University of New Mexico

UNM Digital Repository

Teacher Education, Educational Leadership & Policy ETDs

Education ETDs

3-3-1941

The History of Education in San Saba County, Texas

Vernon Thomas

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/educ_teelp_etds

Part of the Educational Administration and Supervision Commons

Recommended Citation

Thomas, Vernon. "The History of Education in San Saba County, Texas." (1941).
https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/educ_teelp_etds/219

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Education ETDs at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Teacher Education, Educational Leadership & Policy ETDs by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO-UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
A14429 089286

THOMAS
—
SAN
SABA
COUNTY
378.
789
In30t
1941
Cop. 2

LIBRARY
of
THE UNIVERSITY OF
NEW MEXICO

71281

CLASS 378.789
BOOK Un30t
1941, cop. 2

A14414 610543

DATE DUE

AUG 1 7 1988

DEMCO 38-297

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO LIBRARY

MANUSCRIPT THESES

Unpublished theses submitted for the Master's and Doctor's degrees and deposited in the University of New Mexico Library are open for inspection, but are to be used only with due regard to the rights of the authors. Bibliographical references may be noted, but passages may be copied only with the permission of the authors, and proper credit must be given in subsequent written or published work. Extensive copying or publication of the thesis in whole or in part requires also the consent of the Dean of the Graduate School of the University of New Mexico.

This thesis by Vernon Thomas
has been used by the following persons, whose signatures attest their acceptance of the above restrictions.

A Library which borrows this thesis for use by its patrons is expected to secure the signature of each user.

NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE
John Purdy 15928 Fellowship La Puente, Calif.	11/27/1963

THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION
IN SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS

UNIVERSITY OF
NEW MEXICO LIBRARY
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

By

Vernon Thomas

A Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the

Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Arts in Education

University of New Mexico

1941

378.789
Un30t
1941, cop. 2

This thesis, directed and approved by the candidate's committee, has been accepted by the Graduate Committee of the University of New Mexico in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

George D. Hammond
DEAN

March 3, 1941
DATE

11/5/44 Diss 1.10

Thesis committee

E. H. Tuttle
CHAIRMAN

Benjamin Sacks

S. P. Nanninga

71281

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
	The problem	2
	Statement of the problem	2
	Delimitations of the problem	2
	Importance of the problem	3
	Definition of terms	4
	School community	4
	The district system	4
	Sources of the data	4
	Method of procedure	5
	Organization of the remainder of the study .	5
II.	THE HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND . .	7
III.	DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY FROM 1856-1897 . . .	21
IV.	DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY FROM 1897-1910 . . .	55
V.	DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY FROM 1910-1940 . . .	66
VI.	SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND CONCLUSIONS . . .	81
BIBLIOGRAPHY		85

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
I.	Petitions for the Organization of School Communities, 1877-1881	42
II.	Schools of San Saba County, 1897	59
III.	Schools of San Saba County, 1910	67
IV.	Total Estimated Value of San Saba County School Property, 1880, 1910, and 1940	71
V.	Distribution of School Monies, 1935.	73
VI.	Schools of San Saba County, 1940	74

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Hardly had the Puritans reared their homes in the wilderness, when they started their public schools. An early statement reads, "It being one of the chief projects of Satan to keep men from the knowledge of the scripture, it is therefore ordered that every town of fifty householders or more appoint one to teach." John Adams later wrote, "The public institutions in the New England for the youth, supporting colleges at public expense and obliging towns to maintain grammar schools, are not equalled, and never were, in any part of the world."[1]

Just as our forefathers realized the importance of education so have their descendants, by continuing, enlarging, and improving the system in all parts of the United States.

Texans have always demanded education. As early as 1827 the colonists asked the Mexican government to provide schools for their children, and the failure of that government to do so was given in the declaration of independence as one reason for their revolt. Mirabeau Lamar, who is

---

[1] Emmerson D. Fite, History of the United States (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1926), p. 46.

regarded as the father of the Texas school system, said, "A cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy. It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge and the only security that freemen desire."[2] With the belief that good government and social welfare depend upon knowledge and understanding by all the people, the counties of Texas are trying to develop our free schools so that every citizen will be capable of thinking for himself.

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. It is the purpose of this study (1) to collect and preserve the records of those events, characters, and movements that have influenced the educational system of San Saba County, Texas, and have made the present system what it is and (2) to point out the weaknesses found in the school systems and offer recommendations for correcting them.

Delimitations of the problem. This study includes only the white schools of the county, as there were only 14 Negro scholastics in the county in August, 1880, and 43 such scholastics in the county in August, 1939. Most of them lived and are living in the city of San Saba, with a proper

---

[2] Clarence Wharton, The Lone Star State (Dallas, Texas: Southern Publishing Company, 1932), p. 303.

school maintained for their educational needs. Consolidation of school districts, handling of school land and monies, problems of transportation, and buildings and equipment are included in this study only to the extent that a clear history of education in the county may be given.

Importance of the problem. Since much of the material of historic value, such as documents, letters, papers, and even official records, are very poorly preserved and many have been and are being destroyed, and since almost eighty-five years have passed since the organization of San Saba County, there is ample need for a history of education in the county to be written. To wait longer would make it impossible to collect any great amount of first-hand evidence concerning those who lived during the early years, as even now very few can remember the fifties and sixties. There has been much interest in the collection of materials and information relating to the early history of the county, and much is known of the historical development; data concerning educational progress of the county have been neglected by historians. In order to obtain a complete history of education and in order to preserve those things which are foundations of the present system, the schools of the early years, as well as those of late years, should be included. Because the history of education is of a professional nature,

the collection, preservation, and interpretation of the historical information may well be considered the special duty of those persons in some way connected with the educational system.

II. DEFINITION OF TERMS

School community. In the early days of San Saba County the community, consisting of several families, established neighborhood schools for their children, paying the teachers by subscription. A constitutional amendment in 1883 abolished all types of existing school organization and adopted:

The district system. With the adoption of the district system the state of Texas shifted more of the responsibility for educational progress to the county.[3]

III. SOURCES OF THE DATA

Most of the data used in this study are unpublished. Information has been collected from newspapers, the archives of the University of Texas, official records of San Saba County, the county clerk, Commissioners' Court minutes, the office records of the state and of the county superintendent

---

[3] The Development of Education in Texas (Texas State Department of Education, Bulletin No. 22, Austin, Texas, 1915), pp. 169, 194, 197.

of public instruction, the office records of the commissioner of the general land office in Austin, and from many notable former and present citizens of San Saba County.

IV. METHOD OF PROCEDURE

With the data gathered from the sources listed above, a description of the pioneers of San Saba County before and after its organization will be given, together with their early attempts to establish schools, the hardships which they faced and how they met those hardships, and a survey of the schools of the county each ten or twenty-year period down to the present time.

V. ORGANIZATION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STUDY

The historical and geographical background of San Saba County will be given in Chapter II.

Chapter III includes an account of (1) the organization of the county, (2) the provisions for an educational system, number of schools, organization of the county into districts, and (3) needs of the people from 1856 to 1897.

Chapter IV traces the development of the educational system in the county from 1897 to 1910, (1) the growing needs and demands of the people, (2) buildings and equipment, (3) subjects and subject matter taught, and (4) the mob rule in the county, and its effect upon the schools.

Chapter V gives the development of the schools from 1910 to 1940, continuing the above developments and giving (1) the broadening objectives of education, (2) the improvement of school plants, (3) money spent in operating school systems, and (4) teachers of the county and subjects taught.

Chapter VI contains a summary, recommendation, and conclusions.

CHAPTER II

THE HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

Located in the heart of Texas is San Saba County, located so near the geographical center that it is the only county in the state which is claimed by five separate regions, the Central, West, South, Southeast, and North Central, as a part of each. Evidence of this is shown by the fact that Texas' large cities consider San Saba County in their trade territory and the several regional Chambers of Commerce each bids for her support. The San Saba Chamber of Commerce is affiliated with the West Texas Chamber of Commerce; her two weekly papers are members of the South Texas Press Association; ninety per cent of her out-of-county hospital and medical fees go east to the Temple section and it is very rare when her major industrial output, livestock, is shipped elsewhere than to Fort Worth in North Texas.

San Saba County derives her name from the river which traverses the county from west to east, where it empties its sparkling waters into the Colorado. The 150-mile San Saba River is named for the Old Mission San Saba, San Luis de Las Amarillas, which was founded in 1756 by Franciscan Fathers, while this part of the New World was owned by Spain. The purported reason for establishing the mission which stood on the San Saba River some seventy-five miles west of its mouth, near the present town of Menard, was to Christianize and

educate the Indians, especially the Comanches, whose stronghold was in that vicinity. However, the real motive, it has been rumored, was to hold that section for Spain while Spaniards searched for the fabulous riches reputed to be in the rough, hilly section.

Historians have differed as to how the name, San Saba, originated. The most generally accepted idea is that the site of the old mission at the river was discovered on Catholic Holy Saturday (Santo Sabado), 1755; hence the name. Others offer the opinion that it came from Holy Saint, and still others that it was named for a noted priest who helped in getting the mission established.[1]

For twelve years Catholic padres at the old mission, with the assistance of soldiers in the presidio nearby, strived to subdue the Comanches, Apaches, Lipans, Caddoes and other tribes so that they might be taught the catechism.[2] A few accepted the teachings for a short time, but repeated attacks by bands of Indians strained the patience of the devout priests. In 1769 the entire group, consisting of a priest or two and the few dozen soldiers, were murdered by the Indians, who destroyed the buildings. Efforts at

---

[1] The San Saba Star, San Saba, Texas, February, 1921.

[2] Alma Ward Hamrick, The Call of San Saba (San Antonio, Texas: Naylor Publishing Company, 1940).

Christianity and education had a setback for the next three-quarters of a century.

It was in the next sixty-two years (1769-1832) that the legendary stories of the lost mines of the San Saba were gaining a foothold. Folk-lorists have handed down the story or stories that as the Indians murdered most of the Spaniards in the presidio and Mission San Saba, a few others escaped, taking with them thirty jackloads of silver and gold bullion. Indians were so near to them on their travel enroute to protection at San Antonio de Bexar that they were forced to hide their treasure in a cave. A hastily drawn map of the location was made, and marks were made on nearby boulders and trees along the route sought into San Antonio.

Other tales are that long before the arrival of the Spaniards the Indians knew the location of huge mines along the upper reaches of the Colorado, as well as farther down that stream and the San Saba. Seeking the fabulous riches during all these years, with interest high even at the present time, have been groups of searchers. Hunting for gold and silver has been carried on from the source to the mouth of the San Saba and all along the Colorado River, which forms a boundary on two sides of San Saba County. Dozens of places have been explored in every section of the present San Saba County.

The search for the buried treasures continued over the

hundred year period from the founding of Mission San Saba in 1756 to the organization of San Saba County in 1856, which meant much in an educational way. Men became interested in the territory who would never have heard of it otherwise. Along the densely tree-covered San Saba, and out beyond in her hills and valleys, game was abundant. Food and pelts of many kinds were there for the killing of wild animals. Wild horses galloped all over the sections. Citizens from the settlements to the south needed these and came in groups to get them. During the years that Texas was under the French and Spanish, considerable fur trading and trapping, as well as much hunting, went on; and the San Saba and Colorado with their tributaries furnished wonderful territory for all sorts of wild game. The overland trading, however, started on a more extensive scale after Zebulon M. Pike and others made their expeditions into the woods of the great West. Some authorities date the beginning of the overland trade just subsequent to these explorations, while others are inclined to place the origin of the industry about 1821.

In 1831 the great Western prairies were alive with both citizens of the United States and with the Frenchmen who were constantly bartering with the Indians and trapping in their territory. These traders and trappers were visiting practically every part of the great Western dominion for the purpose of trapping and trading merchandise to the natives in

exchange for hides, furs and pelts, and long before Texas was annexed to the Union these industries developed into a major enterprise. Practically every part of West Texas was visited by traders and trappers, who were required by the United States government and that of the Republic of Texas to obtain a license to trade with the Indians; however, the laws were frequently broken. Dozens of these men periodically visited the San Saba, Colorado, and Llano rivers, as well as those in all parts of Texas.

