book will serve to recall what has happened here from July 4, 1857 until July 5, 1940.

July 4, 1940 marks off eighty-three years for Jack County. It was on that date eighty-three years ago that the organization meeting was held near what is now known as Bar-tons Chapel. Then, too, we are marking the anniversary of one of the most prominent affairs between the white man and his Indian opponents. It is the famous trial of Big Tree and Satanta here July 5, 1871. That was the first such court trial in the United States and marked the beginning of the end of serious troubles with the Indians. Three other great battles followed the court trial here. One was the Battle of Tule Canyon, Palo Dura and the other was the famous Adobe Walls fight so well known to citizens of this and the Sooner state.

It is not the purpose of Jack County to point to this trial as a special event more than that it marked the beginning of an era of better relationship with the Indians. It is not with a spirit of gloating or bragging that the trial is used for the feature attraction during the two-day event; but rather as an indication that law and order can best settle any difference whether between individuals or races. Jack County is not pointing to these two convicted Red Men as examples or representatives of a great race of people. Neither is she boasting over the fact that the first trial was held in her county seat.

The powers that direct the making of history directed that it happen in just the manner as recorded. Jack County is trying to re-tell it with a great degree of accuracy.

We are fully appreciative of the cooperation of all who had a part in making this book possible. It is a monument to the memory of progressive men and women of this area.

We have chosen the institutions and events for this book in their importance in the past and present progressive story of the county. If there is some event overlooked or poorly handled herein, it is a sin of omission rather than commission.

Signed

Gilbert Webb
LOCAL NEWSPAPER IS OBSERVING SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY IN 1940...

The Jacksboro Gazette, owned and operated by Mrs. J. R. Dennis assisted by J. L. Lacewell is observing its sixtieth anniversary in Jacksboro as a newspaper.

Its foundation goes back into those dim, hazy years right after the Indian trial in Jacksboro. Just nine years after that trial the paper was brought in existence and has continued to stay in circulation all of those years.

It was formerly published by the father of Miss Joanna Rogers, who is operator of the typesetting machines for the Gazette today. It was here that they started the paper and have continued to have a representative of the family working on it until the present date.

Capt. J. R. Dennis operated the Gazette until his death a few years ago at which time Mrs. Dennis took over and has kept it coming to the mail beginning Friday morning. She is at the heart of the editorial and advertising done by her brother, J. L. Lacewell, a graduate of the local high school and a wide-awake newspaper man.

LOVING RANCH NEAR JERMYN NOTED FOR GOOD CATTLE...

The Loving Ranch located on Highway 195 one and one half miles west of Jermyn has one of the most colorful careers of any in this section of North Central Texas. For years, it has enjoyed that enviable position of running the largest commercial herd of short-horn cattle in Texas.

Founded way back during the dangerous Indian days, the ranch has always been the headquarters for numerous herds of cattle that moved over the various famous trails toward the Kansas markets. J. C. Loving, first secretary for Texas Cattle Raisers Association founded the ranch further back than anyone can remember. He operated it himself while serving as an officer for that southwestern organization.

Following his death in 1902 in Fort Worth, Oliver Loving, operator of the Oliver Loving Bank of Jermyn conducted the ranch along with his other businesses. Oliver Loving died a few years ago leaving a third generation to carry on the traditions established by the Indian-fighting peers who established that fine record.

Numerous Indian raids have taken place on the large acreage that lies on both sides of the state highway and the R. I. Railroad west of Jermyn. It was almost on the Loving estate that the now-famous Warren Wagon Train Massacre happened.

A town some five miles west of the famous ranch in Young County has received the name of that old family. That town of Loving, a small farming and Mining town carries the name of these people.

Mr. J. C. Loving is credited with having been one of the three men who started the move for the organization of the cattle raisers association. According to the story, he along with C. L. Carter and C. C. Slaughter on the Dillingham Prairie ranch of Slaughter started talking of the need of such a movement. A few months later, a meeting was called in Graham where the organization was formed making Loving the first secretary.

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HARRY HINES

For Governor of Texas

A business man for an office calling upon the resourcefulness of the State's best business men, in carrying out the continued progress of Texas.

Harry Hines' Record as a member of the Texas Highway Commission will stand of itself. His service has won him many friends. He will appreciate your Vote and Influence.
This souvenir magazine of Jack County is compiled for the county by Gilbert Webb, for the purpose of preserving the occasion of the re-enactment of the Indian Trial and to give the visitor here July 4 and 5 a clear picture of those events as they happened.

"MOTHER COUNTY OF THE WEST" HAS SOME COLORFUL HISTORY

It is repetition to mention many of the interesting events that have had their beginning or important development in Jack County, however, it is of prime importance to mention that this county has had a very colorful history.

She was known as "The Mother County of the West" for a number of years before Young, Throckmorton and other counties to the West were organized. This was the nearest seat of court jurisdiction to that vast waste of country over-run by the raiding Red Men. It was into this place that many of the offending criminals were brought to stand trial. It was here that much of the records of lands and other nature were brought for recording.

Jack County followed Gainesville in this phase of work.

As is mentioned elsewhere in this booklet, the county was created in 1856 and organized in 1857. Its pages of history are splattered with the blood of a hardy people. Its evolution is designated by strong efforts of a generation and clan that knew not defeat. Blood-chilling yelps of the Red Men drove scores of people back into the Parker, Tarrant, Dallas County area. Many never returned. Some did. Several old timers were born in covered wagons either on the way out here or on the way back while parents were trying to evade the Indians. When the trouble was settled in about 1875, many of them returned.

Continued on next page)
MOTHER COUNTY...
(Cont. from page 5)
The founding of Fort Richardson; Trial of the famous Indians; organizing of the 4-H Club; its prominence as a center for good building stone and the scores of other notable institutions made Jack County famous.

Now that the present generation has settled into the shoes of their famous forebears, the principal income here is from oil and cattle. Before the advent of oil in 1922, the main sources of cash was cattle and cotton. Later years have seen the cotton drop out of the picture and leave the field open to oil and cattle.

She has always been a big raiser of cattle. Many of the earlier men were merely cattle men. Later, they have become breeders of high-type Herefords as well as other breeds. Sheep and goats have come into the section with good results.

The quick money came when oil was discovered in the Bryson section in 1926 which marked the beginning of the real oil play. Highways have coursed their way across the county in four general directions bringing in a new type of cash income. Businesses that
(Cont. on page 16)

OPPORTUNITY IS AT HAND

In 1928 our Company published its first advertisement urging Texans to Talk Texas. Since that time we have "Talked Texas" through our advertising in newspapers, magazines, and on the radio; through our own publication, Texas Opportunities; through booklets and letters to thousands of Texans, and to firms and persons outside the state who expressed an interest in Texas. Much progress has been made toward the development of Texas resources. But, the big job lies ahead!

Men, money and materials are present in Texas for the prompt realization of industrial development; scientific research discovers new uses for agricultural and mineral products; Texas banks have money for investment in Texas factories, which are needed to utilize these products as raw material for processing; technical men and women, trained in Texas universities and colleges, are here to operate such factories; native labor, versatile and intelligent, awaits the chance for work; the Texas Power & Light Company provides plenty of low-cost electric power, ready for industrial application throughout the richest section of Texas.

Every essential factor is present and ready, and only action is needed to combine these factors for the immediate and far-reaching industrialization of Texas. Call on the Texas Power & Light Company for facts about industrial opportunities within the territory which it serves.

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
For the second time within the memory of scores of local people, the historic trial of Satanta and Big Tree occupies national spotlight. Sixty-nine years have passed since the two Red Men stood before the bar of justice here in Jacksboro for their part in the massacre of seven wagon train drivers west of here.

The trial received national recognition in 1871 because it was the first time that a non-citizen Indian in the rank of chief that had been tried by WHITE MAN’S court.

Besides meting out justice to two men charged with mass murder, the trial is credited with having broken the “back” of the Indians’ resistance in this North Central Texas county. It pushed the frontier back west of the Brazos River and north into the Texas Panhandle.

Warren’s wagon train, bound from Weatherford, Texas to Fort Griffin on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River in Throckmorton County, was waylaid four miles west of Jermyn in Young County. Before the drivers had a chance to defend themselves, the Red Men were upon them more than 100 strong.

So sudden was the attack that the drivers were soon overpowered and seven of them killed. One of those victims was burned alive while tied to his wagon. Being loaded with corn, there was little in the wagons that the Indians could carry off.

One or more of the wounded drivers made their way back into Jacksboro where soldiers were kept in Fort Richardson and told General Sherman the blood curdling story.

The gravity of the incident thrust itself through to the people then when it was remembered that the great general and his party on a tour of Texas forts passed over that very same trail just a day ahead of the mass slaughter.

General R. S. McKenzie and about 20 soldiers were dispatched to track down the Indians and bring them back to Jacksboro. Heavy rains made that task almost hopeless and they reported to Fort Sill, Oklahoma empty handed after almost 20 days of searching.

In the meantime, General Sherman had gone to Fort Sill and contacted Laurie Tatum, Quaker Indian Agent there, and told him of the wagon train battle. The Agent was asked to co-operate with the soldiers in getting at the culprits.

Tatum agreed and on the next summer ration, day he called several of the Chiefs into his inner office. There, he charged that they had been off the reservation and with having attacked and killed seven white men south of Red River.

For a long time no reply was forthcoming. Finally, Satanta confessed the crime and implicated Big Tree and Satank. In summing up one of the most cold-blooded confessions to that date, he said three of the Indians had been killed and seven of the whites died. “We will call it even,” he said. He charged them with having locked him up for several days and that was the last time that Kiowa would be subjected to such treatment.

Nevertheless, they were told that they would have to return to Texas and face charges of murder.

It was early the next morning that the three Indians, Satanta, Satank and Big Tree were loaded aboard a wagon load of grain and headed back to Jacksboro.

Satank told a small Indian boy just before the wagon pulled out, “Tell my people that I will be by the big tree by Casche Creek.” As the wagon neared that spot, he jumped up with a rifle in his hand and tried to shoot a soldier. The gun jammed and another of the enlisted men killed him. It turned out that he had gnawed away a great deal of the flesh from one of his hands in order to remove the shackles. His body was left near the big tree he indicated to the Indian boy.

