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Date

LAND ACQUISITION IN CORYELL COUNTY, TEXAS,  
FOR THE FORMATION OF CAMP HOOD, 1942-45:  
A CIVILIAN PERSPECTIVE

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of  
Baylor University  
in Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirements for the Degree  
of  
Master of Arts

by  
Sylvia Ann Edwards

Waco, Texas  
May, 1988

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Chapter 1 provides a statistical analysis of the average sold, the compensation paid, and average prices yielded by the land transactions. A detailed index of the grantors' names is included as well as an index for the price.

### ABSTRACT

This thesis examines the acquisition of land in Coryell County, Texas, for the formation of Camp Hood during the years 1942 through 1945. It focuses on the effects that event produced on property owners who surrendered land to the United States government for the building of what eventually became the free world's largest military installation. This work deals with the perspective of the affected landowners.

The Preface considers original source materials used in preparation of the study. Problems related to the availability or the lack of resources are also discussed.

Chapter 1 treats the United States government's right to acquire land under the power of eminent domain. The historical foundation of the principle of eminent domain is discussed, as are the particular methods of application of the policy with regard to the Camp Hood acquisition.

Chapter 2 deals with the experiences of individual landowners who sold their property to the United States government for the military training center. It presents arguments in support of the thesis that the government moved hastily to displace residents without providing them with adequate and timely compensation for their property.

Chapter 3 provides a statistical analysis of the acreage sold, the compensation paid, and average prices yielded by the land transactions. A detailed index of the grantors' names is included as well as an index for the principal defendants in the condemnation suits studied for the project.

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This study will focus on four aspects of the event. First, it will review the legal concept of the United States government's right of eminent domain. Second, it will review experiences of the landowners with regard to acquisition, removal, and compensation. Third, it will provide statistics on property transactions based on information contained in warranty deeds and condemnations as a means of testing the validity of the data. Fourth, it will provide a directory which lists every grantor and principal defendant from County Courts involved in the acquisition of land for the years 1942 and 1943 and will provide statistics on each individual property transaction.

At least 1,148 parcels were acquired in Carroll County, subject to the United States government's exercise of the right of eminent domain. There were 338

## PREFACE

The acquisition of Coryell County, Texas, lands for the formation of Camp Hood during World War II involved the large-scale appropriation of private property for military use in a period of national crisis. The purpose of this thesis is to examine the effects of that event on landowners subjected to the forced sale of their property. This study will focus on four aspects of the event. First, it will review the legal concept of the United States government's right of eminent domain. Second, it will recount experiences of the landowners with regard to notification, removal, and compensation. Third, it will examine statistics on property transactions based on information contained in warranty deeds and condemnations on declarations of taking. Fourth, it will provide directories which index every grantor and principal defendant from Coryell County involved in the acquisition of land for Camp Hood between 1942 and 1945 and tables which present statistics on each individual property transaction.

At least 1,188 parties surrendered land in Coryell County, subject to the United States government's exercise of the right of eminent domain. There were 968

individually named grantors and 220 principal defendants. The landowners contributed materially to the war effort in a way which very few mainland American citizens were called upon to do: they gave up their homes permanently. The abrupt removal of these people from their communities deserves consideration by the student of history.

Research into the subject of land acquisition in Coryell County began during the spring of 1987. The study germinated in the Seminar in United States History led by Dr. Rufus B. Spain. He encouraged me to expand it for the master's thesis.

I had prior associations with the subject of the study. I was born, reared, and educated in Gatesville, Texas, Coryell County's seat. Members of my family on the maternal side were former landowners in the area taken for Camp Hood.

Coryell County has not enjoyed equality in the flow of economic prosperity which Fort Hood (since 1948, a permanent military reservation) pours into the businesses and government coffers of Bell County. The two central Texas counties share Fort Hood geographically. By the same token, however, Coryell County has escaped some of the more negative social effects experienced by Bell County as she has rushed to embrace the military community. The study was prompted, in part, by a desire to weigh the costs and benefits to Coryell County because a disproportionate

balance of the land area of Fort Hood lies in that county.

The task at hand is to marshal the facts from the available records and to draw statistical conclusions from them. The perspective of the landowners is perhaps biased, but they have never before spoken on the issue. Paul Thompson, in his book, The Voice of the Past: Oral History, provided a sound justification for this type of study when he wrote:

Most historians make implicit or explicit judgements --quite properly, since the social purpose of history demands an understanding of the past which relates directly or indirectly to the present. . . . Since the nature of most existing records is to reflect the standpoint of authority, it is not surprising that the judgement of history has more often than not vindicated the wisdom of the powers that be. Oral History by contrast makes a much fairer trial possible: witnesses can now also be called from the under-classes, the unprivileged, and the defeated.<sup>1</sup>

The relationship of the land acquisition in a rural area of central Texas to later events is clear and simple. In spite of the provision for compensation in the taking of personal property, at any moment, any American citizen stands in jeopardy of losing his house, his land, that which he calls home, forever to the control of the federal government. It would be well to understand that the process can and does happen and what one's treatment at the hands of government officials is likely to be.

Mindful of Barzun and Graff's admonition that "at

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<sup>1</sup>Paul Thompson, The Voice of the Past: Oral History (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1978), 5.

this late date in the world's history very few subjects can be entirely original,"<sup>2</sup> I began to investigate the story of Coryell County in relation to Camp Hood. The initial hypothesis proved to be correct: more than a handful of property owners were compelled to give up land in order that Camp Hood might be built. While the raw data were extensive, no body of literature existed on the subject. Only rare references to Camp Hood during the World War II period appeared in print, and those were in local newspapers or special-interest magazines. However, no authors broached the subject of real property procurement for the construction of Camp Hood. Most writers concerned themselves with military interests and a spirit of boosterism. None made any inquiry into the process of acquisition.

The lack of published information on this subject inspired rather than inhibited the research. There was significance in the event, in the response of the people who gave up their homes, and in the legal concept which allows government to disrupt the lives of the few for the greater good of the many.

There were notable problems in researching this topic. Questions may arise in the reader's mind about

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<sup>2</sup>Jacques Barzun and Henry F. Graff, The Modern Researcher, 3rd ed. (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1977), 19.

sources that were not used. The dearth of information in certain areas will be explained. Materials actually used in preparation of the study will be examined after the discussions of problems in research.

In 1963, the Southwestern Historical Quarterly published an article by Mildred W. Mears which promised in its title to treat the subject of Fort Hood. However, it provided only the most rudimentary glance at the decision to locate a military reservation in central Texas and the dates most relevant to that establishment. It ignored altogether the manner in which the United States government set about securing the rights to the property.<sup>3</sup>

During the 1940s, two newspapers served Coryell County. They were both published in Gatesville, the county seat. The Coryell County News ceased publication after the death of its owner and publisher, Mat Jones, in 1967. Its morgue has been closed permanently. The Gatesville Messenger and Star Forum (hereinafter Gatesville Messenger) is still in publication. The morgue of this paper is normally closed to public use, but Dennis Hill, the managing editor, granted access to the issues of the years surrounding the establishment of Camp Hood. Due to wartime restrictions on the dissemination of news, no controversy

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<sup>3</sup>Mildred Watkins Mears, "The Three Forts in Coryell County," Southwestern Historical Quarterly 67 (July 1963): 1, 9-12.

about Camp Hood appeared in the pages of the Gatesville Messenger. Immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor by Japanese forces, an Office of Censorship was formed, and "newspapers following Office of Censorship rules censored themselves to withhold local news that might be of value to the enemy."<sup>4</sup> Letters to the editor neither objected to nor supported the land acquisition in Coryell County. No editorials stated a position by the paper on the subject. In addition to the censorship imposed on newspapers, radio, and newsreels, the publisher of the Gatesville Messenger may have been pursuing a safe course for personal reasons. His only son traveled to Australia immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific. The publisher, Pat Holt, called upon the influence of United States Senator Tom Connally and United States Representative W. R. "Bob" Poage to assist him in arranging his son's return to the United States. Stories about the matter occupied front-page space in the Gatesville Messenger throughout 1942.

I interviewed more than two dozen people for this project, but fewer than half were willing to allow me to quote them in the text of the paper. The others had persistent fears that they would be criticized for any thoughts they expressed that they were unfairly treated in

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<sup>4</sup>Frank Freidel, America in the Twentieth Century, 4th ed. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1976), 246.

terms of notification, compensation, physical removal, and psychological imposition. Despite the passage of many years, their fears would seem not to be entirely baseless. As recently as 1975, documented cases of army harassment and damage to private property of persons opposed to a further expansion of Fort Hood became public.<sup>5</sup> A number of people, nevertheless, wanted to cooperate and consequently spoke freely about their impressions of events surrounding the land acquisition. One man provided significant background information that cannot be used in the work because he maintains on-going economic ties with the federal government which he felt might be jeopardized if he were quoted in this paper. I regret that his memories will not add directly to the substance of this paper, but I considered his insights useful in framing questions to other people.

I was unable to consult the official transcripts of the 220 trials in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas. Transcripts of the trials would have run to thousands of pages and would have proven prohibitively expensive at this level of research. The federal district court sent the original decrees to the landowners to inform them of the court's decision in each case. The United States Army Corps of Engineers District

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<sup>5</sup>Mike Cox, "Faceoff at Fort Hood," Texas Parade, August 1975, 18.

Headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas, has a carbon copy of each decree in its archive. I was able to consult these copies.

Unfortunately, all the principal government officials at the local and national levels are now dead. The papers donated by Representative Poage to the Congressional Collection at Baylor University in Waco, Texas, helped to close this gap in the research. These files contained letters from constituents to him, his answers to them, letters from local officials in Coryell County, his answers to them, and his correspondence on behalf of Coryell County with the Department of War and the Department of Justice.

The Texas Collection at Baylor University had few materials of use in preparing this thesis. A notable exception was the Oral Memoirs of William Robert "Bob" Poage which was prepared by the Baylor University Institute for Oral History.

The Texas State Archives, the Texas State Library, and the Barker Texas History Center at The University of Texas, all located in Austin, Texas, had nothing of direct bearing on the subject. Because there has been nothing published on the topic, their lack of materials is not an oversight.

Fort Hood maintains no historical archive. Each division stationed there is concerned only with keeping a regimental history. There is, however, a very active staff

archaeologist who has been working for the preservation of historical and prehistorical sites on the post for the last decade.

In Folkways, William Graham Sumner's seminal work on naturalistic social theory, he wrote, "Every student during his academic period ought to get up one bit of history thoroughly from the ultimate sources, in order to convince himself what history is not."<sup>6</sup> The ultimate sources of information about the Coryell County land acquisition were former landowners or their children. They provided the richest personal perspectives on the event. These people did not keep diaries or journals during the time their land was being taken. Their memories must suffice. Some of the former landowners wrote articles about their experiences for publication in Corvell County, Texas Families 1854-1985. Never before had any of the landowners expressed their points of view in print.<sup>7</sup>

Deed records in the Coryell County courthouse provided the statistical information to determine grantors, selling prices, acreages conveyed, and dates of deed execution. The instruments consulted were 452 warranty deeds and 61 declarations of taking (comprising 220

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<sup>6</sup>William Graham Sumner, Folkways: A Study of the Sociological Importance of Usages, Manners, Customs, Mores, and Morals (Boston: Ginn and Co., 1906), 636.

<sup>7</sup>Coryell County Genealogical Society, Gatesville, Tex., comp. (Dallas, Tex.: Taylor Pub. Co., 1986).

tracts). Almost every record was complete in all elements. This was remarkable in light of the tremendous volume of work pressed upon the Coryell County Clerk, A. W. Ellis, and his staff during 1942 and 1943, particularly. All records are subject to errors of omission, but these legal instruments were very accurately prepared when cross-referenced with records of the federal government concerning this same land acquisition.

Other evidence consulted included the Acquisition Tract Register and the twenty-five Acquisition Tract Maps prepared by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Fortuitously, the original 1942 land acquisition map submitted to the United States Congress by the Corps of Engineers became available. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) prepared this map for the Corps of Engineers prior to the time when the Corps of Engineers was legally empowered by Congress to seek condemnation of property for wartime military purposes.

In addition to the deeds, declarations of taking, maps, and interviews, letters between Poage and his constituents which were found in the Congressional Collection at Baylor University proved useful. These letters from ordinary citizens, and copies of his letters to them, provided insight into determining the sequence of events surrounding the land acquisition project. Poage acted as an intermediary between his constituents and the

Department of War and the Department of Justice. There was little he could or would do for the citizens during the wartime emergency, but they nevertheless entrusted him with guarding their interests.

While Fort Hood is an open military reservation, in part due to its vast size, areas of the installation are permanently closed to civilian access. It might seem unusual for a researcher to comment on physical access to an area under study, but Fort Hood is an unusual place. A very large section in the center of the present Fort Hood is known as the Impact Area. It is permanently duded with explosives and is the target area of most heavy artillery fire practiced at the fort. It sprawls over an area where approximately fifty families once lived. The Fort Hood Range Office allowed me to enter this area on 22 December 1987. Dr. Frederick L. Briuer, staff archaeologist, conducted me to the heart of the Impact Area. Great destruction has been wrought on the land by forty-five years of tank training and artillery practice, but many landmarks and guideposts remain from the era of settlement. Dr. Briuer is attempting to preserve archaeological sites on the reservation now, but decades of destruction preceded his work. Dr. Briuer and I were guided by Wilma Colvin Edwards, a former resident of the area and descendant of former landowners. With her directions, a number of historical archaeological sites

were identified and prior ownership verified.

The study will be confined to one county for three reasons. First, while Camp Hood lay partially in Bell County from its beginning, it always lay in Coryell County to a far greater extent. In 1945, at the end of World War II, 85.124 percent of the military installation lay in Coryell County.<sup>8</sup> Second, the economic, political, and social effects of Camp Hood's presence in the area produced long-range negative impacts on Coryell County. Third, I chose to examine one set of local government records in comparison with federal government records of the same event. It proved to be statistically a formidable task, but the integration of a third set of records (i.e. the records of the Bell County Clerk) at this stage of writing would have served more to complicate and to confuse than to clarify. Suggestions for future research will be discussed in the Conclusion of the thesis.

A time limit will also be imposed on the study. Only land acquired before Camp Hood became a permanent military reservation in 1948 will be included in the statistical analysis. Acquisitions between 1945 and 1953 were of an incidental nature, e.g., to correct a survey or to complete a right of way. Therefore, the vast majority of the land

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<sup>8</sup>Southwestern and St. Louis Railroad, "Brochure Explaining Advantages for Making Camp Hood a Permanent Military Base, 1945." Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Texas.

under consideration came into United States government control between 1942 and very early 1945.

As this thesis will be produced as a project for American Studies rather than for American history, the historical method may not always be as conservative as desired by traditional historians. While striving to be accurate in scholarship, I will also endeavor to incorporate the best elements of social history and oral history in allowing the former landowners to speak on an issue that intimidated them for over forty years.

significantly in this study. The former landowners who allowed me to interview them for this paper deserve my deep respect and gratitude. Mrs. Yvonne Stegford, Corryell County Clerk, allowed me to spend days in the records vault in the courthouse and answered many questions when I first began gathering the data for the analysis in this work. Mr. and Mrs. James Buchanan, of the Corryell County Surveyor's Office, provided me with a acre map relating specifically to the first acquisition of land for Cady Road. Judge Doug Smith, the Corryell County Judge, and Mrs. Jean Finckler, Corryell County Tax Assessor-Collector, made old tax records available to me to verify deeds and trust matters. Dr. Frederick Selzer, Staff Archaeologist at Fort Hood, took a whole day from his duties to conduct me into the Impact Area of Fort Hood so that I might see first-hand the central area of the original acquisition. Mr. Arthur

McNeill, of the Corps of Engineers District Headquarters  
in Fort Worth, placed the entire archive at my disposal  
for any information which might be of use in preparing this  
paper. He provided an entire set of Acquisition Tract  
Maps.

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significantly to this study. The former landowners who  
allowed me to interview them for this paper deserve my deep  
respect and gratitude. Mrs. Tribble Shepherd, Coryell  
County Clerk, allowed me to spend days in the records vault  
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McMahill, of the Corps of Engineers District Headquarters in Fort Worth, placed the entire archive at my disposal for any information which might be of use in preparing this paper. He provided an entire set of Acquisition Tract Maps. Mr. Roy Hail and Mr. Bill Henson, of the Real Property Office at Fort Hood, provided information from their Property Utilization Survey which helped in framing the statistics in the study. Dr. Jonathan A. Lindsey and Mr. Tab Lewis made the resources of the Congressional Collection at Baylor University available to me with all the generosity that a researcher could ever desire. Mr. Dennis Hill, of the editorial staff at the Gatesville Messenger, allowed me to have access to the newspaper's morgue which is normally closed to public use. Mrs. Sue Mayborn cooperated with me to provide access to a videotape produced by her television station, KCEN-TV. All of these people have my sincere thanks for the unselfish help they offered at each stage of the preparation of this work.

Most important, however, were my parents, Stanley Thomas and Wilma Colvin Edwards. They provided unfailing support and encouragement throughout the course of this effort. Without their help, it would never have come to fruition.

CHAPTER I

THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

In his 1981 George McGovern Traveler Lectures at Cambridge University, Howard Ballou Carr said, "Progress does not and cannot come from any one source or progress for all."<sup>1</sup> Progress, when defined as economic expansion and prosperity, was in part a result of the war in the form of Easy Road. The question to be addressed in this thesis is: who paid the price for the war's share of this progress?

To my parents,

Wilma Colvin and Stanley Thomas Edwards

for their love of history

Do I remember 1941, that year, because it was a symbol as a place in the lives of American citizens. It was the birthday of a generation, as "Remember the Alamo" had served a generation of Texans over two centuries before. The United States of America declared war on Japan on 8 December 1941 and on Germany and Italy on 11 December 1941. Americans at home mobilized themselves for the effort to mobilize, to arm, and to train military forces that would be required first to defeat American interests and then to establish world peace. Because of the nation's mobilization of the 1940s, the United States

<sup>1</sup>Howard Ballou Carr, What Is Progress? (New York: Vintage Books/Random House, 1981), 157.

## CHAPTER 1

### THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

In his 1961 George Macaulay Trevelyan Lectures at Cambridge University, Edward Hallett Carr said, "Progress does not and cannot mean equal and simultaneous progress for all."<sup>1</sup> Progress, when defined as economic expansion and prosperity, came to parts of central Texas in 1942 in the form of Camp Hood. The question to be addressed in this thesis is: who paid the price for the area's share of this progress?

On 7 December 1941, Pearl Harbor became as much of a symbol as a place in the minds of American citizens. It became the battlecry of a generation, as "Remember the Alamo!" had served a generation of Texans more than a century before. The United States of America declared war on Japan on 8 December 1941 and on Germany and Italy on 11 December 1941. Americans at home galvanized themselves for the effort to mobilize, to arm, and to train military forces that would be required first to defend American interests and then to assault enemy positions. Because of the nation's isolationism of the 1930s, the United States

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<sup>1</sup>Edward Hallett Carr, What is History? (New York: Vintage Books/Random House, 1961), 154.

found herself unprepared and under-equipped for the challenge. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson took immediate and drastic steps to correct these deficiencies on the part of the United States military forces.

Coryell County, located in central Texas, became one of the foci for military development. On 14 January 1942, Secretary Stimson announced that between 75,000 and 100,000 acres of land in Coryell and Bell counties would be purchased by the United States for the Department of War. Notice of this decision came to Coryell County Judge Floyd Zeigler in the form of a telegram from United States Senator Tom Connally, and the citizens were informed two days later by way of a public letter from United States Representative William Robert "Bob" Poage which appeared in the local newspaper.<sup>2</sup>

In three and one-half months, more than three hundred families left land that they had occupied for nearly ninety years in some cases.<sup>3</sup> They vacated land which many families had first acquired in Coryell County by homestead and pre-emption. They found new houses and jobs, but they received no payment for their property for periods that

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<sup>2</sup>"Army Camp Site is Established at Killeen," Gatesville (Texas) Messenger, 16 January 1942, 1.

<sup>3</sup>"Certain Parts Camp Hood Must be Evacuated by Midnite Monday," Gatesville (Texas) Messenger, 17 April 1942, 1.

extended up to a year and one-half in numerous cases.<sup>4</sup>

The United States government indisputably had the right to take the land. The Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution provided Congress with authority to take private property as long as the owners received just compensation.<sup>5</sup> A major problem concerning the formation of Camp Hood was whether the landowners indeed received just compensation by its legal definition. In order to examine that question, one must look at the origins of the concept of government's right of eminent domain.

The phrase "right of eminent domain" does not appear in the United States Constitution. Nevertheless, the concept is implicit in the Fifth Amendment. So well-established was this power of government in the eighteenth-century mind that its explicit provision seemed to have been unnecessary. In fact, the first political philosophers credited with writing about the right of eminent domain, Hugo Grotius and Samuel Pufendorf, also seemed to have accepted the concept as a given fact.

Grotius wrote in his work On the Law of War and Peace that,

through the agency of the king even a right gained by subjects can be taken from them in two ways, either

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<sup>4</sup>Deed Record, Coryell County, State of Texas, vol. 147, Deed No. 0436. In the Coryell County courthouse, Gatesville, Tex.

<sup>5</sup>Constitution, amend. 5.

as a penalty, or by the force of eminent domain. But in order that this may be done by the power of eminent domain the first requisite is public advantage; then, that compensation from the public funds be made, if possible, to the one who has lost his right.<sup>6</sup>

He also said that the sovereign power was above local law, that "it is not permissible for subjects to compel the one to whom they are subject."<sup>7</sup> Further, he asserted that "the right of subjects is subordinate to that of eminent domain so far as the public interest may require."<sup>8</sup> Later, when clarifying his definition of the power of eminent domain, Grotius wrote "this right belongs to the state, and is exercised in its name by the one who holds supreme authority."<sup>9</sup> While Grotius was clear on the point of the government's power to take private property for its own purposes, he emphasized the responsibility the state bore toward its citizens as well. He stated,

But . . . we must note that recourse is had to the right of eminent domain, not indiscriminately, but only in so far as this is to the common advantage in a civil government, which, even when regal, is not despotic. But in most cases it is to the common advantage that such agreements be kept. . . . when circumstances demand the enforcement of this right, compensation ought to be given.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>Hugo Grotius, De Jure Belli ac Pacis Libri Tres, vol. 2, trans. Francis W. Kelsey (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1925), 385.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., 384.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., 385.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., 796-97.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., 797.

Grotius elaborated on the state's obligation to pay not only for property taken by the government but also for property damaged by acts of the state, as in time of war: "The state, furthermore will not be relieved of this burden if perchance it is not equal to the payment at the time; but whenever the means shall be at hand the obligation will reassert itself as if merely held in suspense."<sup>11</sup>

The next political philosopher to address the issue of eminent domain was Samuel Pufendorf. In his work, On the Duty of Man and Citizen, he wrote that property could be taken far in excess of the proportion a single citizen must contribute to the state, but that the individual should be compensated from the public treasury in such circumstances.<sup>12</sup> Pufendorf placed eminent domain first in the order of the classes of property ownership: eminent domain, common ownership, and ownership for purposes of utilization.<sup>13</sup> In his book, The Elements of Universal Jurisprudence, he claimed that eminent domain was "an authority which is stronger than any rights whatsoever of

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<sup>11</sup>Ibid., 807.

<sup>12</sup>Samuel von Pufendorf, De Officio Hominis et Civis Juxta Legem Naturalem Libri Duo, vol. 2, trans. Frank Gardner Moore (New York: Oxford University Press, 1927), 136.