Growing out of this trading and bartering were many troubles with the Indians and traders. The Texas Congress of January, 1843, passed a law providing for a better and more friendly understanding with the Indians.[3] This act provided for the establishment of a number of trading posts at various places over Texas, including one at or near the Old Mission San Saba in the vicinity of the present town of Menard. Involving thousands of pelts each year, along with honey, pecans, fruits, wild cattle, and horses, bartering between the white traders and hundreds of Redskins from the Comanche Stronghold between the mouth and the source of the San Saba went on. Here wild horses and tame ones were exchanged, as were other articles which grew so abundantly along the Edwards Plateau section, to such an extent that

---

[3] Eugene C. Barker, History of Texas (Dallas: Turner Publishing Company, 1929), p. 239.

buffalo trails and Indian paths gave way to deeper cuts as more travel took place along some of the main-traveled routes of the traders as they came in and went back out of the more civilized sections. Horses were very essential to the Indians and when a shortage of partially-tame ones arose, groups of Indians went into the colonies to the south and drove numbers of them from the Austins, Dewitts, and others to the south of the San Saba back to their hunting grounds along the upper beaches of the Colorado, the Llano Estacado, and the plains section. The earliest known record of Americans in the present San Saba County was in December, 1828, when a band of five hundred horses had been driven from Austin's colony at Gonzales by Indians into the present Brown County. The colonists came across the eastern part of the county enroute to capture their horses, and most of them located near Old Camp Colorado on the Jim Ned Creek in Coleman County. The Santa Anna (Santana) Mountains of Coleman County, the San Saba peak of Mills County, and the San Saba hills were named, well-known and important land marks to the early travelers, buffalo hunters, and Indian scouts who traversed the wilds of West Texas.

Maps in the book, Texas, published at London, England, in 1841 by William Kenedy, show West and South Texas as a land on which Englishmen were looking with longing eyes at its wonderful springs, valleys, and lands with agricultural

and grazing advantages which were mentioned throughout the volume.

Interest in the area at the mouth of the San Saba was evidently manifested as early as 1837 by a person who was to play an unfortunate part in the founding of San Saba and San Saba County nearly twenty years later. This was R. D. McAnelley, whose name and the date, October 8, 1837, are carved on a large rock lying on the bank at the exact junction of the San Saba with the Colorado River.

McAnelley, who gave a portion of the land on which the town of San Saba is located, is said to have had a most excellent knowledge of the area long before permanent settlers arrived here. Beautiful McAnelley Springs, a few miles southeast of San Saba, and McAnelley Bend, now called Bend, are named for him and members of his family.

Knowledge of the excellent lands along the San Saba and the desire to own some of it in the section now known as San Saba County go back to long before the days of the Republic. Records in the General Land Office at Austin show that first class head rights were granted to those who arrived in the Republic previous to the Declaration of Independence.[4] Second class head rights, of which there were

---

[4] Letter of Bascom Giles, State Land Commissioner, Austin, Texas, to Mrs. Alma Ward Hamrick, San Saba, Texas, March 28, 1940.

a large number in the county, were granted to those emigrants who arrived after the Declaration of Independence and prior to October 31, 1837. Third class head rights were granted to those who arrived after 1837, and it is in this classification that the Fisher and Miller grants, most often mentioned in all land transactions in San Saba County, were included.

Bounty and Donation grants were given to soldiers who rendered services in the War of Independence, and a large number of grants of this type were located in this county. Railroads, irrigation companies, and manufacturing companies were given certificates for land as a subsidy to encourage the industrialization of this state. Many surveys of this type were located in San Saba County, and some of these certificates called for the adjoining surveys to be located for the Public School Fund. These surveys were in turn sold by sealed bid to the highest bidder and the proceeds turned over to the Public School Fund.

Special privileges having been granted German settlers by the Mexican government after 1821, millions of acres of land were purchased by German Immigration Companies. A grant in 1842 given to two Germans in Texas, Heinrich Fischer and Burkart Mueller, lay from the Colorado River, south, including the San Saba, Llano, and other tributaries, to the Rio Grande. These men had agreed to settle six hundred families on the tract within eighteen months. But before that time had

expired, Fischer had returned to Germany and sold the land grant of some three million acres to a group of German noblemen for the sum of $9,000. It is interesting to note that most of the land deeds in San Saba County are out of the Fisher-Fischer and Miller-Mueller survey.

The eighteen months period for colonization lapsed before sufficient funds were available for an expedition into the newly acquired territory. Count Hans Von Meusebach had brought a number of German families out to Fredericksburg, and was eager to explore the Comanche territory lying to the north along the Llano, San Saba, and Colorado rivers. The latter part of 1846, a group of forty-five well-armed men with three wagons left Fredericksburg, headed by Count Meusebach for the land of the Fisher and Miller grant. A Mexican named Lorenzo was taken along as an interpreter.[5] Included in the company with Meusebach was another interpreter, Hans Hellmuth Anto Felx von Bucher, who was educated in the University of Berlin as engineer, lawyer, and linguist,[6] and thirty-eight other former German university students, among them Gustave Schliecher, a surveyor.

---

[5] Statement of Mrs. E. Marschall, daughter of Meusebach, of Llano.

[6] Letter of Marie von Blucher, grand-daughter of von Blucher, to Mrs. Alma Ward Hamrick, July, 1936.

On February 1, 1847, they crossed the Llano River into the land of the Comanches. Within a few days they were entering the very stronghold of the chiefs on Wallace Creek, a few miles west of the present city of San Saba. Here a treaty was made with the war-chief, Mope-tschokepe, granting peace to the white settlers at Castell in Llano County, and stipulating that $1,000 in presents should be accepted by the Comanches for full control and all rights of the San Saba valley.

Through this means peace was to be given to the German families who might settle on the land being surveyed by the party in this locality. These college men, known as the "Colony of Forty," had purchased the land in this and adjoining counties for the purpose of carrying on the most scientific methods of farming and stockraising; but the location was beyond the settled portion of the state of Texas at that time and it was necessary to barter for peace among these hostile tribes. The Treaty of Peace was signed twenty-five miles above the mouth of the San Saba River near the present Sloan ranch headquarters, and a marker has since been placed on the site by the Texas Centennial Commission, 1936.

On December 10, 1850, a treaty was made in San Saba County between the Indians of the San Saba Valley and a group of soldiers from the United States government, a copy of

which is on file in San Saba[7] and which is among the older records of the county. The treaty, several pages in length, has the signature of about thirty-five Indians and those of soldiers sent out from Fort Martin Scott in Gillespie County, named in honor of Catain Martin Scott, who was killed in the Battle of Milini Del Rey, Mexico, September 8, 1827.

The treaty site is located on the land of E. A. Kuykendall in the Wallace Creek Community, at the head spring of Wallace Creek, named for "Big Foot" Wallace. This site was the camping place for many of the frontier expeditions in the days before the county was organized in 1856. Stones on which the treaty pact was acknowledged have been in the possession of University of Texas authorities for the past several years and were a part of the Centennial exhibition there. One of them is to remain at the University, while the other has been returned to E. G. Risien of San Saba, who came into possession of it several years ago. Replacement of the one formerly given to the University by Cam Longley, former owner of the land, was made with a reproduction of it placed on the site, twelve miles west of San Saba.

Among the articles in the treaty was the acknowledgment of the Indians to be under the jurisdiction and

---

[7] Files of Mrs. Alma Ward Hamrick, historian of San Saba County Old Settlers' Association.

protection of the United States of America and no other sovereignty; and that the United States had the sole and exclusive right of regulating trade and intercourse with them, the Indians were forever to remain at peace with the United States and with all other civilized countries, the tribes were to remain friendly with other tribes and to inform their agent if they anticipated any uprising or other trouble from other tribes, to accept punishment for a murder in their tribe as would be meted out by the white man's laws, and to return all white persons held in captivity to the commanding officer at Ft. Martin Scott. All runaway slaves who were being harbored by the Indians were to be returned, as well as all stolen horses and cattle. The Indians who murdered the Germans at Craig's trading house on the Llano and the Indians who captured the white girls near the town of Lamar on Capano Bay in September of that year were to be surrendered to the proper authorities. The Indians were to receive no intoxicating liquors of any kind from the agents in charge, and it was stipulated that the United States Government was to send blacksmiths, school teachers, and ministers to the tribes to help them.

Attached to the document was the name of John H. Rollins, special agent of the United States for Indians of Texas, with the name of H. W. Merrill, Captain 2nd Orag's Bvt. Maj. U. S. S. (Commanding Co. B. 2nd, Reg-U.S. Dragoon and commanding the Expedition), J. B. McCown, Capt. Comdg. Co.,

Texas, with interpreters in the persons of John Comer, Jesse Chisholm, Deleware Indians, and guides. With the significant "his mark" the Comanches were represented by Pa-che-na-heip, called Buffalo Hump, Mo-he-ka or Polecat, and ten others: for the Qupas was Tish-eh-ka-wa-ta and five of his brothers, for the Tawacanoes was Nesho-chi-tasj or Traveler and three others, while the Wacoes were represented by A-qua-quosh or Short-Tail, Hed-e-cok-isk or Double-Barreled, and two more.

Grants of land were given by the white men, who had assisted in surveying the San Saba country, to their friends; and some of these are in possession of descendents of those men today. Among them is the 640 acres of the beautiful J. R. Polk ranch, nine miles west of San Saba, which was given or sold for a nominal sum to the father of Mr. Polk by Burk Trammel of San Antonio in 1849.[8]

Occasionally a troup of soldiers or a band of Texas Rangers crossed into San Saba County, in search of some marauding band of Indians, and from time to time some trapper camped by the many streams of the county, but no permanent settlement was made until November 7, 1854.

With the coming of pioneers to this county who were satisfied with only the best land along the creeks and river bottoms, but were willing to deal fairly with the Indians in

---

[8] Commissioners' Court Minutes, Bexar County, Vol. B. pp. 684-685, Office of County Clerk, San Antonio, Texas.

securing this land upon which to build their homes and communities, one would expect an immediate recognition of the necessity for establishing proper schools for their children.

CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY FROM 1856-1897

The first county election for officers was held on May 3, 1856, under a live oak tree near the present public square in San Saba. Officers elected at that time were Joab Harrell, chief justice; A. Sloan, district clerk; Eli Freestone, sheriff; G. B. Cooke, county clerk; Cal Montgomery, J. H. Brown, William Wear, and James Wood, commissioners; and John Neil, justice of the peace. Chief Justice James L. Bourland of Burnet County ordered the election and declared the results of it. San Saba County was at that time annexed to Burnet County for judicial purposes. The original townsite upon which San Saba is located was deeded to the chief justice and the county commissioners of San Saba County and their successors in office forever for the sum of one dollar by Robert D. McAnnelly in a deed recorded in the office of G. B. Cooke, clerk of the county court, on October 8, 1856. The signatures of Dr. J. C. Rogan and Thomas E. Rowe were attached to the document as witnesses.

Interesting notes taken from the first pages of the records of the office of the San Saba county clerk in the proceedings of the county court show that sessions of court were held in the homes of settlers from the time of

organization of the county until the erection of a court house. Among those were Riley Woods, Samuel McCarly, Samuel Linn, and others.

In 1854, two years before the county was organized, funds were lacking for the support of a real educational system in Texas, but Governor E. M. Pease persuaded the legislature to make a start with appropriations of two million dollars and grants of land. A beginning was made in this direction; but had San Saba County been entitled to a portion of this, in getting the necessary organization steps taken in her very remote section, very little could have been accomplished before the Civil War came on and delayed progress for another fifteen years. Previously to the 1854 appropriations, the Congress of the Republic in 1839[1] gave each county three leagues of land to be used in building academies. Several of the older counties of Texas took advantage of that offer and have materially benefitted by it, but San Saba County was not organized in time to share in the grant.

In 1856[2] it was ordered that alternate sections of land surveyed for the railroads should become a part of the

---

[1] Clarence Wharton, The Lone Star State (Dallas, Texas: The Southern Publishing Company, 1932), pp. 206-207.

[2] Ibid., pp. 306-307.

state school fund. However, with the darkening clouds of war hanging over Texas, railroad building also came to a standstill, with the result that education in the state had a setback. The few men teachers went away to join the forces during the war, leaving only a half-dozen or more women teachers as educators for the few settlements.

On September 7, 1856, the court ordered a county tax levied on all taxable property in the county of San Saba at one-half of the rate of the state tax.[3]

On October 10, 1856, money from the returns of the sale of the sixty-eight lots in the new town of San Saba was accepted by the court. The proceeds of the sale amounted to $211,405, with $128.50 received in cash and $85.50 still due, evidently as down payments, and a balance of $1902.05 due still later.[4] One-half of this money was set aside to be used by the schools of San Saba County. At the same meeting Mathew Hubbert was engaged to build the first courthouse and clerk office for $850, the work to be done by April 1, 1857, funds to be the first coming into the treasury.

