

The
Common
School Districts
of
Washington County, Texas
1909 - 1967

THE COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICTS

OF

WASHINGTON COUNTY, TEXAS

1909 - 1967

x x x

Inspired by

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As a 1986 Sesquicentennial Project

By The

Brenham Louise Giddings Retired Teachers Association

x x x

First Edition 1988

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The Original Manuscript of this historical document was donated to the
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by Jan Kelm.

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Brenham Heritage Society

The Brenham Heritage Society authorized printing of a second edition by
The Washington County Genealogical Society

x x x

Second Edition 2011

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Brenham Louise Giddings Retired Teachers Association wishes to thank the many persons who made the writing of this book possible. Our heartfelt thanks go to Mrs. Gayle Crawford and Mrs. Lillie Wassermann for their many hours of research during the past four years; to Mrs. Lillie Wassermann for writing the book, and her daughter, Mrs. Jan Kelm, for typing the book; and, to our sponsors for having the confidence in us that our book would be successful.

We are also indebted to the many persons who furnished pictures; to those teachers who wrote of their experiences in the rural schools; and to those who gave of their time in any other way to help us preserve our rural school heritage.

Emma E. Seeker
President: 1984-86

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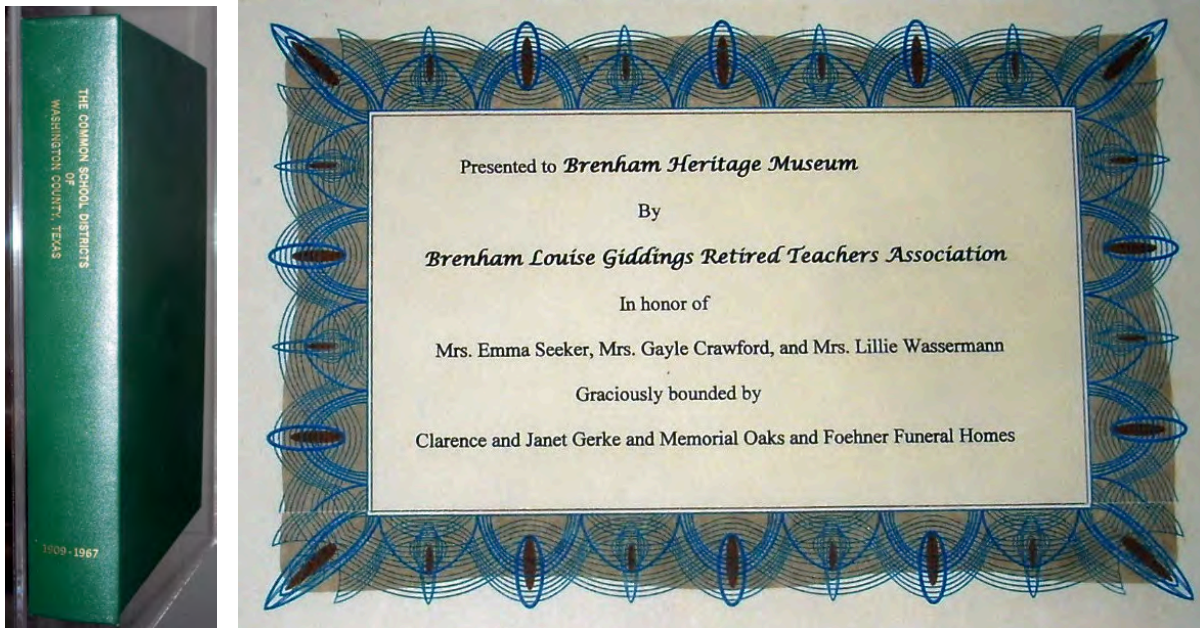
PREFACE

This volume is the result of a project of the Brenham Louise Giddings Retired Teacher Association to commemorate the Texas Sesquicentennial Year of 1986. It was inspired by Mrs. Emma Seeker who was president of the organization in the 1984-1986 term. Her committee consisted of herself (Mrs. Seeker), Mrs. Gayle Crawford, and Mrs. Lillie Wassermann.

Research done by Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Wassermann was often hindered by the renovation of the Washington County Courthouse at that time. However, it was a blessing, since all school materials that were previously shelved in various places were then given an individual location for the storage of these important materials. Identifying these materials to a certain extent was also done by the research team.

Preface Addendum (2011)

Several people were instrumental in the preservation of the original manuscript of this publication and this second printing. After the first publication, the original manuscript was retained by Lillie Wassermann. After her death in 2001, Jan Kelm, her daughter, felt that the manuscript was actually the property of the Brenham Louise Giddings Retired Teachers Association. However, Jan was concerned that the manuscript might end up in someone's attic and, in time, possibly be destroyed. Jan contacted Nancy Maass, president of the RTA at the time, with her thoughts and concerns. When Mrs. Maass brought the subject to the RTA, Janet Gerke was so interested that she asked to take the manuscript home so she could study it more closely. Janet and her husband, Clarence, then offered to have the original manuscript bound and, when that was accomplished, the manuscript was donated to the Brenham Heritage Museum where it is now on public display.



[Photo of Bound book and the acknowledgement label on inside front cover]

After Mrs. Wassermann became ill in 1995, Jan was asked many times if there were any more books remaining to be purchased. There were none. In conversations with Betty Thiel, Administrative Assistant at the Nancy Carol Roberts Memorial Library in Brenham, Jan learned that many library patrons also were asking about the book. At the time that Jan gave the manuscript to the RTA, she suggested that they might want to consider a second printing; however, the organization did not wish to take on such a project. In 2010, Jan, a member of the Washington County Genealogical Society, brought the idea forth to the president, Mary Whigham, and the treasurer, Quin Kroll, since the Society has reprinted other local historical books. After much discussion between Quin and Carol Naegeli, current president of the Brenham Louise Giddings Retired Teachers Association, and Rachael Greve, Director of the Brenham Heritage Museum, regarding the publication rights, the Society was granted permission to re-publish.

We wish to acknowledge Emma Seeker for inspiring the Brenham Louise Giddings Retired Teachers Association, to Gayle Crawford and Lillie Wassermann for the research, to Lillie Wassermann for the compiling, and to Jan Kelm for helping her mother compile and for the typing of the original publication. We also wish to thank the Brenham Louise Giddings Retired Teachers Association and the Brenham Heritage Museum for allowing the Washington County Genealogical Society to reprint this publication which is such an important part of Washington County history.

Thus, the WCGS proudly presents the second printing of The Common School Districts of Washington County Texas 1909 – 1967.

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS

From the year of 1880-81, the various records of schools for the white children were entered by the name of the school only. For the black children, the school was recorded by its name and followed by "(colored)", a term used to identify the race before segregation in the 1960s. Therefore, using the term from the 1980s, the word "colored" has been changed to "black" as a means of identifying the school. Example: Valley Ford (black).

Mr., Mrs., Miss, Professor -- If these titles preceded the names in the various registers in the Washington County school records, they were recorded here in this book the same way. If no titles preceded the names, then likewise--no titles here.

A single woman -- If recorded in various records as such, it is recorded here the same way. If she later married and records show her by her married name, it is registered here by her married name. There are some married women's names recorded by both their maiden and their married names, which is from information provided by locals.

The rural schools were termed as the common schools in Washington County in the early part of the century. Therefore, the words "common" and "rural" are the same to describe the type of schools.

The spelling of words and names -- The information in the various references listed in this book were all handwritten with the exception of one that was typed from an old handwritten document. The handwritings were not the easiest to read, nor were the words correctly spelled at times. This also applied to names. The recorder in all probability was not familiar with some names and spelled them to the best of his ability; thus, they were very often misspelled. Therefore, if names are misspelled in this book, it is because I have copied them as they were in the records.

Names on pictures were supplied by the owners of the pictures. If no names are shown, none were given by the owners.

Lillie Wassermann

PART I

THE RURAL SCHOOLS

OF

WASHINGTON COUNTY, TEXAS

1854 - 1909

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THE RURAL SCHOOL

The typical rural school in Texas in the late 1800s and early 1900s was usually built of 12-inch boxing planks with a three or four inch molding over the joining of the planks. Usually the boards were not painted until many years later, if expenditures allowed. Many windows on each side and at the entrance gave light to the inside as well as cross ventilation on warm days. The front of the school often had a small porch.

The inside was usually only one room, and all grades, first through eighth, were taught by one teacher. A wood heater gave warmth to the children and teacher when Texas northers blew in strong and cold. Long wooden planks, built in table-style with attached wooden benches, often served as desks for the children. Racks for wraps, caps, and lunch pails were placed on each side of the room, one for the boys and one for the girls. The teacher's desk often consisted of a medium-sized table and a chair brought from someone's home until better times came along. There was also a homemade stand for the water bucket and the dipper that everyone drank from until it was replaced by folding tin cups that each child brought to school.

No matter how crude the school and its contents, the children and teacher enjoyed the school days that were filled with the knowledge and friendships obtained and the recesses and the hour-long noontime meal periods that were passed in playing ball games and various primary games.

The children did not feel deprived, in fact, they looked forward to these days that were spent with their friends who were of the same social class. The older children enjoyed the company of the younger group as well as their own group. Often the older boys and girls helped the younger with their lessons, and all looked forward to the practice times for Christmas and end-of-school programs. Everyone took part in these entertainments, and parents proudly watched their youngsters perform for these functions even if their child forgot the lines he or she was to recite.

In the 1940s, the lunch pails were replaced by hot lunches--a requirement by the state, and later, busses took the children to the city schools. The children from the country schools performed well in the city schools when consolidation began in the 1940s, often performing as well or better than the city-bred youngsters, but it was an end to the community life. Was it for better or for worse?