<sup>13</sup>Samuel von Pufendorf, Elementorum Jurisprudentias Universalis Libri Duo, vol. 2, trans. William Abbott Oldfather (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1931), 21-22.

individuals, but one to be exercised only for the public safety."<sup>14</sup> To that end, Pufendorf insisted that the state was right to remove entirely some classes of ownership from individuals altogether and to vest such utilizations wholly in the sovereign.<sup>15</sup> An interesting theory of Pufendorf's was that the sovereign was obligated totally to the welfare of the state, but that individual citizens were only proportionally obligated. He wrote that states do not unite to:

destroy or confound the ordinary ownership of things or introduce a community of goods, . . . nevertheless, since all the possessions of individual citizens have been made subject to one person by virtue of eminent domain, they are understood to have coalesced also into one body. . . . he who has supreme authority in the state, can order the citizens to contribute the amount which each one ought to contribute in order to meet the public expenses, or, when necessity does not admit of delay, he can order them to take as much as the situation demands from a few persons where it is most convenient, on the understanding that restitution is to be made afterwards to these few by all the citizens together.<sup>16</sup>

Pufendorf wrote in a later book, On the Law of Nature and Nations, that the only justification for the exercise of the power of eminent domain was for the survival of the state. He said that equity demanded that property be restored to those who lost their fortune for the common good, or at least they should be fairly recompensed for the

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid., 57.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., 24.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., 107-8.

loss.<sup>17</sup> In addition to these observations, Pufendorf declared that an individual was entitled to compensation if he suffered loss of rights under a contract which was interfered with by the process of eminent domain.<sup>18</sup>

John Locke, writing closer to the time of the United States Constitutional Convention, expanded the definition of private property, thus limiting somewhat the absolute sovereignty of the state over that which belonged to an individual. In the Second Treatise of Government, Locke wrote:

Whatsoever [the individual] removes out of the state that Nature hath provided and left it in, he hath mixed his labour with it, and joined to it something that is his own, and thereby makes it his property. It being by him removed from the common state Nature placed it in, it hath by his labour something annexed to it that excludes the common right of other men.<sup>19</sup>

It was this line of reasoning, distinguishing private property from the commonweal, that so endeared Locke to the revolutionary generation in America. Nevertheless, the framers of the Constitution retreated slightly to the conservatism of the common law with regard to the property rights of the individual. They experienced the inability of the national government structure to compel states or

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<sup>17</sup> Samuel von Pufendorf, De Jure Naturae et Gentium Libri Octo, vol. 2, trans. C. H. Oldfather (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1934), 1286.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., 1345.

<sup>19</sup> John Locke, Of Civil Government (London: J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., 1940), 130.

individuals to action, so they reinvested the federal government they were creating with some sovereign powers lacking under the Articles of Confederation, among them, the right of eminent domain.

Reflecting the Enlightenment generation's thinking on the common law at the period closest to the writing of the United States Constitution was Sir William Blackstone. He discussed the right of eminent domain in his Commentaries under the section devoted to absolute rights of the individual. Blackstone wrote that the respect of the law for private property was so great that it would not permit the violation of that private status, even for the good of the whole community, without the consent of the land owner. He stated that:

the public good is in nothing more essentially interested than in the protection of every individual's private rights, . . . In this and similar cases the legislature alone can, and indeed frequently does, interpose, and compel the individual to acquiesce. But how does it interpose and compel? Not by absolutely stripping subject of his property in an arbitrary manner; but by giving him a full indemnification and equivalent for the injury thereby sustained.<sup>20</sup>

The United States modeled its procedure for exercising the power of eminent domain on the pattern described by Blackstone. Congress alone received the power to condemn and to take private property for government use,

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<sup>20</sup>William Blackstone, Ehrlich's Blackstone, ed. J. W. Ehrlich (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, Pub., 1959), 52.

and the Fifth Amendment not only implied that authority but also stated the requirement that just compensation be made to citizens for their property taken by the government.

The United States Congress approved the Second War Powers Act on 27 March 1942. Title II of the act invested the secretary of war with the power to institute condemnation proceedings to take any real property and any personal property located thereon for the temporary use of expeditiously prosecuting the war. The secretary of war was also empowered to take immediate possession of any such property prior to obtaining clear title through the office of the United States attorney general.<sup>21</sup> In peacetime, such extreme measures would have been viewed as barely short of confiscatory policy, but in the wake of the bombing of Pearl Harbor and other grim losses in the Pacific theater, the American people were willing to make extreme sacrifices.

W. R. "Bob" Poage represented the Eleventh Congressional District of Texas in the Congress during World War II. When he worked with the Baylor University Institute for Oral History in preparing his oral memoirs, Poage recalled that the establishment of Camp Hood in his district was the most important event for the region that

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<sup>21</sup>Second War Powers Act, 1942, Statutes at Large, 56, title II, 177 (1942).

took place during the war years.<sup>22</sup> Poage stated that he and Senator Tom Connally worked very hard to attract military projects to the state of Texas, and that Poage worked diligently to insure the installation of the tank destroyer training camp in his congressional district.<sup>23</sup> Appropriations bills passed easily during the war, Poage remembered.<sup>24</sup> He said, "If you could get the Army to ask for it, why, there was no problem."<sup>25</sup> He indicated that the major consideration was to convince the army that the location was the best for the training facility that was urgently needed.<sup>26</sup> In this task, Poage was aided by his long-time political ally, Frank Mayborn, publisher of the Temple Daily Telegram and holder of many other business interests in Bell County. Mayborn was a regular financial contributor to Poage's political campaigns,<sup>27</sup> and he was totally committed to a long-term, profitable relationship

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<sup>22</sup>William Robert "Bob" Poage, Oral Memoirs of William Robert "Bob" Poage, typed transcript of a tape-recorded series of interviews conducted by Thomas L. Charlton, Robert T. Miller, and Phillip A. Thompson (Waco, Tex.: Baylor University, 1985), 1646 pp., 699. In the Texas Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid., 529.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid., 701.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid., 592.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid., 594.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid., 849.

with the military.<sup>28</sup>

In order for the United States to make the first purchase of Coryell County land the day after Congress passed the Second War Powers Act, much planning and organizing had already been accomplished. Frank Mayborn recalled accompanying a group that surveyed the area one Sunday morning in January of 1941, before the United States was a belligerent. He laughed when he remembered driving through Killeen that morning because he thought the convoy of cars escaped notice of anyone.<sup>29</sup> Killeen was a small town in 1941, with a population of 1,263. Gatesville was considerably larger, with 3,177 citizens, and Copperas Cove was merely a village, with 356 residents.<sup>30</sup>

The United States Army began consideration of the Coryell County site after rejecting another site in Bosque County. Poage recalled that the army decided not to put the tank destroyer camp in Bosque County after they discovered that there was an oil pipe line which ran through the area first selected.<sup>31</sup> Bosque County residents also had the luxury of time on their side, in their efforts

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<sup>28</sup>Frank Mayborn, Mr. Temple, produced and directed by Earl T. Yamada, 30 min., KCEN-TV, 1984, videocassette.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid.

<sup>30</sup>Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide, 1941-1942 (Dallas, Tex.: A. H. Belo Corp., 1941), 99, 105-9.

<sup>31</sup>Poage, 593.

to keep their land. Their site was rejected in the autumn prior to United States entry into World War II. Poage's memory, too, seemed to be selective in recalling the true circumstances of the land in the Camp Hood area. Nowhere in his memoirs did he point out that there was also a pipeline which bisected the Coryell County site.<sup>32</sup>

An issue which went unrecorded at the time of the acquisition and during subsequent years was that of water. Bosque County would not have had the water reserves to support the tens of thousands of military personnel, whereas the Coryell County site did have such resources. Even without the waters of Belton Lake, which no one even imagined during the war, Coryell County provided ample supplies of water for the army's needs. In a proposal submitted to the army on 4 December 1941, a citizens committee gave the Tank Division Site Board a geologist's study of the availability of water in the Coryell County area. This report showed that the Trinity Sands formations rose closer to the surface in the Coryell County area than anywhere else in central Texas. That geological formation provided abundant supplies of artesian waters and could be tapped in wells drilled to depths of five hundred to seven hundred feet. Wells of those depths produced one thousand

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<sup>32</sup>Texas State Highway Department, "General Highway Map, Coryell County, Texas, 1936." In writer's possession.

gallons per minute at a minimum.<sup>33</sup>

In addition to the production from shallow, drilled wells, many more hand-dug wells existed in the Camp Hood area. These wells had the reputation of being "ever-lasting" among the residents, who could never recall dry wells even during times of drought. The army recognized the value of these hand-dug wells for troops in the field. The army demanded that landowners leave well-pipes, casings, and all fittings for these wells when the properties were vacated.<sup>34</sup>

A study conducted at Camp Hood in October of 1942 demonstrated that the wells on the military post were sufficient to provide for the needs of the installation because the lines were looped in such a way as to distribute the load evenly. However, the geologists warned that the level of the aquifer would drop rapidly and substantially if demand increased beyond the maximum of that time.<sup>35</sup> Troop strength grew enormously in 1943 and 1944 as tank destroyer units trained at Camp Hood for the

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<sup>33</sup>Citizens Committee, "Proposed Army Tank Camp, 1941." Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

<sup>34</sup>"More Information about Re-Purchase of Camp Property," Gatesville (Texas) Messenger, 27 March 1942, 1.

<sup>35</sup>U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Results of Pumping Test at Wells at Camp Hood, Texas, by W. F. Guyton and W. O. George (Camp Hood, Tex.: U. S. Geological Survey, 1943), 17-18.

European invasion, however, reaching a peak of 81,000 men at the height of training.<sup>36</sup> Clearly, the army stressed the natural resources beyond reasonable limits during the years 1942-45.

Poage emphasized that the Coryell County and Bell County sites were ideally suited to the army's need for tank destroyer training terrain. He recalled that there was no obstacle in getting funding from Congress for such a military project, once the location was established.<sup>37</sup> His observations were borne out by the record of actions surrounding the establishment of Camp Hood. A directive from the Adjutant General of the United States Army, dated 10 January 1942, stated that the secretary of war had already authorized the acquisition of 108,794 acres of land in central Texas for a Tank Destroyer Tactical and Firing Center. Funds of \$3,050,000 were available for the project of acquisition. The Corps of Engineers had been directed to purchase or lease the property in question, to the best interests of the government.<sup>38</sup> Congress made an appropriation earlier in 1942 which provided funds for the

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<sup>36</sup>Vernon R. Hail, Jr., Department of the Army, Headquarters III Corps and Fort Hood: Annual Real Property Utilization Survey (Fort Hood, Tex.: U. S. Department of the Army, III Corps, 1985), 2.

<sup>37</sup>Poage, 592.

<sup>38</sup>U. S. Department of War, War Department Directive, Consecutive No. RE-D 538, 10 January 1942 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of War, 1942).

project, but the process of condemnation was streamlined by the passage of the Second War Powers Act in March 1942.

Early in the United States's involvement in World War II, news from the Pacific was particularly grim. American losses in the Philippines were agonizing to the public at large and to the families of military personnel. Patriotism spurred civilians as well as soldiers and sailors to action. At home, efforts in support of the military were in full operation by early 1942. Coryell County families who moved off their lands did so regretfully, but with a sense of patriotic commitment to the war effort. They held their tongues out of loyalty. The hope of future success on distant battlefields did little, however, to assuage the bitter draught of selling homesteads. Coupled with the personal blow of abandoning their homes was the criticism to which landowners were exposed from their neighbors in other parts of the county if the landowners even questioned the sums being offered for their property by the government. Frequently, they were accused of being treacherous and reminded that they could be losing sons as well as homes. Many did both.<sup>39</sup>

Public notice came to Coryell County landowners about the impending sale of their lands on 14 January 1942. On

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<sup>39</sup>Bessie Brookshire Smith, interview by writer, tape recording, Gatesville, Tex., 15 July 1987. In writer's possession.

23 January, a description of the type of training facility appeared in the newspaper. By 27 February, forty-nine landowners met to discuss how they might appeal the offers made to them by the government. A. D. Bruce announced the setting of the camp's boundaries by 6 March. On 9 March, the first of three suicides over the land acquisition occurred. One of the oldest churches in the county held its farewell services on 29 March. The army ordered all evacuating landowners to abandon well-pipes, casings, and fittings when they left their property in spite of the fact that civilians could not replace these types of metal and manufactured goods during the war and the military could easily do so. The directive on well appurtenances came by the end of March 1942. While some property owners were forced to leave their land by late March, the first general deadline for evacuation was ordered at mid-night of 20 April. The first ultimatum affected twenty-seven landowners. The first transport companies of the army arrived in Gatesville on 22 April. The eastern half of the condemned lands were next to be vacated, effective on 1 May. Also on 1 May, the Office of Price Administration ordered a rent reduction in Coryell County back to 1 March levels. The first tank destroyer school opened in the city hall of Gatesville on 4 May. Officers were quartered with the citizens of Gatesville because no housing was yet available at Camp Hood. Five new battalions arrived in

Gatesville during the first week in June. On 25 September, the army announced that it would take more than two hundred additional tracts closer to Gatesville to expand the training area of Camp Hood. Rationing was expanded for civilians in mid-October. By 23 October, Gatesville and Coryell County were under strict rent direction by the government. All landlords had to register rental property with the government and have maximum ceilings established by the end of November 1942.<sup>40</sup> It should be noted that Coryell County came under considerable federal control in less than a year, more so than other areas of civilian population that were not dominated in proximity by military facilities.

Poage recalled the policy of the United States government with respect to acquiring the land for Camp Hood. He said,

They took it--the courts would issue an order of taking before they settled anything on the price, and the government would take it, and then the court would decide or the--in most cases, of course, the landowner would finally agree with the acquisition officials as to the price. But the government moved in there and took the land over before they paid anything for practically all of it.<sup>41</sup>

Of that practice, Poage stated, "I've always thought

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<sup>40</sup>The Gatesville Messenger was a weekly newspaper published on Fridays. The dates in the text reflect the dates of the newspaper's publication. All stories about Camp Hood appeared on the front page of the newspaper.

<sup>41</sup>Poage, 704-05.

that the government didn't pay enough for Fort Hood in the first acquisition, and they've paid for it time and again since then in the ill will that they created by taking it under those conditions."<sup>42</sup> But he pointed out that the government was not interested in dispensing largesse during that period of time. He recalled that:

the whole program that was set up was to get land for the government at the least dollar that they could pay for it. Remember that there wasn't very much of this philosophy that is popular today that the government must be generous with the people.<sup>43</sup>

By Poage's estimate, the people were under-paid by about thirty percent.<sup>44</sup>

Poage placed most of the blame for inequity on the courts:

But I felt that a great many of those people whose homes were taken were unfairly treated. That was the fault, it seems to me, of, well, basically, the federal courts, because they would come here to Waco to the federal court. The federal court never gave them any real hearing, but we couldn't, and we didn't try to influence the court's actions.<sup>45</sup>

Poage remembered that "you heard a great deal of bitter complaints. I felt that many of them were justified."<sup>46</sup> He said that the landowners in Bell County received fairer

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<sup>42</sup>Ibid., 704.

<sup>43</sup>Ibid., 706.

<sup>44</sup>Ibid., 601.

<sup>45</sup>Ibid., 598.

<sup>46</sup>Ibid.

compensation than those in Coryell County. While he realized that nothing could be done to raise the average level by any percentage, he did intercede for some individuals by going to the Corps of Engineers and pointing out errors in appraisal. Land values for some plots around Killeen (Bell County) fetched as high as one hundred dollars per acre. The average price per acre in Coryell County was less than one-quarter that value. Poage also stated that it was the Corps of Engineers who appraised all the property for the Camp Hood acquisition. The United States District Court for the Western District of Texas indicated in its records, however, that the appraisals of a three-member civilian board were the values it considered.<sup>47</sup> The most salient point in Poage's memoirs concerning the process of acquisition seemed to be his statement "most of them were purely arbitrary."<sup>48</sup> The deed records and condemnation suits affecting property taken in Coryell County for Camp Hood confirm Poage's recollections on the nature of the takings--at best, they were arbitrary; at worst, they were capricious.

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<sup>47</sup>"Tract A-18 file, Project 3138." Corps of Engineers Archive, U. S. Army Engineers District, Fort Worth, Tex. This tract number was selected as representative of those tracts under review in the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Texas, Waco, Tex. For a complete list of these tract numbers, see Chapter 3, Table 3.

<sup>48</sup>Poage, 600.

Poage recounted that some of the most annoying problems were the boundary lines of property taken. The army simply drew lines on maps indicating the extent of the territory they wanted to acquire. He said:

They'd cut a fellow's house in two or a house and a lot, or they'd cut off his field. They'd take his water and those sort of things. . . . [and in so doing they] destroyed the usefulness of the rest of his land.<sup>49</sup>

The practice of the military officials drawing arbitrary lines on maps for boundaries was verified by another person, Carl Brown, of the Ewing community who remembered when General A. D. Bruce came to tell Ewingites that their land would be taken in late 1942 for the Gatesville Replacement Center. In that instance, General Bruce was in a generous mood and gave back some of what the army initially wanted merely by marking the maps with a red pen.<sup>50</sup>

Because of its power of eminent domain, the government ordered people off their property before the government was required to make any payment for the land. This worked a terrible hardship on farmers and ranchers who had barely begun to recover from the worst effects of the Great Depression. At first, the government clung to its

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<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

<sup>50</sup> J. Carl Brown, interview by writer, tape recording, Gatesville, Tex., 4 July 1987. In writer's possession.

right to obtain a perfected title to the land before making any settlement with a landowner. Some pieces of property had poor descriptions and no formal surveys since much of the land was first claimed through pre-emption and homestead. This was another aspect of the government's dealings which the landowners considered unfair. The army could literally force people off their land without compensation, and could seemingly postpone payment until the government was satisfied and willing to make settlement. Many landowners agreed to sign warranty deeds and accept any price in order to get some money from the government, sooner than later. Those who persisted in condemnation suits had titles that could not be perfected, were in better financial circumstances, or were simply more stubborn than their neighbors.

In 1943, this situation eased somewhat under a directive from the United States attorney general's office. Citing the government's vast needs for property during the war, the attorney general declared that requirements for perfected titles would be modified significantly. While awaiting the curing of title, the field attorneys of the Justice Department had authority to make partial distribution of the money placed in escrow for landowners whose cases were in litigation in the federal courts.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>51</sup>Norman Littell to Harry F. Byrd, 6 April 1943,

This measure helped people who had land condemned for the Gatesville Replacement Center in 1942 and 1943, but provided next to no relief for the majority of Coryell County landowners whose property was condemned in March and April of 1942.

As late as 1975, the attitude of the army toward central Texas remained autocratic, if not truly antagonistic. Despite the observations of a seasoned political leader like Poage--that the military acquired a burden of ill will along with the land area--the army issued an environmental impact statement written with a patronizing attitude when it sought to acquire an additional sixty thousand acres in Coryell County for expansion of Fort Hood. In it, the army stated:

the legal concept of eminent domain has always been hard for the affected landowner to accept. . . .

Once the controversy of the need for the land is settled, the controversy over the value of the land unit arises. Seldom is the controversy settled to the satisfaction of the private landowner.<sup>52</sup>

The implicit attitude was that somehow the landowner was unable to grasp the finer points of constitutional prerogatives and protections. The army failed to gauge the amount of resistance from the citizens in 1975 and

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Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

<sup>52</sup>Joe H. Sheard, Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Proposed Land Acquisition, Fort Hood, Texas (Fort Hood, Tex.: Department of the Army HQ FORSCOM, 1975), 65.

consequently lost its battle to take more land at that time.

There were five major points which should be summarized which concerned the government's position on the acquisition of Camp Hood. First, the government had the power to take the land under its right of eminent domain. Second, the government had a pressing need for land and put it to use almost immediately as a tank destroyer command training facility. Third, the government gave landowners very little notice of the army's intention to take possession of the property. Fourth, the government provided less than the minimal democratic standard for redress by the aggrieved landowners. Fifth, and final, the government used the exigencies of World War II to strengthen its claims to private property in Coryell County. The government benefitted by heightened patriotic fervor among American citizens to suppress any resistance to military demands. The military services were given virtual carte blanche in all appropriations requests during the war years, and the services encountered essentially no obstacles in acquiring any and all properties they desired.

The United States Army paid a part of the cost of acquiring nearly a quarter of a million acres in central Texas in the form of poor community relations with Coryell County landowners. The bad relations started with the government's rather ruthless methods of appropriation and

compensation and continued with the army's indifference to the misfortunes of the people it permanently displaced from their homes.

Coryell County landowners paid a heavy price in support of United States involvement in World War II. The government seized their houses, farms, schools, and churches so that a large tank destroyer command training installation could be built in Coryell and Bell counties. While the United States government paid compensation, in the legal sense, to the landowners, the circumstances attending the forced removal of their communities rendered such payments inadequate to cover the losses suffered by the residents.

On 14 January 1952, landowners learned that they would have to sell their property to the United States government for the establishment of Camp Hood.<sup>5</sup> Not until 1 May, however, did the Office of Public Administration issue rent and price ceilings for Coryell County. The OPA set rates at 1946 levels, which effectively allowed for six years of soaring inflation to pass prices to the

<sup>5</sup>"Warrior Camp Site is Established at Ft. Hood," Hubbardsville (Texas) Messenger, 14 January 1952, 1.

## CHAPTER 2

### THE EXPERIENCES OF CORYELL COUNTY LANDOWNERS

Coryell County landowners paid a heavy price in support of United States involvement in World War II. The government bought their houses, farms, schools, and churches so that a large tank destroyer command training installation could be built in Coryell and Bell counties. While the United States government paid compensation, in the legal sense, to the landowners, the circumstances attending the forced removal of whole communities rendered such payments inadequate to cover the losses suffered by the residents.

On 14 January 1942, landowners learned that they would have to sell their property to the United States government for the establishment of Camp Hood.<sup>1</sup> Not until 1 May, however, did the Office of Price Administration issue rent and price ceilings for Coryell County. The OPA set rates at 1 March 1942 levels, which effectively allowed for six weeks of soaring inflation on land prices in the

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<sup>1</sup>"Army Camp Site is Established at Killeen," Gatesville (Texas) Messenger, 16 January 1942, 1.

areas surrounding Camp Hood.<sup>2</sup>

General A. D. Bruce directed the acquisition of land for Camp Hood. He announced on 26 February 1942 that the urgency of the war effort demanded that the landowners leave their homes with all haste.<sup>3</sup> On the thirtieth anniversary of the taking of land for Camp Hood, the Gatesville Messenger printed an article in tribute to the former residents of the southern part of Coryell County. It said, in part:

It is true that the landowners were paid for their land, but by the time that they had wound through the government red tape, other land had doubled in price and they could buy only about half what they once had owned. Some were given two weeks to get their improvements and stock off the land; and, since this did not give them time to find land to which the stock could be moved the farmers had to sell their stock and the buyers, realizing the predicament that they were in, picked the stock up for nothing.<sup>4</sup>

The same article described the army's practice of burning houses or using them as targets for artillery firing, sometimes inviting the former owners to come and witness the destruction. The government dug up entire cemeteries and sent the remains of pioneering settlers to new graves

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<sup>2</sup>"Coryell County Included in OPA Rent Reduction Order," Gatesville (Texas) Messenger, 1 May 1942, 1.

<sup>3</sup>"Community Representatives of Camp Site Area Appeal to Congressmen about Land Prices," Gatesville (Texas) Messenger, 27 February 1942, 1.