On November 16, 1857, it was ordered that reports of school teachers in the county for the first scholastic year

---

[3] Minutes of Commissioners' Court of San Saba County, Vol. A., p. 30.

[4] Ibid., p. 31.

be received and drafts be drawn on the county treasury for their amounts of the school funds, while on June 28 of the following year, Wesley Smith, J. W. Carroll, and W. J. Montgomery were named as board of school examiners.[5]

On December 22, 1857, M. H. Wadsworth (grandfather of Supt. W. W. Hart of Llano schools) was employed to locate school lands in San Saba County.[6]

August 17, 1858, the use of the upper story of the county courthouse was granted to the Free Masons. May 21, 1860, the court ordered the purchase of Block 44 in the city of San Saba for the Methodist Church, Block 53 for the Presbyterian Church, and Block 42 for the Missionary Baptist Church. On August 20, 1860, with H. M. Wadsworth as the new chief justice, the following received amounts of money as school teachers: Henry Tarrant, Mary Maxwell, E. M. Maner, Jonathon Mulkey and John Hudson.[7]

The late W. Irwin Hubbert, who passed away at his home in San Saba in 1935, was a son of Mathew Hubbert who taught the first Sunday School in San Saba County after the family came from Mississippi. He recalled that the first

---

[5] Minutes of Commissioners' Court of San Saba County, Vol. A., p. 33.

[6] Ibid., p. 35.

[7] Ibid., pp. 36-37.

time he saw the city of San Saba only three or four wooden shacks composed the town, with stakes running in each direction for the newly surveyed town which had just been organized in November, 1856. He remembers that at first he thought someone had driven the stakes there for the purpose of grazing horses, but his father informed him that it was to be the new town of San Saba.

Mathew Hubbert was the superintendent of the first Sunday School in San Saba County, which was located on Simpson Creek. The second camp meeting ever held in the county was near Hubbert's home, and there was always a welcome there for those persons attending these meetings, whether they were from a distance or nearby. Then, too, during district court this was the stopping place of the district judges and others from afar who attended court here.

Irwin Hubbert stated that his father assisted in hauling, from Bastrop with oxen, the lumber with which the first courthouse at San Saba was built, and then, after hauling it, was one of the main carpenters in the construction of the building. In this identical building later young Irwin Hubbert and his brothers and sisters attended school. Here they enjoyed the spelling matches between this school and the school in the old Masonic building south of the town in which a man named Lee was the teacher. The teacher at the courthouse was named Dial, and some of the school-mates were

Rebecca Jackson, Toad Jackson, Joanna Campbell, Pierra Campbell, John Doran, Jim High Lindsey, Press Hubbert, Bluf Hamrick, Fayette Hamrick, Riley Brown, Jerusa Brown, Martha Lindsey, Sara Jane Lindsey, and Joab Bown, all living in San Saba, with Martha Greenwood, Amanda Greenwood, Maria Crosley, and Alice Todd from near Mason. The latter, Hubbert recalled, was carried away from her home by the Indians and was never heard of any more. Some of the pupils attending school at the Masonic School were Berry Ketchum, Ellem Wadsworth, Mary Scott, Bob McAnelley, Nora Hudson, Blake Hudson, and Jim Hubbert.

In the early seventies, while out with a party of men on a hunting trip, Hubbert came upon the group of San Saba citizens who had been murdered by the Indians, sixty miles west of old Fort Concho at Horsehead Crossing on the Pecos. This ill-fated group had left the section of San Saba County several weeks before with some one thousand head of cattle to be delivered to El Paso. After delivering the cattle and receiving the money, amounting to several thousand dollars, the party started for home. From indications observed by Hubbert, the Indians attacked them as they were letting the saddle horses drink, robbed them, and, not knowing the value of paper money, tore it into small pieces near the scene of the crime, but took the silver and gold with them.

In the early seventies, while out with a party of men on a hunting trip, Hubbert came upon the ruins of San Saba citizens who had been murdered by the Indians, sixty miles west of old Fort Concho at Horsehead Crossing on the Pecos. This ill-fated group had left the section of San Saba County several weeks before with some one thousand head of cattle to be delivered to El Paso. After delivering the cattle and receiving the money, amounting to several thousand dollars, the party started for home. From indications observed by Hubbert, the Indians attacked them as they were letting the saddle horses drink, robbed them, and, not knowing the value of paper money, tore it into small pieces near the scene of the crime, but took the silver and gold with them.

San Saba County was fortunate in having among its earlier settlers three classes of people who meant much to the cultural side of her development--teachers, preachers, and physicians. The need of the two former was very urgent, but the reason why so many early physicians came into the section was because of the love of adventure. The county was considered one of the most healthful in any part of Texas, and after nearly a century of close living on the part of a large number of citizens it is still considered so and is widely known for its unusually healthful climate. However, a number of pharmacists were given the title of doctor in address, and since they frequently administered to ill and wounded persons they were termed physicians.

Two outstanding early settlers were Dr. Hudson and the Reverend John Hudson, the former a leading physician for a long number of years and the latter a minister and a school teacher.

Among the other early teachers were Capt. James Boyd, educated in Virginia, who was one of the early teachers at Upper Cherokee and who later served the Bell County district as judge for many years. Miss Campbell taught at Lower Cherokee during the Civil War, and Professor Lee taught for many years in the old Masonic College at San Saba. The Masonic Lodge occupied the upper story of the stone building, with school conducted in the lower part. This was following

the demolishing of the first courthouse by a cyclone while in use as a school and lodge meeting place.

Camp meetings have been held at the lower Cherokee camp grounds for the past eighty-two years, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Houston Kolb, widow of Dick Kolb of the Colony Community. Mrs. Kolb is a charter member of the Methodist congregation which first listened to the Rev. Tunnell, followed by the Revs. Carden Muffet, Galass, Kelly, and Land, early circuit riders who carried their guns with them to the pulpit, in case they were needed to drive the Indians away during the sermon.

Prior to the Civil War, San Saba citizens enjoyed camp meetings, square dances, visiting, and the receipt of an occasional letter from the outside world. Visits were made to the towns of Austin, Bastrop, San Antonio, and other places by ox wagons or horseback. Indian depredations were frequent and massacres occurred often. Among those who were killed by the Indians for the ten-year period from 1856 to 1866 were Jack Hall, A. Gregg, Ben Linn, Captain Williams, Bauche Woods, the Todd family, and others. Minutemen were organized and served in this county and others surrounding it until the Indian troubles ceased in the late seventies. Many of them were stationed from time to time at Camp San Saba on the river in McCulloch County.

After the Civil War cattle raising was entered into on a large scale by San Sabans, who sent their cattle over the trail by way of Baird, Morgan, Fort Griffin, Doan's Crossing on the Red River, into the Indian Territory and into Abilene, Kansas, or other points to the north. A western route included the trail via Fort Concho, Horse Head Crossing on the Pecos, near El Paso, and into New Mexico by Roswell and into the Colorado Rockies.

George J. Gray, who was one of San Saba's oldest citizens and one of the largest ranch owners in the county, has told interesting details of the cattle industry in this county. He recalled how some 15,000 head of cattle were stolen from this section at one time. Indians were accused of the crime, but it was generally thought that these Indians were aided by white men, some of whom lived in the county then. Gray settled on the present Gray ranch near Cherokee in 1860. He said that the first cattle found in this section were of the wild, black breed of cattle and were supposed to have been brought in by the Spanish settlers from Mexico. The Texas longhorn was bought by the white settlers from Mississippi and other eastern states. The Gray ranch house was built in 1877.

In the middle seventies sheep were brought into the county by the late W. H. Gibbons, a young man who had been here from Ireland for a few years. The flock of sheep was

brought from San Antonio, and the trip required eighteen months for Gibbons and his brother. A large part of the present Gibbons ranch of 36,000 acres was purchased for around twenty-five cents per acre. Mr. Gibbons continued in the operation of his ranch until his death.

A true pioneer of San Saba County is Edmond E. Rision, who came to San Saba in 1874, attended the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, and decided to come back to the town of San Saba. He engaged in the furniture business for some years and commenced his experiments with the pecan during this time, as he found pecans growing on the numerous streams of the county. By propagation, he has given to the science of agriculture, and to every continent of the globe, forty varieties of pecans. He is still continuing his work, assisted by his son, E. G. Rision; and the name Rision is known wherever pecans are grown.

With civilization pushing westward and with a few thousand persons here to stay, the early eighties saw the establishment of several business concerns in San Saba. J. D. entered business in 1875, located on the east side of the plaza, where he operated a hardware store; and J. W. McConnell also entered the grocery business. Two other business men who started as merchants saw the need of a banking institution. These men were Thomas W. Ward and Wiley T. Murray, who opened the Ward-Murray Bank, which was

nationalized in 1815, and which is now called the City National Bank. The San Saba News, a weekly paper which is still being published, was first edited by the late W. T. Melton in 1873. With the establishment of these business enterprises in the county, these same men recognized the need for a public school system.

Diligent searchings on the part of a number of San Saba citizens, including workers on the WPA projects for the historical department, in the county records for information along early educational lines have proved rather fruitless in most instances. Apparently, a great deal of care was not exercised in keeping early records, especially educational records, in the county. A tornado partially wrecked the first court house, and there is a very likely possibility that some of the documents, if kept, were destroyed or damaged to such an extent that they were not readable.

Gleaned from the yellowed, musty pages in the San Saba county clerk's office at San Saba are these recordings taken from the Commissioners' Court Minutes, Volume I:

> Order November 18, 1857, page 27. Be it ordered by the Court that G. B. Cooke be authorized to contract with some suitable person to locate the school lands of this County on the following terms towit: Be it ordered by the Court that persons indebted to the County be requested to pay 20% on their indebtedness or suit be brought for the recovery of same. The party taking the contract be required to obligate himself in double the amount of money contracted for to make good locations such as shall be approved by a commissioner to be appointed by the Court to examine said land. Be it ordered by

the Court that J. W. Fleming be appointed to examine and approve or reject the school lands for this county that may be located and that he have 2 50/100 per day for the time thus engaged.

Order on December 22, 1857, page 29. Be it ordered by the Court that M. H. Wadsworth be employed to locate the school lands to which San Saba is entitled for three hundred dollars, he having the field notes made out and returned to the proper office provided he make good average locations such as will be approved by a commissioner to be appointed by the Court to inspect said land and further provided that if his locations do not meet the approbation of said commissioner he have nothing for his work. Be it ordered by the Court that the Minutes of last meeting of this Court in relation to locating school lands be annulled.

Order on January 18, 1858, page 34. Be it ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court that the County Treasurer have an order to draw the school fund from the State Treasurer to which San Saba County is entitled as reported for the years 1856 and 1857. Be it ordered by the Court that the last decree of the Court in relation to locating the School lands be annulled as the propositions under a former decree has been accepted before the last decree passed.

Order on February 15, 1858, page 37. Be it ordered by the Court that the Chief Justice be authorized to issue certificates for School lands.

Order on June 28, 1858, page 41. Be it ordered by the Court that Wesley Smith, J. W. Carroll and W. J. Montgomery be constituted a Board of School examiners for San Saba County in compliance with a late act of the Legislature of Texas.

Order October 27, 1858, page 44. Be it ordered by the Court that the apportionment Exhibit of the school fund made by Rev. Wesley Smith be approved and drafts issued to the respective teachers for the respective amount as reported. Be it ordered by the Court that M. Hubbert and J. P. C. Hamrick be appointed by the Court to receive and disburse the school fund to which F. M. Davis, School is entitled, and drafts issued in their favor for the same and they report to this Court at its next term.

Order February 21, 1859, page 46. Be it ordered by the Court that M. H. Wadsworth be employed to locate the school lands to which this County is entitled provided he make such locations as shall be approved by a commissioner to be appointed by the Court to examine the selections made and provided further that said locations are made within 200 miles of the town of San Saba and provided he make such locations as shall be approved by a commissioner to be appointed by the Court to examine the selections.

Order May 17, 1859, page 50. Be it ordered by the Court that J. B. Harrell be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to settle, arrange, complete and carry out the expressed wishes of the Court in relation to the school lands and that the certificate for said School lands be issued and furnished said Harrell. Be it ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court that Sam Matsler be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to locate the School lands to which San Saba County is entitled provided he does so for 75 dollars per league and provided further that said Matsler be required to return the field notes of said school lands to the proper Surveyor's office and have them recorded. Be it ordered by the Court that all orders heretofore as passed in relation to locating school lands be and the same are hereby declared null and void.