It was a pitiful pair of Indians that rode mule-back into Jacksboro several days later. The dust from the road and the hot sun had reduced their gay paint to a conglomeration of peperation and dirt. Gone was their proud arrogant attitude. Their hands were tied behind their backs and the feet were tied beneath the mules’ belly. They were kept in old Fort Richardson just south of Lost Creek from that early June date until their trial July 5, 1871—69 years ago.

Judge Charles Soward sat on the bench; S. W. T. Lanham, father of Hon. Fritz Lanham, prosecuted the Indians. He was district attorney here at that time. Defense was in the hands of Capt. Tom Ball and Joseph Woolfolk of Weatherford.

Records fail to tell us just how long the trial lasted but both men received the maximum in Texas for murder—death by hanging. However, they were later commuted to life. Satanta and Big Tree were paroled. The former violated that trust was returned to Huntsville where he died in a three-story plung onto a concrete sidewalk. Big Tree never violated that parole. He died after having served his people as a missionary. One of the first responsibilities—oddly enough—was the guarding of government wagon trains in Oklahoma.

It is in commemoration of that victory that this trial is being re-enacted here July 4 and 5 this year. The event and not the victims is being given the attention. It is not an effort to flaunt the bad Red Man before his people but one to mark to the beginning of an era of better relationship between Indian and whites.
The history of old Fort Richardson, located within the present city limits of Jacksboro, is one of the most colorful pieces of literature were it in existence in full today. From its very beginning back in 1859 until it was abandoned as a government post during the 70's, it was the center of much activity both from a military and civilian point of view.

This locality first got its military bearing in the summer of 1866 at which time a group of soldiers was moved here for the purpose of scouting against the marauding Indians. No fort was built that early, however and in April 1867, the troops were moved to Fort Belknap and to Buffalo Springs, northeast of here in Clay County. Both those points were chosen because of the water situation.

The water supply failed at Buffalo Springs and in November 1867, the troops were moved back here and the construction of Fort Richardson started. That construction lasted over many months and from the best account of the post itself as rendered by Assistant Surgeon J. H. Patzki in 1871, the fort was never completed to government plans.

The difficulty with which the soldiers met in construction of the fort here can be partially realized when it is pointed out that the timber for the buildings was brought from the government saw mill located on Big Sandy Creek five miles east and north of Bridgeport in Wise County. It was some thirty-eight miles over Indian-infested country that the heavy building materials had to be moved by ox wagon or teams.

The fire-proof materials of the fort were derived from the natural limestone formations so numerous in the area of Fort Richardson.

From the beginning, water supply caused the soldiers and their command almost as much trouble as did the raiding Red Men of the plains. The post had a water wagon that was kept constantly on the move which service was aided by the water cart of each infantry company. Drinking water was got-
	en from springs, then numerous along Los Creek upon which banks the fort was built. Water for culinary uses was gained from the creek itself. Bathing and such necessities had to be done in the creek at a point below the source of the fort's water supply.

The garrison of the fort was faced with three duties at the same time. The first two were of equal importance while the third was incidental with their occupancy of the territory.

The soldiers were charged with keeping the public peace out here in the great plains after the Civil War and during the Reconstruction period. They had to maintain public order and maintain a degree of safety for the settlers against the Indians even after the state was admitted to the Union.

After Texas was made one of the United States, the duties of the garrison was reduced to one of patrol and scouting against the Indians. Numerous raids by the Indians made it necessary for the soldiers to be almost constantly in the field on some campaign against a marauding band of Indians.

According to stories told by local old timers, their problems were intensified by the fact that the Indians

(Cont. on page 19)
Jack County's First . . .

COURTHOUSE COST ONLY $800.

The beautiful, new, stone structure that houses the county's business in 1940 is a far cry from that first humble building here that was known as the Jack County courthouse. The old saying that all great things have an humble beginning certainly has been true here.

It was just 82 years ago this August 17 that the county got its first courthouse. It came after a long series of contracts and maneuvering by the county commissioners. The total cost of the first courthouse was just $800.00. It was not built especially for the county's business. It was a converted dwelling house that was located where Eakman's Cafe and Spear's Drug Store now stands or where the cafe and Lion Auto Store are located. The original deal calls for the location on lot no. 4 of block 2 facing the public square.

This building came into being as a courthouse after the commissioners had met for over a year in front yards; the shades of trees and in various homes over the county. The first court met July 22, 1857 in the front yard of one T. S. Nettles somewhere in the old Salt Creek community. Less than a month later, the second meeting was held in the residence of F. K. Phenix somewhere in the outskirts of Mesquiteville (Jacksboro) Aug. 17, 1857. It is believed that this meeting was held in the west side of Jacksboro somewhere between the public square and Stark Hill.

It was on August 18 of the same year that the county officers took up the business of providing a county courthouse. There is no record of the meeting held in September, but in October 1857, sealed bids were received from Jasper Adare and H. L. House for the construction of the building. The sum cost of the house was to have been $340,000. On October 6, 1857, it was ordered that a sale of town lots in Mesquiteville be held in the second Monday in November that year for the purpose of raising the money necessary for the purpose and remodeled to suit the situation.

Records indicate that this building was used until about 1868 at which time work was started by the county to raise the necessary money to build a new courthouse. That building was the old sandstone one which occupied the approximate center of the public square. It was completed early in the year of 1871 shortly before the historic trial of Satanta and Big Tree for murder.

This building was often referred to by Old Timers here as Jack County's Log Court House. However, according to O. B. Powell, former school teacher of Jacksboro, that building never existed.

It is significant to note that the next minute of the court read thusly; "Court met August 17, 1858 at a shelter on the east side of the public square in the town of Jacksboro." (The name had been changed to Jacksboro since Feb. 17, 1858.) "Court adjourned for the purpose of examining the house of F. G. Fau­cott for the purpose of purchasing same for a courthouse." Further business of the court that day indicated positively that the house was bought for the purpose and remodeled to suit the situation.

For a dozen years, the old sandstone building served as a home for the business of the county. However, its construction was not sufficiently strong and it began crumbling. In 1884, the records again begin showing up with references to the need of a new courthouse.

The scorching report of the grand jury to Hon. B. F. Williams in 1885, is partially given herein, "...do condemn as totally unfit for the purpose for which it is used, that pile of rubbish in the center of our public square usually designated the Court House."

"But now comes the saddest part of all," the report continues, "It has been clearly shown to us that several of the best citizens of our county (Cont. on Page 14)
INDIAN RAIDS HELD TERROR HERE BEFORE HISTORIC TRIAL

Like many other sections of this great semi-western part of Texas, Jack County was the scene of many blood-curdling Indian massacres and battles. Dating far back beyond that July 4, 1857 date of organization of Jack County, the white settlers made their appearance into this section. Slowly they came in their covered wagons powered with oxen or horses and mules.

Being so closely located to the reservation already established across the Red River in Oklahoma and the reservation so recently abandoned across Brazos River south of Graham, Jack County was a good hunting ground for the Red Man. His hostile inroads upon the dim efforts of those first settlers caused them no end of trouble and worry.

History records scores of those attacks in which isolated families were completely or partly wiped out. It was a favorite pastime of the Indians to lay wait beside a watering hole or spring in wait for some settler.

It was under similar conditions that a part of the Manlys were killed near Perin in about 1865;

As was the habit of settlers when trouble was stirring with Indians several families gathered together for mutual protection. The Manley's place happened to be one of those spots. A family by the name of Rowland had come to the Manleys for protection. The Manleys depended upon a spring about a mile from the house for their water.

The men and boys went to this spring one day to water their horses and to get two barrels of water for home use. After filling the barrels, the men started on home with theirs leaving the boys to come later.

As soon as the men had passed out of sight of the spring and the boys, the Indians raided. They used bows and arrows thus avoiding the noise that is usually made with guns. They killed the two oldest boys, one lad named Davy Crockett who is reported to have been a relative of the hero of the Alamo. One of the other lads was captured and the fourth was run down several times by the Red Men who were trying to get him on their horse to carry away. He finally made his escape into the brush and to the house and gave the alarm.

Tom Manley was carried off by the Indians and later bought back for 300 silver dollars.

Something like a year before the foregoing event, a group of white men were riding along when they spied a horse tied to a bush near some other timber. The men believed that the horse had been taken by Indians but had become exhausted and tied there by the marauding Red Men.

Needling the horse for their personal use, the whites decided to take him. As soon as they had dismounted to untie the animal, the Indians broke forth in outnumbering strength and attacked the whites.

Two houses not too far distant offered probable protection to the white men. They started to the home of the grandfather of Liff Sanders. The Indians headed them off. They then turned and started to the Rowland place with the same results. The ammunition had long since been exhausted by both sides. Finally, the break came and the settlers were able to get almost to the Rowland home at which time the Indians caught up with them.

Having no ammunition, the Indians were using their bows to beat the whites as they rode along beside them on horseback. Two of the Rowland boys were fatally wounded but still riding.

One of the white men drew his empty gun on the Indians causing them to stop their beating. They then held the wounded lads on their horses until they got home. Both lads died soon thereafter.

It was in April 1858 that the family of James B. Cambren was all but wiped completely out by Indians. Mr. Cambren and two of the boys Luther and James B. Jr., were working in the field right near the house. Mrs. Cambren came to the door and called to them that dinner was ready. The husband replied that they would be finished very soon and would come.

Several Indians were discovered approaching the homestead from the creek. Since the indians were on the reservation, it was believed that they were friendly. When they got near the house, the Indians dismounted, jumped the fence and shot an arrow that completely penetrated the body of the father. He

- This monument several miles north of Jermyn stands to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Mason who were killed by Indians April 18, 1858.

(Cont. on page 28)
Scores of questions have been asked both locally and afield as to why this re-enactment of the trial of Santa Ana and Big Tree on July 4 and 5 this year. Who is responsible for it and scores of other questions have been put to the organization and to the business men of the town and county.

The re-enactment of this trial as the reader shall view it on the dates designated this year, is the result of planning of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce. It was almost a year and a half ago that that body voted in a body to sponsor the celebration.