Lillie Wassermann

1880-81 LIST OF SCHOOLS

39 White Schools

Pleasant View
Pleasant Grove
Gay Hill
Greenville
Berlin
West Mill Creek
Burton
Latium
Cedar Hill
Emanuel
Union Hill
Stolzville
Mount Zion

Union Grove
Bethlehem
St. Paul
Sandtown
Chappell Hill
Salem
Stockdale
Pond Creek
Washington
Barnhill
Carter
Long Point
Pleasant Hill

Hughes
Good Hope
Boundary
Zionsville
St. John
Independence
Wood
Little Rocky
Lippa
Bouldin
Oak Grove
Cedar Hill
Providence

* * * *

45 Black Schools

Chappell Hill
Sam Wilburn
William Penn
Burton
Pleasant Home
Moses Hubert
Hopewell
New England
Paul Felder
Ewing Springs
Stone Hill
Pleasant Grove
Independence
Rock Island
Hutchinson Grove

*Cedar Hill
Harris Springs
Big Spring
Sauney Chapel
Ashville Grove
Crest and Garrett
Washington
Gay Hill
Chandler
Palestine
Hidalgo
Moses Hope
Goodwill
Winston
*Cedar Hill

John Daniels
Edmondville
Harvin
Scott Porter
Johnson
Spencerville
St. Matthews
Yegua
Essex Cain
Coles Creek
Snodgrass
Randle
Sandy Creek
Wilkerson
Bostick

*Schools by the same name

1883-84 LIST OF SCHOOLS

45 White Schools

Cedar Hill
Mt. Zion
Rock Island
Chappell Hill
St. Paul
Embrey
Emanuel
Pleasant Grove
Oak Grove
Salem
Union Grove
Mossy Grove
Barnhill
Pleasant Hill
Sauney Chappell

St John
Washington
Union Hill
Union Church
Burton
Lippa
Berlin
Gay Hill
Rocky Hill
Bethlehem
Providence
Hohenwalde
Carter
Winedale
Little Rocky

Rehburg
Boundary
Pleasant View
Latium
Pond Creek
Green Vine
Stuckertville
Independence
White Hall
Hughes
Wesley
Long Point
Macedonia
Sandtown
Zionsville

* * * *

51 Black Schools

Copeland Springs
A. Waller
Paul Felder
Harrison Springs
Good Will
T. J. Evans
Hidalgo
John Daniels
Rock Island
Washington
Post Oak Ridge
Pleasant Home
Ewing Springs
Chappell Hill
Spencerville
Winston
Clear Springs

Sandy Ridge
St. Matthews
Crest and Garrett
Pleasant Grove
Ashville Grove
*Johnson
Snodgrass
Wilkerson
Winston
Brooks Settlement
Moses Hope
Moses Hubert
Essex Cain
Gay Hill
Edmondville
Palestine
Hutchinson Grove

Independence
Scott Porter
Stone Hill
*Cedar Hill
New England
Coles Creek
Wm. Penn
Burton
J. C. Campbell
Hopewell
New Hope
Long Point
*Johnson
Punchard
Henry Brooks
Mt. Zion
*Cedar Hill

*Schools by same name

OTHER SCHOOLS

From 1884 to 1909 -- Both Black and White

Prairie Hill	Montgomery Ridge	Cedar Creek
St. Peter	Valley Ford	Hudains
Wiedeville	John Daniels	Yeldermann
Mound Hill	Brown	Stone
Beesler	Number "D"	Mill Creek
McDade	Antioch	Langhorn
Einburg	Maxy	Marsh Hill
Bermuda Hill	Mount Falls	Randle Hill
Whitman	Bailey George	Palestine
Small	Peter Wilkerson	Brown's College
Tatum	Crawford	Gravel Point
Rocky Williams	Alum Creek	Leonards Grove
Sugar Prairie	Big Springs	Quarry
Green Oaks	Waller Chappell	Jackson Creek
Woodward Creek	Colony	Center Union
Williams	Kansas	Hodgins
Earlywine	Connersville	Smith
Oakland	Graball	Harmony
Boesels	John Daniels	County Line
Pecan Grove	Carmean	Jerryville
New Hope	Armstead	Crowder
Petersville	Charlesville	Kuykendall
Toland	Hoddeville	Spring Hill
Browns Prairie	Herman	Live Oak Hill
Sandy Hill	Klump	Felder

RURAL EDUCATION

Few records are available of rural schools in Washington County before 1854. However, there was a Hickory Grove School that was built in 1840 and was later taken over by the Graham Lodge and renamed Masonic Academy. Also, two miles northeast of Burton, Union Hill chartered a high school in February 1858. It was named Union Hill High School. In 1882, the German population desired the German language be taught, and the study of the German language was also pursued by the Anglo-Americans. This also furthered the education of the youth in that era.

In 1867, there was recorded a Pin Oak School and a Nails Creek School. In 1870, there was a Freedman's School in Chappell Hill. Records also show there was a Hazeldell School near Burton in 1862 when trustees were I. N. Mayfield, A. S. Whitner, J. Bowers, and John Johnson.

Later, in the 1900s, there was a Flat Prairie School in the Washington area and also a Flat Prairie near the Burton area.

In 1855, there were records of five teachers--Miss Ray of District #3, T. J. Boone of District #32, and R. M. Linn of District #15. Samuel Johnson was paid \$60.00 for three and one-half months and George W. Brooks was paid \$60.00 for a three month period. No district numbers were given on the last two mentioned.

The list of teachers in 1858 was John Proudfit, Harriet M. Horton, Sarah Morrison, Matthew Rutherford, R. M. Linn, A. P. Pellorgan, J. W. Willeller, Mrs. M. C. Haley, W. O. Campbell, James E. Gray, J. T. Class, Thomas Kemp, Merrick Orins, Rudolph King, H. Elder, Stephan D. Rowe, John N. Kerby, and J. S. Smith.

The 1859 list of teachers included B. A. Watson, Horace Clark, Thomas Kemp, James S. Bowers, John C. Moore, Sarah Morrison, S. E. Wilson, R. M. Linn, A. P. Mays, Rudolph Krug, Ann E. Graw, H. M. Horton, F. W. Wade, H. Elder, William L. Morgan, I. G. Elinger, and J. Fuqua.

The 1860 list of teachers was recorded as Miss Annette Hapgood, R. H. Cook, Joseph P. Jackson, Mrs. H. M. Horton, L. L. Proutz, A. C. McKenney, George W. Brooks, Rudolph Baches, T. W. Miller, M. C. Connolly and daughter, F. P. Bethers, John Proudfit, Horace Clark, Adolphus Krug.

The list of teachers in 1861 was G. W. Hackey, John Proudfit, Miss Amanda McIntyre, Mary E. Halsey, W. M. Gullede, L. L. Proutz, W. T. Haliday, M. C. Connolly, W. A. Ruple, Rudolph Boehe, Rudolph Krug, P. M. Perry, H. Clark, and Sarah E. Wilson.

The 1862 records listed only four: George W. Brooks, Annette Hapgood, R. S. Seely, and D. F. Morgan.

Since Washington County was a large area, the fifteen districts were too large to accomodate the children within that district. The 1858 records list only 18 teachers and, by 1862, the Civil War year, only four teachers were listed. During and after the Civil War, school records ceased and, not until 1870, did Washington County return to educational affairs. The County Court ordered that each of the five precincts be divided into two school districts, and that three trustees be appointed for each precinct.

The Methodist, the Baptist, and the Lutheran churches in the rural areas of Washington County were also responsible for the beginning of the common schools in Washington County in the 1870s. Several schools began in the churches where the preachers were also the teachers. However, in later years, as in 1911 and in 1912, members of the county board expressed disapproval of the deplorable practice of keeping children out of school during the year of their confirmation and depriving them of the necessary continued education after confirmation.

In August 1922, the county board urged all district trustees as well as the ministers of the county to be present and hear the discussion on compulsory school attendance as this applied to confirmation classes. Seven ministers were present.

The 1880 records named 84 schools in Washington County, and, in the 1883 records, there were 96 schools recorded. The 1895 records listed 111 school communities. Of these, 51 were for the white children and 60 were for the black children. Each school usually had only one teacher, and often as many as 100 children were enumerated. This, however, did not mean that all children attended school that were enumerated.

In 1908, the year before the rural schools in Washington County were consolidated into forty-three districts, there were 107 school communities recorded, 58 for the black children and 49 for the white children. When consolidation began in 1909, there were as many as four or five schools in one district. Some districts had larger areas than others which often caused problems for the parents and children. Transportation being only by foot, horseback, or buggy, many children did not attend school regularly. Swollen creeks after heavy rains often caused dangerous travels for the youngsters also.

These problems and a few others brought about the creation of three more districts. In 1914, Browns College District #44 was created from parts of Washington District #42 and Goodwill District #41. In 1917, Rocky Hill and Live Oak Hill #8 were divided into two districts. Live Oak Hill remained #8 and Rocky Hill became #45. The County Board of Education in 1918 divided the Eberhardt-Harmon District #27 into two districts. Eberhardt remained District #27 and Harmon became #46. In 1921, Washington County had 38 schools for the white children and 37 schools for the black children. There were 57 teachers for the white children and 53 for the black children. There were also three parochial schools, as well as the high schools Brenham, Chappell Hill, and William Penn. There were 6,070 children enumerated and 4,423 in attendance.

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PART II

THE COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICTS

OF

WASHINGTON COUNTY, TEXAS

1909 - 1967

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1909-10 LIST OF SCHOOLS

46 White

Stone #1
Chadwick #1
Wonder Hill #2
Pleasant Hill #3
Salem #4
Berlin #5
Williams #6

Prairie Hill #7
Live Oak Hill #8
Rocky Hill #8
Mound #9
Cedar Hill #10
Harrisburg #11
Zionsville #11
Mill Creek #12
Grimm #13
Wesley #14
Greenvine #15
Hohenwalde #16
Spring Hill #16
Hoddeville #17
Long Point #18
Gay Hill #19
Charlesville #20
Rehburg #21
St. Paul #21
Burton #22
Latium #23
Winedale #24
Boundary #25
Cedar Creek #26
Sandtown #26
Eberhardt #27
Harmon #27
Independence #28
Sandy Hill #29

Kuykendall #30
Wiedeville #31
Langhorn #32
Sauney Chapel #33

Union Grove #37

39 Black

Sunny Heights #1

Cedar Hill #2
Randle Hill #3
Pleasant Grove #4
Sandy Ridge #5
Oak Lawn #6
Clear Springs #6
No "D" #7
Valley Ford #8
Edmondville #8
Old Gay Hill #9

Ashville Grove #12

Sandy Creek #14
Waller Chapel #15

Long Point #18
New Hope #19
Hopewell #20
Punchard #21

Burton #22

Colony #26

Alum Creek #27
Lindsey #27
Independence #28
Palestine #29
Copeland Springs #29
Pleasant Home #30
Harris Springs #31

Sauney Chapel #33
Crawford #34
Felder #35
Paul Felder #35
Petersville #36
Antioch #37

William Penn #38
Oak Dale #38

Washington #42
Union #42

William Penn #38
St. Matthews #38
Post Oak Ridge #39
Henderson #40
Goodwill #41
Washington #42
Graball #42
Mt. Fall #43

THE 1911 CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS

Intermediate Schools of 2 Teachers - 7 Grades

8 White

Wonder Hill #2
Berlin #5
Prairie Hill #3
Hoddeville #17
Long Point #18
Gay Hill #19
Latium #23
Boundary #25

6 Black

Gay Hill #16
Independence #28
Sandy Hill #29
Petersville #36
Post Oak Ridge #39
Henderson #40

Intermediate Schools of 1 Teacher - 6 Grades

22 White

Stone #1
Pleasant Hill #2
Salem #4
Williams #6
Rocky Hill #45
Mound #9
Harrisburg #11
Mill Creek #12
Grimm #13
Wesley #14
Greenvine #15
Hohenwalde #16
Charlesville #20
Rehburg #21
Winedale #24
Cedar Creek #26
Harmon #27
Eberhardt #27
Wiedeville #31
Union Grove #37
William Penn #38
Washington #42

15 Black

Pleasant Grove #4
Sunny Heights #1
Randle Hill #3
Punchard #21
Valley Ford #8
Burton #22
Alum Creek #27
Sauney Chapel #33
Crawford #34
Felder #35
Antioch #37
St. Matthews #38
Goodwill #41
Washington #42
Mt. Falls #43

Intermediate Schools of 5 Grades

7 White

Live Oak Hill #8
Cedar Hill #10
Sandy Hill #29
Kuykendall #30
Pulawski #32
Armstrong #33
Oak Dale #38

8 Black

Cedar Hill #2
Old Gay Hill #9
Ashville Grove #12
Waller Chapel #15
Hopewell #20
Colony #26
Wm. Penn #38
Graball #42

Primary Schools of 4 Grades

0 White

3 Black

Sandy Ridge #5
Oak Lawn #6
Edmondville #8

According to the above, in 1911, there were 37 schools for the white children and 32 for the black children.