Order August 15, 1859, page 52. Be it ordered by the Court that J. W. Hudson, W. J. Montgomery and G. B. Cooke be appointed on examining Committee under the school law.

Order October 24, 1859, page 53. Be it ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court that the County Treasurer be empowered and required to go to Austin to draw the amount of school funds due this County up to this date.

Order November 22, 1859, page 59. Be it ordered by the Court that the apportionment of the School money as made out by Mr. Leavy be received and placed on file in the records of the County.

As soldiers and minutemen returned to the San Saba section, sad tales of the Lost Cause were discussed around fires in the small huts of the citizens as Indian calls were heard on the outside. Several dozen men from the rough,

hilly section had given their lives, and while the county had not suffered at the hands of the enemy, but only through marauding bands of deserters enroute to Mexico who pillaged to some extent, residents suffered many other hardships. It was at this time that Indian depredations were at their highest peak. Capture, severe wounds, and even death were to be reckoned by those at home on the frontier of San Saba County, but the few letters, with a rare newspaper, failed to tell much of what happened on the battle fronts.

At the end of the struggle, old men returned who had been young men when the war began; and some of the men brought word that others would never return. It was much harder to begin again after the Civil War than it was to begin the formation of a county in the previous ten years. Taking hold where they had left off at the place where they had been five or six years previous, the San Saba citizens began another effort at school work.

One of the first things that was necessary was the division of the county into school districts. Records from Commissioners' Court Minutes, Volume II, follow:

> Order April 2, 1867, page 132. Territory to be divided in School Districts towit: Beginning on the dividing ridge between the San Saba River and Rough Creek to a point due South from the residence of Robert Masterson thence due North crossing San Saba River to the Colorado River thence down the Colorado River to a point midway between the mouth of the San Saba River to the mouth of Rough Creek. Thence Westward with the dividing ridge between the San Saba River and Rough

Creek, to the place of beginning Said District to be designated as No. 1 and D. A. Harris appointed presiding officer of Elections of said District. Beginning at the S. W. Corner of School Dist. No. 1 thence Westward with the dividing ridge above mentioned to a point one and a half miles east from the town of San Saba, thence North to the Colorado River, thence down said river to the upper corner of District No. 1, thence South with West line of Dist. No. 1 to the place of beginning to be designated as School Dist. No. 2 and N. Marley appointed presiding Officer of Elections in said Dist. Beginning as S. W. Corner of School Dist. No. 2 thence Westward with the dividing ridge above mentioned to the West boundary line of Com'r's. Beat No. 3. Thence North to the Colorado River thence down said river to the upper corner of School Dist. No. 2 thence South to the place of beginning said Dist. to be designated as School Dist. No. 3 and J. S. Williams appointed presiding officer. Be it ordered adjudged and decreed by the Court that all that Territory included between the upper line of Coms. Beat No. 4 and the road leading from town of San Saba passing John Williams' old place leading toward the town of Llano be constituted into School Dist. No. 5 and that Thomas Barber be appointed presiding officer of Elections in said Dist. All territory lying West of said West line of School Dist. No. 5 in Commissioners Beat No. 2 be constituted into School Dist. No. 6 and Wm. Kuykendall be appointed presiding officer of Elections. Beginning at a point on the Colorado River North of the Mouth of Wallace Creek thence South to the mouth of Wallace Creek thence S. W. on the ridge West of Wallace Creek to the South Boundary of Beat No. 1 thence East North and West with the boundary lines of said beat to the place of beginning, said Dist. to be designated as School Dist. No. 7 and A. R. Woods be appointed presiding officer. Beginning on the dividing ridge between San Saba and Richland North of the mouth of Elm branch between the residences of Henry Ellis and T. A. Sloan. Thence East with said line to School Dist. No. 7 thence with bounds of said district to the mouth of Wallace Creek thence West on the ridge between San Saba River and Richland Creek to the place of beginning. Said Dist. to be designated as School Dist. No. 8 Thence West to the West line of the County said Dist. to embrace all territory in Beat No. 1 South of said line and West of said School Dist. No. 8 and to be designated as School Dist. No. 9 and M. G. Keele be appointed presiding officer of Elections in said Dist. Beginning at the mouth of

Wallace Creek thence West with the N. Boundary line of Dist. No. 8 and 9 to the West line of the County thence North and S. E. with said line to the N. W. corner of Dist. No. 7 thence South to the place of beginning said Dist. to be designated as School Dist. No. 10 and D. R. Harkey be appointed officer of Elections in said District.

The later part of the sixties and the early seventies found the sections again getting a foothold, with more attention being given to education; however, San Saba County has never been the county, educationally speaking, that it has been possible for her to be. The 1870 population was a considerable increase over the 1860 count and the need of more money for helping finance the schools was apparent, as Texas again was admitted into the Union in 1870. Edmond J. Davis, an outstanding radical leader, was chosen governor, and Texas went from under military rule[8] to that of radical, so-called because of the harsh manner of making and enforcing laws made by Northern sympathizers who came into power in Texas with the downfall of the Confederacy.

Edmond J. Davis, the only Republican governor Texas has ever had, was elected by the Republican and Negro vote.[9] He was not dishonest, but he was surrounded by and influenced by some of the most unscrupulous people that ever assembled anywhere. During his administration huge public debts were

---

[8] Wharton, The Lone Star State, p. 231.

[9] Ibid., p. 234.

incurred; taxes were increased beyond the power of the people to pay; and since the constitution of 1869 permitted it, he ruled like a tyrant and interferred everywhere with local government. The passing of Davis and the election of Richard M. Coke in the latter part of 1873 marks the close of the Civil War Reconstruction Era and the beginning of a new and better day for Texas generally, with San Saba County eventually coming in for a share of better times.

McCulloch County had been attached to San Saba County in matters of taxations, as well as otherwise, during the Reconstruction period. Events connected with school taxes are noted in the following excerpts from the Commissioners' Court Minutes, Volume III:

> Order January 30, 1871, page 4. Advalorem tax of 1/10 of one percent levied in sub school Dists. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 for the purpose of building and repairing school houses and ¼ of one percent levied in sub School Dist. No. 5 for the purpose of building and repairing school houses.
>
> Order April 10, 1871, page 13. Ordered that 40 cents be collected on each $100 valuation in Sub School Dist. No. 3 in lieu of the 1/10 of 1% levied before for the purpose of building and repairing school houses.
>
> Order April 11, 1871, page 13. Division of School Dists. of precincts 2, 3 and 4 into Sub School Districts.
>
> Order November 20, 1871, page 19. Order annulling School tax heretofore levied.
>
> Order September 29, 1874, page 24. Be it ordered that S. W. Terry, Ex-Sheriff and Ex-Office Collector of School taxes in San Saba and McCulloch County for the years 1872 and 1873 be notified to settle with this Court on the 3rd Saturday in October, 1874. Be it ordered by the Court that the Report of W. J. Harkey,

Ex-Treasurer of San Saba and McCulloch Counties School Funds be filed and layed over for further consideration.

Order January 27, 1875, page 26. County tax levied at 25¢ on the $100 valuation and all other taxes at ½ state tax levy.

Order June 8, 1884, page 30. The County was divided into 25 School Districts numbered from 1 to 25. The field notes are shown of each separate District in Vol. 8, pages 313-324.

In the early days, 1877-1881, of San Saba County, the community, consisting of several families, established neighborhood schools for their children, paying the teachers by subscription. Twenty-three of these school communities were operating in San Saba County during the time, with a total of twenty-eight teachers employed, with only five of them employing more than one teacher and in each instance not more than two teachers. A few schools had only a term of one month, with none over three and one-half months and the entire group an average of two and four-fifths months term, based on a survey of the first year's existence of each in the community where it was located. During this time, the patrons of each school paid their pro rata of the teacher's salary, basing this on the number of students from each home.

Among the first school communities organized were those of 1877, and they included Harmony Ridge, Cherokee, Ceday Springs, and Simpson Creek. In 1878 the following were established: San Saba, Colony, San Saba Institute, Rock School, Wallace Creek, and Cherokee town, while in 1879

similar schools were opened at Salt Creek, Harkey, China Creek, Deerton, Richland, Mt. Pleasant, Gerry's Branch, Shaw, Lonesome Dove, Lone Grove, and McMillin. Official records in the San Saba County Courthouse list no school community formations for 1880, but in 1881 the Gray district No. 19 was organized. Before a community school could be organized under the new laws, enacted by the Texas Legislature of 1876, it was necessary that school buildings and equipment meet certain requirements. Statements regarding these conditions are included along with the names of trustees in each district as follows:

Salt Creek: house seating capacity for 25 people; trustees I. W. Williams, Sam Hext, Dennis Brocway.

Milburn: capable of seating 30 people; trustees John Beasley, Robinson and Wm. Gormes.

Harkey: house good, comfortable and well seated; trustees J. B. Bomar, Thomas Elton and R. Binion.

McMillan: trustees N. D. McMillan, W. C. McMillan and William Candle.

Cherokee: frame plank house 34'x24', good condition, no furniture; trustees R. T. Barber, M. M. Montgomery and George Markley.

San Saba: box house 16'x16', proper desk benches and table; trustees, J. N. Guaney, S. D. McGinnis and G. B. Cooke.

Shaw: trustees E. G. Queen, Allen Dennis and S. G. Haynes.

Lonesome Dove: house of hewn pickets, split shingle roof, fair condition, value $50; trustees Thomas Wilson, Sedwick and Mr. R. Mann.

Gray: capacity school; well located; trustees W. J. Kuykendall, George Gray and R. W. Gray.

Mt. Pleasant: trustees, D. A. Harris, A. J. Crawford and W. J. Johnson.

Lone Grove: house box elm lumber, condition indifferent; trustees Seth Moore, N. W. Alexander, and A. J. Chambers.

Colony: proper box house; trustees Depew, James Parks and J. W. Means.

Gerry's Branch: trustees S. W. Terry, A. S. Harvick and M. C. Herring.

Simpson Creek: trustees Thomas Farr, M. K. Lankforde and David Hubbert.

China Creek: house material and ground secured for school house to be erected this year; trustees H. C. Petty, S. G. Richards and E. S. Brown.

Ceday Springs: log building, good condition, good benches, house and furniture $150; trustees, E. Owen, J. Brazil and E. M. Boyet.

Wallace Creek: trustees W. M. Godfrey, O. B. Fleming, and J. H. Taylor.

Rock Shoels: pine lumber frame, well seated, water convenient; trustees Henry W. Ellis, T. A. Sloan and Robert E. Woods.

Simpson Creek: trustees David Hubbard, Floyd Hamrick and John W. Balser.

Deerton: house 22'x16', good stove, seats, etc.; trustees W. L. Hays, John Latham and John J. Latham.

Richland: house, frame good, stove heated, extensive shave, good playgrounds; trustees R. J. Duncan, M. B. Saint Clair and J. M. Smith.

Harmony Ridge: box house, good condition, accomodate forty scholars; trustees not yet elected or appointed.

Cherokee town: trustees J. L. Montgomery, R. T. Barber and George Markley.10

A constitutional amendment in 1883 abolished all types of existing school organizations[11] and adopted the district system. With the adoption of the district system, the state of Texas shifted the responsibility for educational progress to the districts of the county.

---

10 Petitions of trustees to county superintendent for a school community, county clerk's files.

11 The Development of Education in Texas (Texas State Department of Education, 1915), pp. 169, 194, and 197.

Table I (on the following page) shows that the different communities of the county were interested in establishing schools, because immediately after funds were made available for this purpose the communities sent in petitions asking for their share of the funds. Before a community could receive county money for operating a school, it was necessary for it to make a petition for the same. It was required to show the district number, the number of teachers employed, the census enumeration, and the length of the school term for the previous year.

San Saba County, located in one of the rough sections of the state, crossed and re-crossed by many streams and with communities and ranches widely separated, was ill-prepared for this burden. However, when the county court convened in San Saba on June 8, 1884, it was ordered that the county, divided into only a few districts, be divided into twenty-five school districts numbered from one to twenty-five.[12]

School districts created were: No. 1 Post Oak, 2 Bowser, 3 Mount Pleasant, 4 McMillan, 5 Shaw Bend, 6 Harmony, 7 Harris, 8 Live Oak, 9 China Creek, 10 Algerita, 11 Richland Springs, 12 Antelope, 13 Knob, 14 Sloan, 15 Shiloh, 16 Wallace, 17 San Branch, 18 Simpson, 19 Colony,

---

[12] Commissioners' Court Minutes, Vol. A., pp. 313-314, Office of County Clerk, San Saba, Texas.