The purpose, as outlined early in 1939, was to use the celebration as a dedicatory service for the new courthouse. No details were studied at that early date.

Early action was gained in the movement in October of 1939 at which time the Lions Club called a mass meeting to get action started. Out of two such meetings a board of directors, a president and secretary were elected and the policies of the celebration outlined.

JOHNSON RICHARDS

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HOWERY SHARP

To make the celebration the success that it must be, the entire abilities of the county were organized in the board of directors. That is, representatives of every community in the county having a high school placed a director on the board.

This organization brought lawyers, teachers, bankers, ranchmen, professional men and others together. It was and is through that cooperation that all of Texas will have an opportunity to view this historic scene as it happened sixty-nine years ago.

Under the board of directors works the sub-committees which are really responsible for execution of the whole scheme.

On the board of directors are Henry Lewis, Newport; N. A. Howery, Postock; Lewis Salvidge, Antelope; John Tucker, Jermyn; Loyd McCloud, Bryson; John Sharp, Perrin and Kirk Stewart, S. V. Stark and E. C. Richards all of Jacksboro.

Lewis Johnson of Jacksboro is president of the organization with Gilbert Webb secretary.

The sub-committee is made up of prominent local people in charge of different phases of the work.

They are, script, Senator R. C. Lanning; Arrangements, A. A. Files; Parade, H. Daniel Morgan; Floats, Darrel Hayes; policing, William L. Hicks; Hall of Memories, Mrs. E. C. Richards; decorations, Mayor Sam F. Borden; publicity, Gilbert Webb; concessions, Kirk Stewart and program, Lewis Johnson.

Responsible for the success of this mammoth celebration is the cooperation of the board of directors and the sub-committees giving you the March of Time Parade; Hall of Memories; Indian Program; the trial itself and the square dance following the trial each night.

Morgan, minister of Memorial Christian Church and an artist in his own right is responsible for the designs of the historic floats. It is his idea's you see on the representations of the periods and events of local history. He is a graduate of TCU in Forth Worth.

Mrs. E. C. Richards is the organizer and executor of the Hall of Memories showing all the relics of Jack County History possible to in-
BUTTERFIELD STAGE ARRIVED IN JACK COUNTY IN 1858

It was just a year after Jack County was organized and the same year that it was created that the first Butterfield stages arrived on their long trips from Saint Louis to San Francisco.

The contract was awarded John Butterfield for such semi-weekly service on September 16, 1857 and the first run from that eastern station to the Golden State September 15, 1858. Just when they really arrived in Jack County is not known.

Remnants of the history that those old Concord stages wrote across these dusty plains are still visible on Los Creek just south of the business district of Jacksboro.

As the local story goes, the first stage line missed Jacksboro by some three or four miles to the south. It was for several weeks and months that local citizens tried to get the line to make its regular stops in Jacksboro.

Finally, it was decided to build a good road east of town to intersect the Butterfield trail. This was done but still the stages followed their old routes toward Fort Belknap in the west.

On a dark night, several Jacksboro and Jack County men banded together and went down south of Jacksboro to a place on the stage trail where it went through a narrow place in a cliff. Here, they piled huge boulders much too big for a single man to move. They completely filled the trail so that the stage could not get through. It was several days before the stage was due here.

It was much surprised citizenship that saw the Butterfield stage coach drive into Jacksboro on its next run. Few of them knew of the rock-piling incident. However, a change station was located just under the bluff on Los Creek near where Highway 199 and 281 cross the creek on South Main Street in Jacksboro. It was there that the stage stopped on its eastern and western route across this Indian-infested area of Texas.

According to the best authorities, this line entered Jack County somewhere south of Crafton in northeastern Jack County and followed a west and south route to the change station here. After leaving here, the route lay then west and north by Berwick passing a few miles south of where Jermyn now is and then straight west out of Jack County on the Loving Ranch north of the Golf, Texas and Western Railway some two miles south and west of Jermyn. The deep-cut trail of the iron wheels is still evident across some of the hills.

The next stop for the stage line was Fort Belknap south of Newcastle then on to Fort Griffin and to the west.

The fare from St. Louis to San Francisco was $100 and it took ten cents to mail a letter weighing half an ounce. It took 1,000 horses and 3000 mules along with a personnel of 750 men including the drivers to operate the line pulling 100 Concord stages.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, this line was abandoned as a regular stage line but the trail continued to be the regular route of travelers going east or west until the railroad was built several years later.

One of the quick changes of the stage during that history-making race between the Butterfield Stage and the Great Eastern steamship was made at the local station. It was through Jacksboro that that fleeing coach and four mules hurled itself in a mad dash across 2795 miles of Indian-infested post oak clad hills and cacti grown desert land to beat a great steamship that was sailing around Cape Good Hope to win a wager of $100,000. The stage won, by a matter of thirty hours.

It is needless to say that the traveler who chose the stage coaches as a means of transportation had to brave the possibility of facing a band of hostile Indians or some natural hazard offered by this great uninhabited plains. Swollen streams in the east and dust storms and the lack of rain in the west gave the traveler who chose the stage coaches as a means of transportation had to brave the possibility of facing a band of hostile Indians or some natural hazard offered by this great uninhabited plains. Swollen streams in the east and dust storms and the lack of rain in the west gave

We Welcome You to Jacksboro and Jack County!
In Jacksboro it's . . .

Hotel Drug Company
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
Walgreen Agency
JOHN K. HACKLEY, Prop.

It Will Be Cool in our Store -- Come and Refresh Yourself at Our Always Sanitary Fountain!

Page Twelve
Indians Tell

THEIR STORY OF WARREN'S WAGON TRAIN MASSACRE

Those who have heard the story of the Warren Wagon Train Massacre are familiar with it. Of the methods of attack and the results of the fight and the ultimate trial of Satanta and Big Tree in district court here on July 5, 1871 we have heard often.

Few of us have had an opportunity of hearing or reading of the Indian's side of the story. He has one that differs slightly with the common belief that the Red Men were waiting for Gen. William T. Sherman who was making a trip of inspection through the chain of forts in this section of Texas.

It will be remembered that Gen. Sherman passed over the same trail on which the fight took place. It is further remembered that he did not have a great military force. Gen. Sherman was quartered in Fort Richardson here the night the report came back, May 18, 1871, that the wagon train had been destroyed along with seven of its ten drivers.

According to the Indians, they came into this section of Texas on a trip of revenge for the killing of the son of one of the chiefs. It seems that the young Indian had been the victim of a white man's slug in an earlier battle in this section or west of here several weeks earlier.

The Red Men had come down to the Butterfield Stage trail where they knew that there would be a party along sometime with sufficient men, animals and provisions to warrant their attack. This seemed to have been their methods all along. They laid in wait beside the trail for some settlers or freighters.

The Indians say that, on the morning of May 17, 1871, they were hiding near the Butterfield Stage trail and observed the military party under the command of Gen. Sherman when it passed. It is their story that they chose to wait for a larger party that offered the possibility of less fight and more reward. That is, they were not only seeking revenge for the death of the young Indians but they wanted something in the way of provisions and horses or mules to take back to the reservation in Oklahoma with them.

Since it had been raining for several days, the Indians say that they were about ready to give up their stand when the Warren Wagon Train appeared. They had been there four days then without having seen anything that looked worth while.

They were hiding behind a small barren mountain northwest of the spot where the Indian monument now stands when the train came out of the hills toward Jermyn and the Jack County line. After the train got well out into the "flat" and out of the timber, the raiders rode out into the open and onto the wagon train.

Immediately, the drivers started the traditional "circle" with the wagons in order to better be able to withstand the attack. Due to the rain, the pasture land along the trail was very soft and the wagons were never able to make the circle, thus leaving one side of the defending party at the mercy of the wildly-circling Red Men.

Just how long the fight lasted, no one seems to know. After a time, however, six of the wagon train drivers were dead and a seventh was taken alive while the eighth was wounded. Two of them remained untouched by Indian arrows and bullets. They started carrying the wounded man off the scene of battle while it still lasted. Several times the Indians charged the trio and each time the unwounded men set their charge down.

This monument, erected to the memory of those wagon train drivers who were killed in the Warren Wagon Train Massacre, stands in Young County.

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(Cont. on page 31)
It was the same year of the appearance of the Butterfield Stages that postal services made their debut into Jack County. It is to be construed that the beginning of that stage service brought the mail service along with it. Records do not positively confirm that belief, however.

The postoffice of Jacksborough was listed by the Post Office Department on June 30, 1858. That was the first postoffice in the county which had just been created by the state legislature early that year. Just where the office was located in Jacksboro is not recorded but it is significant for the reader to note the spelling of the word just before the turn of the 90's.

About the middle 60's the "ugh" was dropped from the name and it became Jacksboro which name the postoffice still carries.

The second postoffice for the county was Mount Heckla located about two miles east of Bryson and about fifty feet north of the modern home of Cy Clayton. This office was established about ten years after the Jacksboro office was set up, it is believed.

It is significant to note that the first mail service was established here while postage cost ten cents per half ounce and the only service available was that semi-weekly variety which was subject to the Indians and the weather not to mention the possibility of the driver getting an over-quota of desert nectar.

In a county that had only two postoffices sixty years ago, now there are nine postoffices with several routes out of both Jacksboro and Bryson. Mail service that took several weeks for completion fifty years ago now make the trip to St. Louis or further and return in less than a week into the most remote section of Jack County.

Daily newspapers printed in Fort Worth, Dallas and Wichita Falls now reach the rural subscriber in time for lunch when the farmer comes in from the field. Rural route service is constantly bringing the farmers and ranchers ever closer to the towns.

Discontinuing of the Gulf, Texas and Western Railroad from Jacksboro to Mineral Wells early this year caused a star route to be created between Jacksboro and Perrin with twice-daily services. Once each morning, the mail leaves Jacksboro for Perrin and returns in time to catch the outgoing mail to Ft. Worth at noon. Then in the afternoon, another mail leaves the local office for Perrin and returns in time to connect with the outgoing mail to the Ft. Worth office at 6 p.m.