THE 1927 CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS

One Teacher - 7 Grade Schools

17 White

Stone #1
Chadwick #1
Williams #6
Live Oak Hill #8
Mound Hill #9
Cedar Hill #10
Klump #13
Hoddeville #17
Charlesville #20
Latium #23
Winedale #24
Boundary #25
Sandtown #26
Eberhardt #27
Kuykendall #30
Union Grove #37
Harmon #46

22 Black

Wonder Hill #2
Randle Hill #3
Sandy Creek #5
Clear Springs #6
Valley Ford #8
Mound Hill #9
Ashville Grove #12
Wesley #14
Waller Chapel #15
New Hope #19
Flat Prairie #21
Burton #22
Alum Creek #27
Palestine #29
Copeland Springs #30
Crawford #34
Harris Springs #31
Antioch #37
St. Matthews #38
St. Peter #38
Edmondville #45
Lindsey #46

Two Teacher - 7 Grade Schools

18 White

Wonder Hill #2
Pleasant Hill #3
Salem #4
Berlin #5
Prairie Hill #7
Harrisburg #11
Mill Creek #12
Wesley #14
Greenvine #15
Hohenwalde #16
Long Point #18
Gay Hill #19
St. Paul #21
Independence #28
Sandy Hill #29
Wiedeville #31
Armstrong #33
Rocky Hill #45

8 Black

Independence #28
Paul Felder #35
Henderson #40
Washington #42
Post Oak Ridge #39
Goodwill #41
Rock Island #42
Browns College #44

Three Teachers - 7 Grade Schools

2 White

William Penn #38
Browns Prairie #42

3 Black

Petersville #36
Post Oak Ridge #39
Mt. Fall #43

Four Teacher - High School

1 White

Burton #22

1 Black

Sauney Chapel #33
7, 8, 9, 10th grades

According to the above, in 1927, there were 38 schools for the white children and 34 for the black children.

* * * *

ENUMERATIONS

	<u>White</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Total</u>
1883					4,956
1891					6,233
1907					7,314
1917	Male	1,503	Male	1,796	
	Female	<u>1,477</u>	Female	<u>1,865</u>	
		2,980		<u>3,661</u>	6,641
1920		2,916		3,372	6,288
1938		2,591		2,550	5,141
1943					4,148

DISTRICT #1--STONE

District #1 was east of Brenham and embraced parts of the Isaac Lee, James Walker, and A. Harrington Leagues. The 1909 Field Notes places its north boundary by District #6 (Williams). On the west, it was bounded by New Year's Creek, on the south by District #2 (Wonder Hill), and on the east by District #32 (Pulawski). It had an area of 9 square miles.

In the early 1920s, the Pulawski School was divided among three adjoining districts--Stone, Wonder Hill, and Armstrong, and, in 1927, the county board joined the remnants of Pulawski to the Stone District #1. In 1936, approval was given to build a new school for District #1. At that time, there were three white schools in Stone District--Stone, Chadwick, and Pulawski, and one school for the black children. The three schools for the white children were one teacher--8 grade schools, and the school for the black children was a one teacher--6 grade school.

Census records for Stone and Chadwick Schools show:

1920 -- 75 children
1938 -- 126 children
1942 -- 98 children

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1925 -- W. J. Bockhorn, F. W. Nordt, Stanley Kasprovicz
1929 -- O. E. Weimann, John Gurka
1934 -- Eugene Stall, Henry Kmeic
1939 -- Lawrence Kamenezek
1942 -- Theo Pawlak
1945 -- Ewald Tiaden, Fred Rodeck
1947 -- Adolph Schaefer, John Ogrodewicz
1948 -- Charles Kopycinski

Others in various years were Henry Bockhorn, Jr., Frank Joswiak, B. Gegelski, Ervin Stern.

The following is an incomplete list of teachers that taught in the Stone District #1:

1902-03 -- Miss Marie Tyres
1907-08 -- Leola Hackworth, \$35.00 per month - 5 month term
1908-10 -- Miss Myrtle Matthews
1916-17 -- Mrs. Ludelia Wallace
1919-20 -- Hal P. Lockridge, \$75.00 per month; Miss Kate Cox

Others at various times were Annie Louise Seidel, Walter Mertins, Norma Hodde Lacina, Lillie Schreiner, Mrs. Bernadine Kiecke, Mrs. Natalie Strangmeyer, Miss Clara Schoedel, Mrs. Guernell Ahrens, and Helen Schroeder.

Stone

The earliest record found on the Stone School was in the 1902-03 school year when it was listed as #55. It was located on the Houston Texas National Railroad.

In 1932 and in 1934, Stone School was scored with 782 1/2 points as a Class B school, and Pulawski scored 725 points in a class B school. In 1934, Stone again scored 782 1/2 points in a Class B, and Pulawski scored 702 points in a Class B.

Chadwick

The Chadwick School was one of three schools for the white children in District #1. It was a one teacher--eight grade school from 1943 to 1948 when it closed. In October 1948, the County Board of Education gave the Stone District trustees the authority to sell the Chadwick and the Pulawski school buildings.

Sunny Heights (black)

In 1909, the Sunny Heights School was placed in the Stone District #1. In 1911, when all schools were classified according to their numbers of pupils and teachers, Sunny Heights was a one teacher--six grade school. In 1933, it became a two teacher--seven grade school. It was a two teacher--eight grade school from 1938 to 1944, and varied from one to two teachers for seven to eight grades from 1944 through the 1949-50 school term. In the summer of 1950, it was annexed to the Brenham Independent School District.

In May of 1924, the trustees of the Stone District requested the county board to visit the school to determine the selling of the teacherage since teachers could conveniently live in Brenham. The funds could be used for a Rosenwald school since a \$700 fund was offered to this school if requirements were met of a two teacher school. The board decided that if the sale amounted to \$3,000 or \$3,500, it would be wise to erect a Rosenwald school. No further information was found on this decision.

Sunny Heights was a one teacher--six grade school in 1911.

The census records show:

1920 -- 92 children
1938 -- 44 children
1942 -- 28 children

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1909-10 -- Mr. J. H. Hughes, \$55.00; Mrs. A. J. Porter
1909-20 -- Mrs. L. E. Lusk, \$50.00
1919-20 -- Miss K. E. Cox, \$40.00
1936-40 -- E. B. Allen, \$49.40
1942-43 -- Shedrick Graves
1945-46 -- Johnny Mae Webb

References

First Year Under the District System 1909-10
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, p. 452.
1920 and 1938 Census Records
Teachers of Washington County Common Schools 1907-08
Washington County Available School Funds
Washington County Board of Education Minutes
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 452
Washington County School Expense Ledgers

DISTRICT #2--WONDER HILL

The Wonder Hill District was described in 1909 as being located east of the Santa Fe Railroad, south of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and southeast of the town of Brenham. It was bounded on the east by District #3, (Pleasant Hill) and on the north by District #1 (Stone). It had an area of nine square miles.

Trustees who served the Wonder Hill District (incomplete list):
R. E. Blum, _____ Grawunder, A. W. Kelling, _____ Koester,
Ervin Sander, and Steve Mantey.

Wonder Hill

The Wonder Hill School dates back to 1895 when it was registered as #23 in the school records of Washington County. When the common schools were placed under the district system in 1909, Wonder Hill was placed in District #2.

In 1911, when schools were classified as to the number of pupils and teachers, Wonder Hill was a two teacher--seven grade school, and it remained so until 1943 when it became a one teacher--eight grade school. In 1950, it was a one teacher--six grade school and remained in this classification through the 1953-54 school term when it closed. The school scored 840 points in an A Class in 1932, but, in 1934, the score was 772 in a B Class.

The census in Wonder Hill is as follows:

1907 -- 70 children enumerated
1920 -- 75 children enumerated
1938 -- 64 children enumerated

Teachers in various years (incomplete):

1895-96 -- Edwin Weidemann, \$42.50 per month - 5 month term
1897-98 -- Miss Minnie Mohr, \$40.00 per month - Nov.-April term
1902-03 -- Miss Minnie Mohr
1906-10 -- E. H. Weidemann, \$55.00 per month, later \$60.00
1916-17 -- E. H. Williams, \$75.00; Miss Ella Mueller, \$50.00
1919-20 -- Hildegarde Hacker, \$50.00; Miss Elfrieda Groce, \$70.00
1936-37 -- Ernest Hyer, \$72.00; Mrs. F. W. Weisner, \$64.00
1939-40 -- Mrs. Mary B. Hughes, \$76.00 per month; Mrs. Fred Weisner
1942-43 -- Mrs. Truitt Polk, Mrs. Erna Mae Hacker
1945-46 -- Hildegarde Tegler

Mrs. Hester Grimm Mueller taught here also.

The County Board of Education voted to sell the Wonder Hill building in May 1955. Later it was decided to dismantle the building and use the lumber at the two Pleasant Hill #3 schools, and the remaining lumber was to be sold. Howard Kiecke razed the building, pulled the nails, and took all the lumber to the Pleasant Hill location for \$240.00. Mr. Kiecke also had the authority to take all the school fixtures from Wonder Hill to Pleasant Hill.