<sup>4</sup>"Coryell Landowners' Courage is Recalled," Gatesville (Texas) Messenger, 3 March 1972, 1A.

in Gatesville and Killeen.<sup>5</sup>

The first report of a deadline for removal from the acquisition area came on 6 March 1942. The press article stated that definite boundaries for the camp had been set. Some people would be required to move in as little time as fifteen days.<sup>6</sup>

Apparently, that deadline was premature. The first designated evacuation took place before mid-night of 20 April 1942. The following list were the landowners who were forced to move by that date: L. W. Cato, Sara B. Sadler, W. K. Sadler, J. W. Gannaway, Carl Goodwin, Sam Hinson, J. Edwards, Esther D. Davis, A. Gannaway, C. A. Fry, Verna Lee Fry, G. W. Wright, S. W. and E. E. Cox, Sam Cox, W. H. Jackson, G. C. Fleming, J. L. Gault, J. M. Manning, Mrs. N. B. Fisher, C. W. Turner, G. W. Blackwell, Craig Thomas, C. P. Hill, A. J. Blackwell, J. A. White, and I. L. Morse.<sup>7</sup>

The next deadline was 1 May 1942, when everyone living in the eastern half of the condemned lands was expected to have vacated his property.<sup>8</sup> The eastern half

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<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

<sup>6</sup>"Rapid Progress Being Made on Plans for Occupying Camp Hood," Gatesville (Texas) Messenger, 6 March 1942, 1.

<sup>7</sup>"Certain Parts Camp Hood Must be Evacuated by Midnite Monday," Gatesville (Texas) Messenger, 17 April 1942, 1.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

of the original area consumed by Camp Hood was home to more than two-thirds of all the residents required to move.<sup>9</sup>

In March 1942, a federal court order from the bench in Waco allowed the military to move onto the condemned land even if training operations were not yet ready to begin. Under the extraordinary privileges granted to the military forces in wartime, the landowners had to leave improvements on the land without compensation. Fences, well walls and casings, water tanks, and at least one dwelling on each property were typical requirements which the government made of the property owners. The houses became artillery targets.<sup>10</sup> However, these requirements were not universally enforced. Some landowners, particularly in the area which became the Impact Zone, removed fences and well pipes and casings with the army's permission. That area, as its name implied, was the focus of the heaviest practice fire-power the army had during World War II. It was rendered virtually useless for any other purposes; so apparently, the army reasoned that the landowners might as well be allowed to remove more portable

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<sup>9</sup>Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), "Land Acquisition Map, Tank Destroyer Command, Coryell and Bell Counties, Texas, 26 March 1942." In writer's possession.

<sup>10</sup>"1942-1972: The First Thirty Years," Killeen (Texas) Daily Herald, 9 November 1972, 1A.

improvements.<sup>11</sup> Logic also inferred that those living along the boundaries of the camp or in the areas first taken had to leave fences for delineation or because there was simply no time to take them down and roll the wire. This issue of whether or not a landowner could take his fence might seem minor, but metal products were virtually unavailable for domestic purposes during World War II. Likewise, the matter of abandoning structures for demolition was exceedingly difficult for property owners to accept. Lumber and other construction materials had to be offered first to the military during the war. People who had just survived the Great Depression were willing to wreck their houses and take the lumber with them, but this the military would not allow, even though the eventual fate of most of the houses was burning.<sup>12</sup> Representative William Robert "Bob" Poage recalled the indignation of people in Coryell County when they observed contractors for the army burning surplus lumber. Poage said that the waste was appalling to both the citizens and himself.<sup>13</sup> Such

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<sup>11</sup> Wilma Colvin Edwards, interview by writer, Gatesville, Tex., 22 December 1987. In writer's possession.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> William Robert "Bob" Poage, Oral Memoirs of William Robert "Bob" Poage, typed transcript of a tape recorded series of interviews conducted by Thomas L. Charlton, Robert T. Miller, and Phillip A. Thompson (Waco, Tex.: Baylor University, 1985), 1646 pp., 703. In the Texas Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

wanton destruction was particularly annoying when private citizens could not buy construction material, much less salvage them from government waste.

Confusion was the word most often used by former landowners when describing the process of acquisition and the acts of removal for the building of Camp Hood. James W. Shults recalled mass confusion among both army spokesmen and the civilian landowners. He was twelve years old at the time his father's land was taken in late 1942 for the Gatesville Replacement Center. He remembered that sense of confusion spreading from the adults to the children.<sup>14</sup> So many changes were forced on the landowners so precipitously, that normal daily routines disappeared. Community schools closed in the middle of terms, and the students helped their families pack entire farmsteads and move to unfamiliar new houses. Later, the children enrolled in different schools, and the families joined new church congregations.<sup>15</sup> The sense of established community ties was another aspect of life that was radically altered for Coryell County landowners when Camp Hood took their property.

Some residents in the acquisition area could not make

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<sup>14</sup>James W. Shults, interview by writer, tape recording, Gatesville, Tex., 4 July 1987. In writer's possession.

<sup>15</sup>Gilbert Nelson Colvin, interview by writer, Gatesville, Tex., 29 April 1987. In writer's possession.

the required changes. An unfortunate part of the acquisition story was that of three suicides among the affected landowners. The first suicide occurred on 9 March 1942 when James R. Stevenson killed himself at his home in the area being taken for Camp Hood. Gilbert Nelson Colvin, at the time a ten-year-old boy, was an eye-witness to the death. He recalled that he was with his father, Gilbert Colvin, Sam Shults, and one other unidentified man on the day of Jim Stevenson's death. Colvin said that Stevenson sat on his front porch all day, sharpening a long knife, and that the men tried to reason with Stevenson. Repeatedly, Stevenson said, "No, I'm not going to move. They can't make me move." Colvin said that his father told Stevenson again and again that everyone was having to move and that Stevenson would just have to do it like everyone else. Colvin remembered Stevenson slowly sharpening his knife while shaking his head in the negative. Then about three o'clock in the afternoon, Stevenson quickly reached up and cut his throat from ear to ear. Colvin recalled that there was nothing anyone present could do to stop the act.<sup>16</sup>

William Milo Lipsey died of a gunshot wound on 11 December 1942, listed as a suicide on his death

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<sup>16</sup>Ibid.

certificate.<sup>17</sup> Nathan H. McDonald died of a gunshot wound to the head on 15 February 1943.<sup>18</sup>

There were other deaths, from natural causes, among older members of the communities. The Brown family of the Ewing community were a large group of landowners with extensive property. They were long-time residents of the area, and they played important roles in the life of their community. As a civic gesture, W. L. "Bill" Brown gave the site and the building for the Ewing Common School. He moved from Ewing to Jonesboro, across Coryell County in the northwest corner, before his death, but he did not survive long after the change. It was ironic that he died on the last day when people could vacate property in the Camp Hood area.<sup>19</sup>

For some landowners, the move from their property signaled the beginning of long struggles to recoup their losses and find new homes. Mamie Manning Thomas, perhaps the oldest surviving landowner, celebrated her one-hundredth birthday on 3 August 1987. A week before that, she spent an hour recalling her experiences. She and

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<sup>17</sup>Death Records, Coryell County, State of Texas, 1 January 1940 - 25 December 1943. In Coryell County courthouse, Gatesville, Tex.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid.

<sup>19</sup>Margaret Brown Smith, interview by writer, tape recording, Gatesville, Tex., 4 July 1987. In writer's possession.

her husband, Craig "Mannie" Thomas, were among the first owners forced to leave their land. They had three weeks notice to move from their farm. The army had not defined its policies about what improvements landowners could remove. The Thomas family left behind all their furniture as well as the structures, fences, and well appurtenances. They sold all their live stock at considerable loss because Thomas was unable to find a farm for rent in three weeks. The Thomases were not paid for their land for over two years, and they could not afford to buy a new farm before they received compensation from the government. They moved to Temple and stayed with a married daughter for one month, sleeping on the floor because they had left their bed in the house taken for Camp Hood. After that, the Thomases moved to Belton. Mrs. Thomas said that her husband was never content in town. They moved to Lampasas after ten years in Belton, but Thomas found that he was too old and tired to continue farming. Mrs. Thomas never returned to her homeplace after the day she moved, but she had a clear memory of the house, its situation on the property, the Cowhouse Creek that flowed nearby, and the artesian well they had drilled on their farm. She was pained by the knowledge that the army burned their house and filled their well with rocks. Leaving her home was the hardest thing she ever had to do because even when family members died, she was sure that they went on to an afterlife, but the

government took their land and their home and left them in desperate financial condition. To Mrs. Thomas, hope had been taken from the landowners, not just property.<sup>20</sup>

Bessie Brookshire Smith told a different kind of story about her family's removal from Camp Hood. She and her husband, S. M. "Mel" Smith, sold their farm for \$14.58 per acre. But her father, P. T. Brookshire, refused the government's offer of \$8.00 per acre for his land. He was one of the landowners who went to federal court to ask for higher compensation. When his suit reached conclusion, the court gave him a rate just above \$20.00 per acre for all his tracts. Mrs. Smith recalled that anyone who demanded higher prices per acre was subjected to fierce criticism by county residents who were not facing the loss of their land. Landowners in the camp area were called disloyal to the United States if they complained in any way about the treatment they received from the government or the army. Mrs. Smith said that the federal district judge in Waco treated the landowners involved in litigation harshly in his courtroom, lecturing them about their patriotic duties. She said the whole process was very stressful for the private citizens. Judge Charles A. Boynton seemed to have formed his opinion about the issues of the cases before the

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<sup>20</sup>Mamie Manning Thomas, interview by writer, tape recording, Bartlett, Tex., 26 July 1987. In writer's possession.

parties ever arrived in his court, she reported.<sup>21</sup>

Mrs. Smith related her memories about the moving of the cemeteries from the acquisition area. She said that the remains of the bodies were exhumed and placed in wooden boxes. Then the boxes were numbered and stacked for transport to new cemeteries in Gatesville and Killeen. Grave markers were reset and the bodies were re-interred, but the process took weeks to accomplish. Mrs. Smith's nephew, Phelps Lindauer, died in August 1942 and was the second person buried in Restland Cemetery in Gatesville. She remembered attending the funeral surrounded by the boxes holding the remains of family and friends from her old home.<sup>22</sup>

With her two daughters, Mrs. Smith moved to a farm at Evant, at the western edge of Coryell County. Her husband took a construction job at Camp Hood in an effort to earn enough cash to purchase the farm they rented. Mrs. Smith planted and harvested a crop that year, but they were unable to obtain a clear title to the property; so they had to turn over their crop to the landlord and move away to start again somewhere else. They lived for one year on a farm at Bee House, in the southwesternmost part of Coryell

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<sup>21</sup>Bessie Brookshire Smith, interview by writer, tape recording, Gatesville, Tex., 15 July 1987. In writers possession.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid.

County. Then they moved to a small house on the western edge of Gatesville. She said she had been living in that house for forty-two years, but her home was still in the area taken for Camp Hood. She remembered driving with her daughter along West Range Road, which bisects Fort Hood, and pausing to look across the Brown's Creek valley. She remarked that she could see all the way to Fletcher Colvin's place, and that the army had "blown away" her home.<sup>23</sup>

Mrs. Smith echoed the observation of J. W. Shults that the whole process of notification, payment, removal, and relocation was fraught with confusion. She said that the army sent men around to the homes of landowners with information, instructions which differed from neighbor to neighbor and from day to day. There was no way to plan one's actions around the directions given by the army because the orders changed before one could close real estate deals with anyone else.<sup>24</sup>

Of concern to Mrs. Smith was the settlement of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church property; she wondered if the government ever paid the congregation for the church property.<sup>25</sup> A tract number for the church appears in the

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<sup>23</sup>Ibid.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid.

Corps of Engineers Acquisition Tract Register, but no record of a deed or payment exists in the tract register.

This was not the only unusual dealing discovered in the government's treatment of landowners. Once titles to property were perfected, landowners signed warranty deeds if they accepted the amount set by the appraisal board. However, many people did not receive payment for months, even years.<sup>26</sup>

The United States government hired a three-member board of local civilians to appraise the land. Those men, known as the Special Commissioners, made appraisals cited in each case brought before the federal court for review. The members of the board were Rufus J. Brown, A. A. Harper, and B. M. Wollard. In only forty cases, landowners received greater compensation for their land than that amount recommended by this board. Some of the increases amounted, however, only to the collection of the interest on money held in escrow while the court decided the outcome of the dispute between the United States and the defendants. All the defendants paid court costs.<sup>27</sup> In addition, every landowner, whether defendant or grantor, was required to pay a federal tax on his real estate

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<sup>26</sup> Gra'delle Duncan, Killeen: Tale of Two Cities, 1882-1982 (Killeen, Tex.: By the author, 1984), 103.

<sup>27</sup> "Project 3138 Files," Corps of Engineers Archive, U. S. Army Engineers District, Fort Worth, Tex.

transaction of fifty-five cents on every one hundred dollars paid.<sup>28</sup> This fee was required on all real estate transactions, but it was onerous to people who already thought they had given enough to the federal government.

In 1948, an anthropologist at Washington University, Oscar Lewis, wrote a monograph surveying the cultural groups of Bell County. He asserted that old-line Americans were not as attached to their land as Czechs and Germans. He wrote, "In speaking with a few old line Americans who were forced to move off their land to make room for Camp Hood, the only complaint heard was that they didn't get enough for their land."<sup>29</sup> Perhaps Lewis's survey was incomplete, as he tended to focus on the eastern and southern parts of Bell County, but the evidence later analyzed contradicts Lewis's work. In circumstances where fair market values would have prevailed, virtually all of the Coryell County landowners, especially those who settled along the Cowhouse Creek, would have kept their land and passed it down to their heirs.

After the government issued its decision to acquire lands in Coryell and Bell counties, and the landowners

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<sup>28</sup>Deed Records, Coryell County, State of Texas, vol. 144, Deed no. 6359. In Coryell County courthouse, Gatesville, Tex. This deed merely serves as an example. Any deed would show this same fee and same rate of tax.

<sup>29</sup>Oscar Lewis, On the Edge of the Black Wax: A Cultural survey of Bell County, Texas (St. Louis: Washington University Studies, 1948), 19-20.

discovered that there would be no appeal from that decision, of course, they were concerned that they receive just and adequate compensation, and that they be paid within a reasonable period of time. Congressman "Bob" Poage admitted in his oral memoirs that the landowners were not paid fairly.<sup>30</sup> Dr. Frederick L. Briuer, staff archaeologist at Fort Hood, also considered that the property owners were "grossly underpaid, even by post-Depression standards."<sup>31</sup>

Briuer's archaeological research at Fort Hood revealed that the area was not as economically undeveloped as once thought. Evidence from digs on the fort's land indicated that through the Depression period the people appeared to have significant disposable income. Debris left behind at house sites included "an abundance of inexpensive manufactured goods" which would indicate that the people had enough prosperity to afford small luxuries during a period of severe national economic crisis.<sup>32</sup>

The archaeological evidence found by Briuer suggests that not only did the landowners have discretionary income

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<sup>30</sup> Poage, 598.

<sup>31</sup> Frederick L. Briuer, interview by writer, Fort Hood, Tex., 9 July 1987. In writer's possession.

<sup>32</sup> David L. Carlson, Frederick Briuer, and Eli Mishuck, Archaeological Surveys at Fort Hood the FY83 Eastern Training Area, vol. 1 (Fort Hood, Tex.: U. S. Army Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report No. 12, 1984), 35.

to spend on conveniences, but they also had money to maintain and improve their property. This was supported by statements from former landowners about new fences and wells they constructed immediately prior to condemnation of their lands. Carl Brown recalled that his family had to abandon a costly steam engine that drove a cotton gin and grain thresher because it was too large to move and they did not have a suitable place to relocate it.<sup>33</sup> There was a considerable amount of trade in the area for the density of population. Frank Black remembered working for harvest crews when he was a teen-age boy. He said that the Brown family provided many of the jobs in the Ewing community during the depression years. He recalled that the work was hard, but there were some jobs even in the worst days of the 1930s.<sup>34</sup> It would appear that the claims of the landowners that their land was productive and improved were valid.

Many of the Coryell County residents wanted to remain in that county, but they were confronted with the difficulty of finding suitable property on which to relocate farming operations. It was a formidable task to

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<sup>33</sup>J. Carl Brown, interview by writer, tape recording, Gatesville, Tex., 4 July 1987. In writer's possession.

<sup>34</sup>Frank R. Black, interview by writer, tape recording, Gatesville, Tex., 4 July 1987. In writer's possession.

find affordable land with water for stock. Almost all the residents along the Cowhouse Creek wanted to acquire land along that stream, which meant that some of them had to look to land in Lampasas County. Land further to the west was subject to drought and seasons when the streams ran dry, however.

The problems of finding new land were compounded by inexplicable delays in payment from the United States government. The officials never explained why money was not released to landowners sooner, but the hardships caused by non-payment were easy enough for the landowners to understand. As Bessie Smith pointed out, credit was hard to obtain in the early 1940s. The government did not step forward with financing to help farmers in economic difficulties.<sup>35</sup> Banks were unwilling to extend credit to farmers, even when the United States government was promising payment. Mamie Thomas recalled that the banks required security, and the government had taken away the only collateral the landowners normally possessed.<sup>36</sup>

Some landowners notified Poage of their difficulties in receiving payment. His office compiled lists of those constituents who contacted him about non-payment. At the end of 1942, Poage had received letters about this problem

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<sup>35</sup>B. Smith.

<sup>36</sup>Thomas.

from forty-three landowners. Eleven more people contacted his office by the end of 1943 with the same complaint. These property owners were not dissatisfied with the amount of compensation they were offered. They merely wanted the payments promised them when they were forced off the land and made to sign deeds of warranty to the federal government.<sup>37</sup>

Few landowners had enough savings to make down payments on new farms, but one exception was Orin Beverly. Robert W. Brown, a Gatesville attorney, recalled the circumstances under which he helped Beverly find a farm on which to relocate his family. He wrote:

Some of the people the Army sent in to take our land were fine people and some of them were ignorant, sorry, immoral, indecent and inconsiderate and seemed to enjoy driving the land owners of Coryell County from their homes. . . . Orin Beverly's farm was in the first area to be taken.<sup>38</sup>

Brown stated that Beverly telephoned him on the morning of 26 March 1942 to say that the army had trucks on his land, loading his personal property for immediate removal. He had nowhere to go with his family. Beverly instructed Brown to find a farm, any farm, and that Beverly would come to Brown's office that day with a cash payment. Years

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<sup>37</sup>"Non-Payment of Camp Hood Land 1942 and 1943," Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

<sup>38</sup>Robert W. Brown, Stories by Robert W. Brown: A Country Lawyer, comp. and ed. Rhonda F. Mohler (Gatesville, Tex.: Gatesville Printing Co., 1980), 29.

later, Brown told Beverly that calling a lawyer and authorizing a farm purchase over the telephone was astounding. Beverly replied that he knew it was, but it had been a better deal for him than dying of a heart attack or committing suicide.<sup>39</sup>

Mrs. Earl Hoover wrote to Poage on 12 February 1943 about the problem she was having with receiving payment from the government. Her land (577 acres) was taken on 3 April 1942, and she had not been paid ten months later. An elderly widow, she had been unable to find a private dwelling to occupy since she was removed from her home. Twenty-four acres were in dispute, and the government was holding the total sum in escrow until the title could be perfected.<sup>40</sup> Poage wrote back to her stating that he had contacted the Department of War and the Department of Justice and tried to persuade them to release at least a portion of her money pending the review of title.<sup>41</sup>

F. B. Whatley wrote to Poage on 26 March 1943. He, too, asked for the congressman's help in getting his money from the government. The government officials had promised

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<sup>39</sup>Ibid., 29-31.

<sup>40</sup>Mrs. Earl Hoover to W. R. Poage, 12 February 1943, Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

<sup>41</sup>W. R. Poage to Mrs. Earl Hoover, 18 February 1943, Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

payment in thirty to ninety days after he signed the papers. He had bought another farm using that promise as security with the bank, and he was under great pressure to pay the loan. He was fearful that he would lose his new land if he did not receive payment soon. The government had delayed his payment for one year. There was no record of a reply to Whatley's letter.<sup>42</sup>

George Potter wrote to Poage on 30 January 1943, outraged that while the government had forcibly removed landowners months before, and the landowners had been unable to plant and harvest crops for the year 1942, and because the government delayed payment for the lands, the landowners were expected to pay 1943 taxes before the United States would accept title to the land.<sup>43</sup> Poage sent a letter on behalf of Potter to the Department of Justice on 4 February 1943, and began to inquire into the matter.<sup>44</sup> As the matter wound its way through the Department of Justice and the Department of War, the Potters steadfastly refused to pay the extra year's taxes,

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<sup>42</sup>F. B. Whatley to W. R. Poage, 26 March 1943, Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

<sup>43</sup>George W. Potter to W. R. Poage, 30 January 1943, Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

<sup>44</sup>W. R. Poage to George W. Potter, 4 February 1943, Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

and on 27 July 1943, Potter received word that the government would take him into federal court to demand payment of the taxes in order to clear title to the land.<sup>45</sup>

Mrs. W. H. Keilman contacted Poage's office on 31 July 1943. Her problem was that payment on her land was delayed for five months because of a two-acre difference between the deed description and the government survey. She owned 133 acres, was a widow, and had no other means of support.<sup>46</sup>

Louis Behrens worked for the army at Camp Hood, and he was not officially allowed to complain about the military. However, he too wished for a resolution of his land dispute because his payment had been delayed for seven months. His tract measured three and one-half acres more than the government offered payment for, and he felt entitled to compensation for the whole parcel.<sup>47</sup>

Coryell County Judge Floyd Zeigler wrote to Poage on behalf of the family of W. L. Brown. Brown died before deeds of conveyance had been executed, but the Department

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<sup>45</sup>W. R. Poage to George W. Potter, 27 July 1943, Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

<sup>46</sup>Wesley Dice to W. R. Poage, 31 July 1943, Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

<sup>47</sup>Louis Behrens to W. R. Poage, 17 August 1943, Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

of War refused to accept deeds of conveyance executed and submitted by his widow and heirs. The Browns were able to find new land on which to locate their farming operation, but they had to use their own money to pay bank interest on loans they made because the government refused to make compensation within the period of time promised the Brown family.<sup>48</sup>

P. T. Brookshire asked for Poage's help in expediting his payment on 24 August 1943. The government took his land in May 1942, and he had not received any compensation in fifteen months. He was seventy-three years old, unable to work at a regular job, and in need of the money promised him by the United States government to provide for his wife and himself.<sup>49</sup> Poage tried to encourage the Department of Justice to give Brookshire a speedy hearing.<sup>50</sup>

E. H. Hooser wrote to Poage on 2 September 1943. He left his land in January of 1943 and had been waiting eight months for payment.<sup>51</sup> Poage was able to tell Hooser that

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<sup>48</sup>Floyd Zeigler to W. R. Poage, 25 August 1943, Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

<sup>49</sup>P. T. Brookshire to W. R. Poage, 24 August 1943, Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

<sup>50</sup>W. R. Poage to P. T. Brookshire, 31 August 1943, Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

<sup>51</sup>E. H. Hooser to W. R. Poage, 2 September 1943, Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor,

the federal court had authorized distribution of payment by 8 September 1943.<sup>52</sup>

Clara Leonhard waited over a year for payment on her land. She wrote to Poage on 4 November 1943. Her land was conveyed by warranty deed as she was satisfied with the price offered by the government. The government, however, declared that the title was imperfect. She was a widow with a young son to support.<sup>53</sup>

This preponderance of evidence suggests that the United States government delayed payment to a sizeable group of citizens who acted in good faith in their transactions with the representatives of the army and the federal courts. It should not be surprising that these citizens carried some strong negative feelings away from those dealings.

J. W. Shults regretted that relations between Coryell County landowners and the army were strained from the outset. He said that the hard feelings that the landowners had toward the military were unfortunate, but that four decades of hard dealing from the government had made

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University, Waco, Tex.