TABLE I

PETITIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF
SCHOOL COMMUNITIES
1877-1881

Year	Name of school	District	Teachers (number)	Average pupils per teacher	Monthly salary	Length of term (months)	Census enumeration	Enrollment
1877	Harmony Ridge	11	1	48.	$30.00	2.5	27	48
1877	Cherokee	12	2	30.5	37.50	3.5	37	61
1877	Cedar Springs		1	60.	35.00	3.	43	60
1877	Simpson Creek	6	1	61.	35.00	3.5	35	61
1878	San Saba	28	2	26.5	37.50	4.	40	53
1878	Colony	26	1	13.	30.00	1.	13	13
1878	San Saba Inst.	20	2	30.	37.50	4.	60	60
1878	Rock Shoals	5	2	34.5	35.00	3.5	56	69
1878	Wallace Creek		1	66.	35.00	2.5	66	66
1878	Milburn		1	44.	30.00	2.	44	44
1878	Cherokee Town	19	1	38.	37.50	3.5	25	38
1879	Salt Creek	29	1	18.	25.00	2.	18	18
1879	Harkey	13	1	50.	32.50	3.5	35	50
1879	China Creek	10	1	29.	20.00	1.	27	29
1879	Deerton		1	40.	27.50	3.	40	40
1879	Richland	21	2	45.5	37.50	4.	66	91
1879	Mt. Pleasant	21	1	32.	25.00	3.	29	30
1879	Gerry's Branch	11	1	30.	25.00	3.	22	30
1879	Shaw	7	1	27.	22.50	2.5	27	27
1879	Lonesome Dove	4	1	29.	25.00	1.5	19	29
1879	Lone Grove	23	1	18.	20.00	2.	17	18
1879	McMillan	17	1	42.	35.00	3.	42	42
1881	Gray	19	1	42.	27.50	3.	28	42
	Totals		28		$887.50	64.5	816	1019
	Averages			36.4	$ 31.70	2.8		

Year	Name of Town	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils	Monthly Salary	Annual Salary	Average Salary	Average Attendance
1872	Harmony Ridge	11	1	48.	$390.00	2.5	27
1877	Cherokee	12	2	40.5	372.50	3.	31
1877	Cedar Springs		1	50.	35.00	3.	43
1877	Simpson Creek	6	1	15.	35.00	3.5	13
1878	Ban Saba	28	2	26.5	37.50	4.	40
1878	Colony	26	2	12.	30.00	1.	12
1878	San Saba Inst.	20	2	30.	37.50	4.	60
1878	Rock Shoals	7	2	34.5	35.00	3.5	25
1878	Wallace Creek		1	50.	35.00	2.5	25
1878	Milburn		1	45.	30.00	3.	44
1878	Cherokee Town	19	1	38.	37.50	3.5	25
1879	Salt Creek	80	1	10.	35.00	1.	15
1879	Harley	13	1	50.	32.50	3.5	35
1879	China Grove	10	1	30.	20.00	1.	20
1879	Deerton		1	40.	27.50	3.	40
1879	Richland	21	2	45.5	35.00	4.	52
1879	Mt. Pleasant		1	32.	25.00	3.	30
1879	Gerry's Branch	11	1	30.	25.00	3.	30
1879	Shaw	7	1	27.	22.50	2.5	27
1879	Lonesome Dove	4	1	20.	22.00	1.5	20
1879	Lone Grove	23	1	18.	20.00	2.	17
1879	McMillan	17	1	42.	35.00	3.	45
1881	Gray	19	1	42.	27.50	3.	28
	Totals	28			$837.50	64.5	615
	Averages			36.4	$ 31.70	2.8	

20 Bend, 21 Salt Branch, 22 Cherokee, 23 consolidated with 22, 24 Cold Creek, and 25 Latham. The following districts were established later: 26 Pecan Grove, 27 Cat Claw, 27 Jim Ferguson, 28 Cresent, 28 Algerita, 29 Harkey, 30 Rough Creek, 31 Spring Creek, 32 Lake View, 33 Bethel, 34 Fairview, 35 Chappel, 36 Pebbly Point, 37 Barton, 38 Baker Valley, 39 Gray, 40 Hall Valley, and 41 Plain View.

A wave of prosperity advanced on the San Saba section during these years. The San Saba News, which had been established in 1873 and had suspended publication for a short time, was re-established. Through this medium more than any other, possibly, San Saba County in general, and the school problems in particular, were drawn more closely together. Stock-raising was entering on a much larger scale. Long droves of the Texas longhorns were being trailed to the north and northwest, while more settlers were coming from those eastern and southern states where the heaviest fighting in the Civil War had left devastation. The Ward-Murray Bank, now City National Bank, was capitalized with a $100,000 stock, and through the means and the strong borrowing facilities of the institution cattle men developed in San Saba County in a decade. Wide open ranges were bought or leased for very small amounts. This influx of new settlers who were taking up the land contained two groups, the small stockmen who later became stockmen or stockmen-farmers and those who settled in the small villages.

As the fencing of the lands began, large ranchers frequently enclosed small land-owner's lands. Trouble over fence cutting hailed many of them to the courts. Justice was not always meted out to some of the citizens.

Further to the east, central Texas counties had an unwritten law in several instances where rules similar to those taken by the Ku-Klux-Klan of post-Civil War days were used when a case had not been settled favorably to certain groups, including the lawless element found in various communities.

Growing out of these difficulties was a mob rule which held sway in San Saba and surrounding counties for several years. It is stated, and has been on numbers of occasions, that San Saba County suffered more severely than any other county during this time when no man's life was immune from the hazard that mob council had the power to create.

Not only the mob rule was endured by San Sabans, but even forty years later there is a feeling against those connected with it. Credit for running down and breaking up the San Saba County mob is given to Sgt. W. John Sullivan and his men, although Ranger Bill McDonald was also active in the prolonged operation, as was W. C. Linden. Captain McDonald is the authority for the statement that mob rule in San Saba County cost the lives of forty-three men.

As the fencing of the lands began, large ranchers frequently enclosed small land-owner's lands. Trouble over fence cutting befell many of them to the courts. Justice was not always meted out to some of the citizens.

Further to the east, central Texas counties had an unwritten law in several instances where rules similar to those taken by the Un-Klan-Klan of post-Civil War days were used when a case had not been settled favorably to certain groups, including the jealous element found in various communities.

Growing out of these difficulties was a mob rule which held sway in San Saba and surrounding counties for several years. It is stated, and has been on number of occasions, that San Saba County suffered more severely from any other county during this time when no man's life was immune from the hazard that mob council had the power to create.

Not only the mob rule was endured by San Saban, but even forty years later there is a feeling against those connected with it. Credit for running down and breaking up the San Saba County mob is given to Sgt. W. John Sullivan and his men, although Ranger Bill McDonald was also active in the prolonged operation, as was W. C. Linden. Captain McDonald is the authority for the statement that mob rule in San Saba County cost the lives of forty-three men.

In the volume, Captain Bill McDonald, Texas Ranger[13] is recited graphically a few of the high lights of San Saba County and a summary of the suppression of the San Saba mob and its subsequent extermination at the hands of the Texas rangers. Captain McDonald, however, was not the first ranger on the scene here. To W. John L. Sullivan and his men is due a large part of the credit for running down and breaking up of the San Saba County mob.

Sergeant Sullivan, who previously had scouted alone here, arrived at San Saba August 13, 1896, with a detachment of three men, whom Governor Culberson had called from companies stationed over the state.[14] Three men selected to help Sullivan were Allen R. Maddox and Edgar T. Neal, Company E, stationed at Alice, Texas, and Dudley S. Barker, Company B, one of McDonald's men at Amarillo. The stay of the rangers covered a period of two years. McDonald reinforced Sullivan in May, 1897, with a company of eight men, as follows: Van Lane, Billy McCaully, Ed Donnelly, Bob McClure, George Thomas, Jack Harley, John Neely, and Eugene Bell of Captain Roger's Company E of Alice.

---

[13] Madeline Manheim Mason, Riding for Texas; the True Adventures of Captain Bill McDonald of the Texas Rangers (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock, 1936).

[14] Alma Ward Hamrick, The Call of San Saba (San Antonio: Naylor Publishing Company, 1940).

In the volume, Captain Bill McDonald, Texas Ranger,[13] is recited graphically a few of the high lights of San Saba County and a summary of the suppression of the San Saba mob and its subsequent extermination at the hands of the Texas rangers. Captain McDonald, however, was not the first ranger on the scene here. To W. John L. Sullivan and his men is due a large part of the credit for running down and breaking up of the San Saba County mob.

Sergeant Sullivan, who previously had scouted alone here, arrived at San Saba August 13, 1895, with a detachment of three men, when Governor Culberson had called from company parties stationed over the state.[14] Three men selected to help Sullivan were Allen R. Haddox and Edgar T. Kent, Company B, stationed at Alice, Texas, and Dudley S. Barker, Company B, one of McDonald's men at Amarillo. The stay of the rangers covered a period of two years. McDonald reinforced Sullivan in May, 1897, with a company of eight men as follows: Van Lane, Billy McCauley, Ed Donnelly, Bob McClure, George Thomas, Jack Harley, John Neely, and Eugene Bell of Captain Roger's Company B of Alice.

---

[13] Readline Hannah Reson, Riding For Texas: the True Adventures of Captain Bill McDonald of the Texas Rangers (New York: Boyal and Hitchcock, 1935).

[14] Alice Ward Bertick, The Vail of San Saba (San Antonio: Naylor Publishing Company, 1940).

After the election of Edgar T. Neal as sheriff here in 1898, Adjutant General Hulen wired him to ascertain if he could spare the rangers. Neal replied that he could handle the situation by himself.

W. John L. Sullivan, in his book, Twelve Years in the Saddle, tells of the arrival of the rangers at San Saba in 1896, as the situation had reached a perplexing point at that time. Each faction had grown very aggressive and bitter. The mob had originally organized to put down lawlessness and the anti-mobbists had organized to oppose the mob. In their strife for supremacy both sides lost sight of the worthy ideals which at first actuated them, and it appeared that lawlessness was really being encouraged by both sides and could not be suppressed by local authorities. According to McDonald's summary during the period of the mob reign the lives of forty-three had been sacrificed at the hands of the organization.[15]

When Sullivan arrived with his men, they came by rail to Goldthwaite and were met there by the sheriff, S. E. Hudson. He had provided for their transportation in a covered wagon. Sullivan rode in the sheriff's buggy. After three days spent in San Saba the rangers went into camp at

---

[15] W. John L. Sullivan, Twelve Years in the Saddle for Law and Order on the Frontiers of Texas (Austin, Texas: Von Boeckmann-Jones Company, printers), 1909.

Regency on the Colorado River, near the scenes of the latest murder in the country. The victim was Bill James, who was peacefully pursuing his way across the country, his wagon loaded with barrels in which he was hauling water for family use. Here the rangers were presented with a jug of molasses by a minister mob leader. They, in turn, gave the molasses to the widow of the murdered man.

The rangers' campsite was close to the famous Buzzard Water Hole, known to be a holdout for mob conclaves. The water hole, a sort of lake or pond hidden by a dense growth of trees and underbrush, was surrounded by hills that would provide sight and warning of the approach of intruders. Here, after a conclave held just before the arrival of the rangers, several hundred broiling switches, upon which bacon had been broiled, were picked up, indicating an attendance of perhaps one thousand men in the mob council, which was held monthly and made up of members from San Saba and surrounding counties.

Indictments being secured upon evidence procured by the rangers, 339 witnesses were compelled to appear in the first district court held here after their arrival here after investigating and running down mob leaders and the perpetrators of crime in the name of the mob.[16]

---

16 Houston Chronicle, Houston, Texas, June, 1929.

Judge Linden tells some of the most hair-raising stories of the escapades members of the district courts in San Saba had in bringing to justice persons connected with the murders. In one case seven San Saba men were accused of participating in mob cases. He had the bondsmen bring the men in open court and surrender them. The bondsmen were released, and the case put on the retired docket and no alias capias issued. He told the seven men that if at the end of six months he had evidence that they had sold their holdings in the county and moved out and no more violence was done in the county that the case would be kept on the docket. However, if they did not move and more violence occurred, he would change the venue of the case, place them in courts all over Texas and he would break them financially if he could not convict them. A total of nine men were included in the order. A three-year fight was over, but twelve men had been killed in a radius of twelve miles.