Letters mailed air mail in Jacksboro and leaving on the noon truck will reach St. Louis, Chicago and area in time to be acted upon early the next morning. Similar mail for the Pacific Coast arrive the following morning.

Mail services have made strides equal to those of transportation and communication during the half century since 1890. With the continued development of the airplane, no one is safe to predict the future progress of mail services through this mild-climated southland of ours.

First Jack County Courthouse Cost Only $800

(Cont. from Page 9) contracted that dread disease, typhoid pneumonia, while serving as petit jurors at the January term of — District Court, A. D. 1884. Further, that they have from the effects of that dread disease, passed away into that Great Unknown leaving widows and orphans to mourn their loss in vain.

The last paragraph of the report gets even stronger in the protestations of the jury to the condition of the courthouse. Sufficient records are preserved to convince us that the building just razed to make way for the present building was completed about 1885 or 86. Its material was stone from the Jacksboro quarries.

His Honor County Judge J. P. Simpson, now deceased, thrilled the entire town and county on December 19, 1938 with the announcement that PWA had granted $90,000 to Jack County to go with a bond issue of $110,000 voted on September 18, 1938 for the purpose of building this structure.

During the last 72 hours of 1938, the old building began giving way to progress. It was vacated; furniture removed and all lumber materials moved out before tractors dragged down the last of the historic landmark in North Central Texas.

This building, costing $227,000, is a monument to the vision and untiring effort of former county Judge J. P. Simpson. It will live through countless decades as a testimonial of his ability as county judge.

1940 TRIAL...

this locale or to Texas. The square dance is even rooted here in history as well as to the other sections of Texas and the southwest. It is to these members of the committees; the merchants and professional men of Jacksboro and Jack County and others that all the credit for the success of the trial is due. It is the wish of every merchant in the county that the visitor to this, "The Mother County of The West," enjoy himself to the fullest and go away with a good opinion of the county and the county seat.

If the visitor attends this trial and goes away satisfied that the time was well spent, then the entire county is happy.

If there be those who read this book and are prevented from attending the celebration, the committee is sorry that you are unable to come. If you read this and attend the celebration, the committee is happy to have had you as a guest a day or two.

Page Fourteen

THE BEST IN FOOD AND SERVICE FOR OVER 32 YEARS

EAKMAN CAFE

OPPOSITE WEST ENTRANCE OF NEW COURTHOUSE
BIG CHANGES NOTICEABLE
IN STOCK FARMING AND RANCHING IN JACK COUNTY

Although from the beginning Jack County was a cattle country and devoted the greater part of her time to the raising and marketing of livestock, changes in that field are equal or ahead of the evolution otherwise.

Being thickly wooded and hilly, the post oak areas have always offered the mecca for the cattleman. The greater part of her estimated 450,000 acres are still devoted to the raising of cattle. Of course, the types now offered to market are a far cry from those driven up the trail by Slaughter, Loving and others. Not many steps had been made toward the improvement of cattle during those early Indian days.

Now that the wire fences and modern ideas of ranching have been made available to all this southwestern country, Jack County probably offers more modern ranches than does any similar country in the area. Improvements in the ranch as well as the cattle are noticeable. A check of the cattle population census back through the years will substantiate any glowing remarks made herein.

Not only are cattle raised for the regular markets of Texas but there is quite an activity in the line of breeding fine cattle. There are half a dozen Jack County ranchmen actively engaged in breeding of pure bred cattle for the breeder market. Several of them devote all of their time to that business while others use it as a sideline to other activities.

Johnson Brothers, breeders of registered polled Herefords; Lester Carter, Jermyn; breeder of registered polled Herefords; Chas. E. King, Jermyn, breeder of horned Herefords; Mrs. Lee O. Gowdy, breeder of Aberdeen Angus; J. D. Craft, breeder of Aberdeen Angus; and D. R. Sewell breeder of horned Herefords are devoting much of their time to the betterment of their herds. All, with the exception of Mr. Craft have spent a number of years in the business. Craft is an experienced cattleman who has recently gone into the black polled business in a small way.

Lester Carter, Johnson Brothers, Chas. E. King and Mrs. Gowdy as well as D. R. Sewell have spent a quarter of a century each in the improvement of their herds.

The half a dozen ranchmen and women mentioned above represent more than a century of experience in the breeding of fine cattle. It is not uncommon for representatives of these herds of cattle to win prizes in the best of show rings in this section of the Southwest.

Buyers from over more than a score of southern and southwestern states make their regular buying trips into this, the mecca for breeders of fine cattle.

There are others such as J. W. Dees, I. G. (Cap.) Yates, C. C. Henderson, Ed Ellis, Bill Craft, E. C. Richards, Linford Worthington, and scores of others who raise good cattle but not in the registered class.

(Cont. on Page 29)
4-H CLUB GOT ITS START IN JACKSBORO ON SEPTEMBER 8, 1907

Thousands upon thousands of young men and women over these United States are engaged in 4-H Club work for the betterment of their stock and other farm practices. Scores of thousands of grown men and women are devoting full time to the work of teaching these youngsters better methods of farming, ranching or housekeeping.

The entire movement has gained astounding proportions and it all started in Jacksboro September 7, 1907. Tom M. Marks, then editor of the Jacksboro News and part-time county agent, held a corn show, or tried to. He had invited scores of the men of Jack County to the show and to bring exhibits of their handiwork. He had gone so far as to invite a group of railroad men out of St. Louis.

When the day arrived and the railroad men made their appearance, lo and behold only about three of the men had brought in corn. It was discouraging to say the least.

Mr. Marks and his railroad men friends had gathered in the home of the local editor to discuss the show, or lack of it and for the noon meal. The conversation moved around to the possibilities of a corn show in 1908. It all looked dark.

Finally, one of the men said, “You can’t teach old dogs new tricks.” Marks reply to that was, “Well, next year I’ll start with the pups.”

And that’s how the present 4-H Club work got its start, according to the United State Department of Agriculture. It was on that organization known as the Boys Corn Club that the present system is built. Much of the procedure is still used. Methods of making reports, used by Marks almost two score years ago was copied by the Washington office of the Agricultural Department and are still in use.

The next few years of the organization were rough and stormy for the man who was bringing new ideas into the county. He spent a great deal of his time in the buggy covering the territory. He was introducing new types of corn as well as new types of other crops. When it was necessary to get a meeting of the members of his Corn Club, he would carry the story in the old hand-set newspaper. He even went farther than that. He printed circulars at his own expense.

It wasn’t long, however, until the early efforts of this man began to bear fruit. The state and federal governments took up the plan and carried it even farther than he could ever have gone with it.

Mr. Marks is now county agent at large working out of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, Oklahoma.

The old house that gave shelter to that first meeting out of which sprang this organization, still stands at 213 West Belknap Street here in Jacksboro. It is occupied and owned by Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Putnam.

Its construction is of the early-day picket type. Much of the materials which went into it are solid oak. Underneath the finish of the modern house is the old finish built to resist the thrusts of the Indians.

Materials were hauled out here in wagons, from Jefferson, Tex. The man who built it paid the carpenters with $20 gold pieces.

Several of the boys who belonged to that first Corn Club organization still live near Jacksboro. One is finishing his fourth term as County Commissioner from the Jermyn precinct. He is Doyle Gilslie. Several others are in the area; several have moved to distant points. On March 13, 1939, Mr. Marks returned to Jacksboro at the request of the Chamber of Commerce. He reviewed the old scenes of that first activity in the farm work. He went to Fort Worth and appeared on radio station WBAP in a discussion of the 4-H Club work with Parker Wilson, well-known broadcaster for a flour milling company there.

The county is justly proud of these history-making events that have taken place within her boundaries.

MOTHER COUNTY . . .

(Cont. from page 6)

Cater to that type of business have sprung up in all of the towns that dot the county.

Most severe stroke sustained by the county as a whole was the abandonment of the south end of the Frisco-operated Gulf, Texas and Western Railroad from Jacksboro to Mineral Wells and the movements of the shops from Jermyn to other points. This has removed the source of income from the reach of many men causing them to have to move from the county.
TWO BANKS HERE HAVE TOTAL OF 85 YEARS OF COUNTY SERVICE

Jacksboro has two banks with a grand total of 85 years service to the town and county. Both have weathered the storms of hard years as well as the better years immediately following the World War. They are staffed by a personnel of experienced men who are ever on the alert to keep in touch with the financial status of the county.

First National Bank was organized by J. W. Knox in the room in the old courthouse occupied by the sheriff. Mr. Thos. D. Sporer was first president of that bank. He served until 1891, a year after the bank was started, at which time J. W. Knox was made president.

Jacksboro National Bank was organized in 1905 with W. A. Shown as president. That institution got its start in the building now occupied by City Barber Shop. Mr. Shown served the bank several years after which Mr. J. W. Kinder was made president.

Both banks moved locations soon after having been organized. First National Bank moved to its present location in about the turn of the century. It was some five or ten years after its organization that Jacksboro National Bank moved to its location on the corner of Main and Belknap Streets.

They are now in good shape having been built upon the basis of a good cattle country. First National Bank has a new president E. C. Richardson having served since about 1932. Kirk Stewart is now in his first year as head of the bank.

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King Hereford Farm

"Right Type Herefords"

Headed by "SUPERIOR DOMINO" 115th. (2873512)

PRINCO DOMINO RETURN C-47th. (2395100)

INCOMPARABLE 196th. (2429608)

The Mating of these good bulls with a select group of Stanway Randolph and Domino Cows are producing splendid individuals. Our herd consists of 75 mother cows.

Have breeding stock for sale at all times at our ranch three miles north of Jermyn.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOMED

CHAS. E. KING

JERMYN, TEXAS
A BRAND NEW THEATRE THAT IS COMPLETELY BUILT AND EQUIPPED TO ASSURE YOU AN AFTERNOON OR EVENING OF PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

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"The Pick of The Pictures Always"

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SPECIAL LOW PRICES EVERY DAY

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RADIO SERVICE

A MODERN LABORATORY SERVICE

Established 1930

J. W. Cherryhomes, Prop.

D. R. SEWELL
JACKSBORO, TEXAS

BREEDER OF REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

This herd was started in 1917 with two registered cows and calves; and the last few years has run from 350 to 500 registered cows.