Cedar Hill (black)

The Cedar Hill School was listed in the 1880 school records as #37. Trustees in that year were H. M. Holbert, Alex Parker, and Rollin Estes. In 1883, Harry Pierce, Bremer Neusaw, and George Rogers were trustees, and, in 1891, Haley Pierce, William Dixon, and Richard King served the school as trustees.

In 1911, the Cedar Hill School in District #2 was classified as a one teacher--five grade school, and, in 1927, it had advanced to a one teacher--seven grade school. It remained in this classification through the 1944-45 school term when it closed. In October 1948, the County Board of Education gave Wonder Hill trustees the authority to sell the building and land.

The school had always been known as the Cedar Hill School for the black children. However, in 1926, the Cedar Hill District #10 had enough black children, and a school was begun for them and was named Cedar Hill. Therefore, the school in District #2 dropped its name as Cedar Hill and became known as Wonder Hill for the black students.

References

- First Year Under the District System.
- Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries.
- Order of Establishing School Communities in Washington County, 1880, 1883.
- Washington County Available School Funds.
- Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
- Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58. p.453.
- Washington County School Principal End of School Reports.
- Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
- Washington County Superintendent of School Records, 1891, 1895, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1908.
- Washington County Treasurer's School Account Register, 1889.

DISTRICT #3--PLEASANT HILL

Pleasant Hill became District #3 in 1909 when schools were consolidated and placed under the district system. It was recorded that the district was located southwest of Brenham, and that the Santa Fe Railroad ran through it. It had an area of eleven square miles.

In 1957, the trustees of Pleasant Hill were given the authority to sell the Salem school property by sealed bids. In 1959, a water cooler was accepted from the Veterans Vocational property.

In May 1959, Pleasant Hill Consolidated purchased a 42-passenger bus. In May 1960, the board approved an educational trip to San Antonio for the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th grade students.

Changes in the educational system came about and, on September 29, 1960, a community meeting was held to explain those changes. County Superintendent W. O. Dannhaus explained the changes. The March 1961 school board meeting was the last recorded meeting for the Pleasant Hill trustees. Members present with W. O. Dannhaus were Elton Pieper, W. D. Buddenberg, Erwin Kuecker, and Raymond Witte.

Other trustees who served the school were (an incomplete list):

- 1880 -- John Grabow, Louis Tesch, William Dannheim
- 1883 -- John Grabow, A. Wilhelms, Otto Schawe
- 1891 -- William Dannheim Jr., Fritz Harmon, R. Schawe
- 1917 -- Adolph Dannheim Jr., Wm. Reich
- 1928 -- Robert Hueske

Pleasant Hill

Pleasant Hill was listed as #36 in the 1880 school records of Washington County. It was established on two acres of land south and southwest of Brenham. A deed dated July 21, 1883, states that William Bockhorn sold land to William Reich, Fred Apfel, and Adolph Dannheim Jr., trustees of Pleasant Hill School. Also, on July 21, 1883, Albert and Mathilda Wilhelms sold some acreage to the same trustees.

In 1911, Pleasant Hill was classified as an intermediate school of six grades with one teacher. In 1927, it advanced to an elementary high school with two teachers for the eight grades. It remained in this class through the 1941-42 school year. For the next nine years, it was a one teacher--eight grade school, but advanced again to a two teacher--eight grade school in 1950 and remained so for three years. In 1954, it was a four teacher--eight grade school. In 1934, it scored 792 1/2 points as a Class B school.

Pleasant Hill, in 1920, received financial aid of \$500.00 from the two million dollar Rural Aid Fund to build a new schoolhouse.

The Pleasant Hill School closed its doors in 1961. The children were transferred by bus to the Brenham Independent School District. It was an end to a community era as consolidation was to all the common school districts of Washington County and other counties in Texas.

Census records for Pleasant Hill were:

1883 -- 60 children enumerated
1907 -- 82 children enumerated
1920 -- 91 children enumerated
1938 -- 64 children enumerated
1945 -- 58 children enumerated

Teachers who taught in Pleasant Hill (incomplete list):

1895-96 -- C. H. Copnes, \$45.00 per month
1897-98 -- Miss Emily Zeitner, \$40.00 per month, Dec.-May
1902-03 -- Miss Emily Zeitner, \$60.00 per month, 8 1/2 months
1907-08 -- Miss Ida Bracher
1909-10 -- Miss Fredrich Turner, \$60.00 per month (Miss Turner later became the first woman County Superintendent of Washington County.)
1919-20 -- Miss Elsie Spreen, \$60.00 per month, October-May
1936-37 -- Miss Kathryn Reese, \$72.00; Della Lehrmann, \$64.00
1939-40 -- Edwin Klingsporn, \$84.00 per month, Miss Ella Mae Werchan, \$61.80 per month
1942-43 -- Mrs. Guernell Ahrens
1943-44 -- Joe Klingsporn, Ella Mae Werchan
1955-56 -- J. H. Addicks, principal and teacher of 7th and 8th grades; Harold Klingsporn, 5th and 6th grades; Mrs. E. J. Hacker, 3rd and 4th grades; Mrs. Emble Grabarchick, 1st and 2nd grades
1956-57 -- Bernard Holle replaced Harold Klingsporn. Other teachers remained.
1958-61 -- Walline Wittner, Bernard Holle, J. H. Addicks, Mrs. Emble Grabarchick
1963-66 -- Leroy Thielemann

Cooks at Pleasant Hill were Mrs. Lillie Winkelmann and Mrs. Helen Dannhaus.

In the summers, the trustees spent much time repairing, repainting, and other necessary work that was to be done in the school yard and building. The schools were not always as warm in the winter for most of the teachers and children. At one of the trustee meetings, it was ordered to close the foundation of the school building. This comment was made by the president of the school board, "In case this does not keep Mrs. Grabarchick warm, get a heater, and also one for Mrs. Lillie Winkelmann in the kitchen".

Teacher experiences:

"I taught here during the early war years, and one of the things I really remember was the way the children and the people of the community gathered together the scrap iron for the war effort. We had a huge pile on the playground. In fact, we took some pictures of it. Another thing the children and I did was to knit squares for an afghan to give to the war effort for the soldiers. The squares were about 7 inches square and were in shades of brown, yellow and green. I taught most of the older kids to knit, and we finally knitted enough squares. Then there was a big discussion how to set them together. Eventually, we settled on a design where we had the V for Victory in Morse Code (...-) right in the middle in a particular color.

"I taught eight grades, but not very many students. The school had been a two teacher school, but small enrollment had brought it down to one teacher. It was nice that we could use the other room for singing (it had a piano) and games for rainy days. We had programs here too, and I actually played the piano for some songs (I can't believe it). The people were nice, and I enjoyed teaching here only the one year, since I got married in December 1943."

Mrs. Guernell Ahrens



Pleasant Hill School 1942-43



Clockwise starting at the pole (12 o'clock): Irene Winkelmann, Dovie Mae Rodenbeck, Flora Ann Tesch, Josephine Weiss, Elaine Bockhorn, Ralph Poehlmann, Peggy Koester, Ella Bockhorn, Joyce Poehlmann, Arthur Koester, Jesse Lee Tesch, Delores Buddenberg, Ruth Winkelmann, William Dittforth, Ruth Emshoff, Luther Schwettmann, Howard Emshoff, W. F. Lanford.



Front row, 1 to r: Jesse Lee Tesch, Joyce Poehlmann, Ralph Poehlmann, Ruth Winkelmann, Delores Buddenberg, Peggy Koester. Second Row: Howard Emshoff, William Dittforth, Josephine Weiss, Flora Ann Tesch, Ellen Bockhorn, Elaine Bockhorn. Top Row: Arthur Koester, Luther Schwettmann, W. F. Lanford, Dovie Mae Rodenbeck, Irene Winkelmann.



Afghan knitted by students in 1942-43 for the war effort. Left to right: Josephine Weiss, Irene Winkelmann, Howard Emshoff, Arthur Koester, W. F. Lanford, Luther Schwettmann, William Dittforth, Dovie Mae Rodenbeck, Flora Ann Tesch.



Lower grades, 1942-43. Front row 1 to r: Jesse Tesch, Ralph Poehlmann, Delores Buddenberg. Back row: Ruth Winkelmann, Ruth Emshoff, Joyce Poehlmann, Peggy Koester.

Randle Hill (black)

The Randle Hill School was recorded in 1880 school records as #86. In 1909, Randle Hill was placed in the Pleasant Hill District #3.

The school, in 1925, was in bad condition and was unsafe. The Washington County Board of Education closed the school for repairs and other adjustments. It opened again in 1926 after inspections were made.

In 1911, when schools were classified as to the number of pupils and teachers, Randle Hill was classed as a one teacher--six grade school. It became a one teacher--seven grade school in 1927, and remained in this status until 1948 when it became a one teacher--eight grade school. It remained in this classification for two years. It fell to a one teacher--six grade school in 1950. It changed to a two teacher--eight grade school again in 1953, and remained in this class through the 1955-56 school term. From the 1956-57 year through the 1960-61 school term, it was a one teacher--eight grade school. The school closed in 1961, and the children were transferred to Brenham Independent School District.

Trustees of Randle Hill were (incomplete list):

1880 -- Spencer Brown, Charles Young
1891 -- Jasper Kosse, Franklin Randle, Jason Wiley

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-1909 -- J. M. Randle, \$60.00 per month
1936-1940 -- Betina Stamps Randle, \$32.00 and \$41.80
1942-1946 -- Gertrude Evans
1955-1956 -- C. E. B. Bailey, Jessie B. Clay
1957-1958 -- Mrs. Bradley
1958-1959 -- Mrs. Oveta Petty

Census lists for Randle Hill were:

1907 -- 90 children enumerated
1927 -- 27 children enumerated
1938 -- 45 children enumerated

Water was not always available nearby; therefore, the trustees gave G. W. Roberts the authority to furnish water to the school for which he was paid \$36.00 a year.

Mr. William Apfel donated some property to the school for playground use.

References

- First Year Under the District System.
Francis, W. B., Field Notes of School Boundaries.
Pleasant Hill Trustee Meetings.
Washington County Available School Funds.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 454.
Washington County End of School Teacher Reports.
Washington County Order of Establishing School Communities, 1880.
Washington County School Census Reports, 1920, 1938.
Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Treasurer's School Account Register, 1895.
Washington County Superintendent School Reports, 1891.

DISTRICT #4--SALEM

In 1909, when schools in Washington County were consolidated into districts, Salem District #4 was listed as being located southwest of Brenham. It was bounded on the north by the Greenvine District #15 and Brenham Public Road, on the east by the west line of the city of Brenham, and by District #3 (Pleasant Hill), on the southeast by the west fork of the Williams Creek, on the south by the Austin and Washington County line, and on the west by East Mill Creek and Sandy Creek. It had an area of 13 7/10 square miles.