In twelve months' time land in the county had increased in value three times; and, as many troublemakers left, peace that had been a vagrant from San Saba County came back. Linden believed that only twelve of fifteen men did the killing for the mob, and that the membership never reached more than fifty or sixty. He developed testimony in one case that 250 witnesses had been run out of the county.

In the annual report of County Superintendent, S. F. Ray of San Saba to the State Superintendent of Public Schools on October 4, 1888, a copy of which is to be found in the office of the present San Saba county superintendent, there was a total of 1441 white students enrolled in the county at the end of the scholastic year on July 1, 1888, which had opened on September 1, 1887. Of these 1133 were in the scholastic age. Three and three-fourths months was the average time attended in twenty-three school districts established, and of the number of students who left school at the end of the term forty-eight could not read and 255 could not write.

San Saba County public school teachers evidently did not take advantage of the opportunities for advancement of their profession in that year. Four institutes were held during the year, with an average of six teachers attending school during that time. Only seven men and four women held first grade certificates, while fifteen men and eight women held second grade certificates. Three men and three women were holders of third grade certificates; however, there is no mention made as to whether these were of state or county rank. Not a member of any faculty was a graduate of a college or normal school, and none had certificates from any of them, with only four of the entire group holding diplomas or certificates from high school.

The members of the County Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates were: G. H. Hagan, who was head of the San Saba system; E. L. Rector, an attorney who later served the district as state senator; and Mrs. C. C. Wilson.

The value of the school property in San Saba County at that time was $4,750, with the school furniture and equipment $950, according to Superintendent Ray's report. There were 17,712 acres of county school land not sold. The average salary for male teachers was $45.47 per month and that for female teachers was $37.76 per month, with a total of $7,344.25 paid them from the public school fund and $372.80 paid from private tuition. In his remarks to the state superintendent on the conclusion of the report Mr. Ray had the following to say:

> This report and the Teachers Term-report does not tally. My belief is that children from Districts that will not vote on special tax should not have the benefit of transfers to districts that vote a special tax to supliment the state apportionment under these present.

As early as 1892 the high school at San Saba, known as the San Saba College, and under the direction of Professor George H. Hagan, A. M., who is credited with some of the best school work in San Saba County, had a college cornet band. The purpose of this was to combine study and amusement. It had its own officers and was under the management of the principal.

Although the band was founded in the college, some of the members were over scholastic age and were following different avocations in life; yet the band remained a society of the college.

Members[17]

Ed Hart, 1st Eb Cornet	Guy Brown, Second Eb Cornet
Ed Campbell, 1st Eb Cornet	R. Burleson, Second Eb Cornet
M. Kirkpatrick, Solo Alto	Will Campbell, First Alto
C. Blakeney, Second Alto	Peter Campbell, Eb Tenor
Nix Lidstone, Bb Baritone	James Campbell, Eb Tuba

Lamar Lidstone, Tenor

Henry Chamberlain, Bass Drum and Cymbals

Ten years or more passed before a music teacher was employed whose salary came direct from the school money. She was Miss Grace Hudson, now Mrs. T. A. Murray, Sr., who received a salary of $35 per month. The employment of Miss Hudson was in 1910, following the completion of the new high school building at San Saba, which is now used as a ward school.

The board of trustees was composed of the following during 1892: M. D. Oliver, Chairman; John Kelley, Secretary; and T. Y. Elton, together with the Hon. W. M. Allison,

---

[17] Announcement of San Saba College Catalogue, 1892-1893.

N. D. Lidstone, James Dofflemyre, John T. Walters, A. Duggan, Dr. W. S. Sanderson, W. M. Godfrey, W. H. Estep, S. M. Moore, Dr. A. Gregg, Ed Campbell, W. R. Doran, J. C. Montgomery, J. H. Martin, and P. M. Faver as advisors and references.

The faculty was composed of Principal Hagan, professor of fifth grade and languages; W. W. Higgins, B. S., professor of fourth grade and special mathematics; Miss Fannie McGlamery, teacher of third grade and elocution; Mrs. Bama Harris, teacher of second grade and belles-lettres; Miss Annie Eblen, teacher of first grade and declamation; Miss Jennie McKie, teacher of art and natural history; and the teacher of music and calisthenics, who had not been named.

Many of the students came from outlying ranches and from other towns and boarded in San Saba homes during the term and other terms which followed.

The school guaranteed that these students would be continually guarded against everything that had a tendency to lead them from the path of virtue and strict morality. All pupils were expected to attend church and Sabbath school every Sunday at some of the places of worship.

The course included:

First Grade

Division A	Division B
Letters	First Reader
Orthography	Orthography
Words	Numbers
Sounds	Slate Exercises
Slate Exercises	Black-board work
Black-board drill	Writing

Second Grade

Division A	Division B
Second Reader	Third Reader
Orthography	Orthography
Oral Arithmetic	Arithmetic
Slate exercises	Primary geography
Black-board drill	Black-board exercises
Writing	Penmanship

Third Grade

Division A	Division B
Fourth Reader	Fifth Reader
Word lessons	Language lessons
Arithmetic, Mental	Practical Arithmetic
Elementary geography	School geography
Elementary grammar	Practical grammar
Penmanship	Penmanship

Fourth Grade

Division A	Division B
United States History	United States History
Practical arithmetic	Practical arithmetic completed
Grammar	Elementary algebra
Geography completed	Grammar completed
Physiology	Physical geography
Penmanship	Penmanship
Composition	Essays
Declamations	Oratory

Fifth Grade

Division A	Division B
Algebra	University algebra
Higher arithmetic	Geometry
Texas history	Bookkeeping
Civil government	Literature
Rhetoric	General history
Philosophy	Special studies
Composition	Composition
Debating	Debating

There is a well-defined and constantly growing demand for trained teachers all over the land, and especially in Texas; hence special attention will be given to those desiring to become teachers. A specific course of training will be given to prepare them for their life work. Diplomas will be granted and Degrees conferred upon those who complete in a satisfactory manner the course required by the Institution.[18]

---

[18] Announcement of San Saba College Catalogue, 1892.

The text books used in the San Saba College were spelling, Reed's Word Lessons; reading, Holme's; geography, Harper's; grammar, Harvey's 1st and 2nd Books; arithmetic, Ray's Revised Series; algebra, Ray's Revised Series, Intellectual arithmetic, Stoddard's; geometry, Robinson's; trigonometry, Robinson's; physical science, Steel's; rhetoric, Quackenbos'; mythology, Dwight's; English and American literature, Hart's; political economy, Wayland's; Science of Government, Young's; moral philosophy, River's; logic, Jevon's; mental philosophy, River's, United States History, Barnes' Revised; Texas History, Pennybacker's; ancient and modern history, Fredet's; evidences of Christianity, McIntyre's; Latin, Bingham's; Greek, Goodwin's; and French, Fasqueslle's.

CHAPTER IV

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY FROM 1897-1910

In 1897 the largest school in the county was located in San Saba, with Mr. Hagan, who continued as principal, receiving a salary of ninety dollars per month and A. E. Petty, first assistant, receiving fifty dollars. Three other assistants were Mrs. Mattie Dofflemyre Hagan, primary, and Misses Tommie Pruitt and Alice Walker. The length of term was six months. The school had a census enumeration of 349 pupils and an enrollment of 350.

The amount of money spent by the county for the term was $379.12, with the state paying $1,513 of the money required. In this school, as in others in San Saba County, funds were reimbursed by a private subscription for the paying of teachers. The pupils under the scholastic age required a fee of one dollar per school month of twenty days, those in the scholastic age a two dollar fee, and the pupils past the scholastic age three dollars.

The 1897 term of public school at San Saba opened on September 20 for a six months' term. The trustees voted to visit the school in a body once each month. The trustees decided to allow music to be taught in the public school, and the principal was appointed to employ a teacher who would furnish her own instrument and room, provided a room

could be secured in a block adjoining the building. The tuition to be charged was not to exceed three dollars per month. The only salary to be paid was the tuition paid by the pupils, which was to be collected by the teacher.[1]

An election was called for June, 1895, in the San Saba district for the purpose of voting a tax of 32½ cents on the $100 valuation of property. This additional money was to be used to extend the school to an eight months term.

Two factors that delayed the development of many San Saba County rural schools in the late nineties and in the early part of the present century were the result of the mob rule and inadequate funds for paying teachers. Even as late as 1925 school board members in one or two districts were always selected from those persons who were said to have been identified with mob rule. Communities of San Saba County have stood divided on this issue during the years. The question of voting more taxes for school purposes and for consolidation have been no easily-accomplished matters in San Saba County. Roads, which have been almost inaccessible at times, and swollen streams along the more than five hundred miles of running waters in San Saba County have been hindrances.

---

[1] Minutes of the School Board of San Saba Independent School District, Vol. A, p. 26.

Supplementing the state and county monies for paying teachers was the subscription method. With factional differences in communities, a small amount of ready cash not always available, and with no compulsory school attendance law, San Saba County rural school teachers had to be satisfied with low salaries and short school terms. Bearing out these statements are the following facts gleaned from school records:[2]

Rollen Davenport Post Oak Grove District No. 1, monthly salary $40. School opened November 1, 1897, and closed Monday, January 3, 1898. Forty-five pupils. State money $180 and county money $45.

School District No. 2, Bowser. W. B. Dribrex, Teacher, with a monthly salary of $45. School opened November 1, 1897, and closed April 28, 1898. Forty-five pupils. The state paid $180 and the county $22.50.

School District No. 2 (Knob No. 2) Bowser. Newel Oliver, teacher, with a monthly salary of $35. School opened November 8, 1897, and continued four months. Twenty-three pupils. The state paid $92 and the county $11.50.

Bowser (San Branch No. 3) District No. 2. Mrs. N. D. Jackson, teacher, with a monthly salary of $30. School opened January 3, 1897, and continued five months. Thirty-six pupils. The state paid $144 and the county $18.

---

[2] County School Records, County Clerk's office, San Saba, Texas.

Mt. Pleasant (Spring Creek No. 1) District No. 3. Miss Ozelle Dickens, teacher, with a monthly salary of $30. School opened November 1, 1897, and closed April 4, 1898. Thirty-four pupils. The state paid $136 and the county $17.

Mt. Pleasant No. 2, District No. 3. Miss Laura Graham, teacher, with a monthly salary of $45 a month. School opened November 1, 1897, and closed March 20, 1898. Fifty pupils. The state paid $200 and the county $50.

Mt. Pleasant No. 3, District No. 3. Miss Kate Coffey, teacher, with a monthly salary of $30. School opened December 6, 1897, and closed March 29, 1898. Twenty-five pupils. The state paid $100 and the county $12.50.

McMillin District No. 4. J. N. Bibbie, teacher, with a monthly salary of $50. School opened November 1, 1897, and closed May 18, 1898. Sixty-eight pupils. The state paid $272 and the county $34.

Shaw Bend District No. 5. Eugene Oliver, teacher. Thirteen pupils. The state paid $52 and the county $6.50.

Table II (on page 59) shows that the number of school districts had increased to twenty-six, with thirty-six separate schools in the county, requiring the services of forty-seven teachers for an average term of four and six-tenths months. The teacher's average salary in 1897 was $40.31. The census enumeration had increased to 1,904, and the enrollment had increased to 1,772. The total amount of money spent on the thirty-six schools in the county was $8,257.12.

As early as 1887 people of the county were becoming interested in the appointment of a public school superintendent, but it was more than twenty years before the office of county superintendent was created and a person moved to that place. On May 12, 1887, A. D. Wallace made application to the Commissioners' Court to be appointed superintendent of public instruction, the office to be separated from that of county judge. No action was taken, however.[3] On November 18, 1892, J. M. Poole became county judge and ex-officio school superintendent.[4] February 18, 1893, a petition of county school teachers for a county superintendent was presented to the Commissioners' Court, but no action was taken.[5] May 8, 1893, the petition of the School Teachers' Association of San Saba County for the creation of the county superintendent's office was presented by B. Reagan and W. W. Higgins as a committee but was read and rejected.[6]

On August 15, 1908, with J. M. Walker, county judge and ex-officio superintendent, Walker reported scholastic enrollment for San Saba County for the years 1900-1909 as follows: San Saba County, 1974, independent district 329, total, 2333.