They are of strong Anxiety Breeding: Former herd bulls of Beau Blanchard and Stanway Breeding.

The bulls now in service are exclusively of Major Domino and Prince Domino breeding.

SOME BULLS IN SERVICE ARE —

JUNIOR PRINCE 53rd. 2,007,633—A splendid bull with 56½% Prince Domino Blood.

MAJOR DOMINO 54th. 1,583,308—(Superior Mischief Domino Breeding). An outstanding bull and to a great extent determines the type of cattle I raise.

DOMINO PRINCE 28th. 2,329,765—A very nice bull and sires nice calves.

MAJOR DOMINO 40th. 2,142,615—A very promising bull of my own raising.

The bulk of bulls I sell for breeding are out of cows of Major Domino breeding with Prince Domino sires or very similar breeding.

THE ABOVE BREEDING PRODUCES A GOOD, WELL-DOING KIND OF CATTLE.
Building stone produced here both in the form of crushed stone and building stone ready for the walls, has made itself a big name starting back in the last century. It has graced the walls and foundation of many important buildings both public and private. Not only has this building material been popular here but elsewhere contractors have had a warm feeling in their heart for this material.

A great deal of the crushed stone used in Fort Worth and Dallas has been produced by one of the plants operated here. In later years, it was a practice of the contractors in the Dallas area to insert in their specifications "Jacksboro stone or its equal."

The Risley Brothers operated the first crushed stone plant here way back in the 1890’s. They produced the crushed stone from the natural limestone formations so plentiful on the rising ground to the south of the city of Jacksboro. By stripping the earth off the top, there was exposed an excellent bed of the hardest limestone that building people could ask for.

Corresponding with that crushed stone was the demand for the cut stone for building purposes. Hundreds of tons of that hard material were excavated and transported into Jacksboro and territory for the purpose of building business houses and public buildings. The Jack County courthouse so recently demolished to make way for the new one that now graces the public square was constructed almost exclusively from this stone.

So popular became the material that most of the business houses surrounding the public square were built from Jacksboro stone. Many of them can still be seen standing today. Parts of the building along the south side of the square are built from the stone that was taken from the courthouse in which the two Indians were tried for murder in 1871. Every side of the square and some of the building in the side streets have this local stone in them.

The building stone business suffered a slump shortly after the turn of this century. Fewer became the demands for that type of material and the quarry yielding that material was soon closed in favor of those being used for the production of crushed stone.

The phase of the work saw two crushers operating at the same time sending out at high as twenty cars of crushed stone per day. Much of the materials for base and topping of Jack County’s vast highway system comes from these crushers. Topping of Highway 199 from Jacksboro to Fort Worth was made from locally produced crushed stone. Base and topping for other highways as far away as Memphis, Texas has been shipped out of Jacksboro.

The last crusher to remain in operation in that of the Independent Crushed Stone Co. under the management of W. T. Spivey. That plant which operates southwest of the business district, employs about seventy men when operating at full speed and turns out about one railroad car of stone per hour. During the ten hour day, a normal production is ten cars of stone.

It is significant to note that the Risley Brothers, operators for that first crusher and quarry for building stone build two courthouses in this section of North Central Texas.

The courthouse at Henrietta which still stands is a monument to those men and the building stone quarried here. Likewise, the building referred to in the earlier part of this story here at Jacksboro was built by the brothers-partners.
Old Fort Richardson

The remoteness of the position out here is demonstrated by the fact that it was 202 miles to the closest railroad which had its northern terminus at Calvert, 55 miles southeast of Waco. Supplies shipped from the United States government to the post had to be unloaded at that point and moved out here by wagon freighters.

It is interesting to note the prices of certain farm commodities here about 1870 at which time soldiers were stationed here. A cow and calf could be bought for $15 or $20. Sheep or goats cost two or three dollars. Eggs often went as high as $.75 per dozen with butter $.50 or $.60 per pound. Vegetables were as high.

Many of the soldiers, through agreements with the ranchmen of the area, had cows that cost them only their feed. The feed bill was nothing since the natural grass of that period was ample to keep the stock all the year.

According to the report of the assistant surgeon, the entire population of Jack County in 1869 was about 640 persons and most of them lived right in what was then referred to as the "village of Jacksboro." Most of the residents of the County then were engaged in raising of stock. None of them paid much attention to agriculture.

The fort never really sprang into national attention more than the others of Texas until the capture and imprisonment of Satanta and Big Tree in the stockade of the post while awaiting their trial for murder in the death of seven wagon train drivers near Jermyn.

Gen. William T. Sherman was present at the fort when the report reached here that the teamsters had been killed. He was on one of his annual inspection tours when Warren's Wagon Train left here May 18, 1871.

The Indians were kept over at Fort Richardson until their July 5, 1871 trial for murder.

Just when the fort was finally abandoned as a government post is not clear to the writer from the records. However, it was in the early 70s.

Through the efforts of local citizens and the Texas Centennial Commission, forty acres of the post land have been bought by the city of Jacksboro and considerable reconstruction and restoration work has been done on the spot where the fort was in 1870. It is now used by the National Guard and is the point of interest of scores of local and transient people with historic interests.
By W. B. LOWE

Jack County's oil production dates back to the 1898 day when the W. D. Stinehouse well some ten miles north of Jacksboro turned into an oil well at 100 feet instead of a water well. From that date to the present, there has been some type of oil play in this county.

Following the discovery of that shallow oil in the Avis area, there was a refinery built and some forty-five wells were placed on the pump. That first refinery was not completed until about 1914. It produced lubricants, germicides and preservatives. The oil produced there was not of sufficient grade to refine into motor fuels.

Official sources state that the Avis oil contained approximately three percent gasoline and a similar percentage of kerosene. The by-products of that early oil field in Jack County were used in refrigeration, the old timers say.

In 1914, the refinery was running full blast at Avis taking the oil from the wells drilled down to eighty-five or a hundred and thirty-two feet. It was not until sometime right after the World War, probably early 1919, that the refinery was moved to Wichita Falls by the American Refining Co. after that date, the production of the low grade oil dropped off until it was almost nothing.

There comes a year or so of practically no activity in Jack County's oil fields from that date until about the time of the Ranger and Breckenridge booms of early 1919.

It was in the Spring of 1917 that J. S. Cosden and W. H. Roesser, brother of the well-known C. F. Roesser, came into Jack County from Tulsa, Oklahoma and took leases on some 90,000 acres of land paying a bonus. Their acreage started in the Bryson area and went north and northeast to the northeast corner of the county near Newport.

Their trys for commercial production show that they drilled the Cherry Homes No. 1 and the Stewart No. 1 wells. The former try showed no pay while the Stewart well, drilling in 1919 showed plenty strong for production. Due to the absence of modern production stimulating methods, this well was never placed in production. It was located near the present producer of Pitzer & West on Fred Warren lands three miles northwest of Jermyn.

Another lull comes into the story of this county's oil. It was not until June 8, 1922 that the Roxana Petroleum Corporation brought in their No. 1 Williams well ten miles southwest of Jacksboro thus giving Jack County her first commercial standard oil producing well. It started paying off from the 4557-62 foot depth at a rate of approximately 450 barrels per day and still pays about fifteen barrels through flows.

Four years later, Frank Buttram of Oklahoma City completed his No. 1 Joe Preston well to actually start an oil boom in this county. Twenty-eight years had passed since the first oil was discovered north of Jacksboro.

This discovery well was five miles southeast of Bryson. This producer caused another flurry of leasing that saw the major portions of the county under lease. Production lines started their gradual movement from that well north and northwest to Bryson and on northwest. That was in 1926 and the oil of that play saw approximately one hundred producing wells in the field and considerable other oil-field activity.

During the next eight years, oil exploration activity in Jack County saw only the occasional deep test drilled. Nothing of any importance happened until about the middle of the last decade.

N. B. Crenshaw's No. 1 J. A. Beazley which was completed about the middle of 1936 started the ball to rolling again and as before, it was in the Bryson area.

A leasing and drilling activity started in that area that was to grow into much more than a flurry. Almost overnight, the town of Bryson became the center of the oil man's interest. Newspaper writers who had never heard of Bryson seventy-two miles away were making trips out to the oil capitol of this north central Texas country. Instead of the customary (Cont. on page 22)
Mineral Baths—Six Baths $5; Twelve baths $10; Twenty-one baths $17. 
Room, bath massage—$10 per week.

ALL BATHS GIVEN UNDER SUPERVISION DR. HOLDER

We give—Chiropractic Adjustments; Ultra Violet Light—Infra-Red light; Colonic Irrigation and Short Wave Treatment.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Holder
Proprietors & Owners
PHONE 10
315 N. OAK ST. MINERAL WELLS

Mineral Wells, Tex.
Installment Financing

Bryson Gave . . .

(Cont. from page 21)
vehicles of the farmers standing on the streets, the sleek, trim cars of the oil men and their employees were numerous. Buildings that had stood vacant for weeks were filled with business catering men. Vacant lots saw new buildings at short notice.

So prolific became the Bryson Boom that not only oil field types of construction sprang up but that permanent type of building and investment became evident. Bryson was on the upward trail.

Through the weeks and months clanking pipeline trucks and the steady chug-chug of the drilling rig, "Bryson" became synonymous with quick riches or steady employment wherever oil men or oil field workers gathered. To sum it all up, that part of Jack County was experiencing a type of farm relief that was hard to beat under any type of administration or effort.

Now, there are some eight hundred producing wells in all of Jack County which produced a total of 2,250,000 barrels of high grade oil under the proration of 1939, according to the report of the West Central Texas Oil and Gas Association.

But that is not the end of Jack County's oil activities. Seismograph crews, pipeline crews, exploration and leasing men are constantly in the county on one or more proposition that is predicted to spell real oil production.

A new leasing boom has hit the eastern and northeastern edge of the county that has gone as far south as Gibon and is taking about all the available acreage out of "circulation." Refineries are being built; pipelines are crossing the county and every available means (Cont. on page 27)
Jack County pioneered in her schools as well as in other fields. The first census of scholastic of this county was taken in the fall of 1857 by Charley McQuerry. That was in the same year that the first school of Jack County was taught in Keechi Valley by Mr. W. C. Ghormley. The reader will be quick to note that that first school came on the same year that the petition was presented to the state legislature for the creation of Jack County.