<sup>52</sup>W. R. Poage to E. H. Hooser, 8 September 1943, Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

<sup>53</sup>Clara Leonhard to W. R. Poage, 4 November 1943, Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

citizens unwilling to trust the army in the future.<sup>54</sup>

Personal losses of family property were painful for the former residents of southern Coryell County, but most remained silent on the subject for decades. After forty years, a few began tentatively and privately to express their feelings about the land acquisition. In 1982, Lola Brashear Colvin wrote a memoir for her family. She recalled that her father-in-law, Fletcher Colvin, fell ill and was unable to manage the removal of his farm equipment, stock, and household. His wife packed the entire household by herself while Lola took care of Fletcher in Gatesville. Lola's husband, Barney Colvin, managed the work crew that pulled up fence posts and rolled the wire. The Colvins left behind a ten-room house that was built in 1914. They were able to buy only about one-third as many acres as they had owned in the area taken by Camp Hood.<sup>55</sup>

Mary Ettie Bates Franklin wrote about her memories of the move from southern Coryell County. Her family moved to a house at Pidcoke where they owned a farm. The house was very old, had no electricity, and no running water. Water had to be carried from a creek that ran only in wet weather. They were afraid in the new surroundings because the house lay beside a road where convoys of army trucks

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<sup>54</sup>Shults.

<sup>55</sup>Lola Brashear Colvin, Precious Memories (Gatesville, Tex.: n. p., 1982), 191-92.

and tanks roared past night and day. She said, "There was a war on and all sorts of strange things were happening-- not just to us but to everyone. Everyone was being displaced."<sup>56</sup>

Ruby Turner Wilkinson remembered that she and her husband received about twelve dollars per acre for their farm. The least expensive land they could buy was thirty dollars per acre. Her husband passed by their old home on the day soldiers burned it. They worked diligently to recover from their losses, however. She wrote that, "We continued to work hard, improved our acreage, and bought more land, and in time, built a comfortable home."<sup>57</sup>

The B. F. Jackson family pioneered in the western part of the area taken for Camp Hood. When the army decided that the Jacksons must move, one member of the family was ill in bed, unable to leave. The army sent an ambulance and removed him bodily to a farm his family had purchased at a distance of sixty miles.<sup>58</sup>

People said good-bye to their homes in different ways. Wilma Colvin Edwards recalled how her grandfather, Fletcher Colvin, bid his land farewell. She said that she

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<sup>56</sup>Coryell County Genealogical Society, Gatesville, Texas, comp., Corvell County, Texas Families 1854-1985 (Dallas, Tex.: Taylor Pub. Co., 1986), 242.

<sup>57</sup>Ibid., 605.

<sup>58</sup>Ibid., 320-21.

never remembered going anywhere alone with him except for that one time. He went first to his old farm on Brown's Creek. He got out of his car and walked around for a few minutes. Then he drove past his last home site, rounding the curve in the road fast and hard. He never glanced toward the house, and he never went back after that day in late April 1942.<sup>59</sup>

The landowners in Coryell County made a significant contribution to World War II. They provided the staging area for a vast tank destroyer training program. Their government condemned their land, took their homes, delayed paying them for months or years, and paid minimal compensation for the land, with no consideration offered for the stress and inconvenience imposed upon the citizens. The property owners paid significantly for the United States's efforts to win World War II.

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<sup>59</sup>Edwards.

<sup>1</sup>Black's Law Dictionary: Definitions of the Terms and Phrases of American and English Jurisprudence, Ancient and Modern, 3rd ed. (1978), s.v. "Warrently dead," "Outlets dead," and "Class or representative action."

## CHAPTER 3

### STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DEEDS AND SUITS

An examination of deeds and suits formed the heart of this research. In all, 452 warranty deeds, 12 quitclaim deeds, and 220 condemnations were studied.

Some definitions of terms will be useful before proceeding to draw statistical conclusions. According to Black's Law Dictionary, a warranty deed is a deed promising that the grantor has a good title, free and clear of all encumbrances, one that will protect the grantee against all claims against the property being conveyed. A quitclaim deed is a deed of conveyance which passes title by way of release: i.e. it passes any claim, title, or interest of the grantor without promising that the title is valid. A class or representative action is a means by which numerous interested parties may be represented in the same action by one member of the class who will stand as an adequate representative of them all. It is a procedure available in federal courts.<sup>1</sup>

Deeds were the legal instruments by which landowners

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<sup>1</sup>Black's Law Dictionary: Definitions on the Terms and Phrases of American and English Jurisprudence, Ancient and Modern, 5th ed. (1979), s.v. "Warranty deed," "Quitclaim deed," and "Class or representative action."

conveyed their property rights to government control. Several categories within these deeds presented distinct characteristics which justified further investigation. These special groups were: widows acting as grantors, guardians acting on behalf of minors and one found non compos mentis, and churches acting as grantors. Throughout this chapter, references will be made to four long tables which have been prepared for statistical analysis of the data in the warranty deeds and the decisions on declarations of taking by the United States government.

Coryell County landowners granted 106,140.502 acres by way of warranty deeds.<sup>2</sup> Quitclaim deeds granted 1,021.5 acres, plus an indeterminable amount of utility and road rights of way.<sup>3</sup> The United States took 34,686.8093 acres of land by way of condemnation. The takings fell into six class-action suits in which the United States sued 220 individual defendants in federal district court.<sup>4</sup> By 1945, the United States controlled 141,848.8113 acres for Camp Hood in Coryell County, almost all of which had rested in civilian ownership three years before. The United States paid \$2,421,081.61 for the land conveyed by warranty deed,

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<sup>2</sup>County of Coryell, State of Texas, Deed Records, vols. 138-48. In Coryell County courthouse, Gatesville, Tex.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., vols. 140-43, 145-47.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., vols. 140-48.

\$57.00 for that conveyed by quitclaim deed, and \$818,818.55 for the land conveyed by condemnation and taking. The total amount paid was \$3,239,957.16 for 221.64 square miles of land and all water and mineral rights in perpetuity.

Among the 452 warranty deeds, 381 principal grantors conveyed property interests to the United States. Table 1 clearly shows that several grantors gave title to two or more parcels to the federal government. The average amount of land conveyed by each warranty deed was 241.7779 acres. The average compensation per acre was \$22.81.

Annie Jones executed the first warranty deed for land that would become Camp Hood on 28 March 1942. The United States paid her \$4,900.00 for 110 acres of land, yielding an average price per acre of \$44.55.<sup>5</sup> She fared much better than the average landowner, as will be demonstrated.

L. E. Cummings received the highest compensation per acre, \$1,785.71, a figure that was distorted out of proportion, since Cummings sold only 0.28 acre and received \$500.00 for it.<sup>6</sup> Other individuals who received greater than average compensation included: F. R. Black, C. H. Carroll, Martha A. Curry, the Gotcher children, W. A. Holt, Agnes Johnson, Harry Johnson, J. D. Kennon, Dale Lipsey, F.

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<sup>5</sup>Ibid., vol. 139, Deed No. 3805.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., vol. 143, Deed No. 6717.

M. McCutchen, and M. E. Powell (see Table 2, below). These people, however, typically conveyed very small parcels of land, usually their homesteads, so the rate of compensation meant little in relation to their overall economic predicaments. Among the many who were severely battered by the settlements made by the United States were R. M. McClendon, who sold 400 acres for \$800.00 (\$2.00 per acre),<sup>7</sup> and Luther Paul who sold 12 acres for \$60.00 (\$5.00 per acre).<sup>8</sup> Not only did this price include payment for the land, but for the homes that stood on these properties.

One of the special categories mentioned above was that of widows acting as grantors. Thirty-three widows clearly identified their status in the styles of their deeds. Among them, they controlled 11,340.725 acres. They received \$233,332.99 in total compensation for their lands for an average price of \$20.57 per acre. It will be seen that they were paid \$2.24 less per acre than the average of all grantors. Individual situations ranged from that of Agnes Johnson, who received \$215.00 for a lot in the incorporated township of Ewing (on which was situated her home)<sup>9</sup> to that of Levy Manning, who received \$27,225.00 for

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<sup>7</sup>Ibid., vol. 140, Deed No. 4405.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., vol. 141, Deed No. 5392.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., vol. 144, Deed No. 6614.

2,166.14 acres, for an average price per acre of \$12.57.<sup>10</sup> Martha A. Curry received the highest statistical compensation per acre, \$450.00 for 1.1 acres at an average price of \$409.10 per acre. Hers was another distorted high, on account of the low acreage.<sup>11</sup> Mary D. Schroeder was a better example of a higher rate of compensation: \$5,675.00 for 114 acres, averaging \$49.78 per acre.<sup>12</sup>

Guardianship deeds executed on behalf of minors and one woman declared non compos mentis formed another category of special deeds. Eight minors and one woman found mentally incompetent comprised the parties interested in these deeds. Total acreage conveyed by the guardians of these people was 417.95 acres, for which a total sum of \$8,501.01 was paid by the government. The average compensation was, therefore, \$20.34 per acre, or \$2.47 less per acre than the average of all individual grantors.

Another special category was churches acting as grantors. Only three churches conveyed their warranty deeds. Most simply dissolved their congregations, and the government pre-empted their property. A few more were condemned and taken by the government. The three churches which deeded their property for Camp Hood were: Antelope

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. 140, Deed No. 4608, and vol. 141, Deed No. 4909.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., vol. 142, Deed No. 5576.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., vol. 145, Deed No. 7849.

Missionary Baptist Church, Friendship Missionary Baptist Church, and Harmony Free Will Baptist Church. Antelope Missionary Baptist Church received \$2,350.00 for its building and one acre of land.<sup>13</sup> Friendship Missionary Baptist Church received \$750.00 for its building and two and three-tenths acres.<sup>14</sup> Harmony Free Will Baptist Church received \$900.00 for its building and two acres.<sup>15</sup>

Friendship Missionary Baptist Church was the last grantor to receive compensation during the period encompassed by this study. Friendship Church executed its warranty deed to the United States on 5 April 1944.<sup>16</sup>

Tables 1 and 2 relate directly the statistical information discussed in the foregoing paragraphs. There was no ready-reference for identifying the grantors and quantifying the data contained in their deeds prior to the undertaking of this study. The large numbers of people involved and the extent of the land area taken for Camp Hood justified the detailed indexing for future reference.

The twelve quitclaim deeds comprised so slight an area and so little compensation that they were not treated in separate tables. The interested parties were: W. F. and

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<sup>13</sup>Ibid., vol. 145, Deed No. 7555.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid., vol. 148, Deed No. 0953.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid., vol. 144, Deed No. 6645.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid., vol. 148, Deed No. 0953

J. F. Barnes Lumber Company;<sup>17</sup> S. D. and P. A. Bundrant;<sup>18</sup> C. C. Cowell;<sup>19</sup> R. M. Culp;<sup>20</sup> G. C. Fleming;<sup>21</sup> Gulf, Colorado and Sante Fe Railway Company;<sup>22</sup> E. H. Hooser;<sup>23</sup> McLennan County Electric Cooperative, Inc.;<sup>24</sup> Levy Manning;<sup>25</sup> N. E. Puckett;<sup>26</sup> and M. A. Van Winkle.<sup>27</sup>

With few exceptions, the individual parties in each of the condemnation suits received less compensation per acre than the landowners who simply conveyed their land via warranty deeds (see Table 4). Coryell and Bell counties joined suit to receive compensation for 7,124.0838 acres controlled by the two counties. They received only token compensation, as did the State of Texas for any land it still controlled.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid., vol. 141, Deed No. 4822.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., vol. 143, Deed No. 7045.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., vol. 142, Deed No. 5300.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., vol. 145, Deed No. 6840.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., vol. 140, Deed No. 4508.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., vol. 146, Deed No. 7816.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., vol. 140, Deed No. 4583.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., vol. 147, Deed No. 0499, and Deed No. 0500.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid., Deed No. 7938.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid., vol. 140, Deed No. 4581.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., Deed No. 4416.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., vol. 143, Record No. 5926.

Only 43 of the 220 defendants received any change in their compensation by going to federal court with their cases. Forty benefitted to greater or lesser degrees, and three had to refund sums to the United States Treasury. All the defendants bore court costs whether or not they prevailed in their suits. When the total deficiency payments were examined, they appeared not to change the rate of compensation for individual defendants to a significant degree. Instead, increases in compensation were more likely merely the interest on funds deposited in escrow accounts awaiting the outcomes of the various trials.<sup>29</sup> Tables 3 and 4 detail the statistics of the suits.

Institutional defendants (i.e., churches and schools) accounted for the slightly higher compensation per acre than that received by grantors of warranty deeds, but individual defendants, on average, received less per acre than individual grantors. The average compensation for all defendants was \$23.61 per acre, or \$.80 more per acre than the amount received by all grantors. In less than two years, the United States acquired for Camp Hood 165.84 square miles by warranty deed and 54.2 square miles by condemnation in Coryell County and 37.64 square miles in

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<sup>29</sup>Corps of Engineers, Acquisition Tract Register, Project 3138. Corps of Engineers Archive, U. S. Army Engineers District, Fort Worth, Tex.

Bell County during the same time.<sup>30</sup>

Tables 3 and 4 detail the identities and statistics of the condemnation suits in much the same way as Tables 1 and 2 treat information about grantors of warranty deeds. A major difference is that the identity of the principal defendant was the only one available. Since a defendant does not have to sign a court's decree, the names of any secondary parties were not accessible without requesting an official transcription of the trial. However, it would seem that the tables have value as reference tools.

Examples given in the text of this chapter were illustrative of variations from the average compensation or because they fell into categories so distinct as to justify a separate analysis. The parties were not chosen at random, nor for any identifiable bias except for the reasons given above. The tables will be a valuable asset for any subsequent research into this subject of the formation of Camp Hood, since no prior work has been undertaken on this topic. The great majority of private property acquired for the military installation was surveyed, since 85.124 percent of that original area lay in Coryell County, as stated in the Preface. It is to be hoped that those who might conduct future studies about

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<sup>30</sup>Southwestern and St. Louis Railroad, "Brochure Explaining Advantages for Making Camp Hood a Permanent Military Base, 1945." Poage Projects, The Congressional Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

Camp Hood, or about the people who ceded land for the camp, will find the statistical tables and the indices useful in collating civilian and federal government materials about the acquisition.

Tract No.	Tract Desc.	Tract No.
Adams, A. W. & Helen	162/5186	5-226
Adams, W. H. & Della	185/7676	5-242
Adams, T. A. & Myrtle	188/8475	5-251
Allen, J. T. & Margaret E. Allen, Morgan & Daisy W.	181/4269	5-178
Allen, Della	140/4324	5-85
	140/4679	5-88
Allen, Stella	143/6281	5-307
Allen, E. W. & J. W.		
Altus, J. F. & Jessie		
Alverson, D. W. & Minnie		
Alverson, E. L. & Yvonne		
Altus, E. W. & Mattie	141/5643	5-371
Antelope Missionary Baptist Church	145/7255	5-1428
Cannaway, Allen (trustee)		
Crump, Fred J. (trustee)		
Middleton, G. W. (trustee)		
Thompson, J. L. (trustee)		
Astray, E. E. & Della	145/7467	5-26
Astray, J. E. & Eva	145/7438	5-29
Astray, J. E. & Eva	145/7657	5-37
Astray, E. E. & Della		
Ayers, Louise & Myrtle A.	142/1030	5-68
	143/5972	5-67
Baker, Mrs. Lynn Paul	150/8191	6-25
Baker, S. W. & Mary W.	145/7283	5-39
Bass, Bert & Doris	140/4501	5-355
Bates, C. M.	185/4052	5-216
Bates, Agnes		
Bates, Myrtle Lee		
Bates, Myrtle		
Franklin, Lee Della		
Franklin, Mary Ella		
Franklin, Myrtle		
Kemper, Omer		
Kemper, Viola		
Bates, May C. & Dottie	146/6616	5-67
Bates, J. F. & Florence	115/5421	5-61
	182/7071	6-34
	185/6778	6-75

TABLE 1

## DIRECTORY OF GRANTORS OF WARRANTY DEEDS

Grantor <sup>a, b</sup>	Vol./Deed	Tract No. <sup>c</sup>
Adams, A. M. & Zelma	142/5386	E-224
Adams, M. M. & Rosie	145/7626	543
Adams, T. A. & Myrtle	144/6475	E-211
Allen, J. T. & Margaret E.	141/4989	D-178
Allen, Morgan & Becky V.		
Allin, Emma	140/4394	B-85
	140/4674	B-68
Altum, Ettie	143/6001	H-387
Altum, E. N. & J. D.		
Altum, S. P. & Jessie		
Diserens, D. W. & Minnie		
Hibbetts, R. L. & Katie		
Altum, S. N. & Mattie	141/5643	G-371
Antelope Missionary Baptist Church	145/7555	C-145A
Gannaway, Allen (trustee)		
Grubb, Fred J. (pastor)		
Middick, G. W. (trustee)		
Thompson, J. L. (trustee)		
Autrey, E. E. & Essie	145/7468	536
Autrey, J. H. & Eva	145/7436	539
Autrey, J. H. & Eva	146/7667	537
Autrey, E. E. & Essie		
Ayers, Leake & Myrtie B.	143/6890	559
	143/6922	567
Baker, Mrs. Byrd Pace	138/4089	A-26
Baker, O. W. & Mary E.	145/7265	499
Bass, Bert & Dora	140/4501	G-365
Bates, C. M.	145/6853	E-218
Bates, Byron		
Bates, Novie Lee		
Bates, Raymon		
Franklin, Lee Della		
Franklin, Mary Etta		
Franklin, Verda		
Keener, Oscar		
Keener, Yula		
Bates, Guy C. & Eunice	144/6626	467
Bates, J. R. & Florence	143/6421	461
	143/7071	A-84
	145/6789	A-75

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

Grantor	Vol./Deed	Tract No.
Bauman, E. C. & Pearl	140/4398	F-298
Bay, Arthur & Laura M.	142/5172	H-383
Bay, B. A. & Lucy M.	142/5060	G-377
Bay, Orval & Ellen	141/5846	G-366
Bay, W. I. & Maude	144/6390	E-250
Beasley, D. H. & Lillie	140/4587	H-402
Beasley, Ruth		
Behrens, E. H. & Bertha	147/0193	642
Behrens, Louis & Nell	147/0057	650
Beverly, Orin W. & Sallie	140/4427	B-80
Bigham, T. W. & Margaret C.	146/7360	527
Black, F. R. & Ella	143/6960	601
Black, J. M.	144/6032	A-57
Black, C. T. & Esther		
Black, Dorothy		
Black, Floyd & Annie		
Black, G. C.		
Black, W. D. & Alma		
McFarland, M. L. & Elva		
Reding, G. W. & Clara		
Blackman, T. L. & Estell	145/7052	466
Blackwell, G. W.	141/5064	F-292
	141/5068	F-311
	141/5366	F-273
	142/4981	F-274
	142/5420	A-54
Blackwell, Jennie		
Blackwell, W. L. & Sallie		
Blanchard, A. J. & M. E.	143/6945	488
	143/7022	533
Blanchard, R. L. & Gladys	143/7015	B-113
Blanchard, S. C. & Ludie	144/6752	A-81
Bland, J. L. & Hattie	140/4761	B-79
	145/7739	619
Bowlin, R. L. & Mattie	143/6822	492
Boyd, Raby & Malzena	145/7305	532
Boyer, Ada Lee	140/4718	D-203
Boyer, Fred & Civil B.		
Smith, Fred & Elsie B.		
Bradshaw, W. L. & Audie M.	146/7247	(unknown)
Brashear, C. G. & Catharin	142/5505	G-350
(Correction Deed)	146/195	G-350
Brashear, Zona	142/5336	H-385
Britain, Martha Cornelia	140/4370	D-174
Brooks, C. A. & Maxine	139/3931	A-28
Brooks, Mamie & E. T.	138/4026	A-13
Brookshire, H. P. & Iona	144/6473	E-228

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Vol./Deed</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>
Brookshire, J. L. & Emma	142/5056	G-364
	145/7150	F-282
Brookshire, R. T. & Evelyn	138/4135	F-276
Brown, C. M. & Janie	143/6780	A-68
	145/7355	582
Brown, Frank J. & Nona	143/6963	548
	143/6964	593
	144/6710	A-70
Brown, J. Carl & Alma L.	145/7173	570
Brown, Juber E. & Thelma E.	143/6925	A-72
Brown, Rufus J. & Mabel White	144/6679	546
Brown, Turk & Lucille	145/6837	550
Buesing, Frank F. & Clara	140/4520	B-87
Bundrant, P. A.	142/5721	I-408
Bundrant, S. D.	142/5294	I-406
Bundrant, S. D.	143/7049	I-405
Bundrant, P. A.		
Campbell, Tishey	144/6694	454
Edwards, V. L. & Jonnie		
Haynes, B. L. & Bobbie		
Powell, J. N. & Jessie C.		
Carothers, Willie & Annie	146/7376	528
Estate of Mary M. Carpenter	139/3958	A-25
Carpenter, Joe (executor)		
Carpenter, Tom (executor)		
Carroll, A. R. & Elvira	140/4481	F-320
Carroll, C. H. & Etta	144/6759	A-91
	144/6764	A-87
Carroll, D. F. & Nettie	142/5274	B-70
Carroll, May & Drury	141/5428	D-194
Carroll, W. W. & Willie A.	142/4969	H-384
Carter, W. T. & Nannie	140/4247	G-356
Catlett, Roy & Jona	145/7382	526
Cato, L. W. & Alma	138/4032	D-189
Caufield, Maud	141/5515	E-212
Cavett, W. R. & Madie V.	142/5143	(unknown)
Chambers, Bernice & Pauline	144/6395	440
Chambers, Georgia	142/5712	(unknown)
Mooney, R. W.		
Mooney, Thomas Edward		
Clemons, W. G. & Frankie	143/6744	441
Cole, T. E. & Annie	142/5705	G-357
Cole, Mrs. Jessie		
Colvin, Gilbert J. & Ethel	141/5207	H-395
Colvin, J. Fletcher & Rosa G.	144/6359	G-363
	144/6517	F-281
Compton, H. S. & Corinne A.	141/5638	C-158



TABLE 1--CONTINUED

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Vol./Deed</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>
Fry, Pauline & C. A.		
Hendrix, Cynthia L. & J. R.		
Dennis, W. E. & Ivy Noema	141/5390	G-329
Deorsam, Adam & Elsie	141/4904	A-2
Deorsam, George & Gertie	140/4560	C-143
Deorsam, Willie & Mary	140/4549	B-97
Dewald, Joy R. & Sue	145/7415	651
Dewald, Louis & Selma	147/0106	649
Dildy, I. L. & Julia	143/6418	456
Dildy, Walter & Lucille	144/6566	457
Diserens, G. H. & Alice	144/6329	G-352
Diserens, J. W. & Maggie	141/5187	G-351
Diserens, D. W. & Minnie		
Diserens, Wesley A. & Lockie		
Diserens, Wesley A. & Lockie	143/6070	G-376
Dixon, R. A., Jr. & Juanita	143/6940	560
Dixon, Vida & A. A.	144/6043	H-389
Dyer, Bayne & Chlotee	140/4627	D-191
Dyer, Fred & Ethel	147/7891	517
(Deed of Release)	147/7973	517
Dyer, John & Nettie	145/7638	519
Dyer, Sam & Byrd	144/6755	552
	146/7651	518
	146/7652	B-126
Dyer, Thomas W. & Estelle	146/7696	521
Edwards, Jennie E. & J. W.	140/4597	D-180
Edwards, Margaret Royalty & H. R.	144/6714	495
Elliott, Guy & Minnie	146/7825	634
Elms, E. M. & Ellen	140/4413	G-327
(Correction Deed)	145/7169	G-327
Fabian, M. & Elisabeth	145/7810	643
Fain, Reuben H. & Bessie	141/5583	I-404
Farris, Martha Bauman	140/4327	G-374
Federal Land Bank of Houston	142/4957	E-215
	142/4960	E-240
Fischgrabe, Annie & Charlie	146/7781	647
Fleming, G. C. & Jessie	142/5718	F-313
Friendship Missionary Baptist Church	148/0953	607
Autrey, E. E. (deacon)		
Autrey, J. H. (deacon)		
York, W. M. (deacon)		
Fry, C. A. & Pauline	140/4267	D-161
Fry, L. B. & Mary M.	142/5097	D-173
Fuller, W. A. & Alice	143/6058	H-386
Everett, Jewel & S. L.		
Fuller, Arthur (attorney-in-fact)		
Fuller, J. B. & Lillie		