The Salem trustees, in March 1927, considered consolidation with the Berlin District #5, but unfavorable conditions in the Berlin District brought opposition to the consolidation. Berlin was short of the required number of square miles for their existence; therefore, the Salem District offered Berlin some land from the western side of their district.

Trustees of Salem District (incomplete list):

- 1880 -- Julius Lehmann, Theodore Schawe, J. F. Winkelmann
- 1883 -- T. Schawe, A. Beals, J. F. Winkelmann
- 1891 -- A. Hueske, Wm. Wehmeyer, T. Schawe
- 1909 -- Adolph Weiss, Wm. Draehn, Otto Loesch
- 1911 -- Wm. Rosenbaum
- 1914 -- Robert Hueske
- 1926 -- Stanley Kasprovicz, Louis Lehrmann
- 1927 -- Henry Wiesepepe, Otto Zander, E. W. Sommerfeld
- 1930 -- E. W. Sommerfeld
- 1934-37 -- William Rogge, Albert Hueske, Ed. Sommerfeld
- 1937-42 -- Ed. Hodde, Albert Hueske, Ed Sommerfeld
- 1942-45 -- Herbert Hueske, Ed Sommerfeld, Ernest Richter
- 1945-47 -- Arnold Wehmeyer, Herbert Hueske, Ernest Richter
- 1947-50 -- Martin Wiesepepe, Herbert Hueske, John Tiaden
- 1950-53 -- Martin Wiesepepe, Louis Winkelmann, Herbert Hueske

The September 9, 1911, minutes written in German and signed by Wm. Rosenbaum, secretary, indicated that each member paid 75 cents for each child for expenses. These family names were _____ Wiesepepe six children, Wm. Rogge one child, Leo Winkelmann one child, Reverend Mgbroff one child, Wm. Kemper one child--a total of \$10.50.

In March 1915, the trustees planned on their yearly end-of-school picnic at the same place it had been last year (?). The trustees were to clean the grounds, and also buy the supplies for the picnic.

Summers were spent in the purchase and repair of needed equipment on the school grounds and for supplies for school rooms, painting the inside and outside of the building, checking and cleaning stoves and heaters, and buying cordwood for the school. In December 1939, ten dollars was paid to the Salem Lutheran Church for the water supplied

to the Salem School. In that year, old school maps were transferred to the black school, and their school was painted, windows puttied, necessary repairs made, and weeds cut from the two school yards.

In 1940, lightening rods were installed in both schools, and, in 1942, scrap iron was collected by the students and was delivered to the Red Cross.

Salem School

The Salem School was listed as #33 in the school records of Washington County. Some trustee records that began in October 1896 were written in German. They were unsigned through March 10, 1910. The first records written in English were in July 1914 when Leo Winkelmann was president and Otto Zander was secretary. At this meeting, it was discussed and voted to add another room to the one-room school. A petition for the bond issue of \$600.00 was circulated and was signed by nearly all of the members present.

In 1911, Salem was a one teacher--six grade school and, in 1918, it had become a two teacher--seven grade school. It remained this way through the 1952-53 school term when the school was closed and the children were transferred by bus to Brenham.

In April 1912, I. S. S. King sold some land to William Rogge, William Rosenbaum, and Adolph Weiss, trustees of Salem School #4. Also William Kemper and wife, Henna Kemper, sold some land to Leo Wilkerson, William Rogge, and Otto Zander in December 1914.

When schools were scored in 1932, Salem scored 842 points in a Class A. In 1934, it scored 805 points in a Class A school.

At the end of every school year, a picnic was enjoyed by parents, children, and teachers alike. Trustees were in charge of getting the ice cream, soda water, popcorn, and candy. However, in 1940, there was no picnic due to illness in the vicinity. In 1954, the school picnic was changed from the Knolle Ranch to Sanders Lake.

In 1957, the Salem school building was sold by the Pleasant Hill trustees.

The census enumeration was:

1883 -- 44 children	1920 -- 99 children
1891 -- 53 children	1938 -- 66 children
1907 -- 76 children	1944 -- 36 children

The following is an incomplete list of teachers in the Salem School:

1895-96 -- Miss Henretta Samuels
1897-98 -- Miss Mary Jesse, \$46.00 per month, 6 month term Nov.-
April
1906-07 -- Miss Lula G. Buching, \$60.00
1907-10 -- Miss Sophie Kiel
1914-15 -- Miss B. Grabor
1915-16 -- Miss Elizabeth Walther, \$55.00; Mrs. Ida Spears, \$50.00
1919-55 -- J. H. Addicks (began with \$60.00 per month)
1919-20 -- Miss Bernadine Knop, \$60.00
1927-28 -- Miss Pauline Beckman
1930-37 -- Miss Edith Loesch, \$64.00
1937-41 -- Miss Gertrude Luedemann
1941-42 -- Miss Benita Muenzler
1942-45 -- Miss Adeline Schlottmann
1945-48 -- Miss Mary Bogusch
1948-50 -- Miss Doris Weiss
1950-54 -- Mrs. Adolph Behrens
1954-55 -- Mrs. Erna Mae Hacker

Memories of a former pupil:

"The Salem community's public school began in 1886 when the Salem Lutheran Church members voted to have a four-month period of public school each year. The pastor, Rev. F. Jesse, was to be the instructor. Heretofore parents of school age children paid the tuition and the pastors taught private school. Records indicate that the pastors of the Salem Lutheran Church taught in the late 1860's.

"The Rev. F. Jesse was my parents first teacher in 1880's until the daughter of a Lutheran pastor in Prairie Hill community, Rev. Oscar Samuel, began teaching there. Miss Hennie Samuel boarded with my grandmother who lived a few hundred yards from the church building. My uncle was married to her sister, Teckla, who had also taught school previously.

"Another early school teacher that my mother often remembered was my grandmother's cousin, Miss Sophie Kiel who taught school in the Salem Public School in the early 1900's. Miss Kiel was born in the Rehburg community and her grandparents had emigrated from The Kingdom of Hannover in 1840's. She boarded and lived in the Zander household a short distance away.

"Then there is a lapse of known teachers until my parent's family was in school. The public school teachers in Salem as remembered were: Betty Grabow, Elisabeth Wahlter, Ida (Sprain) Loeffler, Celeste (Rust) Engelage, John H. Addicks, Bernadine (Kiecke) Knoop, Hattie (Nordt) Rosenbaum and Edith Loesch in early 1930's.

"Best remembered of school days were the clanging school bell 5 minutes before class, the rush to get the last drink of water before lining up to march into the classrooms, the Spencer method of

penmanship (arm movements and not finger movements) taught by Mr. Addicks, and the 3:45 P.M. Friday special events in the arts, poetry, art, etc. .

"Everyone brought their lunchbucket for snacking at recess-time in the morning and also afternoon recess, and the one-hour lunch period was always a hurried event so that we could join in games and plays of all sorts.

"The water supply for the school was carried from the church yard windmill by the oldest boys. This was a 5-gallon tank with a lid and faucet. Pupils were expected to furnish their own drinking cups. Most of us had a folding aluminum drinking cup which we guarded in our desks so that no one else would use it. Some children used folded paper cups, and some a tin cup which they hung on the wall in the cloakroom.

"In the 1950's the Salem and Pleasant Hill schools were consolidated and the school moved to Pleasant Hill."

Elizabeth Lehmann



Salem School in the early 1900s

Pleasant Grove (black)

School records of 1880-81 list the Pleasant Grove School as #30. It was located southwest of Brenham. In 1909, when schools were placed under the district system, Pleasant Grove was in District #4.

In 1911, the school was a one teacher--six grade school, and remained in this class until 1933 when it became a one teacher--seven grade school. In 1948, another grade was added for the one teacher, but, in 1952, there were two teachers for the eight grades. However, at the end of that school year, the school closed and the children were transferred by bus to the Brenham Independent School District.

Census enumerations are as follows:

1883 -- 31 children	1907 -- 65 children
1891 -- 89 children	1920 -- 90 children
1902 -- 68 children	1938 -- 46 children

Trustees of Pleasant Grove are as follows (incomplete):

1880-81 -- Robert Harris, Thornton Hackett, K. Roberts
1883-84 -- Turner Petty, Alex Hackett, Jack Harris
1891-92 -- Andrew Jackson, John Damon, Alex Hackett

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1883-84 -- John Petty
1895-96 -- W. T. Grant, \$55.00
1902-03 -- Mattie C. Hamilton
1906-08 -- M. C. May, \$60.00 month, 8 months
1908-10 -- Miss L. P. Armbrister, \$50.00
1916-37 -- Dudley D. Williams, \$63.50 to \$64.00
1945-46 -- Bertina S. Randle

References

End of School Teacher Reports.

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Order of Establishing School Communities, 1880, 1883.

Salem Trustee Minutes.

School Census, 1920, 1938.

Washington County Board of Education Minutes.

Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 455.

Washington County School Expense Ledgers, 1936-37.

Washington County Superintendent School Records, 1891, 1895, 1897.

Washington County Teacher and Salary Reports, 1906-07.

Washington County Treasurer's School Account, 1889.

DISTRICT #5--BERLIN

In 1909, when schools were consolidated and placed into districts, Berlin became District #5. It was bounded on the west by District #12 (Mill Creek) and #13 (Klump), and on the north by the Burton-Greenvine Road. It was located east of Mill Creek and Sandy Creek.

In 1943, the county board gave permission to the trustees to sell the Berlin teacherage. It was sold to Robert Lange for \$105.00. The money was placed in the school fund.

The county board also gave permission to the Berlin trustees to sell the Mill Creek school building and land by sealed bids in 1956.

The following is an incomplete list of trustees:

1880 -- Louis Lehmann, J. J. Hoffmann, Nicolas Zeiss
1883 -- A. Mueller, J. J. Hoffmann, Nicolas Zeiss
1891 -- Fritz Kraemer, A. Boortz, Fritz Boortz
1917 -- Louis Sternberg, L. C. Lehmann

Others at various times were F. D. Spreen, Herman Ahrens, O. C. Naumann, Louis Hold, and Edwin Heine.

Berlin School

The Berlin School was listed as #5 in the 1880 school records of Washington County. It was begun by the pastor of the Lutheran church in that area. The children were taught by the pastor, and each family paid a tuition for each child attending the school. The families and number of children were: J. Imhof 2, Joseph Schulze 2, M. Gusener 2, Philip Frank 2, W. Pesche 2, Frank Kraemer 2, G. Lehrmann 1, A. Greger 1, W. Lehde 1, W. Bode 2, Ed Gajeski 1, Frank Fischer 1, Detrich Nienstadt 1, A. Wiebusch 1, H. Sternberg 2, M. Krahl 2, August Mueller 1, Nicholas Zeiss 1.