The state apportionment for the county that year was $182.01 and for the year following, 1858, it was only $144.00.

In 1858 a county board for the examination of prospective teachers was appointed by the commissioners court of Jack County. The county was not divided in separate school districts until sometime in 1884.

May 26, 1884, J. M. Hughes, County Surveyor, was ordered by the commissioners Court to make a map of the county and to divide the county into districts of approximately ten miles square. These were later divided and subdivided until there were at one time seventy school districts in Jack County.

Under the state land grant, Jack County received four leagues of land which was approximately 18,000 acres for school purposes. The proceeds from the sale of that land was credited to the permanent school fund of the county which today totals $29,010.00. The income from this fund is apportioned annually to the schools of the county on a per capita basis. That apportionment for the 1939-40 term is seventy-five cents per pupil.

The office of County Superintendent was created by a vote of the people in 1887. T. B. King was appointed by the commissioners court to fill that office thus being the first school superintendent in Jack County. T. N. Brown was the first person elected by the people to fill the office.

Since that election, there have been ten other superintendents of public instruction including the present incumbent. They are as follows: (Not including King and Brown) W. G. Mullins, 1898-99; E. T. Thompson, 1911-15; W. H. Bryant, 1901-07; L. Z. Timmons, 1907-11; C. C. Bock, 1911-15; J. W. Fulcher, 1915-21; H. W. Dobson, 1921-25; C. H. Phillips, 1925-29; W. A. Ham, 1929-35 and Ernest B. Whitaker, 1936 to the present.

A county board of school trustees was elected in 1911 and they held their first meeting in September of that year. This board was composed of J. A. Raley, Bryson; M. A. Graves, Cundiff; J. M. Storie, Groveland; N. C. Moore, Postock; and L. H. Bryant, Jacksboro.

The county is served by a county board made up of J. P. Wilson, Perrin; L. M. Craig, Union Point; W. P. Vinson, Newport; H. H. Gasakin, Finis and F. H. Marks, Perrin.

At the beginning of the current school term there were thirty-two school districts in the county with twenty-seven of them operating schools. Three of those districts are independent districts that have fully accredited systems while the other twenty-four are common school districts.

There are fourteen one-teacher schools, five two-teacher schools, seven-teacher school.

At the beginning of this term, there were 2712 children within the state school age in all school districts of the county. There are today 102 teachers employed in the county with an annual payroll of $90,000. Sixty-two percent of all the teachers have three or more years college work behind them.

There are twenty-six school buses in operation during this term bringing school children from all sections of the county into their respective schools.

At this writing, it appears that the average length of school here will be 170 days which is a record for the county.

Jacksboro, Bryson, Jerymn and Perrin have fully-accredited school systems operating in modern buildings and with modern equipments. All of these have efficient commercial and vocational departments and are making every effort to equip the child for his place in life.

Social and economic conditions are changing fast, but no doubt these changes will be met by the people of Jack County with that same dauntless pioneer spirit with which they have progressed thus far. As a result, the school system will not only continue to keep step but will become one of the most efficient departments in the service of training the youth for life.

By E. B. WHITAKER

County Superintendent of Schools

Page Twenty-three
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Has served the needs of Jacksboro and Jack County for fifty years as a Banking institution: taking care of the small as well as the larger customers' needs. It has been the policy of the Bank to try to see and meet the needs of the Stockman, Businessman and the Farmer through the good and bad years alike.

*It is our aim to render a prompt, courteous and business-like service to all*

The First National Bank

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

"THE WORLD'S LARGEST HERD OF REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORDS"

Observed its Silver Anniversary on February 23, 1940.

In memory of the father, EVERT JOHNSON, one of the petit jurors in the SATANTA-BIG TREE trails, the owners, LEWIS JOHNSON and W. R. JOHNSON, take pleasure in participating in the re-enactment of that famous incident in the settlement of North and West TEXAS.

VISITORS ARE CORDIALLY WELCOMED TO OUR RANCH

2 MILES WEST OF JACKSBORO ON HIGHWAYS 199 and 281.

JOHNSON BROS.

Jacksboro, Texas
Practically every Texan is familiar with the history of the Texas Cattle raisers Association. The record it has made as an organization and the individual records made by its members are not to be matched by those of any other state in the union. Few are they who will say that the organization has not served the state and well.

The organization meeting of that great body, meeting in February of 1877, was held in Graham, Texas, then a little cow town in the vast western country. Its primary purpose in those early days was to fight cattle theft.

However, the beginning of the Cattle Raisers Association is accredited to a conversation which took place between Col. C. L. Carter, J. C. Loving and C. C. Slaughter at the Slaughter Ranch in Dillingham Prairie South of Jacksboro before 1870. That conversation was prompted by the increasing demands of the northern markets for Texas cattle. These three men discussed this and other problems confronting the men of their class and profession.

It was in January of 1877 that the first invitations were set out for cattle men to gather in Graham February 15th, 1877 for the purpose of organizing a Cattle Association. An estimated 400 men went to that organization meeting held in the county courthouse.

C. L. Carter of Palo Pinto was elected first president and served until about 1888. J. C. Loving was elected secretary and held that office until his death in Fort Worth in 1902.

Mr. Loving's home being at the Loving Ranch northwest of Jermyn in Jack County, he naturally made that the home of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association for a number of years. It was in that modest old ranch house that all of the correspondence for the organization as well as the records were carried on. In fact, it was the home of Texas Cattle raisers A-(Cont. on page 26)
COMPLIMENTS

ROLLINS HILL
FOR
COUNTY COMMISSIONER
PRECINCT NO. 4

JACKSBORO
GAZETTE
THE HOME PAPER
Established Nine Years
After the Satanta-Big Tree Trial in Jacksboro

H. H. GLAZNER
Candidate for Re-election
County Clerk
JACK COUNTY

WELCOME TO JACKSBORO
J. C. MASSENGALE
Magnolia Service Station
S. MAIN
MOBILGAS — MOBILOIL
MOBIL LUBRICATION
JACKSBORO, TEXAS

Texas Cattle Raisers Association

(Cont. from page 25)

sociation until the office was moved to the district clerk's office here in Jacksboro about the middle of the 80's.

Old timers here can remember seeing Mr. Loving standing behind that massive old desk with his quill pen recording the business of the association. Since he was a Jack County ranchman as well as the secretary of the association, Mr. Loving became quite a figure in and around Jacksboro.

It was before the middle of the 90's that the offices of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association were moved to Fort Worth, Texas where they are now located. Even after having been moved to that marketing center of Texas cattle, Mr. Loving continued to serve as secretary of the organization until his death there in 1902.

The old Loving Ranch House in which that historic business was carried on still stands beside a modern strip of pavement northwest of Jerynna. Scores of motorists pass that home each day and few realize that the beginning of a great institution had its home there for a number of years.

Few pass through Jacksboro and know that it was on that sacred spot of ground now occupied by a quarter of a million dollars of concrete and stone, once offered shelter to that great organization.

Great men have made the Texas Cattle Raisers Association an organization of which every Texas cattleman is proud.

C. H. LEAK
American National Insurance Company
GRAHAM, TEXAS

EXPERT CLEANING - PRESSING
DYEING AND ALTERATIONS
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
WAYNE RIDER
TEL. 138
JACKSBORO

Greetings
HENRY LEWIS
Commissioner
Precinct One

MRS. GEO. A. SHAWVER
for
County Treasurer
Re-Election
YOUR SUPPORT
APPRECIATED

Compliments of
BRAZOS
RIVER
GAS CO.

Page Twenty-six
VAST HIGHWAY SYSTEM FACILITATES TRANSPORTATION IN JACK COUNTY

By W. T. Spivey

Once a frontier county, Jack now ranks with the best of those in Texas with modern, paved highways. It has been able to build, through bond issues and state designation, one of the best converging systems in all of this north Texas country. On a per capita basis, probably no other county can equal that already accomplished here. It actually figures about 100 miles of paving or one mile to each 100 people. This figure does not include another projected highway from Jacksboro to Henrietta which would add approximately 20 more miles to the system.

Coming from the North out of Oklahoma through Wichita Falls, one can take Highway 281 through Jacksboro, Mineral Wells and right into San Antonio without changing numbers. Some stretches of this system are not completed in Hamilton County but early completion is expected in that county. Besides offering all-weather route, it is a beautiful route for those who love something in the way of scenery.

In summer, the oak-clad hills of Jack County are a change from the level lands. South of Jack County, the route winds through the hills adjacent to the Brazos River; through cedar-studded, rolling hills and into San Antonio. From the west come three strips of pavement finally converging in Jacksboro. Coming east out of Archer City, Highway 25 joins No. 281 at Winthorst thence into Fort Worth over this system. Those as far west as Lubbock and farther come into this vast system over Federal 82 and state 199. The federal number dies at Seymour with the state number taking over there and leading the tourist into Fort Worth. Most of this latter system is practically new. From the Haskell, Throckmorton, Breckenridge district comes state highway 24 via Graham and into Jacksboro. Here, instead of going on into Fort Worth, this route goes east to Denton and finally to Paris. This is one of the older highways of this section of Texas.

When completed the Henrietta Highway (No. 148) will lead directly north to Duncan, El Reno and Oklahoma City on the North. A projected south leg is to go south-west by Possum Kingdom Lake intersecting the Bankhead Highway at Brad east of Caddo thence on west into Abilene or southwest into San Angelo.

All of these six already-completed highways cross each other at a point where Main Street and Belknap Street intersect on the public square here. It is described as the busiest spot in Jack County.

The tourist, when reaching Jacksboro, is within four hours of more than 2,000,000 people in north Texas and Oklahoma. It is interesting to the traveler to know that he passes the spot where the seven wagon train drivers were murdered by Indians on May 18, 1871; past historic Old Fort Richardson; the spot where the first 4-H Club was organized; the spot where the first Indian Trial by white man was held and many other interesting spots pertaining to Texas History. Strange enough, all of these sights are open to the public free of cost for inspection. One drives right past the home of Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association west of Jermyn on Highway 199. It is less than 100 yards off the highway.