---

3 Commissioners' Court Minutes, Vol. B, p. 219.

4 Ibid., Vol. D. p. 19.

5 Ibid., p. 44.

6 Ibid., p. 61.

The educational situation is further revealed by the following random quotations:

> It appeared to the court that there has been collected for available School-fund of San Saba Co., since the first day of September, 1907, for interest on School Notes $3,500.00
>
> Interest of Co. Deposits 226.02
>
> Total $3,726.02
>
> E. M. Walker was to receive $300 from this fund, which sum was to be paid quarterly. To apportionment to San Saba Independent school district 359 pupils, at $1.59 per capita $580.81; to apportionment to county exclusive of Independent district 1974 pupils:
>
> @ $1.25 $2467.50
> Total $3726.02
>
> In 1908, August 15, the tax rate on Shilo School district reduced to 10¢ from 20¢ on $100 valuation.[7]
>
> On August 2, 1911, Ex-officio Co. Supt. salary raised from $300 to $400.[8]

Although in proportion to its population in 1910[9] San Saba was the wealthiest county in the state of Texas, it was necessary to raise an undetermined amount of money by public subscription, donation, and otherwise in that year to have sufficient money to run her school for the term of 1910-11. Of the sixty-nine teachers employed in the county, less than sixty dollars per month on an average was paid them.

---

7 Commissioners' Court Minutes, Vol. G., p. 26.

8 Ibid., p. 483.

9 Texas Almanac (Dallas, 1939), pp. 206 and 232.

Statisticians have offered the suggestions that the effects of the depression of 1907 were still felt in Texas. Whether or not that was a fact, San Saba County's first and only railroad was built, a $100,000 courthouse was erected, a handsome new two-story school building of native stone was erected, the city of San Saba was incorporated, the first chamber of commerce was organized, the San Saba National Bank was founded, and San Saba City's population was nearly doubled. Much tillable ranch lands went under the plow, gasoline engines were placed by the dozens on the San Saba River, and miles of flumings and ditches carried the water to valley lands for irrigation purposes. The next ten years marks San Saba's greatest development, even though the World War began.[10]

The year 1910 found San Saba County with one of her largest number of school districts, as there were forty-one in addition to a flourishing junior college, Cherokee Junior at Cherokee.

Of the forty-two school buildings in the county, forty of them were owned by the county or state and the other two, Cherokee Junior College and Gray School, owned by ranchers near Cherokee, were leased. Thirteen of these were in bad

---

[10] The San Saba News, June, 1911, San Saba, Texas.

condition. There were forty single desks and 895 double desks included in the equipment.

There was one high school maintained in the county in 1910, which was at San Saba. Twenty-three of the schools were one-teacher schools; and twenty-five of the teachers had had previous teaching experience, with very few of them remaining in the same system for more than two terms. The entire 2,679 students enrolled in San Saba County were taught orthography, with the following percentages taking these subjects:

Reading, 86%; penmanship, 50%; arithmetic, 75%; geography, 30%; English grammar, 25%; composition, 12% history, 20%; algebra, 3%; geometry, ½%; natural philosophy, ½%; physiology, ¼%; rhetoric, 1 pupil; and English Literature, 1 pupil.[11]

Repairs to the amount of $1,152.15 were made during the year, with the following total estimated values on school property:

Repairing school houses, $1,152.15; estimated value of houses and grounds, $19,825; estimated value of school furniture, $2,621; estimated value of school libraries, $499; estimated value of apparatus, $10; and total estimated value of all school property, $22,955.00.[12]

---

[11] Form G. of the Annual Report to the State Superintendent, 1888.

[12] Form G. Summary of the Annual Report to the State Superintendent, 1910.

condition. There were forty single desks and 595 double desks included in the equipment.

There was one high school maintained in the county in 1910, which was at San Saba. Twenty-three of the schools were one-teacher schools; and twenty-five of the teachers had had previous teaching experience, with very few of them remaining in the same system for more than two terms. The entire 2,679 students enrolled in San Saba County were taught orthography, with the following percentages teaching these subjects:

Reading, 86%; penmanship, 50%; arithmetic, 75%; geography, 30%; English grammar, 25%; composition, 12%; history, 20%; algebra, 3%; geometry, 3%; natural philosophy, 3%; physiology, 4%; rhetoric, 1 pupil; and English literature, 1 pupil.[1]

Reports to the amount of $1,152.19 were made during the year, with the following total estimated values of school property:

Repairing school houses, $1,152.19; estimated value of houses and grounds, $10,829; estimate value of school furniture, $2,951; estimated value of school libraries, $499; estimated value of apparatus, $10; and total estimated value of all school property, $22,939.00.[2]

---

[1] From 6. Summary of the Annual Report to the State Superintendent, 1910.

[2] From 6. Summary of the Annual Report to the State Superintendent, 1910.

J. T. Hartley was the last county judge in San Saba County to carry the burdens of judge and also that of ex-officio county superintendent. During his last term in 1910-1912, the office of county superintendent was created. Records of the Commissioners' Court proceedings in San Saba show no date of the creation of the office for San Saba County. Diligent searchings for such on the part of several interested persons have proved fruitless. A petition of W. M. Scott and others on July 1, 1910, for the purpose of calling an election was postponed indefinitely and is so recorded.[13] No record is available of what action was taken on this matter. The office of county superintendent had been created by an act of the Texas Legislature in 1887, and during that year the application of one person for the office received no action by the court,[14] as did a petition by a committee from the San Saba County Teachers' Association for the creation of an office which was rejected,[15] and which had been previously requested by them in the form of a petition for a superintendent.[16]

---

13 Commissioners' Court Proceedings, Vol. A., p. 223.

14 Ibid., Vol. B., p. 219.

15 Ibid., Vol. D., p. 61.

16 Ibid., p. 44.

In the 1912 Democratic primary, Dor W. Brown, a son of Frazier Brown, an early San Saba postmaster, was named county superintendent. He had a majority vote of some three hundred ballots over his nearest opponent. On August 17 of that year Mr. Brown, who had previously served as superintendent of the Chappel School, took over the office for three-fourths of a year at $975.[17] On November 18, 1912, the official bond of Dor W. Brown as county school superintendent was examined and approved.[18] On September 15, 1916, the county superintendent's salary was placed at $1,300 per year.[19]

---

[17] Commissioners' Court Proceedings, Vol. H., p. 22.

[18] Ibid., p. 35.

[19] Ibid., p. 328.

CHAPTER V

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY FROM 1910-1940

By 1910 there had come to be a great interest in the public schools of Texas and in San Saba County. As people made careful studies of the school system, they found it lacking in many respects. During the administration of Governor Colquitt, in 1911 a law was passed providing for the consolidation and improvement of rural schools and providing state aid to schools wishing to teach certain vocational subjects.[1] In keeping with the principles of free schools, the legislature of 1915 submitted, and the people of Texas approved, an amendment to the constitution authorizing the state to furnish free text-books to all students in the public schools.[2]

Table III (on page 67) shows an increase in the number of school districts to forty-one. There were sixty-nine teachers employed in these schools for an average term of 5.4 months at an average salary of $59.06. This was an increase of about nineteen dollars per month over 1897. The length of the school term had increased approximately one month.

---

[1] The Development of Education in Texas (New York: The MacMillan Publishing Company), p. 267.

[2] Ralph W. Steen, History of Texas (Austin, Texas: The Steck Publishing Company, 1939), p. 387.

The census enumeration had increased to 2,791, and the enrollment had increased to 2,679. In 1910 the schools of San Saba County spent a total of $20,758.69. This was an increase of about 250 per cent over the amount of money spent by the county and the state on the San Saba County schools in 1897.

This study would not be complete if it did not record for the period under consideration both an actual and a relative increase in school attendance, marked improvement in buildings and equipment, greater expenditure per scholastic, improvement in the training of teachers, and a more decent salary scale for teachers.

A compulsory school attendance law required all children between the ages of eight and fourteen years to attend school at least 120 days each year.[3] The public high school is a recent development in San Saba County; the high school developed without special encouragement on the part of the state, as the first law recognizing high schools was the rural high school law of 1911. Until 1916 the work of standardizing and affiliating high schools was carried on by the University of Texas.[4]

---

[3] Public School Laws of Texas, Bulletin Number 382, Austin, Texas, 1936.

[4] Caleb Perry Patterson, and James B. Hubbard, A Civil Government of Texas (New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company), pp. 137-138.

Prior to 1910 the University of Texas recognized for admission credit from students of the San Saba County schools wishing to take the Bachelor of Arts degree no courses other than Latin, Greek, English, and mathematics. At the present time the State Department of Education accredits schools of San Saba County in modern language, physics, chemistry, botany, sociology, history, economics, agriculture, home economics, bookkeeping, typewriting, shop work, and vocational agriculture. Most of these subjects have been added to the curriculum since 1928.

Since San Saba County is chiefly an agricultural and stock raising county, the expansion of the curriculum represents a recognition by the schools of the fact that not all students will be teachers, preachers, or lawyers, but the majority of them will be farmers, ranchers, mechanics, and business men who will find greater need for vocational agriculture, shop work, salesmanship, and bookkeeping.

There are 1,422 farms in San Saba County, consisting of 69,055 acres in cultivation; 675 having full ownership, eighty-eight part ownership, and 652 tenants. The remainder of the land, which is three-fourths, is range land owned by comparatively few people. On this range land are 45,000 beef cattle, 3,000 dairy cattle, 81,000 sheep, and 38,000 goats. The assessed value of this land is $7,511,330.[5]

---

[5] The Texas Almanac, 1939, pp. 127-128.

The above facts and the fact that San Saba County has a population of only 9.2 persons per square mile, with no paved roads, caused a large number of small schools to be maintained in the county. Only a small per cent have been consolidated at the present time.

Under the constitution of 1876, to all lands previously given by the state was added one-half of the remaining public domain.[6] Of this amount San Saba County received 17,712 acres. This land remained in possession of the county until 1905, at which time it was sold for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. A note for this amount was made by George O. Johnson, to be paid November 15, 1945. This note bears interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent, payable November fifteenth of each year. One hundred thousand dollars is about one-fourth the present value of the school land sold by San Saba County in 1905.

Table IV (on page 71) shows the development of school plants and school property of the county from 1800, the time school communities were organized, to the present time. The total estimated value of school property of 1800 was taken from the petitions of the trustees to the county superintendent at the time of organization, which are to be found in the files

---

[6] Clarence Wharton, The Lone Star State (Dallas, Texas: The Southern Publishing Company, 1932), p. 206.

of the county clerk, San Saba. There were twenty-four applications for school communities and the value of the school property, set by the trustees, was $10,590. The total estimated value of school property includes buildings and grounds, libraries, laboratories, and classroom equipment. The annual report of J. T. Hartley, ex-officio county superintendent of public instruction, form B, 1910, given in Table IV, shows the total estimated value of the forty school plants to be $22,955 in 1910. In 1940 the total estimated value is $377,004.[7] At the present time a gymnasium is under construction at Richland Springs which will be valued at about $20,000 when completed.

TABLE IV

TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF
SAN SABA COUNTY SCHOOL PROPERTY,
1800, 1910 and 1940

Year	Number of school plants	Value
1880	24	$10,590
1910	40	22,955
1940	27	$377,004

[7] Superintendent's and Principal's Annual Report to County Superintendent, May, 1940.

Because of the World War and several other factors, the schools of the county developed rather slowly until about 1930, from which time the schools have made rapid advancement. Table III (page 67) shows the total amount of money spent by the county and state in the forty schools of the county to be little more than twenty thousand dollars in 1910, with the total enrollment 2,679, and the average length of school term about five and one-half months. The average salary being paid to teachers was $59.06 per month.

The population of San Saba County increased from 913 in 1860 to 7,560 in 1900 and to 11,245 persons living in the county in 1910, which was the peak of the population. In 1920 and 1930 the population seems to have leveled off at about ten thousand persons.[8] Table V (page 73) shows the total amount of money spent by the county and the state in the twenty-eight schools of the county in 1935 to be almost $160,000,[9] or more than eight times the amount spent in 1910, while the enrollment remained about the same. The length of the school term had been raised to eight months and the teachers of the county were paid an average annual salary of approximately $881.00.

---

[8] Texas Almanac, 1939, p. 138.

[9] Approved Budgets of 1935, County Clerk's office, San Saba County.

Beginning the school term 1931-1932 all schools were required to make a budget for the schools of the county, to be approved by the county superintendent and the State Department of Education.[10] The data showing the cost of maintaining the schools of San Saba County in 1935 and in 1940, which are found in Tables V and VI, were taken from the approved budgets of those years.

The expenditures listed under General Control include educational administration, business administration, clerical workers, assessing and collecting taxes, and other expenses. Instructional Service includes salaries of teachers, tuition for pupils to other districts, and teaching materials and supplies.