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Vol./Deed</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>
Gotcher, Nettie		
Newby, C. H. & Pearl		
Gannaway, Allen	141/5216	B-86
McDonald, Lila Dean & S. Gaddy		
	142/5602	D-160
Gartman, A. O. & Faye	141/4931	D-192
Gartman, Charley & May	140/4221	D-202
Gault, J. L. & Mattie	140/4509	F-314
Goodwin, Carl & Ethel	138/4037	D-179
Estates of Faydee, Dorothy, & Laurine		
Gotcher (minors)	144/6241	G-367
Gotcher, Nettie (guardian)		
Gotcher, Laura A.	144/6243	G-367
Fuller, R. L. & Annie		
Gotcher, Aaron Young & Nettie		
Gotcher, Betty		
Gotcher, Edest		
Gotcher, Linnie		
Gotcher, M. H. & Vesper		
Gotcher, Nettie		
Gotcher, Virgil B. & Inez		
Gotcher, M. H. & Vesper	141/4923	G-368
Gould, F. H. & Barbara	141/4787	G-345
Graham, A. G. & Bernice	143/6729	450
Graham, Bryan & Annie	142/5695	E-210
Graham, Ira H. & Naomi	140/4684	E-237
Graham, J. C. & Ruby	140/4653	E-242
Graham, J. L. & Belle	145/7368	E-231
(Special Warranty Deed)	145/7467	E-231
Graham, John E.	141/5731	F-318
Barnes, J. H. & Naomi		
Graham, Josiah Tade & Frances		
Graham, Milton & Clara		
Gray, Elizabeth		
Graham, Lettie & Earl	143/6773	B-114
	143/6886	B-115
Graves, Della	140/4709	D-195
Basham, Johnny & Seth		
Lovejoy, Daphne & Elliot		
Gray, Della & J. M.	143/5875	F-317
Page, Nora Ethel & W. F.		
Gray, J. I. & Mollie Turner	145/7814	600
Paul, W. L. & Rosa		
Gray, Mollie Turner & J. I.	145/7811	595
Paul, W. L. & Rosa		
Groth, Dora & Willie	142/4915	C-114
Grubb, V. A. & May	142/5148	F-324

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Vol./Deed</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>
Haedger, Adolph & Ida	141/5826	C-134
Haedger, Annie	143/6151	C-152
Haedger, Florence Joyce		
Haedger, Bertha	147/0048	C-140
Haedger, C. W. & Adela		
Hoppe, Alfred & Anita		
Meischen, Walter & Erna		
Haedger, Joe & Edna	140/4387	C-153
Haedger, L. S. & Pauline	142/5237	C-133
Estates of Mondell & Milbert Haedger (minors)	147/0047	(unknown)
Haedger, Bertha (guardian)		
Hall, L. W. & Gladys	141/5193	G-336
Hall, P. J. & Emogene	143/6202	G-335
Hamilton, Albert & Alice	140/4339	E-227
Hamner, Ardis Cole & Ben E.	142/5119	G-380
	143/6215	E-245
Hardeman, H. H. & Prudence H.	141/5438	G-338
Harmony Free Will Baptist Church	144/6645	F-306
Graham, Milton (clerk-treasurer)		
Parker, J. R. (trustee)		
Vaughn, I. E. (pastor)		
Hempel, Reinhold A. & Frieda R.	143/6446	C-431
Henderson, R. L.	142/5544	G-341
Hendrix, Robert D. & Gladys	141/4796	D-171
Henson, W. F. & Laura	142/5745	B-103
Herring, Leana J. & Kermit	141/5072	B-95
Heuss, Ed A. & Florence	144/6500	G-348
Hill, C. P. & Minnie	141/5018	F-283
	141/5537	F-275
	142/5100	E-262
Hill, J. H. & Pearl	141/4992	E-267
Hill, R. Q. & Fannie	138/4152	F-299
	141/5209	E-229
Hilliard, G. E. & Anna Parker	142/5027	B-75
Burge, Doris & Samuel		
Delano, Willie H. & A. M.		
Gault, Ruby H. & William		
Hilliard, Randall		
McBride, Wilma H. & B. M.		
Estate of Pat Hilliard (minor)	142/5026	B-75
Hilliard, G. E. (guardian)		
Hilliard, W. L. & Alla Mae	144/6311	G-369
Hinson, Bill & Birtha	141/5397	B-82
Hinson, Sam & Beulah	140/4731	D-169
Hinson, W. B. & Laura	140/4538	C-121
Holt, W. A. & Annie B.	144/6671	AA-9

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

Grantor	Vol./Deed	Tract No.
Hooser, L. J. & Alice	143/6881	B-118
Hopson, R. B. & Effiemae	141/4997	E-252
Hopson, W. O. & Delia	144/6250	E-253
Hord, Doxie	147/0066	551
Glass, Merle Hord		
Hord, Marvin & Ruth J.		
Estate of Henry Lee Hord (minor)	147/0065	551
Hord, Doxie (guardian)		
Howell, H. H. & Lou Ida May	143/6207	D-423
Hubbard, Arthur & Mary	138/3989	G-362
Hubbard, C. C. & Hallie V.	143/5998	E-248
Huber, Henry F.	140/4493	G-373
Huber, John	144/6406	G-375
Hagan, Lucy		
Huber, Albert		
Huber, Bill & Hilda Mae		
Huber, Henry		
Huber, Kate		
Scaff, Albert & Dora		
Wilcoxson, Henry P. & Martha		
Huey, E. R. & Allie	143/6905	438
Hull, Arch T. & Bertie	143/6104	C-130
Hull, A. T., Jr. (attorney-in-fact)		
(Correction Deed)	146/7350	C-130
Hunt, Troy Lee & Walcie Ezell	140/4375	H-394
	145/6914	480
Insall, A. L. & Ruby	140/4579	B-112
Irish, Lewis & Emma	140/4699	C-138
Jackson, E. A. & Ruth	146/7763	B-127
Jackson, E. E. & Commella	147/7926	B-119
Jackson, H. K. & Bessie Earle	146/7257	497
Jackson, W. G. & Alice	141/4954	D-164
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company	141/4827	A-48
Johnson, Agnes L.	144/6614	A-89
Johnson, Harry	141/4907	(unknown)
Jones, Annie & J. J., Sr.	139/3805	A-24
Jones, J. A. & Emma	144/6409	439
	144/6677	AA-2
Jones, S. L. & Ivy	145/6933	561
Jones, W. B. & Martha D.	142/5646	H-401
Jost, Willie & Alma	143/6214	C-125
Journey, J. C. & Esther R.	140/4773	F-309
Keener, W. B. & Della	140/4533	E-204
	146/7232	502
Kelly, Amanda	143/6067	F-303
Gray, Annie		
Hopson, R. B. & Effie Mae		

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Vol./Deed</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>
Kelley, H. P. & Bertha		
Kelley, Luther W.		
Kelly, J. A. & Willie		
Kelly, Tennie F.		
McDonald, W. M. & Josie		
Estate of Dorothy Orene Kelly (minor)	143/6065	F-303
Kelly, Tennie F. (guardian)		
Kennon, J. D. & Ada M.	146/7332	BB-104
Kielman, A. F. & Dora	147/0256	629
Daude, E. W. & Emma		
Kattner, Homer & Anna Mae		
Kielman, Frieda		
Kielman, H. C.		
Kielman, Wesley & Thelma		
Kokel, Ernest, Jr. & Luella		
Kindler, Albert & Katy	140/4272	B-89
(Correction Deed)	141/4840	B-89
	140/4275	B-109
	142/5560	C-146
Kindler, Edwin & Tillie	141/4845	C-132
Kindler, Paul	141/5534	C-142
Kindler, Walter	140/4279	B-73
Kitchens, Irvin & Myrtle	144/6459	510
Krause, A. F. & Hulda	141/5632	C-126
Landrum, Leonard & Nora	139/3885	A-22
Lawrence, W. H. & Denia	140/4476	D-198
	143/6125	D-190
Ledger, Lee Roy T. & Lovett	143/5958	B-99
Ledger, Lovett & Lee Roy T.	141/4818	C-155
Lee, John & Florence	144/6235	G-340
Burnett, Carline Lee		
Lee, Isaac W.		
Pollard, Ed		
Pollard, Rebecca		
Lehmann, P. G. & Helena	141/4825	C-124
Leonard, Selma	146/7782	630
Leonhard, Hans J. & Emma	147/0144	631
Lightsey, G. A. & Ada	141/4999	C-157
Lightsey, Truett & Susie		
Lindauer, Nancy	143/5915	G-360
Lindauer, Alfred		
Brown, J. D., Jr. (receiver)		
Lipsey, Dale & Elois	144/6561	436
Logan, J. W. & Roxie	145/6848	B-116
Logan, T. M. & Annie Bell	144/6029	D-424
Manning, J. D. & Stella Mae	140/4522	B-65
Manning, J. D. & Stella Mae	144/6546	F-323

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Vol./Deed</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>
Edwards, Verna & G. G.		
Manning, J. M. & Annie Lou	141/5318	F-316
	146/7334	524
Manning, Levy	140/4608	F-296
	141/4909	E-269
(Correction Deed)	149/1324	E-269
Martin, S. W. & Ruth	142/5131	(unknown)
Mathias, Edgar & Gertrude	144/6083	C-156
Mathias, Emma	144/6324	C-141
Cassens, Alvin		
Cassens, Velma		
Dowden, Dora		
Dowden, Milton		
Hempel, Freda		
Hempel, R. A.		
Mathias, Ada		
Mathias, Alvin		
Mathias, Edgar		
Mathias, Ella		
Mathias, Erna		
Mathias, Esther L.		
Mathias, Gertrude		
Mathias, Gilbert		
Mathias, Herbert		
Mathias, Willie		
Schneider, Herbert		
Schneider, Malinda		
Mathias, Gilbert J. & Erna	138/4179	C-128
Maupin, G. C.	143/6201	G-334
Estate of Laura Maupin (non compos mentis)	143/6200	G-334
Maupin, Gabriel C. (guardian)		
McBride, Nora	141/5425	H-382
Carroll, W. W. & Willie A.		
Crawford, C. L. & Dora		
Donahoe, Alta		
Fain, Lillie		
McBride, A. D. & Daisy		
McBride, D. J. & Sallie		
McBride, W. P. & May Belle		
McBride, W. V. & Ethel		
Pollard, Tom & Viola		
McClanahan, Mae	143/6825	434
McClanahan, Annie		
McClellan, D. R. & Vivian S.	145/7096	503
McClellan, Vivian S. & D. R.	143/7012	B-117
	145/7447	544

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Vol./Deed</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>
McClellan, Vivian Straw & D. R. Peavy, Ivy Straw & Stanley Wilson, Hazel Straw & A. R.	146/7292	501
McClendon, R. M. & Bertha	140/4405	E-239
McCutchen, F. M. & Annie O.	144/6427	455
McDonald, Nathan & Isabell	140/4487	C-139
McFarland, W. E. & Willie L. McFarland, Milbra McFarland, Silas	143/6294	G-326
McGinty, Loraine & Abe E.	144/5904	(unknown)
McMinn, J. I. D. & L. A.	143/7069	A-92
Medart, W. J. & Belle Adams, Ira & Maggie Baker, William & Gladys Brown, J. J. & Parlee Cowan, Leroy & Edna Ruth Foster, Henry & Fay Hall, Powell & Emogene Hold, Charles & Tilda Medart, Dollie Medart, G. W. Medart, Hattie Medart, J. M. & Addie Medart, S. E. (attorney-in-fact) Patterson, Carl & Tilda Springer, Bob & Lorene Stovall, Ernest & Estelle Taylor, Henry & Johnnie Wright, Cecil J. & Lola M. Wright, Guy & Naydeen	145/6928	G-325
Middick, G. H. & Effie J. (Correction Deed)	142/5579 143/6906	C-144 C-144
Mierzwik, Paul & Luther D.	142/5151	G-346
Miller, John E. & Odelia M.	145/7124	591
Montgomery, Mollie Farmer, E. C. & Linna Farmer, Jay	145/7418 143/7019	596 563
Moore, C. L. & S. E.	145/6872	489
Moorhead, R. Al & Mary	142/5031	G-347
Morgan, R. S. & Maud	138/4137	A-15
Morse, C. A. & W. Ruth	140/4752	D-170
Morse, C. L. & Anna Laura (Correction Deed) (Correction Deed)	140/4553 145/7166	D-197 D-197
Morse, Isaac Lucky & Eunice A.	148/1149 140/4438	D-197 F-289

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

Grantor	Vol./Deed	Tract No.
Morse, J. G. & Alice	140/4233	D-196
	146/7691	514
Murray, M. W.	144/6754	451
Nauert, Gus & Emma	143/6073	C-117
Newsom, John & May Belle	139/3879	A-16
Nicholson, Gertrude & J. W.	141/5838	E-226
Anderson, Maudean & R. L.		
Bilbrey, Mette Lee		
Nicholson, James G.		
Stogsdill, Launa & R. T.		
Norman, D. M. & B. A.	138/4074	A-19
Schwald, D. M. & Lucille		
Standefer, B. A. & Ernest Norman		
Oswalt, Dean S.	141/5200	I-410
Oswalt, John W. & Ocie		
Patterson, Sam B. & Dora A.	140/4309	C-137
Paul, Bert M. & Fenimore	142/5138	E-220
Paul, David & Alice	146/0074	636
Paul, Luther & Carrie	141/5392	H-396
Paul, W. L. & Rosa	142/5041	G-354
Peavy, Ivy Straw & Stanley	143/6880	445
McClellan, Vivian Straw & D. R.		
Wilson, Hazel Straw & A. R.		
	146/7723	516
Pendleton, E. M. & Gladys	140/4639	D-177
Pope, R. E. L. & Maggie	146/7761	B-123
Potter, George W. & Pauline	143/6373	G-342
Powell, Blanche	145/7285	525
(Correction Deed)	152/2848	525
Powell, C. B.	145/7217	580
Powell, D. P.	144/6309	458
Powell, D. T. & Ola	143/6777	506
Powell, J. C. & Opal Dale	143/6817	484
Powell, J. D.	146/7427	581
Powell, J. E.	145/7465	579
Holt, W. A. & Annie		
Powell, C. B.		
Powell, J. C. & Eule		
Powell, M. E. & Ellie		
Seward, C. L. & Madie		
Teague, W. A. & Gussie		
(Correction Deed)	146/470	579
Powell, Joseph E. & Pearl	144/5897	H-397
Powell, H. B. & Callie		
Powell, Laura	146/7689	A-67
Key, India Martin & S. A.		
Martin, Willis & Ella		

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Vol./Deed</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>
Powell, Tommie Lee (attorney-in-fact)		
Powell, M. E. & Ellie	143/6961	604
Powell, Olive	146/7406	A-69
Bruton, Laura Powell		
Powell, R. E.	143/6859	485
	144/6658	478
Powell, R. E.	144/6670	479
Powell, Blanche		
Powell, S. I. & Josie	145/7203	583
Powell, S. L. & Mary A.	145/7378	584
Price, G. W. & Gladys	143/6516	474
Price, J. T., Sr. & Mattie Lee	144/6557	462
Price, J. Milton, Sr. & Mildred	143/6487	476
Price, Sibyl & Juanita		
Price, J. M., Jr.		
Rector, Emma Beck & Donaldson	143/5956	E-259
Reynolds, Robert P. & Jaynelle	141/5586	A-1
Ricketts, Sam & Geneva	144/6668	473
Ridling, Carroll & Frankie E.	145/7126	569
Robertson, T. & Mary Lee	141/4891	B-110
Rodway, Fred, Sr. & Cory C.	141/5203	D-175
Rose, Otto & Hulda	143/6133	C-430
Sadler, Sarah Belle & S. P.	140/4447	F-271
Sadler, W. K. & Sarah A.	140/4467	F-272
Saunders, G. C.	143/6949	547
Saunders, Berta		
Sawyer, W. M. & Beatrice	144/6706	448
Schneider, Herbert H. & Malinda	140/4270	B-72
Schroeder, Mary Dewald	145/7849	633
Schwald, N. A. & Mary J.	143/6157	G-355
Scott, J. E. & Mattie	140/4769	B-102
Scottish American Mortgage Company, Ltd.	145/7738	B-121
Shelton, Faye & Merle F.	144/6176	H-391
Sheridan, Jim & Mary Eunice	146/7510	522
Sherwood, A. B. & Ona	144/6116	C-147
Shults, James & Florence	141/5075	G-378
Shults, R. L. & Valley	145/7671	515
Shults, R. L. & Valley	146/7869	CC-131
Peck, Tony & Viola		
Shults, Sam & Bessie	142/5044	E-221
Shults, Thomas E. W. & Virgie	145/7098	599
Slater, L. V. & Freda	145/7861	B-120
(Deed of Release)	147/0014	B-120
Sligh, J. E. & Mary Lou	138/4043	A-27
Smith, Bob S. & Tommie H.	141/5859	I-409
Smith, J. L. & Robbie	146/7783	628
Smith, S. M. & Bessie	140/4743	E-257

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

Grantor	Vol./Deed	Tract No.
Smith, W. H. & Winnie	143/6523	D-425
Stamps, C. E. & Lora	142/5527	I-415
Stevenson, Lula Florence	142/5124	G-379
	145/6805	555
	145/6806	A-71
Strickland, Mattie L.	144/6252	D-426
Teinert, Emil & Hulda	142/5291	B-69
Temple, J. H.	145/7165	A-80
Thomas, Claude C. & Myrtle	141/5435	B-90
Thomas, Craig & Mamie	144/5966	F-293
Thompson, Ben L. & Grace	141/5536	B-108
Thompson, J. E. & Ethel	143/5874	B-104
Thompson, J. L. & Martha E.	140/4348	B-88
	141/5585	B-101
Thompson, V. I. & Rubye	143/6730	487
Thomson Grocery Company	141/5486	(unknown)
Thomson, F. A. (president)		
Tippit, E. I. & Mary	143/6000	H-392
Tippit, M. L. & Alta	144/5972	H-390
Tippit, W. A. & Thula A.	143/6005	H-388
Tomastik, John & Agnes	140/4379	B-111
Torbett, Lola & Eugene	143/6892	483
Estate of Ada Turner	146/7793	A-96
Turner, Jesse E. (executor)		
Turner, C. W. & Gertrude	140/4778	F-291
Turner, J. L. & Eddie L. Short	146/7829	638
Turner, L. P. & Donia	141/4869	C-148
Turner, O. L. & Daisy	141/4873	C-150
Urbantke, B. C. & Alma	138/3993	B-74
Urbantke, O. E. & Theckla		
Vann, Thomas N. & Emma	141/5817	B-81
Vann, Calley		
Waddill, G. G. G. (Gip)	143/6424	D-176
Lovejoy, Stella & Dewey		
Morse, Minnie & Jack		
	144/6090	D-422
Watson, M. P. & Sara F.	146/7727	624
Wearden, R. E. & Margaret A.	141/4874	A-45
Weaver, F. R. & Audress	145/7569	542
Webb, W. E. & Alvie	140/4332	F-305
Chalmers, Lula May & W. D.		
Kelley, Bertha & H. P.		
Whaley, Luther & Jewel	142/5522	F-295
White, J. A. & Elizabeth	140/4353	F-288
White, Pearl	142/5644	E-261
Whitmire, J. L. & Clara	142/5686	B-106
	142/5688	D-159

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Vol./Deed</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>
Wilkinson, A. B. & Leota	140/4694	E-270
Wilkinson, G. D. & M. A.	140/4455	D-172
Wilkinson, J. H. & Ruby	142/5550	C-427
Wilkinson, T. G. & Hazel	142/5506	F-302
Williams, G. T. & Clara	146/7410	545
Williams, Y. W. & Alba	144/6555	433
Williamson, Marvin & Lula A.	141/4816	D-185
Williamson, W. H. & Ama	144/6086	D-187
Wittie, Dollie	146/7588	523
Wolf, J. D. & Etha	141/5266	E-241
Woodley, J. E. & Kate	144/6196	D-420
Woodson, B. W. & Bennie	144/6692	477
Woodson, Effie Lee & F. A.	141/5488	H-393
Woodson, Frank A. & Effie	145/6803	549
Worthington, C. H.	144/6664	464
Worthington, S. M. & Eva E.		
Worthington, S. M. & Eva E.	145/7159	471
Worthington, C. H.		
Wright, G. W. & Lizzie	142/5321	D-162
	143/6782	490
Wymer, Ida	143/6415	508
Yancy, F. N. & Odessa	141/5469	A-52
	144/6089	B-92
Yancy, J. W. & Ola L.	141/5305	B-91
Yancy, Percy E.	144/5922	A-50
York, W. M. & Mary Angelina	146/7609	535
Young, James A. & Cora	140/4702	A-58
	143/5996	G-339
Young, William Tom & Viola	146/7250	575

Source: Coryell County, State of Texas, Deed Records, vols. 138- 148.

<sup>a</sup>Grantors are listed in alphabetical order. The order in which names appear in the style of the deed has been preserved. In a few cases, the wife's name is the one under which the deed is styled: e.g. "Jane Doe et vir." Names have been recorded as the signatures were executed on the deeds.

<sup>b</sup>After the name(s) of the principal grantor(s), all other interested parties have been listed in alphabetical order.

<sup>c</sup>Tract numbers have been correlated between the Deed Records and the Corps of Engineers Acquisition Tract Register for Project 3138.