The ox cart days are over in Jack County. Good automobiles are made possible through the modern highways.

BRYSON GAVE...

(Cont. from page 22)

of furthering the oil business of this section have been resorted to and the reward has been better and more production.

Three sections of the county that have been given commercial production will stand watching through the next few years. That section north of Jermyn where Pitzer & West brought in a single producer below the 4,500 foot depth; west of Bryson on the county line where Nelson Oil Syndicate brought in No. 1 Birdwell for production of 1616 barrels at 4405 feet and the Danciger Bailey No. 1, 960 barrel production about a thousand feet south of the Nelson discovery well. The section about half way between Jacksboro and Bryson has been given indications that good production will be uncovered. Steed and Cooper No. 1 Mathis which was brought in in February of this year was gauged for a potential of 275 barrels, at 2800 feet.

Who knows what the outcome of these fields will be by the end of this year?
dropped dead on the spot. One of the other Indians killed the eldest boy. The other ran as far as the fence where he died with an arrow through his heart.

The Indian party split after taking the wife of Cambren out of the house with the children. About half a dozen were sent to the home of Tom Mason about a mile away. The Masons were eating dinner when Mrs. Mason remarked that Indians were coming. Believing that they were after the horses, Mr. Mason started for the corrals. He had only his pistol buckled on. He called back to Mrs. Mason to bring his gun. However, just before he got back to the house, he was shot down. Mrs. Mason came into the yard and was also shot down.

The Indians did not try to harm the house or the two small boys in the Mason home.

Meanwhile, the party that had stayed at the Cambren home had taken the mother and small children a ways from the house and were preparing to tie the oldest lad to a horse when Mrs. Cambren started crying. The smaller boy followed suit whereupon he was speared in the throat and sides and died. The Indians then killed the mother. They tied the boy on the mule and turned him loose. It was several hours later that he was found by some white men and released. He lived, however, to become a grown man.

The agony, suspense, suffering and worry that the settlers experienced in settling this oil producing county was quite a price to pay for civilization. Hardly a week went by without the stories coming in of some traveler, teamster or lonely family being the victim of the swift-riding messengers of death and destruction.

All the stories of the Indian raids can not be printed herein. Just a few of them are used leading up to that eventful trial of Satanta and Big Tree in 1871 to show that after the trial of the two Red Men, the trouble with the Indians was a great deal less.
Big Changes Noticeable in Stock Farming . . .

(Cont. from page 15)

Linford Worthington of the West Fork Ranch followed the registered side of the business for years. He still follows the fine strain of cattle but not the registering of them.

Breeding of fine turkeys has gained a foothold here through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sloan of Jermyn. These two young college people have spent some five years in the business and have won all of the honors in both the State Fair of Texas and the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show. They show regularly in the Houston and the Waco poultry shows.

Sheep and goats have come into their own in these rugged, post oak clad hills in Jack County. According to figures released through county agent Paul B. Jones, sixty-five percent of this area is well suited for these wool and mohair producers.

Probably the leader in this business is Cap Yates of the Vineyard area. Yates’ Y Bar ranch offers a home to more than 3,000 goats and almost that many sheep all the time. He has been responsible for the starting into the sheep and goat raising business by several smaller landowners of his locality.

Homer Sewell of Jacksboro probably has made the most outstanding success of any small raisers of goats brought to the attention of the local agencies. Although space here does not permit the details of his experiment which started back in the dark days of the depression, he was able to show a clear profit out of his few goats even after paying back the borrowed money to buy the animals.

Sheep have shown about the same margin of profit in the area. They are not a new animal for the area, however.

Besides Yates and Sewell, there are scores of others who are raising and marketing sheep and goats at a good profit. B. Zuber, Newport; Joe Bloodworth, Jacksboro; Tom Kirk, Postock; Bryan Edwards Jacksboro; and others are using the animals to clear land and show a profit at the same time.

The 4-H Club boys of the county are getting their feet set to show other sections of Texas some real competition in the stock feeding business. Under the direction of County Agent Paul B. Jones, these lads are constantly showing better calves and hogs. The show completed in March of this year was probably the best in the history of the county that saw the beginning of this work here.

Thirteen calves were brought to the local show which paid more than $50 in cash prizes offered through the local Lions Club and the two Banks in connection with the Traders Oil Mill of Ft. Worth.

A new feature brought into the 4-H Club show was the offering of four good calves to the first four winners by local cattlemen. D. R. Sewell, Cap Yates, Lester Carter gave a calf each and J. W. Dees and Floyd Shawver of Vineyard gave a calf between them.

Looking at the picture from the present end of 83 years of Jack County’s official existence, one sees a very rosey picture of the progress made by these stockmen. If the strides in the next four decades are as great as those made to date, this will be one of the best.
ANNUAL RODEO HELD AT JACKSBORO draws large number entries...

The only annual event held in Jacksboro during the past several years is that wild west show sponsored by the Jacksboro Rodeo Association of which C. B. (Button) Crowley is president.

This association which was granted its state charter two years ago, has been able to present the rodeo-going population of this area with one of the best wild west shows of the district.

Both spectators and contestants from miles around gather here for the two-day event that usually is held in the latter part of the summer or the early part of the fall. Sometimes as high as 5,000 people are here for one showing.

Permanent equipment was installed a few blocks north of the business district in 1939 for the purpose of holding these annual shows in both day and night. Last season saw two days and nights of the wildest stock that the rodeo contestant has ever had to face in a town of this size.

Night lights and other conveniences including comfortable seats make the arena and stands one that is well worth the time and effort of those men who have invested their money for the annual presentation of the show.

At this writing, it is not certain as to when the committee will decide to stage the 1940 show. There is the chance that it will be held on the same dates with the reenactment of the Indian trial. If that be the case, it will provide those rodeo-loving people a chance to see a good western show while attending the other parts of the festivities.
and presented their guns toward the Indians who immediately rode off again.

That procedure lasted for some time until the Indians finally gave up that project and turned their attention to the wagon train again. It is believed that the Indians failed to come near the three men because the whites withheld their fire. Had they ever fired one shot at the Red Men, it is believed they would have been victims of the fight also.

The mad orgy of plunder, death and destruction that marked the plains then is a story that never will be accurately told. It is sufficient to say that the Indians took the white man that was still alive, tied him hand and foot and then chained him to his wagon and set the latter afire. He was burned alive along with the wagon and contents. All of the wagons and provisions were destroyed.

It was rather disappointing to the Indians that the wagons were loaded with corn and grain headed for Fort Griffin in Shackelford County rather than with some commodity that they could take back as a prize of war. They took the stock of mules and horses, however, and it is assumed that they took the firearms of the victims.

Meanwhile, the three fleeing men reached the ranch of a man named Clark where they borrowed a horse for the wild dash back to Fort Richardson here to spread the alarm. It was near midnight when the men got into the fort where Gen. Sherman was staying and told his blood-splattered story.

The Indians spent several more days or weeks in their expedition before returning to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Reservation where they were supposed to stay. There, Satank, Satanta and Big Tree were taken by the soldiers and placed aboard two wagon loads of grain and headed back to Texas and Jacksboro to stand civilized man's court trial for the murder of those seven men.

Satank never reached Jacksboro. He gnawed a part of his hand away and slipped the handcuffs off. Taking a rifle he pointed it at his guard on the wagon in an escape attempt but the instrument of death jammed. The Indian was shot dead by a fellow soldier.
JACKSBORO'S CHURCH LIFE IS WELL SERVED

Along with the progress made by the schools of Jack County as well as the other institutions has come the progress of the churches of Jacksboro and Jack County.

In a county that boasted of only 640 residents in 1870 with no mention of a church or school for the soldiers who garrisoned Fort Richardson, we now find almost every well-known religion served by a church and a regular pastor.

Modern structures and the programs for which the congregations stand testify to the efforts and intenstteness of the bodies. No estimate is accurate pertaining to the valuation of Jack County's 'cast church buildings. It is needless to point out that a very high percent of those congregations have either built new buildings or improved those already occupied, during the past ten years.

Programs of religious education as well as one of evangelization have marked the progress of the bodies dedicating that portion of their lives to the spiritual side of the fellowman. No accurate count is available of the church-working population of the county.

One of the most outstanding pieces of both urban and rural work to date is that carried on by First Presbyterian Church through its pastor L. Burney Shell here. His "Larger Parish Program" has taken him and the work of that church into large numbers of the smaller communities of Jack County with the result that the Board of National Missions of that denomination took official recognition of the program.

Besides his regular duties as Minister of Memorial Christian Church here, H. Daniel Morgan devotes a great deal of his time to the work of the Boy Scouts while Mrs. Robert Platt, and Mrs. Raymond Puryear care for the guidance of Girl Scout work. Mr. Morgan is a recent graduate of Texas Christian University in Fort Worth. It is significant to note that this youthful minister is well equipped to do his ministerial work as well as that of designer of churches in several sections of Texas. His congregation occupies a new, modern church building just west of the public square on Archer Street.

Rev. A. R. Bilberry, pastor of First Baptist Church, is probably the oldest pastor in the city in point of local service. He has spent more than 14 years here as leader of a strong congregation of Baptists. His program besides the regular evangelistic duties of the pastor, include those of evangelizing the smaller communities nearby. Several Sundays each month see his school communities in the afternoon. The local church is located across the street from Memorial Christian Church, on West Archer Street.

The First Methodist Church, housed in its new, modern building at the corner of North Main and Flora Streets, is pastored by Rev. J. J. Cooper who is a student of the bible and is conducting a constructive program for that congregation. Rev. Cooper, as well as the leaders of his church, is identified with the religious moves of the city as well as those of good civic interest. The modern, new building owned by the body is ample evidence that they are doing a good work.

The Church of Christ, with its building located a block east of the square on East Belknap Street serves that congregation through its youthful pastor, Silas R. Triplett and other leaders. This is probably the most recently constructed building in town. It was completed early in 1939 and is made of white brick.