The Washington County Board of Education, in December 1911, classified the common schools of the county according to the number of pupils and teachers. The Berlin School was recognized as a two teacher school for seven grades--an elementary high school. It remained in this classification until 1945 when it became a one teacher--eight grade school. In 1948 it was a two teacher--eight grade school, and advanced to a three teacher--eight grade school in 1950. It was changed again to two teachers for the eight grades in 1952, and remained in this classification through the 1956-57 school term when the school was annexed to Brenham District.

When schools were scored in 1932, Berlin scored 834 points in Class A. Two years later it scored 807 1/2 points, also in Class A.

Census enumerations were:

1883 -- 51 children	1920 -- 75 children
1891 -- 55 children	1938 -- 60 children
1906 -- 95 children	1942 -- 67 children
1907 -- 68 children	

An incomplete list of teachers in the Berlin school is as follows:

1895-96 -- Frank Wondrock, \$50.00 per month
1897-98 -- Frank Wondrock, \$60.00 per month
1902-03 -- B. W. Siebel
1906-07 -- W. H. Wiedemeyer, \$75.00; Miss Elsie Lemm, \$22.00 per month
1907-10 -- F. J. Kubitza, \$60.00 per month
1916-17 -- C. A. Thormann, \$70.00, W. L. Fitzgerald, \$55.00
1919-43 -- A. J. Giese, \$60.00
1927-28 -- Alma Stegmann
1936-41 -- Mrs. Grace Loesch
1942-43 -- Miss Delores Fuchs

In the Brenham Daily Banner of September 20, 1887, an article read, "The school fest in Berlin on Saturday was a perfect success. Plenty to eat, plenty to drink, ball at night and plenty of fun for all. A great many of the Brenhamites attended and they had a jolly, jolly time."

Oak Hill

In October 1887, J. J. Hoffmann and wife, Elizabeth Hoffmann, sold three acres of land to J. J. Hoffmann, L. C. Lehmann, and Fritz Kraemer, trustees of Berlin Oak Hill School Community. In December 1911, the trustees of the Oak Hill School of the Berlin School District #5, Ed Gayewske, August Schulze, and C. Rippenhagen sold the school property and contents to L. C. Lehmann, Robert Felcher, and Ed Gayewske, trustees of the Berlin School District #5.

Sandy Ridge (black)

The Sandy Ridge School was listed as #25 in the 1883 school records in Washington County.

In 1909, Sandy Ridge was placed in the Berlin District #5. In 1911, the school was classified as a one teacher--four grade school, and advanced to a one teacher--seven grade school in 1927. It

remained in this classification until the end of the 1945-46 school year, and all children were transferred by bus to the Brenham schools.

Census enumerations were:

1883 -- 40 children	1920 -- 35 children
1891 -- 74 children	1938 -- 25 children
1907 -- 108 children	1942 -- 16 children

Trustees of this school:

1883 -- Robert Harris, Frank Wells, Washington Bouldin
1891 -- Charles Graves, Charles Young, Jerry Mays

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1883-84 -- R. W. Green
1895-1910 -- Dudley Williams, \$45.00 per month, 5 months
1916-17 -- A. J. Parker, \$45.00 per month
1919-20 -- Miss Blanche Cooper
1936-46 -- Miss Thelma Roberts

References

Brenham Daily Banner, September 20, 1887.
Church Records of the Prominent Families of Berlin, Texas, p 105.
First Year Under the District System, 1909.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p 50, 502.
Order of Establishing School Communities in Washington County, 1880.
Washington County Available School Funds.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County Superintendent Records.
Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.
Personal interview--Mrs. Alma Stegmann Ellermann.

DISTRICT #6--WILLIAMS

District #6 was located north of Brenham, south of New Year's Creek and mostly east of the G. C. and Santa Fe Railroad. It was bounded on the south by District #1 (Stone), on the west by District #5 (Berlin) and #11 (Zionsville), on the northwest by District #17 (Hoddeville), on the north by District #10 (Cedar Hill) and #7 (Prairie Hill), and on the east by District #31 (Wiedeville).

In 1948, the County Board of Education petitioned to annex part of the district to Wiedeville District #31, and the other part was annexed to the Brenham Independent School District.

The following is an incomplete list of trustees:

1891 -- D. B. Williams, J. F. Riebe, A. Bock

Others in various years were: Ed Sommerfeld, August Neumann, Henry Lueck, Fritz Haar, Fritz Naumann, Julius Sommerfeld, Chris Dippel, Joe Schmidt, Otto Schoeffler, Henry Hermann, Melvin Sommerfeld, and Henry Loesch.

In 1916, the school expenses were:

5 cords of stove wood -- \$27.50
Teacher's chair from Ehlert and Simank -- \$10.65
Galvanized pipe from Giesecke Bros. -- \$4.75
School supplies from August Lindemann -- \$14.85
Census Taker - Henry Reue -- \$5.60

At the Washington County Board of Education meeting in July 1917, Charles Winkelmann and Fritz Roehling of the Williams District #6 called for a survey of their residences to be included in the Hoddeville District #17. Petition was granted.

Williams

The school records of 1889 lists Williams as #50. When schools in Washington County were consolidated into districts, Williams became #6 in 1909.

The Williams School in 1911 was classified as a one teacher--six grade school, and remained so until 1933 when it became a one teacher--seven grade school. In 1932, it scored 725 points as a Class B school, and, in 1934, it scored 757 1/2 points as a Class B school. From 1943 to 1948 it was a one teacher--eight grade school.

Census enumerations were:

1902 -- 56 children	1938 -- 52 children
1920 -- 68 children	1942 -- 50 children

A partial list of teachers follows:

1906-08 -- Willie Kolwes
1909-17 -- Henry Reue, \$60.00 per month
1919-20 -- Lydia Giesel, \$60.00 per month
1936-37 -- Mary Louise Menken, \$64.00 per month; Miss Norma Luedemann, \$48.00 per month
1939-40 -- Miss Louise Quebe, \$68.00 per month; Miss Benita Spinn, \$52.50
1942-43 -- Louise Neumann, Elmira Helmer
1945-46 -- Benita Loesch

Oak Lawn (black)

In the 1891-92 school records of Washington County, Oak Lawn was listed as #100.

In 1911, Oak Lawn was classified as a primary one teacher--four grade school. It was consolidated with Clear Springs School in 1920 and became known as Clear Springs.

Trustees in 1891 were Pomfrey Oliver, Robert Vann and Louis Pennington. In 1891, the census records show 112 children, and, in 1906, there were 45 children enumerated.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-98 -- W. R. Van Buren, \$60.00 per month
1902-03 -- Mrs. S. C. McCoy
1906-07 -- J. W. Scott, \$40.00 per month, 7 months
1907-08 -- Minnie Hall, \$52.00 per month
1908-17 -- Gertrude Hewett, \$55.00 per month

Clear Springs (black)

The 1883-84 school records in Washington County show that Clear Springs was #23. In 1909, when schools were consolidated and placed into districts, Clear Springs was in the Berlin District #5. In 1920, the county board had the district re-surveyed, and Clear Springs was then in District #6. In 1920, the Oak Lawn School was consolidated with Clear Springs, and the school continued by its name--Clear Springs.

From 1927 to 1929, Clear Springs was classified as a one teacher--seven grade school. The school closed in 1929 due to only 14 scholastics.

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1883 -- Umphrey White
1895 -- Massy Carter, \$25.00
1897 -- Mary E. Sledge, \$43.00
1902 -- Kate O. Parker
1906 -- Mrs. C. M. Kosse, \$60.00; E. S. Arnold, \$60.00
1907 -- Ed Arnold, \$60.00
1908 -- Mrs. C. M. Kosse

The 1883 trustees were Andrea Thompson, Sam Bassett, and Beverly Harris.

Census enumerations were:

1883 -- 81 children	1907 -- 72 children
1906 -- 64 children	1928 -- 14 children

References

End of School Teacher Reports.
First Year Under the District System, 1909.
Washington County Available School Funds.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p 456-57.
Washington County Order of Establishing School Communities, 1883.
Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County Superintendent School Reports, 1895, 1891, 1897, 1902.
Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Treasurer's Account of School Communities, 1889.

DISTRICT #7--PRAIRIE HILL

District #7 was bounded on the south by District #6 (Williams), on the west by District #10 (Cedar Hill), on the north by District #8 (Live Oak Hill), and on the east by District #29 (Sandy Hill), District #30 (Kuykendall), and by District #31 (Wiedeville).

In 1953, the County Board of Education gave Prairie Hill trustees the right to sell the Cedar Hill School to H. W. Weimann for \$100.00. They were also given permission to sell the Live Oak Hill School for the black children, along with its woodshed, cistern, and land, and the Mound Hill school building for the black children and its land.

In May 1959, Prairie Hill had the approval to sell the Rocky Hill #45 school land.

Trustees who served at various times (incomplete list):

1880 -- (#63-St. John's) F. H. Reue, William Holle, William Wiese
1881 -- William Holle, C. C. Meyer, Michael Hahn
1883 -- (#49-St. John's) Fritz Mayer, William Wiese, Henry Hodde
1891 -- (#1 Prairie Hill) Fred Finke, Carl Jeske, Charles Schlottmann
1925 -- (#7 Prairie Hill) F. W. Quebe, William Spreen, Charles Schlottmann
1944 -- John Haas

Trustees who served on the Washington County Board of Education at various times were William Spreen, Ed. Struve, Charles Schlottmann, Gus Kuhlmann, and Willie Reue.

Prairie Hill

In 1877, the Lutherans of Prairie Hill community purchased ten acres from Charles Schlottmann for the amount of \$10.00 in gold for the building of a church. Later, a school was built on the northwest corner joining the Schlottmann place. In 1895, an additional room was built. The school was moved to the Schulte place in 1925.

The children of members and non-members were taught by the pastor of the church. A fee of one dollar a month for each child was paid. In 1879, the state forbade the teaching of religion in a state school, and required two months of free school for each child--November and December. The school was paid according to the number of children on the census list.

Prairie Hill was registered in 1880 and 1883 in the county records as St. John's. In 1889, it was registered as Prairie Hill.

Prairie Hill, in 1909, was District #7. It was located north of Brenham, southwest of Independence, and 5 1/2 miles from Brenham.

In 1911, the schools were classified and certified by the State Superintendent of Public Instructions. Prairie Hill was classed as a two teacher--seven grade school. In 1927, the certification was improved and Prairie Hill was classified as a two teacher--seven grade school. The Prairie Hill School employed two teachers; therefore, it was classified as an elementary high school, and was eligible to teach the first seven grades, and also the 8th and 9th grades if the total enrollment was fewer than 40 pupils.