Operation of school plant includes wages of janitors, janitor's supplies, fuel, light, water, telephone, and other expenses of operation.

Maintenance of school plant includes the expenses of the upkeep of buildings and grounds, including repairs to equipment.

Auxiliary agencies include the expenses of the transportation of children and bus upkeep, libraries, new books and supplies, physical education, and athletic equipment.

---

[10] Bulletin No. 383, Vol. XIV, Public School Laws of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Fixed charges include rent and insurance.

Capital outlay includes the expenses of school building sites, new school buildings, additions, alterations, new equipment, industrial equipment, and preparing bond transcript.

Debt service includes the payment of borrowed money, interest on bonds, serial and sinking fund, payment of outstanding warrants, redemption of serial bonds, redemption of other bonds, and the total payment of debt interest.

A law requiring all teachers of accredited high schools to possess a bachelor of arts degree went into effect in September, 1935.[11] Those teachers established in an accredited school were given until 1939 to meet the above requirements.

Table V shows the enrollment in the schools has remained comparatively constant since 1910, but more money was being spent by the county and state in all departments of the school, including teachers' salaries, capital outlay, and maintenance of school plants.

With a certain amount of anticipated overlapping, San Saba County adopted in 1936 a new curriculum under the State Department of Education,[12] with the following five guiding

---

[11] Public School Laws of Texas, 1935, Vol. XII, p. 138.

[12] Fred C. Ayer, "General Principles and Patterns of Construction in the Texas Curriculum Revised Program," Curriculum News Bulletin, 1:4, April, 1936.

principles to serve as a basic philosophy for the ensuing program:

Individuation: to bring the individual in harmony with his fundamental needs and best interests.

Socialization: to educate the individual in harmony with his needs and possibilities of his social environment.

Dynamic teaching: the setting up of experimental curriculum units which stimulate purposeful learning and constructive teaching.

Teacher guidance: to bring about a program in which the curriculum offers pupil study and activity subject to teacher guidance.

Experimentation: the proposed curriculum conceived as being tentative and subject to experimental tryout.

The general plan of promotional organization contains four levels: (1) the primary level is a three-year period primarily organized to meet the needs of pupils aged six, seven, and eight; (2) the intermediate level organized to meet the needs of pupils aged nine, ten, and eleven; (3) the junior high-school level is organized to meet the needs of pupils aged twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; and (4) the senior high school level is a three year period primarily organized to meet the needs of pupils aged fifteen, sixteen, and above.

Table VI (page 74) shows the school districts of San Saba County for the school year 1939-1940. This table also shows the distribution of county and state money to these districts with which to finance the revised program described

above. By comparing the tables from 1910 to 1940 it will be noted that the census enumeration has remained about the same, while the enrollment has increased. Table VI shows that $161,802.29 was spent by the county and by the state on the 2,761 scholastics of San Saba County during the school year 1939-1940.

The dominant themes which control the organization and construction of the curriculum are: language, society, security, individual development, and science. Most of the schools of San Saba County have adopted the five core areas prepared by Fred C. Ayer, general curriculum consultant, Texas Curriculum Revision Program, which is closely followed in the Texas Courses of Study.

The core area Language Arts has as its dominant theme language, the outcome to be command and appreciation of language, by teaching, literature, reading, creative expression, correct usage, correct forms, spelling, and grammar. The typical related subjects in San Saba County Schools are spelling, penmanship, and French.

The second core area, Social Relations, has as its dominant theme society, preparing the student for social adaptation, citizenship, and world service. The major phases in functional curriculum includes production, distribution and consumption, communication and transportation, government, education, conduct, and safety. Typical related subjects are social science, geography, and history.

The third core area, nature, mathematics and science, has science and mathematics as its dominant theme to teach the pupil the command of science and appreciation of nature, problem solving, and scientific thinking. Major phases in the San Saba County school curriculum include elementary science, mathematics, general science, and pure and applied science. Related subjects are arithmetic and botany.

Creative and Recreative Arts Core Area has individual development as a dominant theme, with the outcome to be better health, character, individuality, and self expression. The major phases in the curriculum are physical development, health, music, art, and educational guidance.

The above mentioned core areas are included in the curriculum on all levels of the San Saba County School Curriculum, while the following Core Area of Home and Vocational Arts is included to any degree in only three schools of the county and then only on the high school level.

Home and vocational arts has security as a dominant theme. The major phases in functional curriculum are pre-vocational activities, home making, occupations, vocational guidance, and vocational and commercial efficiency. Typical related subjects are home economics, typewriting, and vocational agriculture.

With the adoption of this program the schools of San Saba County have made much progress and educators of the county are agreed that although all of the objectives have not been realized, it is worth the $161,802.29 spent on the 2,761 pupils enrolled in the schools of San Saba County during the school year 1939-1940.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND CONCLUSIONS

With no thought of criticism of any individuals within the county, the writer impersonally summarizes the weaknesses of the present district of San Saba County.

Based on studies made in 1930, Phillips ranked Texas thirty-sixth in educational position among the states.[1]

San Saba County and many other counties of Texas show many of the weaknesses mentioned in the following quotation:

> When the small districts were laid out to suit farming needs, the endeavor was to bring the schoolhouse within walking distance of every child. A stream, a road, or a line fence was used to set the boundaries of these small districts. The property within these districts was almost entirely farming land, so the inequalities were not so great.[2]

San Saba County is now crossed from east to west by a federal and state highway, and from north to south by a state highway. The county roads are generally in good condition and serviceable for school bus transportation; furthermore, the commissioners have been very cooperative in improving and maintaining roads designated for school

---

[1] Frank M. Phillips, "Educational Rank of American States," American School Board Journal, February, 1932, p. 25.

[2] Frank W. Cyr, Arvid J. Burke, and Paul R. Mort, Paying for Our Public Schools (Scranton, Pennsylvania: International Textbook Company, 1938), p. 32.

bus routes. Therefore it is no longer necessary to endeavor to bring the school house within walking distance of every child in the twenty-six districts of San Saba County.

The administration and supervision of the twenty-six school districts are weak because the county superintendent of public instruction is charged with this dual responsibility. It is impossible for him to effect a unified program while working with twenty-seven boards of trustees. It is equally impossible for him to visit and supervise the work of twenty-six widely separated schools.

The pupil-teacher load in the small rural schools is too small for economy, while the pupil-teacher load in the independent districts is rather large for efficiency. The pupil-teacher load varies from thirteen to thirty-seven.

There is a lack of uniformity in the time spent in the schoolrooms by the pupils of San Saba County. While 1,535 pupils have satisfactory school terms, the remaining 1,119 pupils are penalized from one-half month to three school months because of short school terms. Through no choice of their own, but because of position of residence and district boundary lines, these children are not receiving their just educational dues.

The school tax in the districts of San Saba County varies from twenty-five cents to one dollar on the hundred dollars assessed valuation. The wide range of local ability

and willingness to support an educational system makes the financial structure of the present district system unsound.

Recommendations. It is therefore recommended that the present district system be discontinued and another system instituted, which will equalize the educational opportunities of the children of San Saba County, regardless of where they live. This reorganized system must also provide an equal opportunity for each property owner to contribute equally toward this program.

In order to do this, present district lines will have to be abandoned, the whole county placed under one school board, one taxing unit, and one superintendent appointed by the county board of education. Schools must be established and maintained at points most convenient and accessible to the greatest number of pupils. School plants must be established at central points, and a complete program of transportation must be established to gather the pupils to these centrally located schools.

The writer recommends that the county be divided into four attendance areas, with schools located at Bowser, Richland Springs, San Saba, and Cherokee, each school offering work in grades one to twelve inclusive.

and willingness to support an educational system makes the financial structure of the present district a weak unsound.

Recommendations. It is therefore recommended that the present district system be discontinued and another system instituted, which will equalize the educational opportunities of the children of San Saba County, regardless of where they live. This reorganized system must also provide an equal opportunity for each property owner to contribute equally toward this program.

In order to do this, present district lines will have to be abandoned, the whole county placed under one school board, one taxing unit, and one superintendent employed by the county board of education. Schools must be established and maintained at points most convenient and accessible to the greatest number of pupils. School plants must be established at central points, and a complete program of transportation must be established to gather the pupils to these centrally located schools.

The writer recommends that the county be divided into four attendance areas, with schools located at Bowser, Richland Springs, San Saba, and Cherokee, each school offering work in grades one to twelve inclusive.

Conclusions. The pioneers of San Saba County recognized the importance of education and overcame many hardships in providing public free schools for their children. The following generations have continued and improved the school system of the county. The writer maintains that the present generation is financially able and willing to continue the improvement of the schools, by reorganizing the system so that every child in the county will have equal educational opportunities.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. BOOKS

Barker, Eugene C., History of Texas. Dallas, Texas: Turner Publishing Company, 1939. 528 pp.

Cyr, Frank W., Arvid J. Burke, and Paul R. Mort, Paying For Our Public Schools. Scranton, Pennsylvania: International Textbook Company, 1938. 482 pp.

Fite, Emmerson D., History of the United States. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1926. 542 pp.

Hamrick, Alma Ward, The Call of the San Saba. San Antonio, Texas: Naylor Publishing Company, 1940. 468 pp.

Mason-Manheim, Madeline, Riding for Texas; "the true adventures of Captain Bill McDonald of the Texas Rangers, as told by Colonel Edward M. House to Tyler Mason (pseud.), with a foreword by Colonel House." New York: Reynal and Hitchcock, 1936.

Patterson, Caleb Perry, and James B. Hubbard, A Civil Government of Texas. New York: The Bobbs Merill Company, 1936. 524 pp.

Steen, Ralph W., History of Texas. Austin, Texas: The Steck Publishing Company, 1939. 489 pp.

Sullivan, W. John L., Twelve Years in the Saddle for Law and Order on the Frontiers of Texas (by Sergeant W. J. L. Sullivan, Texas Ranger, Company B., Frontier Battalion). Austin, Texas: Von Boeckmann-Jones Company, 1909.

The Texas Almanac. Dallas, Texas: A. H. Belo Corporation, 1939. 660 pp.

Wharton, Clarence, The Lone Star State. Dallas, Texas: Southern Publishing Company, 1932. 427 pp.

B. BULLETINS

Abel, J. F., Consolidation of Schools and Transportation of Pupils. United States Bureau of Education, Bulletin No. 41, Washington, D. C., 1923.

Ayer, Fred C., General Principles and Patterns of Construction in the Texas Curriculum Revised Program. Austin, Texas: University Printing Office, 1938.

Monahan, A. C., A County Unit Organization For the Administration of Rural Schools. United States Bureau of Education, Bulletin No. 44, Washington, D. C., 1914.

Texas State Department of Education, The Development of Education in Texas. Bulletin No. 22, Austin, Texas, 1915.

Texas State Department of Education, Public School Laws of Texas. Bulletin No. 382, Austin, Texas, 1938.

United States Office of Education, Handbook of Procedures For Planning the Reorganization of School Units, Circular No. 156, Washington, D. C., 1940.

United States Office of Education, Reorganization of School Units, Bulletin No. 15, Washington, D. C., 1936.

C. RECORDS

Minutes of Commissioners' Court, San Saba County, Office of County Clerk, San Saba, Texas. Volumes A, B, C, D, E, and F. 1856-1920.

Minutes of San Saba Independent School District. Volume 3.

Minutes of San Saba County Board of Education, Office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction, San Saba, Texas. Volumes A and B.

San Saba County School Records, Office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction, San Saba, Texas.

Catalogue of Announcements, San Saba College, 1892-1893.

D. NEWSPAPERS

Houston Chronicle, Houston, Texas.

San Saba News, San Saba, Texas.

San Saba Star, San Saba, Texas.

San Angelo Standard Times, San Angelo, Texas.

D. NEWSPAPERS

Houston Chronicle, Houston, Texas.

San Saba News, San Saba, Texas.

San Saba Star, San Saba, Texas.

San Angelo Standard Times, San Angelo, Texas.

IMPORTANT!

Special care should be taken to prevent loss or damage of this volume. If lost or damaged, it must be paid for at the current rate of typing.

Date Due			
8/3/45			
7-29-46			
AUG 10 1955			
FEB 11 1963			
JAN 15 RECD			
DEC 12 1963			
DEC 2 - RELD			
APR 22 1965			
APR 19 RECD			
MAY 11 1966			
MAY 10 RECD			
DEC 19 1968			
DEC 12 RECD			

LIBRARY

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM
LIBRARY

DIETER
BINDS
BETTER
DENVER COLO.