The Fundamentalist Baptist Church, without a pastor as this is written, has its building on East Archer Street across from Jacksboro Gazette. The Catholics, Assembly of God both have buildings and congregations in town. At present, it is believed that the latter body has a pastor while the first is without a shepherd at present. These buildings and their organizations and pastors present a religious movement that has spelled a great deal for the good of Jacksboro and Jack County.

Bryson, next largest town in the county, is equally well served by good churches and pastors. They are represented by First Methodist, First Baptist and Church of Christ buildings and organizations. One of the youngest instructors in theology in the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth comes from near Bryson. Rev. Stuart A. Newman, who still does considerable pastoral work in the county was born, on the Newman farm in the edge of the present Bryson Oil Field.

(Cont. on page 34)
One of the most constant sources of income for Jacksboro and Jack County is the unit of Texas National Guard that is stationed here in Reconstructed Fort Richardson.

Counting officers and men combined, there are an estimated eighty-five gainfully employed part time in learning methods of defense. Pay which is drawn by that personnel runs up near the $10,000 mark each year with considerable money spent by the government for supplies and clothing and clothing repair.

Battery "F" 131st. Field Artillery, Texas National Guard is a part of the famed thirty-sixth Division known so well from the World War. It was reorganized in the early twenties and Jacksboro was given the Battery about 1922. Three men have had the command of this battery.

Capt. Roy Brewer was the first captain and held that command for a number of years. Capt. J. R. Dennis was the next in command and he was in charge until his death some five years ago.

A. A. Files was made captain at that time and he still holds that commission. Assisting him are two second lieutenants, James E. Garrison and Ira Fowler. No first Lieutenant position is filled at the writing due to the recent transfer of Elmer Wilson for a similar organization in Fort Worth.

Like many other National Guard Units, Battery "F" was thrown on a double time schedule through most of last winter and had to make two three day field trips. Following that part of the program, it made two one day trips into the field near Jacksboro.

Early in December, the Battery pitched camp southwest of Abilene for three days field training in which actual firing and firing problems were worked on by the officers and men. January 6, 1940, the unit again went into the field. This time was near Graham where a several inch snow and freeze forced all units back into quarters and seriously hampered what little firing was attempted.

Throughout the entire year, men and officers of this battery are given training without the use of live ammunition. Regular weekly drills are observed in which firing problems as well as other problems relative to field duty are worked.

Near the end of each summer, this unit goes with the rest of the famed 36th. Division to some camping site near the coast and there it has two or more weeks of intensive training. Sometimes, it is in the form of maneuvers while other years see them merely on the firing range with firing problems before them.

Probably few military organizations have won the honors to equal those won by the organization of Battery "F". During summer camp several years, this organization has won high honors in several divisions of army competition; pistol shooting; softball and other activities.

Assisting the commissioned officers are gun sergeants J. L. Lacewell, J. W. Fulcher, Reno Brandenberg and Blaine Morton; supply Sergeant James M. Hick; Motor Sergeant, Hollis Allen; Instrument Sergeants Leonard Campbell and Lucas. Top Sergeant is William L. Hicks.

The implements of war provided this battery consists of four French Millimeter guns; 37 millimeter sub-calibre guns; automatic rifles and 45 calibre army automatic pistols. Training in the use of all these implements is constant.

Not only has this battery observed the regular drills weekly but it has taken part in the guarding of President Franklin D. Roosevelt when he was in Texas on his last trip in 1936. When the president was entertained in the home of his son Elliott Roosevelt near Fort Worth, this battery had a definite part in that guard duty.

During the big grasshopper war in the Texas Panhandle in 1937, several men and several pieces of motorized equipment from Battery "F" took part near Channing. Several weeks were spent up there scattering grasshopper poison.
The Battle of Little Salt Creek west of Jermyn May 16, 1869 saw many Jack County men in action. Besides Jack County men, there were representatives of Young, Palo Pinto, Tarrant and Parker Counties in the fight that took the greater part of a day to complete.

W. C. Kutch, Ira Graves, J. W. Gray, Jason McClain, were from Jack County; John Lemley, Rube Seagress, and George Lemley were from Young County; Shaff Carter, Henry Harrison and Bill Crow were from Palo Pinto County and Joe Woody and Negro Dick were from Parker and Tarrant Counties respectively.

There were fifty-seven Indians who took part in the fight with these cattle men of the four counties. It started ten in the morning and lasted until late that afternoon. Not very many of the white men were hit and no record is available of the number of the Indians who were hit.

The above named men were on a cattle hunt into northeastern Young County under the guidance of "Uncle Billy" Kutch near where Jean and Markley now are located. They had gathered quite a number of cattle and had driven them into a brush pen built near Markley for the night. Getting afraid of Indians, the settlers moved their horses away from the pens that night. Next morning, they came back to the pens and found the cattle unmolested but there were Indian tracks all around the place.

Early on the morning of May 16, they set out in a westerly direction still hunting cattle. It was about mid morning when they discovered a nice bunch of cattle and Kutch and Shaff Carter started after them.

When they were about to make the charge to cut the cattle off, these two men heard Henry Harrison call out to them. They knew at once that the Indians had run into them. They were about a mile from the rest of the boys and the cattle they had already rounded up.

The puzzling part of this business was that the Indians had rounded up the boys, cattle and all and were just holding them there without having fired a shot.

Kutch and Carter decided to go to the rest of the boys and stand their ground. They started riding toward them. The Indians rode out to meet them. They surrounded Kutch and Carter and herded them right into the bunch with the other boys. When they rode up, John Lemley cried, "Rush for the Timber."

Some of the Indians could understand English and notified their comrades of the plans of the whites. They rode ahead and took possession of a small plum thicket referred to by Lemly. Then the Indians opened fire on the settlers.

The whites dropped into a small ravine, turned all their horses loose and prepared for flight. The Negro neglected to obey the command of Kutch to turn his horse loose and the Indians shot it out from under him.

That was about ten in the morning and the flight lasted until about four that afternoon.

Will Crow was killed outright at the start of the fight. Only three of the others were not wounded. Henry Harrison, Joe Woody and the negro were untouched.

After the fight had ended, efforts to get the negro to go to the Harmison Ranch for help for the wounded men were unavailing. Harrison was a stranger in the area but he offered to go if someone would direct him.

He started out to the ranch house and get there about dark. Harrison sent his cook with the team to the chuck wagon for the wounded men. They arrived there early the next day after having traveled all night in the rain. The wounded men were placed in the wagon. The dead man was tied on the rear and some of the arrows sticking in them.

When the wagon had left the ranch bound for the scene of the battle, the ranch owner had sent two men out for other help. One went to the Salt Creek Ranch of Dave Terrell and the other came into Jacksboro for the post doctor. It was near noon when the wagon bearing the wounded men arrived at the ranch house. Commands to bring Lemly inside that he was dying were too late. He died before they got him into the house.

Mr. Harmison and his men gave their bedding to the men. A man by the name of Bob Whitten pulled two arrow heads out of W. C. Kutch's shoulder with a pair of bullet moulds. Kutched pulled the third one himself out of his leg.

It was about night when medical aid arrived in the person of Dr. Gunn from Fort Richardson. He worked all night on the victims of the bloody band of Red Men. An ambulance and wagon were provided to bring the man back to Jack County.

The teams were rested at Flat Top Springs somewhere north of the present town of Graham. There Carter died. After Carter's passing, the rest of the men were taken to a salt works that was located where the town of Graham is now located. The doctor was left there with the wounded men and the only three that were able to travel were started on the long horse-back ride back into Jack County.

The settlers had lost 200 cattle; more than a score of horses and all their provisions.

It is significant to note that just two years and two days later, W. C. Kutch was almost a witness to the Warren Wagon Train Massacre northwest of Jermyn. The cattle-hunting party under the direction of Kutch was near Flat Top Mountain about two miles west of the scene of the battle. They could hear the firing of the guns.

(Cont. from page 32)
We Congratulate

Jack County and its Officials on their enterprise and foresight in providing this excellent building, made possible at this time, through growing tax income and the P. W. A. grant.

We Appreciate

The opportunity to serve the fine citizenship and official family of Jack County in planning and supervising this modern Court House and Jail.

VOELCKER AND DIXON & ASSOCIATES

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

OTHER TEXAS COURT HOUSES PLANNED BY VOELCKER & DIXON

Wilbarger County       Vernon
Midland County         Midland
Gregg County           Longview
Callahan County        Baird
Knox County            Benjamin
Cottle County          Paducah
Van Zandt County       Canton
Grayson County         Sherman
Federal Court House    Wichita Falls
Rockwall County        Rockwall
WE WELCOME YOU TO JACKSBORO AND JACK COUNTY!

DRINK Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES

WHILE ATTENDING THE JACK COUNTY HISTORIC CELEBRATION AND RODEO, YOU WILL FIND IT ICE-COLD AROUND THE CORNER FROM ANYWHERE.

BLUE SLATE TURKEYS

The Broad-Breasted quick maturing Type.

The highest honors wherever shown.

BLOOD-TESTED AND PROFIT-TESTED.

Right: Champion blue slate at state Fair of Texas & State Poultry Congress 1939 & 1940.

SLOAN TURKEY RANCH JERMYN, TEXAS

Lester Carter’s Polled HEREFORDS

The Oldest Registered Herd of Herefords in Jack County, Established March 13th, 1913.

Polled Herefords since 1920 with no horned Blood added. Calves dropping now with more than 400 polled ancestors.

Chief herd sire, “Perfection I am” No. (115203 & 2661084 assisted by his sire, Beau Perfection 130th. (86719) 270824 and GOLDEN DOMINO 11th. (100294) 2452386.

Lester Carter RANCH LOCATED 3 MILES NORTH JERMYN MAILING ADDRESS JACKSBORO, TEXAS

RAYMOND THOMPSON

THOMPSON FUNERAL HOME

DURING SIX YEARS SERVING THIS COMMUNITY, NO FAMILY REGARDLESS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, HAS EVER BEEN DENIED OUR SERVICE.

LICENSED EMBALMERS — LADY ATTENDANT AMBULANCE AND FUNERAL SERVICE

TELEPHONE 72 Jacksboro, Texas