TABLE 2--CONTINUED

TABLE 2

STATISTICS FROM WARRANTY DEEDS

Grantor <sup>a</sup>	Acreage <sup>b</sup>	Compensation	Per Acre <sup>c</sup>
Adams, A. M.	80.000	\$ 875.00	\$ 10.94
Adams, M. M.	193.700	2,350.00	12.13
Adams, T. A.	208.000	1,600.00	7.69
Allen, J. T.	260.000	10,100.00	38.85
Allin, Emma	50.000	800.00	16.00
	1,331.600	25,750.00	19.34
Altum, Ettie	510.000	5,975.00	11.72
Altum, S. N.	352.500	4,600.00	13.05
Antelope Missionary Baptist Church	1.000	2,350.00	2,350.00
Autrey, E. E.	250.300	4,925.00	19.68
Autrey, J. H.	303.070	6,940.00	22.90
	111.000	900.00	8.11
Ayers, Leake	108.250	1,000.00	9.24
	73.000	1,500.00	20.55
Baker, Mrs. Byrd Pace	107.400	4,050.00	37.71
Baker, O. W.	67.200	3,100.00	46.13
Bass, Bert	122.000	1,840.00	15.08
Bates, C. M.	371.000	3,800.00	10.24
Bates, Guy C.	15.000	965.00	64.33
Bates, J. R.	28.500	600.00	21.05
	223.500	4,400.00	19.69
	195.325	13,465.00	68.94
Bauman, E. C.	405.800	7,130.00	17.57
Bay, Arthur	115.600	1,950.00	16.87
Bay, B. A.	384.400	6,975.00	18.15
Bay, Orval	114.000	2,300.00	20.18
Bay, W. I.	186.000	4,650.00	25.00
Beasley, D. H.	167.000	2,700.00	16.17
Behrens, E. H.	338.200	11,675.00	34.52
Behrens, Louis	213.200	11,200.00	52.53
Beverly, Orin W.	894.000	16,150.00	18.06
Bigham, T. W.	95.000	2,100.00	22.11
Black, F. R.	0.400	185.00	462.50
Black, J. M.	794.700	24,700.00	31.08
Blackman, T. L.	24.000	775.00	32.29
Blackwell, G. W.	200.000	2,500.00	12.50
	43.000	850.00	19.77
	128.000	3,150.00	24.61
	395.000	7,500.00	18.99
Blackwell, Jennie	160.000	2,400.00	15.00

TABLE 2--CONTINUED

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Per Acre</u>
Blanchard, A. J.	251.790	\$ 6,650.00	\$ 26.41
	394.710	12,325.00	31.23
Blanchard, R. L.	130.000	4,500.00	34.62
Blanchard, S. C.	188.000	8,100.00	43.09
Bland, J. L.	1,080.000	21,650.00	20.05
	803.975	21,000.00	26.12
Bowlin, R. L.	75.000	2,360.00	31.47
Boyd, Raby	198.100	6,500.00	32.81
Boyer, Ada Lee	569.500	8,600.00	15.10
Bradshaw, W. L.	100.000	8,525.00	85.25
Brashear, C. G.	641.000	8,650.00	13.49
Brashear, C. G. (Correction Deed)	666.750	1.00	(12.97)
Brashear, Zona	50.000	875.00	17.50
Britain, Martha Cornelia	264.700	6,650.00	25.12
Brooks, C. A.	100.000	6,550.00	65.50
Brooks, Mamie	265.780	9,700.00	36.50
Brookshire, H. P.	288.500	5,550.00	19.24
Brookshire, J. L.	153.000	4,800.00	31.37
	205.000	2,650.00	12.93
Brookshire, R. T.	160.000	1,900.00	11.88
Brown, C. M.	90.000	3,600.00	40.00
	462.290	8,925.00	19.31
Brown, Frank J.	321.800	14,600.00	45.37
	14.000	100.00	7.14
	74.964	3,375.00	45.02
Brown, J. Carl	200.000	5,425.00	27.13
Brown, Juber E.	250.280	14,350.00	57.34
Brown, Rufus J.	454.560	19,700.00	43.34
Brown, Turk	291.040	16,825.00	57.81
Buesing, Frank F.	110.000	2,875.00	26.14
Bundrant, P. A.	160.000	3,825.00	23.91
Bundrant, S. D.	215.100	6,050.00	28.13
	383.300	5,040.00	13.15
Campbell, Tishey	164.229	5,420.00	33.00
Carothers, Willie	805.600	21,600.00	26.81
Estate of Mary M. Carpenter	107.400	3,950.00	36.78
Carroll, A. R.	251.060	5,100.00	20.31
Carroll, C. H.	0.050	50.00	1,000.00
	0.280	110.00	392.86
Carroll, D. F.	274.000	7,025.00	25.64
Carroll, May	160.000	3,900.00	24.38
Carroll, W. W.	101.250	2,075.00	20.49
Carter, W. T.	210.500	2,725.00	12.95
Catlett, Roy	62.750	1,400.00	22.31
Cato, L. W.	100.000	3,800.00	38.00
Caufield, Maud	33.000	275.00	8.33
Cavett, W. R.	202.320	12,025.00	59.44

TABLE 2--CONTINUED

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Per Acre</u>
Chambers, Bernice	20.000	\$ 700.00	\$ 35.00
Chambers, Georgia	60.000	4,675.00	77.92
Clemons, W. G.	105.000	5,770.00	54.95
Cole, T. E.	334.000	3,450.00	10.33
Colvin, Gilbert J.	171.000	3,275.00	19.15
Colvin, J. Fletcher	211.750	5,750.00	27.15
	268.000	3,200.00	11.94
Compton, H. S.	499.000	13,700.00	27.45
	377.830	4,450.00	11.78
Cooksey, Dollie G.	80.000	1,450.00	18.13
Cox, S. W.	4.000	60.00	15.00
Cox, Sam	241.000	4,525.00	18.78
Culp, B. F.	145.700	2,000.00	13.72
Culp, Edgar	749.000	10,025.00	13.38
Culp, Edgar (Correction Deed)	661.000	1.00	(15.17)
Culp, R. M.	145.000	4,100.00	28.28
Cummings, E. L.	690.000	14,000.00	20.29
	123.000	5,875.00	47.76
Cummings, H. G.	48.330	1,350.00	27.93
Cummings, L. E.	0.060	10.00	166.67
	0.280	500.00	1,785.71
Cummings, M. C., Sr.	25.000	750.00	30.00
	23.000	950.00	41.30
Cummings, Winfred	46.600	1,475.00	31.65
Curry, Martha A.	1.100	450.00	409.10
Curry, Virginia	315.660	4,185.00	13.26
Curry, Z.	228.000	6,850.00	30.04
Darnall, Ada	224.250	5,100.00	22.74
Davidson, H. A.	36.000	2,650.00	73.61
Davis, Esther D.	220.400	4,475.00	20.30
Deavers, Virgel	19.500	600.00	30.77
	83.800	2,000.00	23.87
Deavers, W. B.	39.140	1,750.00	44.71
Delano, J. A.	35.100	525.00	14.96
	93.500	2,675.00	28.61
	254.860	1,825.00	7.16
Dennis, W. E.	261.000	5,775.00	22.13
Deorsam, Adam	155.260	9,100.00	58.61
Deorsam, George	154.950	4,700.00	30.33
Deorsam, Willie	143.500	5,100.00	35.54
Dewald, Joy R.	160.000	4,375.00	27.34
Dewald, Louis	308.300	8,950.00	29.03
Dildy, I. L.	9.894	925.00	93.49
Dildy, Walter	101.498	3,425.00	33.74
Diserens, G. H.	60.000	1,050.00	17.50
Diserens, J. W.	179.000	3,700.00	20.67
Diserens, Wesley A.	142.000	2,600.00	18.31

TABLE 2--CONTINUED

Grantor	Acreage	Compensation	Per Acre
Dixon, R. A., Jr.	260.000	\$ 8,725.00	\$ 33.56
Dixon, Vida	124.000	625.00	5.04
Dyer, Bayne	320.000	4,800.00	15.00
Dyer, Fred	147.890	3,825.00	25.86
Dyer, Fred (Deed of Release)	129.390	137.11	1.06
Dyer, John	150.330	3,600.00	23.95
Dyer, Sam	636.300	11,425.00	17.96
	871.290	17,290.00	19.84
	397.840	8,675.00	21.81
Dyer, Thomas	289.600	11,425.00	39.45
Edwards, Jennie	667.670	6,000.00	8.99
Edwards, Margaret Royalty	1,791.160	49,600.00	27.69
Elliott, Guy	159.680	4,900.00	30.69
Elms, E. M.	172.800	2,275.00	13.17
Elms, E. M. (Correction Deed)	172.800	1.00	(13.17)
Fabian, M.	149.750	6,225.00	41.57
Fain, Reuben	91.600	1,075.00	11.74
Farris, Martha Bauman	100.400	2,400.00	23.90
Federal Land Bank of Houston	372.200	2,325.00	6.25
	240.000	3,775.00	15.73
Fischgrabe, Annie	165.000	6,275.00	38.03
Fleming, G. C.	282.000	6,500.00	23.05
Friendship Missionary Bapt. Church	2.300	750.00	326.09
Fry, C. A.	160.000	3,750.00	23.44
Fry, L. B.	499.000	9,000.00	18.04
Fuller, W. A.	100.000	1,625.00	16.25
Gannaway, Allen	350.000	8,175.00	23.36
	162.000	1,525.00	9.41
Gartman, A. O.	157.000	1,500.00	9.55
Gartman, Charley	326.000	4,725.00	14.49
Gault, J. L.	335.000	6,800.00	20.30
Goodwin, Carl	106.000	1,600.00	15.09
Estates of Faydee, Dorothy, & Laurine Gotcher	3.000	366.96	122.32
Gotcher, Laura A.	168.000	3,133.04	18.65
Gotcher, M. H.	150.000	2,300.00	15.33
Gould, F. H.	253.000	5,100.00	20.16
Graham, A. G.	84.469	5,975.00	70.74
Graham, Bryan	104.200	2,275.00	21.83
Graham, Ira H.	137.200	1,925.00	14.03
Graham, J. C.	318.800	4,475.00	14.04
Graham, J. L.	498.000	6,850.00	13.76
Graham, J. L. (Spec. Warranty Deed)	40.000	1.00	.03
Graham, John E.	380.000	8,675.00	22.83
Graham, Lettie	65.000	1,800.00	27.69
	229.000	8,970.00	39.17
Graves, Della	171.000	4,725.00	27.63

TABLE 2--CONTINUED

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Per Acre</u>
Gray, Della	212.000	\$ 6,175.00	\$ 29.13
Gray, J. I.	72.900	1,700.00	23.32
Gray, Mollie Turner	34.520	275.00	7.97
Groth, Dora	155.000	4,725.00	30.48
Grubb, V. A.	100.000	2,300.00	23.00
Haedge, Adolph	290.000	9,225.00	31.81
Haedge, Annie	145.000	5,600.00	38.62
Haedge, Bertha	160.000	1,740.00	10.88
Haedge, Joe	155.000	6,350.00	40.97
Haedge, L. S.	220.000	6,700.00	30.45
Estates of Mondell & Milbert			
Haedge	64.000	1,160.00	18.13
Hall, L. W.	197.600	5,075.00	25.68
Hall, P. J.	64.200	1,750.00	27.26
Hamilton, Albert	188.000	4,800.00	25.53
Hamner, Ardis Cole	100.500	3,350.00	33.33
	101.500	2,450.00	24.14
Hardeman, H. H.	101.500	3,500.00	34.48
Harmony Free Will Baptist Church	2.000	900.00	450.00
Hempel, Reinhold A.	20.900	350.00	16.75
Henderson, R. L.	374.000	4,950.00	13.24
Hendrix, Robert D.	347.000	4,600.00	13.26
Henson, W. F.	70.000	2,150.00	30.71
Herring, Leana J.	30.000	575.00	19.17
Heuss, Ed A.	401.700	5,000.00	12.45
Hill, C. P.	30.000	150.00	5.00
	810.750	17,525.00	21.62
	384.000	4,525.00	11.78
Hill, J. H.	160.000	1,675.00	10.47
Hill, R. Q.	250.000	3,300.00	13.20
	247.000	2,550.00	10.32
Hilliard, G. E.	304.010	6,500.00	21.38
Estate of Pat Hilliard	23.310	500.00	21.45
Hilliard, W. L.	160.000	1,825.00	11.41
Hinson, Bill	406.000	6,250.00	15.39
Hinson, Sam	491.370	12,825.00	26.10
Hinson, W. B.	587.000	8,050.00	13.71
Holt, W. A.	1.000	100.00	100.00
Hooser, L. J.	456.500	8,000.00	17.52
Hopson, R. B.	78.000	2,150.00	27.56
Hopson, W. O.	105.000	1,075.00	10.24
Hord, Doxie	580.530	24,959.38	43.00
Estate of Henry Lee Hord	82.930	3,565.62	43.00
Howell, H. H.	446.000	10,800.00	24.22
Hubbard, Arthur	100.000	3,600.00	36.00
Hubbard, C. C.	201.000	4,300.00	21.39
Huber, Henry F.	88.000	2,625.00	29.83

TABLE 2--CONTINUED

Grantor	Acreage	Compensation	Per Acre
Huber, John	243.300	\$ 4,950.00	\$ 20.35
Huey, E. R.	10.000	350.00	35.00
Hull, Arch T.	349.750	12,800.00	36.60
Hull, Arch T. (Correction Deed)	486.750	1.00	(26.30)
Hunt, Troy Lee	575.000	7,225.00	12.57
	313.200	10,875.00	34.72
Insall, A. L.	6.800	525.00	77.21
Irish, Lewis	801.910	11,250.00	14.03
Jackson, F. A.	294.900	6,900.00	23.40
Jackson, E. E.	96.000	2,475.00	25.78
Jackson, H. K.	151.300	5,450.00	36.02
Jackson, W. G. (Correction Deed)	224.300	6,800.00	30.32
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company	213.900	8,000.00	37.40
Johnson, Agnes L.	0.280	215.00	767.86
Johnson, Harry	74.090	7,425.00	100.21
Jones, Annie	110.000	4,900.00	44.55
Jones, J. A.	15.800	650.00	41.14
	80.000	4,400.00	55.00
Jones, S. L.	447.650	15,920.00	35.56
Jones, W. B.	100.000	1,800.00	18.00
Jost, Willie	150.000	4,200.00	28.00
Journey, J. C.	125.110	7,425.00	59.35
Keener, W. B.	521.000	9,525.00	18.28
	492.300	14,900.00	30.27
Kelly, Amanda	191.290	3,853.57	20.15
Estate of Dorothy Orene Kelly	14.710	296.43	20.15
Kennon, J. D.	5.000	750.00	150.00
Kielman, A. F.	95.000	3,725.00	39.21
Kindler, Albert	211.000	7,050.00	33.41
Kindler, Albert (Correction Deed)	211.000	1.00	(33.41)
	49.500	2,100.00	42.42
	47.830	975.00	20.38
Kindler, Edwin	235.600	6,800.00	28.86
Kindler, Paul	140.000	6,500.00	46.43
Kindler, Walter	160.000	3,200.00	20.00
Kitchens, Irvin	126.000	3,400.00	26.98
Krause, A. F.	102.700	2,525.00	24.59
Landrum, Leonard	384.000	9,000.00	23.44
Lawrence, W. H.	359.130	5,325.00	14.83
	252.600	5,425.00	21.48
Ledger, Lee Roy T.	120.000	1,625.00	13.54
Ledger, Lovett	340.000	3,750.00	11.03
Lee, John	269.000	3,350.00	12.45
Lehmann, P. G.	423.000	9,400.00	22.22
Leonard, Selma	120.658	6,550.00	54.29
Leonhard, Hans J.	134.000	7,550.00	56.34

TABLE 2--CONTINUED

Grantor	Acreage	Compensation	Per Acre
Lightsey, G. A.	658.200	\$11,100.00	\$ 16.86
Lindauer, Nancy	186.500	4,575.00	24.53
Lipsey, Dale	2.000	740.00	370.00
Logan, J. W.	118.450	4,550.00	38.41
Logan, T. M.	283.000	6,250.00	22.08
Manning, J. D.	530.600	12,000.00	22.62
	408.900	6,225.00	15.22
Manning, J. M.	1,157.500	19,875.00	17.17
	598.000	10,875.00	18.19
Manning, Levy	434.490	5,375.00	12.37
	1,731.650	21,850.00	12.62
Manning, Levy (Correction Deed)	1,753.390	1.00	(12.46)
Martin, S. W.	101.000	4,700.00	46.53
Mathias, Edgar	306.000	6,400.00	20.92
Mathias, Emma	302.026	10,400.00	34.43
Mathias, Gilbert J.	236.000	6,650.00	28.18
Maupin, G. C.	230.000	2,762.50	12.01
Estate of Laura Maupin	230.000	2,612.00	11.36
McBride, Nora	780.600	12,600.00	16.14
McClanahan, Mae	176.300	6,875.00	39.00
McClellan, D. R.	213.800	3,700.00	17.31
McClellan, Vivian S.	253.000	4,920.00	19.45
	160.000	2,935.00	18.34
	104.500	2,125.00	20.33
McClendon, R. M.	400.000	800.00	2.00
McCutchen, F. M.	11.000	1,100.00	100.00
McDonald, Nathan	671.000	15,290.00	22.79
McFarland, W. E.	657.400	11,500.00	17.49
McGinty, Loraine	100.000	9,275.00	92.75
McMinn, J. I. D.	50.470	2,050.00	40.62
Medart, W. J.	521.000	8,450.00	16.22
Middick, G. H.	410.900	13,375.00	32.55
Middick, G. H. (Correction Deed)	410.900	0.00	(32.55)
Mierzwik, Paul	179.470	5,825.00	32.46
Miller, John E.	48.750	1,475.00	30.26
	147.230	3,190.00	21.67
Montgomery, Mollie	143.000	4,875.00	34.09
Moore, C. L.	36.000	1,350.00	37.50
Moorhead, R. Al	156.000	4,100.00	26.28
Morgan, R. S.	117.400	6,335.00	53.96
Morse, C. A.	455.600	9,050.00	19.86
Morse, C. L.	100.000	2,900.00	29.00
Morse, C. L. (Correction Deed)	100.000	1.00	(29.00)
Morse, C. L. (Correction Deed)	100.000	1.00	(29.00)
Morse, Isaac Lucky	250.000	4,675.00	18.70
Morse, J. G.	222.000	5,075.00	22.86
	17.210	100.00	5.81

TABLE 2--CONTINUED

Grantor	Acreage	Compensation	Per Acre
Murray, M. W.	77.805	\$ 3,775.00	\$ 48.52
Nauert, Gus	77.400	2,125.00	27.45
Newsom, John	170.670	8,600.00	50.39
Nicholson, Gertrude	45.400	900.00	19.82
Norman, D. M.	764.100	15,000.00	19.63
Oswalt, Dean S.	310.000	4,900.00	15.81
Patterson, Sam B.	320.000	5,125.00	16.02
Paul, Bert M.	277.462	4,950.00	17.84
Paul, David	90.000	1,725.00	19.17
Paul, Luther	12.000	60.00	5.00
Paul, W. L.	300.000	3,600.00	12.00
Peavy, Ivy Straw	315.330	7,875.00	24.97
	156.670	3,500.00	22.34
Pendleton, E. M.	271.600	6,600.00	24.30
Pope, R. F. L.	317.500	7,425.00	23.39
Potter, George W.	211.000	3,100.00	14.69
Powell, Blanche	459.270	9,875.00	21.50
Powell, Blanche (Correction Deed)	459.270	1.00	(21.50)
Powell, C. B.	91.430	3,380.00	36.97
Powell, D. P.	69.160	2,625.00	37.96
Powell, D. T.	110.000	2,670.00	24.27
Powell, J. C.	109.000	6,950.00	63.76
Powell, J. D.	91.430	5,075.00	55.51
Powell, J. E.	251.430	6,775.00	26.95
Powell, J. E. (Correction Deed)	251.430	0.00	(26.95)
Powell, Joseph E.	148.000	1,740.00	11.76
Powell, Laura	194.000	3,700.00	19.07
Powell, M. E.	2.750	930.00	338.18
Powell, Olive	174.857	10,825.00	61.91
Powell, R. E.	299.830	17,900.00	59.70
	222.000	5,100.00	22.97
	300.000	7,475.00	24.92
Powell, S. I.	91.430	2,775.00	30.35
Powell, S. L.	146.570	3,050.00	20.81
Price, G. W.	22.890	600.00	26.21
Price, J. T., Sr.	65.300	2,355.00	36.06
Price, J. Milton, Sr.	55.700	3,900.00	70.02
Rector, Emma Beck	235.160	3,075.00	13.08
Reynolds, Robert P.	510.000	15,000.00	29.41
Ricketts, Sam	75.000	2,400.00	32.00
Ridling, Carroll	140.660	3,760.00	26.73
Robertson, T.	111.800	4,775.00	42.71
Rodway, Fred, Sr.	1,336.200	21,650.00	16.20
Rose, Otto	12.000	250.00	20.83
Sadler, Sarah Belle	150.000	3,650.00	24.33
Sadler, W. K.	2,038.000	28,425.00	13.95
Saunders, G. C.	117.700	3,615.00	30.71

TABLE 2--CONTINUED

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Per Acre</u>
Sawyer, W. M.	172.000	\$ 3,900.00	\$ 22.67
Schneider, Herbert H.	358.000	7,875.00	22.00
Schroeder, Mary Dewald	114.000	5,675.00	49.78
Schwald, N. A.	179.000	2,900.00	16.20
Scott, J. E.	232.000	6,650.00	28.66
Scottish American Mortgage Co.	150.700	2,500.00	16.59
Shelton, Faye	63.000	325.00	5.16
Sheridan, Jim	90.000	2,000.00	22.22
Sherwood, A. B.	230.000	2,650.00	11.52
Shults, James	182.300	6,125.00	33.60
Shults, R. L.	77.250	1,675.00	21.68
	123.000	2,300.00	18.70
Shults, Sam	280.000	5,500.00	19.64
Shults, Thomas E. W.	150.000	3,325.00	22.17
Slater, L. V.	333.000	4,950.00	14.86
Slater, L. V. (Deed of Release)	333.000	0.00	(14.86)
Sligh, J. E.	120.000	5,400.00	45.00
Smith, Bob S.	1,203.000	14,925.00	12.41
Smith, J. L.	293.750	9,575.00	32.60
Smith, S. M.	168.000	2,450.00	14.58
Smith, W. H.	10.000	200.00	20.00
Stamps, C. F.	227.100	4,475.00	19.70
Stevenson, Lula Florence	488.000	13,500.00	27.66
	33.330	200.00	6.00
	180.000	5,400.00	30.00
Strickland, Mattie L.	343.700	2,900.00	8.44
Teinert, Emil	427.000	8,500.00	19.91
Temple, J. H.	199.500	5,275.00	26.44
Thomas, Claude C.	730.200	14,875.00	20.37
Thomas, Craig	333.450	6,675.00	20.02
Thompson, Ben L.	266.160	8,150.00	30.62
Thompson, J. E.	197.200	6,800.00	34.48
Thompson, J. L.	175.000	11,000.00	62.86
	344.800	5,125.00	14.86
Thompson, V. L.	8.810	390.00	44.27
Thomson Grocery Company	105.120	7,575.00	72.06
Tippit, E. I.	85.000	1,200.00	14.12
Tippit, M. L.	48.000	250.00	5.21
Tippit, W. A.	62.000	475.00	7.66
Tomastik, John	160.000	6,350.00	39.69
Torbett, Lola	99.950	6,975.00	69.78
Estate of Ada Turner	110.900	4,700.00	42.38
Turner, C. W.	193.000	3,425.00	17.75
Turner, J. L.	222.000	3,740.00	16.85
Turner, L. P.	137.000	2,650.00	19.34
Turner, O. L.	16.250	470.00	28.92
Urbantke, R. C.	589.600	14,000.00	23.74

TABLE 2--CONTINUED

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Per Acre</u>
Vann, Thomas N.	160.000	\$ 2,675.00	\$ 16.72
Waddill, G. G. G. (Gip)	360.000	8,250.00	22.92
	243.000	5,850.00	24.07
Watson, M. P.	179.830	4,675.00	26.00
Wearden, R. E.	200.000	4,100.00	20.50
Weaver, F. R.	181.200	3,690.00	20.36
Webb, W. E.	259.000	6,650.00	25.68
Whaley, Luther	326.050	5,100.00	15.64
White, J. A.	132.940	3,575.00	26.89
White, Pearl	172.000	2,400.00	13.95
Whitmire, J. L.	49.500	2,075.00	41.92
	277.000	3,700.00	13.36
Wilkinson, A. B.	170.000	2,850.00	16.76
Wilkinson, G. D.	813.500	14,625.00	17.98
Wilkinson, J. H.	400.000	5,125.00	12.81
Wilkinson, T. G.	244.000	3,000.00	12.30
Williams, G. T.	240.000	3,000.00	12.50
Williams, Y. W.	173.000	7,075.00	40.90
Williamson, Marvin	32.000	1,825.00	57.03
Williamson, W. H.	640.000	13,400.00	20.94
Wittie, Dollie	313.580	9,300.00	29.66
Wolf, J. D.	445.750	6,950.00	15.59
Woodley, J. E.	299.000	6,950.00	23.24
Woodson, B. W.	60.000	2,950.00	49.17
Woodson, Effie Lee	204.600	2,675.00	13.07
Woodson, Frank A.	50.800	2,200.00	43.31
Worthington, C. H.	39.400	1,400.00	35.44
Worthington, S. M.	46.400	1,300.00	28.02
Wright, G. W.	508.000	10,000.00	19.69
	360.000	9,375.00	26.04
Wymer, Ida	84.500	1,475.00	17.46
Yancy, F. N.	200.000	3,500.00	17.50
	636.000	11,875.00	18.67
Yancy, J. W.	1,502.000	24,375.00	16.23
Yancy, Percy E.	215.910	4,575.00	21.19
York, W. M.	99.000	3,650.00	36.87
Young, James A.	100.000	4,800.00	48.00
	190.000	3,600.00	18.95
Young, William Tom	132.000	6,525.00	49.43

Source: Coryell County, State of Texas, Deed Records, vols. 138- 148.