Prairie Hill became a three teacher--eight grade school in 1933, and scored 743 1/2 points in a Class B school. It advanced to a three teacher--nine grade school in 1936, but reversed to a two teacher--eight grade school in 1947. However, it again became a three teacher--eight grade school in 1953. It increased to a four teacher--eight grade school in 1954, and remained in this category until 1964 when it became a two teacher--four grade school due to the consolidation of schools with Brenham Independent School District.

The Mound Hill school for the white children was moved in 1954 to the Prairie Hill grounds. Some renovations were made. Restrooms were installed, the kitchen was moved to the east side, and a large classroom then became a dining room.

Census enumerations were:

1883 -- 86 children	1931 -- 95 children
1891 -- 112 children	1938 -- 86 children
1906 -- 123 children	1945 -- 65 children
1920 -- 99 children	

Teachers in Prairie Hill (incomplete list):

1889-90 -- Greene Wendt	
1895-96 -- S. C. Zetiner, \$60.00; Mrs. Amelia Zetiner, \$30.00, 4 months	
1897-98 -- W. A. Randolph, \$60.00 per month	
1902-03 -- T. G. Wendt, Miss Aude Zetiner	
1906-07 -- C. A. Thornton, \$60.00; W. C. Schulte, \$30.00, 7 months	
1907-08 -- C. A. Thornton, \$60.00; Herman Kelling, \$38.00	
1909-10 -- C. A. Thornton, \$60.00; Lydia Dannheim, \$40.00	
1912-13 -- C. A. Thornton, \$60.00; Lydia Dannheim, \$40.00	
1914-15 -- Miss Mildred Thall	
1916-17 -- Emil J. Mueller, \$60.00; Miss Mildred Thall, \$40.00	
1919-21 -- Gus H. Apfelbach, \$65.00 per month, 8 months	
1922-23 -- Mary Sanders	
1936-37 -- August H. Weiss, \$64.00; Edna Weberneck, \$56.00; Christine Goglin Grabow, \$56.00	
1939-40 -- Raymond Schwartz, \$76.00; Edna Weberneck, \$64.00; Christine Grabow, \$64.00	
1941-42 -- Erwin Ludwig, Glenn Jeske, Christine Grabow	
1942-43 -- Glenn Jeske, Christine Grabow	
1943-45 -- Norma Louise Hodde, Ora Nell Quebe	

1945-46 -- Mrs. Ella Wiesepepe, Ora Nell Quebe
1946-47 -- Joe Klingsporn, Ora Nell Quebe
1954-55 -- Joe Klingsporn, Eugene Janner, Lydia Rust, Tanya Schmid
Golibart
1956-57 -- Mrs. Alton York, Lydia Rust, Joe Klingsporn, Eugene
Janner
1957-58 -- Joe Klingsporn, Lydia Rust, Emma Seeker (1957-67)
1957-63 -- Leroy Thielemann

Other teachers not previously mentioned were: Edwin Kruse, Philip Mindrupt, G. F. Witte, _____ Gardner, Thusnelda Hueske, Della Ullrich, Elsie Bohne Boenker, Emma Steinkamp Lauter, Sadie Schomberg, Joan Schmid Zeiss, _____ Overton, George Cook, Paul Miller, Grace Simank Loesch, _____ Knipstein, Miss _____ Sanders, _____ Heidemann, _____ Kelling, Mrs. _____ Knoop, Mrs. H. G. Simmons, Ada Loesch, Charles Dannheim, Mrs. _____ Haddock, _____ Baier, _____ Malecheck, Mrs. Lorraine Phillips, and Miss L. Touchstone.

Cooks were: Augusta Prigge and Mathilda Spinn. Bus drivers were Joe Klingsporn and Alfred Winkelmann.

In the Prairie Hill community, there was an organization named Prairie Hill Shooting Club. Every Easter Monday, the club sponsored an afternoon affair for the children of the Prairie Hill community and adjoining communities. The children gathered at the school yard and marched with members of the shooting club and members of a band hired for the afternoon and night frolic to the Prairie Hill dance hall, a short distance from the school. At their arrival at the hall, the participants were given a glass of lemonade and ushered into the hall where they presented a short program. Later, a barbecue was served and a dance at night was enjoyed by youngsters from 8 to 80. The tradition came to a sad end after the closing of the Prairie Hill School.

The Washington County schools had combined their close-of-school exercises, and only one valedictorian and one salutatorian was selected. In 1943, both honorees were from Prairie Hill School. These two young ladies were Evelyn Riechers, valedictorian, and Clara Dell Schulte, salutatorian. These young ladies later became Mrs. Walter Thielemann and Mrs. James Wellmann, respectively.

Glenn Jeske taught in Prairie Hill the last part of the 1941-42 term. He replaced Erwin Ludwig who began to serve his country in the army.

Teacher experiences:

"I graduated from Crawford Hi May 1924 with the second highest grade average of 94 3/16 in the four years in hi school. There were only seven in my class. Our Commencement Exercises were on Friday nite. On Sunday nite, I attended the Baccalaureate Sermon in the Baptist Church in Crawford.

"I visited three different country schools in my home county. They were all one teacher schools. I told my parents I could not teach in a school by myself because I wasn't quite eighteen years at that time. The Registrar said since I was almost eighteen by Sept. 1, he would grant me my certificate.

"At this time, one of my friends told me she was turning down her school at Prairie Hill in Washington County. She gave me the names of the trustees as they were called at that time. I wrote to them and they hired me as their assistant teacher.

"I came down on the Santa Fe train and was met by my sister and husband. They took me to an uncle that lived right at the school. Next morning I went to the school. Here I stood in front of fifty five students. Had to teach five grades, beginners, first, second, third, and fourth grades. I had never been in a rural school in my life. I could not decide how I could manage to get enough time for all the classes in one days time.

"I went to Supt. Ehlert and told him I was going back home. He told me, 'No, don't quit, I will help you'."

Emma Steinkamp Lauter



Prairie Hill School, October 1943



Prairie Hill Championship Softball Team in Blinn Tournament in about 1950. First row, 1 to r: Delvin Wellmann, Raymond Wegner, Calvin Rodenbeck, Franklin Haarmeyer, Leslie Rodenbeck, Kervin Finke. Second row: Fred Koehne, Leroy Fieseler, Harold Wagner, Marvin Wellmann, Elroy Wellmann, Henry Przyborski Jr. Back row: Joe Klingsporn, Teacher, Val Gene Zieseimer, ?, ?, Frank Butler.



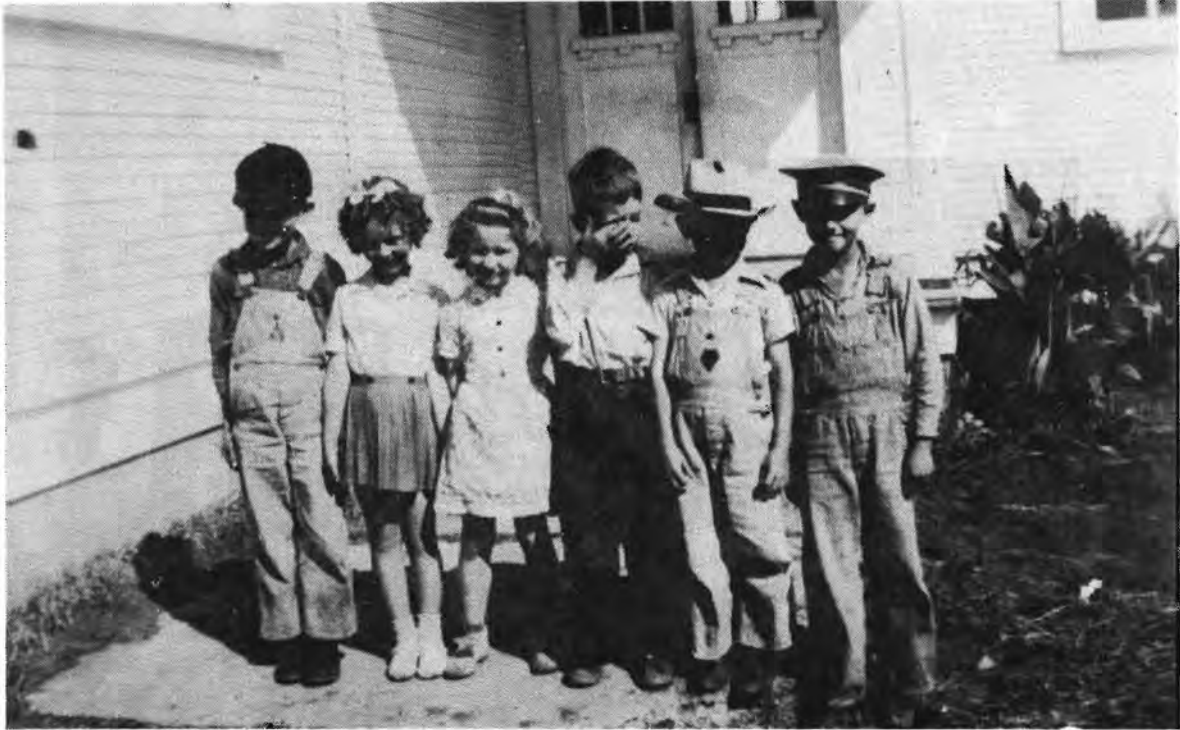
1948. First row, 1 to r: Verlyn Schulze Finke, Evelyn Prigge Buck, Frances Przyborski McAlpin, Doris Lange Haarmeyer, Josephine Meschwitz Lignes, Marie Ann Grabow Pittman. Second Row: Esther Sue Ehlert Wernecke, Edna Naumann Weiss, Marjorie Witt Hohlt, Helen Pape Schulze, Delores Skweres Kendziora, Janet Finke Wehring. Back row: Ora Nell Quebe, Teacher.



1949. 1st row, 1 to r: Marvin Wellmann, Travis Winkelmann, Josephine Meschwitz Liques, Verlyn Schulze Finke, Evelyn Prigge Buck, Floyd Addicks, Henry Przyborski Jr., Doris Lange Haarmeyer, Elroy Wellmann. 2nd row: Steve Meschwitz, Edna Naumann Weiss, Donald Gene Wieghat, Delvin Wellmann, Delores Skweres Kendziora, Leslie Rodenbeck, Albert Addicks Jr., Ruth Schulze Duvall, Marie Ann Grabow Pittman, Helen Pape Schulze, Esther Sue Ehlert Wernecke, Marjorie Witt Hohlt, Clara Adelle Schulte Wellmann. 3rd row: Willie Prigge Jr., Johannes Hegefeld, Calvin Rodenbeck, Kervin Finke, Lorinz Meschwitz, Franklin Haarmeyer. 4th row: Louise Przyborski Wisnowski, Roman Skweres, Edna Prigge Roehling, Betty Lou Gaskamp Lueckemeyer, Glenn Herzog, Harry Wehring, Fritz Naumann Jr., Willie Mae Lange.