<sup>a</sup>Grantors are listed in alphabetical order. Only the principal party has been named for each deed. The order of tracts corresponds exactly with the Index of Grantors of Warranty Deeds, Table 1.

<sup>b</sup>All fractions of acres have been converted from common fractions to decimal fractions. This allows all fractions to be expressed with greater statistical accuracy.

<sup>c</sup>All fractions of cents have been rounded off to the nearest whole cent, with \$0.005 as the arbitrary dividing mark.

Defendant <sup>a</sup> (Trustee No.) <sup>b</sup>	Vol./Record	Tract No. <sup>c</sup>	Soil
Byrne, C. E. (Trustee) [1]	141/4966	A-23	Cornell
Byrne, John W., et al [8]	145/7597	A-22	Cornell
Byrne, John W., et al [5]	145/804	A-21	Cornell
Allen, F. J., et al [1]	141/5006	A-25	Cochran
Clear Creek School District No. 108 [1]	141/5026	A-20	Cochran
Daniel, James L., et al [2]	141/5030	A-55	Cochran
Dyrell, W. H., et al [2]	141/5032	A-53	Cochran
Jackson, J. H., et al [2]	141/5038	A-52	Cochran
McKay, Mrs. R. J., et al [2]	141/5050	A-51	Cochran
Norman, J. H., et al [3]	141/5056	A-48	Cochran
Page, J. F., et al [2]	141/5058	A-45	Cochran
Tealor, William J., et al [1]	141/5064	A-42	Cochran
Elms, W. J., et al [2]	145/7673	1-277	Fabia
Anderson, J. W., et al [77]	142/7081	B-14	Reynolds
Barren, Graines, et al [2]	142/7086	B-15	Reynolds
Bar, Sisters, et al [10]	142/7091	B-10	Reynolds
Bay, W. J., et al [21]	142/7088	B-59	Reynolds
Bay, H. V., et al [10]	142/7092	B-20	Reynolds
Bell, Jesse F., et al [8]	142/7087	B-13	Reynolds
Berkshire Baptist Church [16]	142/7085	B-181	Reynolds
Blackwell, C. L., et al [11]	142/7078	A-1	Reynolds
Blackwell, Clara H., et al [20]	142/7089	B-238	Reynolds
Blackwell, H. W., et al [5]	142/7084	F-210	Reynolds
Blackwell, H. W., et al [4]	142/7086	F-214	Reynolds
Brookshire, J. H., et al [2]	142/5338	F-271	Reynolds
Brookshire, P. T., et al [2]	142/5336	B-263	Reynolds
Brookshire, P. T., et al [2]	142/5334	B-255	Reynolds
Brookshire, P. T., et al [2]	142/5336	F-258	Reynolds
Brown, J. D., Jr., et al [18]	142/7081	B-208	Reynolds
Brown, J. D., Jr. [2]	142/7088	B-211	Reynolds
Brown, J. D., Jr., et al [2]	142/5338	F-271	Reynolds
Brown, Robert W., et al [2]	142/5336	B-258	Reynolds
Clem, Robert, et al [2]	142/5338	B-42	Reynolds
Clem, S. E. [2]	142/5336	B-123	Reynolds
Clem, S. E., et al [2]	142/5338	B-122	Reynolds
Clem, T. F., et al [2]	142/5338	B-77	Reynolds

TABLE 3

## DIRECTORY OF DEFENDANTS IN CONDEMNATION SUITS

Defendent <sup>a</sup> [Taking No.] <sup>b</sup>	Vol./Record	Tract No. <sup>c</sup>	Suit
Byrne, C. E. (Trustee) [1]	143/6966	623	Carroll
Harris, John W., et al [4]	145/7591	622	Carroll
Hughes, Nancy E., et al [5]	148/884	621	Carroll
Allman, T. J., et ux [1]	143/5926	A-23	Cochran
Clear Creek School District No. 109 [1]	143/5926	A-20	Cochran
Daniel, James I., et al [2]	141/5450	A-55	Cochran
Everett, W. H., et ux [2]	141/5450	A-53	Cochran
Jackson, I. H., et al [2]	141/5450	A-56	Cochran
McVey, Mrs. H. J., et al [2]	141/5450	A-51	Cochran
Norman, D. M., et al [1]	143/5926	A-18	Cochran
Pace, J. W., et al [2]	141/5450	A-49	Cochran
Renick, William J., et al [1]	143/5926	A-17	Cochran
Elms, W. J., et al [2]	145/7675	I-407	Fabin
Adamson, J. H., et al [17]	146/7283	B-94	Reynolds
Barron, Graham, et al [2]	142/5388	E-225	Reynolds
Bay, Almira, et al [13]	144/6701	G-359	Reynolds
Bay, W. I., et ux [21]	148/0686	E-254	Reynolds
Beck, M. V., et al [18]	146/7592	E-260	Reynolds
Bell, Jesse P., et ux [16]	146/7282	C-113	Reynolds
Bethlehem Baptist Church [15]	146/7281	G-381	Reynolds
Blackwell, C. L., et al [11]	143/6878	A-21	Reynolds
Blackwell, Claud N., et al [20]	147/0381	E-235	Reynolds
Blackwell, G. W., et al [5]	141/5781	F-310	Reynolds
Blackwell, G. W., et al [4]	142/5780	F-275A	Reynolds
Brookshire, J. M., et ux [2]	142/5388	F-277	Reynolds
Brookshire, P. T., et ux [2]	142/5388	E-263	Reynolds
Brookshire, P. T., et ux [2]	142/5388	E-255	Reynolds
Brookshire, P. T., et ux [2]	142/5388	F-285	Reynolds
Brown, J. D., Jr., et al [15]	146/7281	E-258	Reynolds
Brown, J. D., Jr. [2]	142/5388	D-421	Reynolds
Brown, J. D., Jr., et al [2]	142/5388	F-321	Reynolds
Brown, Robert W., et ux [2]	142/5388	G-358	Reynolds
Clem, Eudora, et al [2]	142/5388	B-78	Reynolds
Clem, H. K. [2]	142/5388	C-123	Reynolds
Clem, H. K., et al [2]	142/5388	C-122	Reynolds
Clem, T. P., et ux [2]	142/5388	B-77	Reynolds

TABLE 3--CONTINUED

<u>Defendent [Taking No.]</u>	<u>Vol./Record</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Suit</u>
Cochran, Tom W., et ux [2]	142/5388	E-238	Reynolds
Cooksey, Dollie Gallaway, et al [2]	142/5388	H-399	Reynolds
Coryell County School Trustees [2]	142/5388	B-78A	Reynolds
Coryell County School Trustees [2]	142/5388	B-83	Reynolds
Coryell County School Trustees [2]	142/5388	C-145	Reynolds
Coryell County School Trustees [2]	142/5388	C-149	Reynolds
Coryell County School Trustees [2]	142/5388	D-188	Reynolds
Coryell County School Trustees [2]	142/5388	E-234	Reynolds
Coryell County School Trustees [2]	142/5388	E-246A	Reynolds
Coryell County School Trustees [2]	142/5388	F-286	Reynolds
Coryell County School Trustees [2]	142/5388	F-312	Reynolds
Coryell County School Trustees [2]	142/5388	F-315	Reynolds
Cunningham, Pauline E. [2]	142/5388	H-403	Reynolds
Curry, F. F., et ux [12]	144/6674	F-308	Reynolds
Drager, Anna, et al [10]	144/6299	C-135	Reynolds
Edwards, M. H., et al [2]	142/5388	B-93	Reynolds
Elms, Edwin M., et al [14]	144/6702	G-328	Reynolds
Enoch Church of Christ [2]	142/5388	F-304	Reynolds
Fisher, Mrs. N. B., et al [12]	144/6674	F-290	Reynolds
Fisher, William C., et al [1]	143/5925	B-66	Reynolds
Floyd, Arthur H., et al [2]	142/5388	B-100	Reynolds
Estate of Faye Hopson Franks, et al [2]	142/5388	E-208	Reynolds
Gannaway, J. M., et ux [18]	146/7592	D-181	Reynolds
Graham, Sallie Hodge, et al [6]	144/6067	C-154	Reynolds
Graham, Stanley, et ux [2]	142/5388	E-209	Reynolds
Gray, T. A., et al [2]	142/5388	F-322	Reynolds
Gray, T. A., et al [2]	142/5388	F-319	Reynolds
Hackney, T. A. [2]	142/5388	E-265	Reynolds
Haedge, Herman, et ux [3]	141/5487	C-151	Reynolds
Hampton, Daisy [2]	142/5388	D-182	Reynolds
Hassell, Virginia [2]	142/5388	D-181A	Reynolds
Hassell, Virginia L. [2]	142/5388	E-233	Reynolds
Helm, L. W., et ux [2]	142/5388	G-372	Reynolds
Hoover, Mrs. Earl [2]	142/5388	B-76	Reynolds
Hubbard, C. C., et ux [7]	144/6129	F-280	Reynolds
Hull, Bertie Golden, et al [16]	146/7282	C-115	Reynolds
Jordan, H. W., et ux [17]	146/7283	E-243	Reynolds
King, D. Hawkins, et ux [2]	142/5388	D-193	Reynolds
Lehman, Agnes [17]	146/7283	C-429	Reynolds
Liverett, R. S., et al [2]	142/5388	F-300	Reynolds
Lovejoy, Dewey, et ux [2]	142/5388	D-184	Reynolds
Trustees, Maple Common School District, et al [2]	142/5388	E-244	Reynolds
Martin, J. W., et al [2]	142/5388	B-84	Reynolds
Mathias, H. L., et ux [1]	143/5925	C-116	Reynolds
Mayes, Bessie L., et al [19]	145/7674	C-432	Reynolds

TABLE 3--CONTINUED

<u>Defendent [Taking No.]</u>	<u>Vol./Record</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Suit</u>
McDonald, Hattie, et al [2]	142/5388	C-131	Reynolds
Means, O. D. [15]	146/7281	E-256	Reynolds
Methodist Episcopal Church, Gatesville District [2]	142/5388	E-246	Reynolds
Miller, E. C., et ux [2]	142/5388	C-129	Reynolds
Miller, Vera Lee Fry, et vir [2]	142/5388	D-165	Reynolds
Morris, Mittie H., et al [2]	142/5388	E-64	Reynolds
Morse, J. R., et ux [2]	142/5388	D-197A	Reynolds
New Hope Missionary Baptist Church [8]	147/0548	G-350A	Reynolds
Old Graham Primitive Baptist Church [2]	142/5388	F-278	Reynolds
Oswalt, Amanda Young, et al [17]	146/7283	I-412	Reynolds
Trustees, Palo Alto Common School District [15]	146/7281	G-337	Reynolds
Potter, Elizabeth, et al [19]	145/7674	G-349	Reynolds
Powell, J. D., et al [2]	142/5388	E-217	Reynolds
Shafer, T. L., et ux [2]	142/5388	E-249	Reynolds
Smith, W. A., et al [4]	142/5780	G-370A	Reynolds
Stevenson, Mrs. L. R. [9]	143/6233	B-98	Reynolds
Stevenson, Mrs. L. R., et vir [2]	142/5388	B-105	Reynolds
Sugar Loaf Methodist Church [17]	146/7283	G-344	Reynolds
State of Texas [2]	142/5388	E-214	Reynolds
State of Texas [2]	142/5388	E-223	Reynolds
State of Texas [2]	142/5388	F-284	Reynolds
State of Texas [2]	142/5388	H-398	Reynolds
State of Texas [4]	142/5780	A-50A	Reynolds
Vann, D. M., et al [4]	142/5780	B-71	Reynolds
Van Winkle, B. M., et al [2]	142/5388	E-266	Reynolds
Warren, Lawrence E., et al [2]	142/5388	E-213	Reynolds
Weaver, F. R., et al [4]	142/5780	E-230A	Reynolds
Weaver, Mrs. H. S. [6]	144/6067	E-230	Reynolds
Whatley, Frazier B., et al [2]	142/5388	E-264	Reynolds
White, Mrs. Carew, et al [2]	142/5388	G-361	Reynolds
White, W. B., et al [2]	142/5388	C-136	Reynolds
Wichman, Paul, et ux [1]	143/5925	B-67	Reynolds
Williams, Sallie Trueheart, et vir [2]	142/5388	D-186	Reynolds
Williamson, Marvin, et al [2]	142/5388	D-183	Reynolds
Brown, Lena, et vir [7]	147/0383	644	Smith
Crossville School [2]	146/7303	A-102	Smith
Haire, Allie, et al [1]	143/6967	646	Smith
Haire, Allie, et al [9]	146/565	AA-38	Smith
Kokel, Arnold, et ux [2]	146/7303	635	Smith
Leonhard, Clara et al [6]	147/0382	632	Smith
Weiss, John H., et al [1]	143/6967	645	Smith

TABLE 3--CONTINUED

<u>Defendent [Taking No.]</u>	<u>Vol./Record</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Suit</u>
Wykes, Charles H., Jr., et al [8]	147/0431	648	Smith
Alvis, C. E., et ux [13]	147/0385	573	Williams
Autrey, E. L., et ux [1]	145/7077	491	Williams
Bates, G. C., et ux [9]	147/0107	A-90	Williams
Bates, J. R., et ux [6]	145/7698	589	Williams
Bird, Birdie, et al [5]	145/7697	602	Williams
Estate of Melvin B. Bird [1]	145/7077	578	Williams
Black, Annie, et al [2]	145/7284	565	Williams
Black, F. R., et al [14]	146/564	566	Williams
Boyd, Raby, et al [1]	145/7077	531	Williams
Brazos Valley Cotton Oil Co., Inc. [1]	145/7077	597	Williams
Brown, Alice, et al [1]	145/7077	A-66	Williams
Brown, Alice, et al [1]	145/7077	554	Williams
Brown, C. M., et ux [7]	146/7699	482	Williams
Brown, Frank J., et al [5]	145/7697	449	Williams
Brown, Paul, et ux [1]	145/7077	A-65	Williams
Brown, Paul, et ux [1]	145/7077	556	Williams
Brown, T. M., et al [1]	145/7077	557	Williams
Brown, Tolephus, et al [1]	145/7077	A-64	Williams
Brown, Tolephus, et ux [5]	145/7697	493	Williams
Brown, Tolephus, et al [5]	145/7697	558	Williams
Brown, Mrs. Tommie Lee [1]	145/7077	486	Williams
Estate of W. L. Brown [10]	147/0133	A-77	Williams
Estate of W. L. Brown [10]	147/0133	571	Williams
Bunnell, Sam, et al [12]	147/0384	540	Williams
Carver, Mrs. H. W., et al [11]	147/0108	606	Williams
Clear Creek School District No. 109 [14]	146/564	A-20	Williams
Congregation of Church of Christ [?]	145/7077	603	Williams
County of Coryell, Texas [1]	145/7077	AA-15	Williams
County of Coryell, Texas [?]	157/5829	A-230	Williams
County of Coryell, Texas [?]	157/5829	A-231	Williams
County of Coryell, Texas [?]	157/5829	A-232	Williams
County of Coryell, Texas [1]	145/7077	BB-125	Williams
Coryell County School Trustees [2]	145/7284	AA-59	Williams
Coryell County School Trustees Owl Creek School [1]	145/7077	609	Williams
Cummings, G., et ux [1]	145/7077	513	Williams
Estate of W. A. Cummings [1]	145/7077	469	Williams
Dildy, I. L., et ux [2]	145/7284	CC-134	Williams
Estate of A. D. Dixon [1]	145/7077	577	Williams
Dorsey, Cecil, et ux [7]	146/7699	585	Williams
Dorsey, J. R., et al [15]	148/0639	587	Williams
Estate of Eleanor Dubes [1]	145/7077	530	Williams
Ewing Common School District [1]	145/7077	A-76	Williams

TABLE 3--CONTINUED

<u>Defendent [Taking No.]</u>	<u>Vol./Record</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Suit</u>
Farmer, J. W., et al [2]	145/7284	568	Williams
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. [1]	145/7077	574	Williams
Gribble, J. M., et al [1]	145/7077	443	Williams
Holdt, Letha Milroy, et vir [1]	145/7077	500	Williams
Holt, J. A., et al [1]	145/7077	A-88	Williams
Hooser, E. H., et ux [6]	145/7698	A-83	Williams
Hord, Mrs. Doxie, et al [1]	145/7077	592	Williams
Hord, Mrs. Doxie, et al [1]	145/7077	562	Williams
Hunt, Robert W., et ux [11]	147/0108	590	Williams
Lipsey, Myrtie Lou [5]	145/7697	435	Williams
Lovejoy, O. K., et al [11]	147/0108	512	Williams
Masonic Home & School of Texas [1]	145/7077	586	Williams
Missionary Baptist Church of Bethel [1]	145/7077	A-73	Williams
Estate of Curtis Morgan [2]	145/7284	AA-1	Williams
Murphy, Mittie, et al [2]	145/7284	594	Williams
Peavy, Ivy Straw, et vir [15]	148/0639	588	Williams
Pleasant Grove Community Cemetery [1]	145/7077	AA-44	Williams
Powell, M. P., et ux [2]	145/7284	437	Williams
Powell, R. E. [7]	146/7699	507	Williams
Price, Earl, et ux [3]	146/7302	475	Williams
Price, Sarah June, et al [2]	145/7284	472	Williams
Primitive Baptist Church at Littleflock [1]	145/7077	608	Williams
Rainer, C. C., et al [1]	145/7077	529	Williams
Rose, Angeline, et al [4]	146/7593	534	Williams
Schley Common School District No. 24 [1]	145/7077	496	Williams
Schley, W. B., et ux [13]	147/0385	498	Williams
Sheridan, T. B., et al [1]	145/7077	459	Williams
Short, Sallie A., et al [1]	145/7077	A-79	Williams
Smith, Nora H., et al [2]	145/7284	A-82	Williams
Spence, B. J. [1]	145/7077	463	Williams
Spence, Jewel [1]	145/7077	447	Williams
Spence, Sam [1]	145/7077	444	Williams
Spence, Sam [1]	145/7077	AA-91	Williams
Spring Hill Common School Dist. [1]	145/7077	B-163	Williams
Trustees of Stovall School Community [1]	145/7077	605	Williams
Torbett, Lola, et al [1]	145/7077	481	Williams
Torbett, Lola, et al [1]	145/7077	442	Williams
Walker, E. G., et ux [1]	145/7077	505	Williams
Estate of W. E. Walker [1]	145/7077	504	Williams
Webster, Irene Farmer [1]	145/7077	564	Williams
Webster, Irene, et al [1]	145/7077	598	Williams
Webster, Roscoe, et ux [1]	145/7077	A-74	Williams

TABLE 3--CONTINUED

<u>Defendent [Taking No.]</u>	<u>Vol./Record</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Suit</u>
Estate of Evelyn White [1]	145/7077	B-125	Williams
Wiegand, Henry, et al [1]	145/7077	538	Williams
Williams, E. L., et al [2]	145/7284	460	Williams
Williams, Esteen, et ux [2]	145/7284	AA-7	Williams
Williams, W. S., et al [1]	145/7077	511	Williams
Witte, Mary, et al [11]	147/0108	B-122	Williams
Woodson, Hallie E. [7]	146/7699	553	Williams
Woodson, Hallie E. [7]	146/7699	494	Williams
Woodson, Mary Ann, et al [1]	145/7077	A-78	Williams
Worthington, Clyde P., et al [2]	145/7284	A-85	Williams
York, William, et ux [12]	147/0384	541	Williams
Young, Nannie Lou [1]	145/7077	572	Williams
Young, W. I., et al [8]	145/7842	576	Williams

Sources: Coryell County, State of Texas, Deed Record, vols. 141-148 and 157 and Corps of Engineers Acquisition Tract Register for Project 3138.

<sup>a</sup>Defendants are listed in alphabetical order within each of the separate class action suits. Names are recorded as the court styled the suits.

<sup>b</sup>Takings numbers are recorded as reported in Deed Records. These numbers relate to the separate orders to seize sections of the overall acquisition.

<sup>c</sup>Tract numbers have been correlated between the Deed Records and the Corps of Engineers Acquisition Tract Register for Project 3138.

TABLE 4--CONTINUED

TABLE 4

STATISTICS FROM CONDEMNATION SUITS

Defendant <sup>a</sup>	Acreage	Compensation <sup>b</sup>	Per Acre
Byrne, C. F. (Trustee)	294.360	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 16.31
Harris, John W., et al	609.680	13,450.00	22.06
Hughes, Nancy B., et al	493.680	12,175.00	24.66
Allman, T. J., et ux	110.430	4,537.00	41.08
Clear Creek School District No. 109	2.000	2,025.00	1,012.50
Daniel, James I., et al	320.000	4,800.00	15.00
Everett, W. H., et ux	480.400	6,260.00	13.03
Jackson, I. H., et al	321.000	4,070.00	12.68
McVey, Mrs. H. J., et al	177.000	4,000.00	22.60
Norman, D. M., et al	0.500	0.00	0.00
Pace, J. W., et al	2,290.550	42,750.00	18.66
Renick, William J., et al	80.000	2,200.00	27.50
Elms, W. J., et al	395.600	8,725.00	22.06
Adamson, J. H., et al	163.890	3,800.00	23.19
Barron, Graham, et al	40.400	750.00	18.56
Bay, Almira, et al	277.250	5,275.00	19.03
Bay, W. I., et ux	279.200	4,345.00	15.56
Beck, M. V., et al	214.660	2,800.00	13.04
Bell, Jesse P., et ux	455.490	6,275.00	13.78
Bethlehem Baptist Church	1.000	100.00	100.00
Blackwell, C. L., et al	185.140	5,450.00	29.44
Blackwell, Claud N., et al	162.100	1,975.00	12.18
Blackwell, G. W., et al	160.600	4,425.00	27.55
Blackwell, G. W., et al	57.200	1,225.00	21.42
Brookshire, J. M., et ux	195.000	4,030.92	20.67
Brookshire, P. T., et ux	110.000	1,811.97	16.47
Brookshire, P. T., et ux	80.000	1,253.10	15.66
Brookshire, P. T., et ux	168.000	4,226.19	25.16
Brown, J. D., Jr., et al	22.000	225.00	10.23
Brown, J. D., Jr.	320.000	5,620.00	17.56
Brown, J. D., Jr., et al	50.000	550.00	11.00
Brown, Robert W., et ux	103.000	1,572.00	15.26
Clem, Eudora, et al	148.700	3,150.00	21.18
Clem, H. K.	2.330	235.00	100.86
Clem, H. K., et al	168.670	3,800.00	22.53
Clem, T. P., et ux	10.000	1,000.00	100.00

TABLE 4--CONTINUED

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Per Acre</u>
Cochran, Tom W., et ux	1,084.950	\$18,961.77	\$ 17.48
Cooksey, Dollie Gallaway, et al	320.000	1,412.54	4.41
Coryell County School Trustees	1.300	26.00	20.00
Coryell County School Trustees	2.000	50.00	25.00
Coryell County School Trustees	3.000	5,600.00	1,866.67
Coryell County School Trustees	1.000	100.00	100.00
Coryell County School Trustees	1.000	25.00	25.00
Coryell County School Trustees	1.000	800.00	800.00
Coryell County School Trustees	1.000	25.00	25.00
Coryell County School Trustees	2.000	2,000.00	1,000.00
Coryell County School Trustees	3.000	110.00	36.67
Coryell County School Trustees	2.000	25.00	12.50
Cunningham, Pauline E.	307.000	4,500.00	14.66
Curry, F. F., et ux	3.250	2,500.00	769.23
Drager, Anna, et al	178.000	4,600.00	25.84
Edwards, M. H., et al	322.500	4,875.00	15.12
Elms, Edwin M., et al	304.160	6,300.00	20.71
Enoch Church of Christ	1.000	1,700.00	1,700.00
Fisher, Mrs. N. B., et al	110.000	1,550.00	14.09
Fisher, William C., et al	366.000	7,595.00	20.75
Floyd, Arthur H., et al	120.000	1,560.00	13.00
Estate of Faye Hopson Franks, et al	31.000	771.50	24.89
Gannaway, J. M., et ux	1,069.750	19,996.87	18.69
Graham, Sallie Hodge, et al	43.000	530.00	12.33
Graham, Stanley, et ux	72.000	1,625.00	22.57
Gray, T. A., et al	160.000	2,529.66	15.81
Gray, T. A., et al	257.000	7,915.80	30.80
Hackney, T. A.	204.800	750.00	3.66
Haedge, Herman, et ux	538.500	14,250.00	26.46
Hampton, Daisy	350.000	6,000.00	17.14
Hassell, Virginia	50.250	250.00	4.98
Hassell, Virginia L.	56.000	375.00	6.64
Helm, L. W., et ux	406.300	6,000.00	14.77
Hoover, Mrs. Earl	577.300	10,700.00	18.53
Hubbard, C. C., et ux	295.400	9,725.00	32.92
Hull, Bertie Golden, et al	335.480	6,350.00	18.93
Jordan, H. W., et ux	4.000	1,300.00	325.00
King, D. Hawkins, et ux	355.750	5,699.56	16.02
Lehmann, Agnes	90.200	1,935.68	21.46
Liverett, R. S., et al	256.000	3,150.00	12.30
Lovejoy, Dewey, et ux	288.000	5,320.00	18.47
Trustees, Maple Common School District, et al	2.000	6,975.00	3,487.50
Martin, J. W., et al	355.000	6,242.59	17.58
Mathias, H. L., et ux	165.700	4,400.00	26.55
Mayes, Bessie L., et al	53.730	1,085.60	20.20

TABLE 4--CONTINUED

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Per Acre</u>
McDonald, Hattie, et al	160.000	\$ 1,750.00	\$ 10.94
Means, O. D.	58.500	300.00	5.13
Methodist Episcopal Church, Gatesville District	4.000	60.00	15.00
Miller, E. C., et ux	487.000	11,372.50	23.35
Miller, Vera Lee Fry, et vir	80.000	600.00	7.50
Morris, Mittie H., et al	100.000	1,250.00	12.50
Morse, J. R., et ux	1.250	11.40	10.00
New Hope Missionary Baptist Church	1.000	900.00	900.00
Old Graham Primitive Baptist Church	3.000	50.00	16.67
Oswalt, Amanda Young, et al	409.320	6,939.57	16.95
Trustees, Palo Alto Common School District	3.170	2,350.00	712.12
Potter, Elizabeth, et al	1,273.650	21,455.42	16.85
Powell, J. D., et al	162.420	850.00	5.23
Shafer, T. L., et ux	127.200	2,400.00	18.87
Smith, W. A., et al	39.090	200.00	5.12
Stevenson, Mrs. L. R.	19.000	228.00	12.00
Stevenson, Mrs. L. R., et vir	160.000	7,000.00	43.75
Sugar Loaf Methodist Church	15.620	1,850.00	118.44
State of Texas	104.000	275.00	2.64
State of Texas	80.000	200.00	2.50
State of Texas	119.500	425.00	3.56
State of Texas	80.000	200.00	2.50
State of Texas	15.720	50.00	3.18
Vann, D. M., et al	160.000	2,725.00	17.03
Van Winkle, B. M., et al	160.000	1,650.00	10.31
Warren, Lawrence E., et al	160.000	575.00	3.59
Weaver, F. R., et al	50.500	1,050.00	20.79
Weaver, Mrs. H. S.	50.500	550.00	10.89
Whatley, Frazier B., et al	340.860	4,539.61	11.80
White, Mrs. Carew, et al	102.500	2,469.54	24.09
White, W. B., et al	160.000	4,935.50	30.85
Wichman, Paul, et ux	60.000	3,137.98	52.30
Williams, Sallie Trueheart, et vir	200.000	1,600.00	8.00
Williamson, Marvin, et al	374.000	12,036.34	32.18
Brown, Lena, et vir	135.300	5,625.00	41.57
Crossville School	5.000	600.00	120.00
Haire, Allie, et al	116.000	4,725.00	40.73
Haire, Allie, et al	3.990	100.00	25.06
Kokel, Arnold, et ux	159.680	5,635.58	35.29
Leonhard, Clara, et al	169.000	7,140.00	42.25
Weiss, John H., et al	150.300	7,175.00	47.74

TABLE 4--CONTINUED

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Per Acre</u>
Wykes, Charles H., Jr., et al	132.000	\$ 5,075.00	\$ 38.45
Alvis, C. E., et ux	100.000	1,985.00	19.85
Autrey, E. L., et ux	114.300	3,825.00	33.46
Bates, G. C., et ux	0.140	10.00	71.43
Bates, J. R., et ux	165.000	4,450.00	26.97
Bird, Birdie, et al	1.250	165.00	132.00
Estate of Melvin B. Bird	25.000	375.00	15.00
Black, Annie, et al	88.000	1,475.00	16.76
Black, F. R., et al	85.000	2,150.00	25.29
Boyd, Raby, et al	7.200	30.00	4.17
Brazos Valley Cotton Oil Co., Inc.	1.250	2,500.00	2,000.00
Brown, Alice, et al	24.880	1,100.00	44.21
Brown, Alice, et al	11.110	100.00	9.00
Brown, C. M., et ux	5.000	100.00	20.00
Brown, Frank J., et al	126.000	6,900.00	54.76
Brown, Paul, et ux	22.290	800.00	35.89
Brown, Paul, et ux	11.110	100.00	9.00
Brown, T. M., et al	11.110	100.00	9.00
Brown, Tolephus, et al	51.680	1,500.00	29.02
Brown, Tolephus, et ux	56.040	2,000.00	35.69
Brown, Tolephus, et al	11.110	100.00	9.00
Brown, Mrs. Tommie Lee	461.300	16,475.00	35.71
Estate of W. L. Brown	841.410	37,195.00	43.99
Estate of W. L. Brown	1,068.000	18,475.00	17.30
Bunnell, Sam, et al	174.830	4,225.00	24.17
Carver, Mrs. H. W., et al	1.000	300.00	300.00
Clear Creek School District No. 109	2.417	2,025.00	837.82
Congregation of Church of Christ	2.000	550.00	275.00
County of Coryell, Texas	1.000	25.00	25.00
County of Coryell, Texas	8.600	0.00	0.00
County of Coryell, Texas	19.450	1,430.75	73.56
County of Coryell, Texas	0.580	0.00	0.00
County of Coryell, Texas	0.500	50.00	100.00
Coryell County School Trustees	1.330	3,100.00	2,330.83
Coryell County School Trustees Owl Creek School	2.070	750.00	362.32
Cummings, G., et ux	46.370	275.00	5.93
Estate of W. A. Cummings	20.240	600.00	29.64
Dildy, I. L., et ux	0.040	10.00	250.00
Estate of A. D. Dixon	69.750	400.00	5.73
Dorsey, Cecil, et ux	120.000	4,700.00	39.17
Dorsey, J. R., et al	236.430	4,790.00	20.26
Estate of Eleanor Dubes	100.000	1,700.00	17.00
Ewing Common School District	4.000	7,500.00	1,875.00

TABLE 4--CONTINUED

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Per Acre</u>
Farmer, J. W., et al	128.900	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 21.72
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.	60.000	1,000.00	16.67
Gribble, J. M., et al	139.500	5,925.00	42.47
Holdt, Letha Milroy, et vir	304.000	9,180.00	30.20
Holt, J. A. et al	0.280	10.00	35.71
Hooser, E. H., et ux	131.000	4,950.00	37.79
Hord, Mrs. Doxie, et al	14.000	100.00	7.14
Hord, Mrs. Doxie, et al	100.000	4,975.00	49.75
Hunt, Robert W., et ux	258.500	4,300.00	16.63
Lipsey, Myrtie Lou	60.560	4,200.00	69.35
Lovejoy, O. K., et al	244.000	7,050.00	28.89
Masonic Home & School of Texas	40.000	1,000.00	25.00
Missionary Baptist Church of Bethel	5.000	1,300.00	260.00
Estate of Curtis Morgan	23.000	1,200.00	52.17
Murphy, Mittie, et al	54.380	800.00	14.71
Peavy, Ivy Straw, et vir	224.000	4,975.00	22.21
Pleasant Grove Community Cemetery	2.000	100.00	50.00
Powell, M. P., et ux	199.880	8,450.00	42.28
Powell, R. E.	50.000	500.00	10.00
Price, Earl, et ux	62.140	2,175.00	35.00
Price, Sarah June, et al	109.840	4,945.00	45.02
Primitive Baptist Church at Littleflock	2.000	25.00	12.50
Rainer, C. C., et al	138.900	3,900.00	28.08
Rose, Angeline, et al	160.000	5,850.00	36.56
Schley Common School District No. 24	3.700	1,800.00	486.49
Schley, W. B., et ux	200.000	5,235.00	26.18
Sheridan, T. B., et al	246.310	9,900.00	40.19
Short, Sallie A., et al	122.530	4,700.00	38.36
Smith, Nora H., et al	156.930	4,687.56	29.87
Spence, B. J.	30.000	900.00	30.00
Spence, Jewel	1.500	820.00	546.67
Spence, Sam	9.000	360.00	40.00
Spence, Sam	0.060	10.00	166.67
Spring Hill Common School Dist. Trustees of Stovall School Community	3.000	2,000.00	666.67
	0.500	5.00	10.00
Torbett, Lola, et al	37.000	700.00	18.92
Torbett, Lola, et al	8.000	150.00	18.75
Walker, E. G., et ux	170.500	2,500.00	14.66
Estate of W. E. Walker	309.500	7,830.00	25.30
Webster, Irene Farmer	62.100	2,915.00	46.94
Webster, Irene, et al	181.850	3,000.00	16.50
Webster, Roscoe, et ux	55.000	2,000.00	36.36

TABLE 4--CONTINUED

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Per Acre</u>
Estate of Evelyn White	23.170	\$ 350.00	\$ 15.11
Wiegand, Henry, et al	221.800	6,040.00	27.23
Williams, E. L., et al	50.000	1,795.00	35.90
Williams, Esteen, et ux	12.490	4,480.00	358.69
Williams, W. S., et al	640.000	18,435.00	28.80
Witte, Mary, et al	90.000	2,675.00	29.72
Woodson, Hallie E.	22.220	100.00	4.50
Woodson, Hallie E.	99.410	2,975.00	29.93
Woodson, Mary Ann, et al	309.000	8,675.00	28.07
Worthington, Clyde P., et al	1.500	550.00	366.67
York, William, et ux	241.100	5,625.00	23.33
Young, Nannie Lou	260.000	5,100.00	19.62
Young, W. I., et al	163.000	4,515.00	27.70

Sources: Coryell County, State of Texas, Deed Records, vols. 141-148 and 157 and Corps of Engineers Acquisition Tract Register for Project 3138.

<sup>a</sup>Defendants are listed in alphabetical order within each of the separate class action suits. The order of tracts corresponds exactly with the Index of Defendants in Condemnation Suits, Table 3.

<sup>b</sup>Compensation has been correlated between the Deed Records and the Corps of Engineers Acquisition Tract Register for Project 3138.

## CONCLUSION

Thomas Edward Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia) retired from his military and archaeological pursuits to teach and to write at Oxford University. Having lived a life of action, he scorned scholars who placed excessive importance on the documents traditionally relied upon by historians. In 1927, he wrote to his friend, Lionel Curtis, about the spirit of writing history:

Remember that the manner is greater than the matter, so far as modern history is concerned. One of the ominous signs of the time is that the public can no longer read history. The historian is retired into a shell to study the whole truth; which means that he learns to attach insensate importance to documents. The documents are liars. No man ever yet tried to write down the entire truth of any action in which he has been engaged. All narrative is parti pris.<sup>1</sup>

Since no work had ever been devoted solely to the subject of the formation of Camp Hood, a civilian perspective was as justifiable as a military one. Evidence supports the thesis that the government dealt with private property owners in ways that were arbitrary and less than equitable under law, if they had occurred in time of peace. The documents which the government obligated landowners of

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<sup>1</sup>T. E. Lawrence, The Letters of T. E. Lawrence, ed. David Garnett (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 1939), 559.

Coryell County to sign were not always true to facts. Deeds stated that payment was exchanged at the time of signing, but frequently landowners waited months for their compensation.

Camp Hood was a large military installation when it was constructed in the 1940s. By the end of World War II, it covered 263.962 square miles in Coryell and Bell counties. At peak occupancy, 81,000 troops were stationed at Camp Hood, and an additional 50,000 were bivouacked in the field.<sup>2</sup> The United States government spent \$84,000,000 between 1942 and 1945 on establishing Camp Hood.<sup>3</sup> They paid landowners in Coryell County \$3,239,957.16 for the 85 percent of the camp located in their county. This amounted to 3.857 percent of the total investment in Camp Hood real estate during World War II.

The United States Army needed a large expanse of land on which to train tank destroyer units for service during World War II. Congress empowered them to take an area in central Texas equal to one-quarter the land area of the entire state of Rhode Island. Originally planned as a temporary facility, the army attached so much importance to

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<sup>2</sup>Vernon R. Hail, Jr., Department of the Army Headquarters III Corps and Fort Hood Annual Real Property Utilization Survey (Fort Hood, Tex.: DEH Real Property and Facilities Utilization Branch, 1985), 2.

<sup>3</sup>Zelma Scott, A History of Coryell County (Austin, Tex.: Texas State Historical Association, 1965), 203.

the installation that Congress made it a permanent fort following World War II.<sup>4</sup>

Therefore, the civilians suffered a double blow. They hoped through the war years that they might be allowed to re-purchase their land after the war, but this hope was crushed in 1948 when Fort Hood was established on a permanent basis.

The statistics gathered for this study proved what the government paid for the land. The interviews conducted gave insight into the behavior of the United States government and the army toward the landowners who were forced to evacuate their property on short notice and without receiving timely compensation.

There is ample material for further studies. The fifteen percent of the original acquisition which involved Bell County lands should be examined. Statistics could be gathered using similar methods used in Coryell County records. There will be some problem in trying to collate a single directory of landowners from the two counties, since two sets of county records would be involved.

Nevertheless, a complete index to the civilian records would be a valuable reference tool.

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<sup>4</sup>William Robert "Bob" Poage, Oral Memoirs of William Robert "Bob" Poage, typed transcript of a tape-recorded series of interviews conducted by Thomas L. Charlton, Robert T. Miller, and Phillip A. Thompson (Waco, Tex.: Baylor University, 1985), 1646 pp., 701-2. In the Texas Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

The subsequent land acquisitions of Fort Hood would also be suitable subjects for analysis. Over fifty thousand acres have been added to Fort Hood since it was made a permanent military facility. The Corps of Engineers claims to have paid in excess of \$6,700,000 for all land controlled by Fort Hood. One can readily see that later compensation was significantly higher than that offered to the first landowners who lost their property rights.<sup>5</sup>

The establishment of the camp, and later the permanent fort, affected the lives of many people materially and emotionally. As discussed in Chapter 1, the citizens of any constitutional democracy hold their private property only at the will of their government. At any time, a government entity, from local school board to federal legislature, may declare that they have a pressing need for someone's private property. If the governmental body can demonstrate even marginal need, the citizen will be compelled to quit the premises permanently. This sobering fact about the absolute sovereignty of one's government should prompt readers of this study to contemplate the course of one area's experience and to remember that no state, nor region, nor locality can remain exempt from the reach of eminent domain.

World War II was probably the greatest military

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<sup>5</sup>Hail, 45.

challenge ever faced by the United States. Sacrifices were made by the men who fought in battle, but sacrifices were also made by those left on the homefront. A significant number of Coryell County landowners were compelled to leave their homes as a contribution to the war effort. They were forced to abandon their accustomed lives abruptly and to accept marginal compensation with which to re-establish themselves as productive members of American society. They were harshly criticized by government officials and by their own neighbors. However, the Coryell County landowners paid more for their own defense in World War II than most American civilians.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4427.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4438.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4447.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4455.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4467.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4476.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4481.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4487.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4493.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4501.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4508.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4509.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4520.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4522.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4533.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4538.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4549.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4553.

Deed No. 4553 is in Deed Record, Vol. 141,  
Coryell County courthouse.

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4560.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4579.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4581.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4583.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4587.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4597.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4608.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4627.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4639.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4653.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4674.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4684.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4694.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4699.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4702.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4709.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4718.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4731.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4743.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4752.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4761.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4769.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4773.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4778.

Coryell County, State of Texas. Deed Records. Vol. 141.  
Deed No. 4787. In Coryell County courthouse,  
Gatesville, Tex.

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4796.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4816.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4818.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4822.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4825.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4827.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4845.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4869.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4873.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4874.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4891.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4904.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4907.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4909.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4923.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4931.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4954.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4989.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4992.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4997.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4999.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5014.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5018.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5064.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5068.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5072.

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5075.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5187.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5193.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5200.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5203.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5207.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5209.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5216.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5253.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5266.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5305.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5318.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5349.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5366.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5390.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5392.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5397.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5425.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5428.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5431.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5435.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5438.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5445.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5446.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5447.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5450.

Caryell County, Texas. Deed Record, Vol. 142.  
Deed No. 5438. In Caryell County courthouse.

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5469.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5486.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5487.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5488.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5491.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5515.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5534.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5536.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5537.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5583.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5585.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5632.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5638.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5643.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5731.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5781.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5817.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5826.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5838.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5846.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5859.

Coryell County, State of Texas. Deed Records. Vol. 142.  
 Deed No. 4915. In Coryell County courthouse,  
 Gatesville, Tex.

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4957.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4960.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 4969.

\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 4981.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5010.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5026.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5027.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5031.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5038.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5041.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5044.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5056.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5060.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5090.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5097.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5100.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5119.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5124.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5131.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5138.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5143.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5148.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5151.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5155.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5160.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5172.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5230.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5233.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5237.

\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5274.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5291.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5294.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5300.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5321.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5336.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5386.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5388.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5420.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5464.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5505.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5506.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5522.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5527.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5544.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5550.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5560.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5565.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5576.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5579.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5602.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5625.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5644.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5646.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5685.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5686.

\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5274. *These Deed Records Vol. 142*  
*Deed No. 5274 is Carroll County courthouse*

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5688.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5695.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5705.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5710.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5712.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5718.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5721.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5745.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5780.

Coryell County, State of Texas. Deed Records. Vol. 143  
 Deed No. 5874. In Coryell County courthouse,  
 Gatesville, Tex.

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5875.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5915.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5926.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5956.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5958.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5996.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 5998.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6000.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6001.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6005.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6021.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6050.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6058.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6065.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6067.

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6070.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6073.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6104.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6125.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6133.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6151.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6157.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6200.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6201.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6202.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6207.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6214.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6215.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6233.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6294.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6373.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6415.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6418.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6421.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6424.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6446.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6487.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6516.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6523.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6716.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6717.

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6726.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6729.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6730.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6744.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6773.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6777.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6780.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6782.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6817.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6822.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6825.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6859.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6878.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6880.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6881.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6886.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6890.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6892.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6905.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6906.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6922.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6925.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6940.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6945.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6949.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6960.

Texas. East Texas. Vol. 144.  
Coryell County archives.

\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6961.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6963.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6964.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6966.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6967.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 7012.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 7015.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 7019.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 7022.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 7045.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 7049.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 7069.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 7071.

Coryell County, State of Texas. Deed Records. Vol. 144.  
Deed No. 5897. In Coryell County courthouse,  
Gatesville, Tex.

\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5904.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5922.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5966.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 5972.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6029.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6032.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6043.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6067.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6083.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6086.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6089.

\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6090.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6116.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6129.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6176.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6182.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6196.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6235.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6241.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6243.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6248.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6250.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6252.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6299.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6309.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6311.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6324.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6329.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6353.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6359.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6390.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6395.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6406.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6409.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6427.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6459.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Deed No. 6473.

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6475.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6500.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6503.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6517.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6546.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6555.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6557.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6560.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6561.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6566.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6614.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6616.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6626.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6645.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6653.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6658.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6664.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6668.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6670.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6671.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6674.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6677.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6679.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6686.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6692.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6694.

*Faint, illegible text, possibly a stamp or reference note.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6701.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6702.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6706.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6710.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6714.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6752.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6754.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6755.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6759.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6764.

Coryell County, State of Texas. Deed Records. Vol. 145.  
Deed No. 6789. In Coryell County courthouse,  
Gatesville, Tex.

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6803.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6805.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6806.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6837.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6840.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6848.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6853.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6872.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6914.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6928.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 6933.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7052.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7077.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7096.

\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7098.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7124.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7126.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7150.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7159.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7165.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7166.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7169.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7173.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7203.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7217.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7265.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7284.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7285.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7305.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7355.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7367.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7368.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7378.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7382.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7415.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7418.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7436.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7447.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7465.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7468.

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7555.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7569.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7591.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7626.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7638.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7666.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7671.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7674.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7675.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7679.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7697.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7698.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7738.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7739.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7810.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7811.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7814.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7842.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7849.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7861.

Coryell County, State of Texas. Deed Records. Vol. 146.  
 Deed No. 7232. In Coryell County courthouse,  
 Gatesville, Tex.

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7247.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7250.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7257.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7281.



- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7699.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7723.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7727.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7761.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7763.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7767.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7781.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7782.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7783.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7793.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7816.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7817.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7825.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7829.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7869.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0074.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 470.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 564.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 565.

Coryell County, State of Texas. Deed Records. Vol. 147.  
 Deed No. 7891. In Coryell County courthouse,  
 Gatesville, Tex.

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7926.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 7938.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0047.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0048.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0057.

\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0065.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0066.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0106.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0107.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0108.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0133.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0144.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0193.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0256.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0381.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0382.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0383.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0384.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0385.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0431.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0499.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0500.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0548.

Coryell County, State of Texas. Deed Records. Vol. 148.  
 Deed No. 0639. In Coryell County courthouse,  
 Gatesville, Tex.

\_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0686.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0884.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed No. 0953.

Coryell County, State of Texas. Deed Records. Vol. 157.  
 Deed No. 5829. In Coryell County courthouse,  
 Gatesville, Tex.