1949. 1st row, 1 to r: Steve Meschwitz, Johannes Hegefeld, Willie Prigge Jr., Willie Mae Lange, Ruth Schulze Duvall, Clara Adelle Schulte Wellmann. 2nd row: Joe Klingsporn, Teacher, Louise Przyborski Wisnowski, Roman Skweres, Edna Prigge Roehling, Betty Lou Gaskamp Lueckemeyer, Glenn Herzog, Harry Wehring, Fritz Naumann Jr.



1st grade 1943. l to r: Kervin Finke, Helen Pape Schulze, Marjorie Witt Hohlt, Franklin Haarmeyer, Albert Addicks Jr., Lorinz Meschwitz.



1948. 1st row, l to r: Donald Gene Wieghat, Travis Winkelmann, Marvin Wellmann, Leslie Rodenbeck, Franklin Haarmeyer, Floyd Addicks, Henry Przyborski Jr. Back row: Kervin Finke, Calvin Rodenbeck, Delvin Wellmann, Lorinz Meschwitz, Albert Addicks Jr., Elroy Wellmann.



1942? 1st row, 1 to r: Clara Adelle S. Wellmann, Doris S. Schulte, Paul W. Schulte, Glenn Herzog. 2nd row: Theo Herzog Jr., Albert Hafer Jr., Otto Wehring Jr., Charlie Riechers Jr., Wallace Skweres Jr., Roman Skweres, Harry Wehring, Charlie Wiethorn Jr. 3rd row: Wilburn Wehring, Gladys Joyce L. Rosenbaum, Evelyn R. Thielemann, Delores Fay S. Kokemoor, Alice Bernice E. Hugo, Wilbur Hohlt, Clarence Witt. 4th row: Esther W. Preuss, Edgar Kramer, Hortense Z. Schulz, Ella Mae B. Dueterhoft, Alfred Herzog, Clarence Herzog, Mavis W. Zuehlke, Erwin Laedwig, Teacher. 5th row: Gertrude H. Hohlt, Evelyn W. Lueckemeyer, Leona H. Kalbow, Edwin Grebe Jr., Pauline S. Jozwiak, Mildred Ann Q. Fischer, Edna W. Jurries, Teacher.

St. John's School

The St. John's School began in 1877 in the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Prairie Hill, a community in Washington County, situated 5 1/2 miles north of Brenham. The church was built in the latter part of 1875. In May 1877, plans were made for the education

of the children of members and non-members of the church. Members paid one dollar for each child, and non-members paid two dollars.

In October 1878, school trustees were elected, those being Henry Wiese, Wilhelm Wiese, and Wilhelm Schlottmann. The pastor, Rev. C. Rudi, also served as the teacher.

In 1879, the state forbade the teaching of religion in a state school. Therefore, since all members expected religious instructions for their children, the last hour of the day was reserved for these instructions.

Since there were two months, November and December, for the state school (free), private school was taught also--one dollar for each member's child and two dollars for non-member children per month. The school was paid by the state, \$1.45 per month for each child according to the census taken. Children of eight to fourteen years of age were eligible.

On June 20, 1880, at the congregational meeting, the members voted to separate the school from the church, as well as the church fund from the school fund. The school was to be in session for seven months a year. Trustees elected at this time were Wilhelm Holle, Wilhelm Wiese, and Heinrich Reue.

The church council and school trustees, in February 1881, agreed that the seven required months of state school would be November 1881 through March of 1882, and June and July. The pastor was to teach private school in April and May.

This school, in 1889, became known as Prairie Hill School.

Number "D" (black)

The Number "D" School was situated near Independence on the Hoxie Williams place. It was listed on school records in 1891 as #91. Trustees at that time were Charles O'Neal, W. R. Ross, and H. Harris. In 1895, the school records show Number "D" as #85 and E. S. Arnold was the teacher who taught for \$40.00 a month. J. D. Winston taught from 1902 through the 1909-10 school year, and he earned \$45.00 a month.

The censuses show that, in 1891, there were 25 children enumerated. Other years are as follows:

1902 -- 37 children	1938 -- 20 children
1906 -- 37 children	1942 -- 26 children
1920 -- 4 children	1945 -- 16 children
1930 -- 18 children	

References

- First Year Under the District System, 1909.
Order of Establishing School Communities, 1880, 1883.
Prairie Hill Grows, 1880-1899, (1987).
Washington County Available School Funds.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 457.
Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County Teacher and Salary Reports.
Washington County Treasurer's School Accounts Register, 1889.
Personal Interview--Glenn Jeske.
Personal Interview--Myrtle Emshoff Knuppel.

DISTRICT #8--LIVE OAK HILL

District #8 was located north of Brenham between Independence and Gay Hill and south of the Yegua Creek. It was bounded on the east by District #28 (Independence) and #29 (Sandy Hill), on the south by District #7 (Prairie Hill) and #10 (Cedar Hill), and on the north by Yegua Creek.

The Washington County Board of Education in 1917 agreed to divide the Live Oak Hill and the Rocky Hill Schools into separate districts. This balanced the basis of 118 children for Live Oak Hill District #8 and 124 children for Rocky Hill District #45.

The following is an incomplete list of trustees:

1906-07 -- Ben Grebe, Charles Grebe, Robert Hermann
1909-10 -- George Strangmeyer, Henry Schroeder, Ben Breitkruetz
1917-18 -- Otto Weberneck, John Finke, A. C. Kruse, Charlie Schroeder

Others at various times were Robert Hermann, Fred Quebe, Fred Finke, W. F. Schlottmann, Charlie Janner, Henry Kruse, Henry Kuecker, Edwin Kokemoor, Otto Janner, Ed Kruse, Walter Grebe, Alfred Winkelmann, Ed. Strangmeyer, and Roy Finke.

Live Oak Hill

Live Oak Hill was listed as #49 in the 1895-96 school records of Washington County. In 1909, it was placed in District #8, as was Rocky Hill.

Live Oak Hill, in 1911, was classified as an intermediate school of one teacher--five grades. It became a two teacher--eight grade school in 1934, and, in 1943, it was a two teacher--nine grade school. Live Oak Hill, in 1932, scored 592 points in a Class D school, but improved in 1934 when it scored 755 points as a B Class school.

In 1920, when schools were given financial aid, Live Oak Hill received \$500.00 from the state two million dollar Rural Aid Fund.

The early records show that the school was located on the Robert Lehmann property. In 1912, the school was moved to the southwest corner of the William Schlottmann place, and remained there until the school was consolidated with Mound Hill in 1943. While the school was still on the Schlottmann place, one day after the school had been dismissed in 1919, the school caught on fire and was completely

destroyed. It was rebuilt within a few months. The children did not miss school since they attended classes in the George Strangmeyer home. Lydia Dannheim was the teacher at that time.

Census enumerations were:

1907 -- 86 children	1938 -- 27 children
1923 -- 26 children	1942 -- 21 children
1931 -- 15 children	

An incomplete list of teachers is as follows:

1895-1903 -- F. H. Hohlt, \$55.00 per month, 6 months
1905-08 -- B. R. Bode, \$60.00 per month
1908-09 -- W. C. Homeyer
1909-10 -- Elsie Klaerner
1910-11 -- Miss C. Heineke
1911-12 -- Hettie Klaerner
1914-15 -- Melvin Ehlert
1916-17 -- William Winkelmann
1917-19 -- Miss Ottelia Klaerner
1919-20 -- Lydia Dannheim
1920-21 -- Nelda Dippel
1921-22 -- Mary Esther Winkelmann
1922-23 -- Ben Gieking
1923-24 -- Alvina Blaz
1926-27 -- Mary Esther Barnhill
1927-28 -- Lillie Garrett
1933-34 -- Ella Norma Strangmeyer
1936-37 -- Erna Marie Strangmeyer
1939-40 -- Lonnie Schlottmann
1940-41 -- Mary Louise Kankel
1941-42 -- Elmira Helmer
1945-46 -- Ed. Struckmeyer

The Live Oak Hill School was the center of the community, and many social events were held at the schoolhouse. Many events were presented without cost, such as Christmas programs, end-of-school track events, picnics, etc. Some entertainments were scheduled for raising funds. The most popular was the Box Supper when young ladies prepared a variety of foods and placed them in a nicely-decorated box that was auctioned and sold to the highest bidder who apparently had no idea who the owner was (or did he?).



Ella Norma Strangmeyer
Teacher, 1933



Live Oak Hill School



Students 1933. 1st row, l to r:
Alfred Landgraf, Gladys Krause,
Mable Landgraf, Ora Nell Quebe,
Ervin Kuecker. 2nd row: Burney
Krause, Pauline Graeber, Gladys
Winkelmann. 3rd row: Herbert
Janner, Selma Landgraf, Roy Koke-
moor, Ella Mae Quebe, Ervin Krause

Valley Ford (black)

Valley Ford was listed in the county school records of 1891-92 as #101. The trustees were listed as Ben Molina, Wm. Dotson, and Lam Blake.

When schools were classified in Washington County in 1911, Valley Ford was a one teacher-six grade school. In 1927, it became a one teacher--seven grade school, and remained in this classification until 1948 when it became a one teacher--eight grade school. It remained so for two years, and the school closed at the end of the 1949-50 school term.

In the late 1920s, the building had been moved to a better location. In 1953, the school woodshed, cistern, and land was sold to Prairie Hill.

Following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1895-98 -- C. M. Damon, \$60.00 per month
1902-03 -- Mathilda J. Malone
1906-07 -- Hattie B. Lowery, \$50.00 per month
1908-10 -- G. C. Jamison, \$42.00 per month
1916-17 -- A. J. Green, \$40.00 per month
1939-40 -- Mrs. E. L. Hubert, \$60.80 per month
1945-46 -- W. S. Grant

Census enumerations were:

1891 -- 116 children	1938 -- 45 children
1906 -- 48 children	1945 -- 46 children
1907 -- 65 children	

References

First Year Under the District System, 1909.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 487.
Prairie Hill Grows, 1880-1899, (1987).
Washington County Available School Funds.
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Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 458-59.
Washington County Superintendent School Records.
Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Treasurer's Expense Records.
Personal Interview -- Lonnie Schlottmann

DISTRICT #9--MOUND HILL

District #9 was bounded on the east by District #8 (Live Oak Hill), on the south by District #10 (Cedar Hill), and on the west by District #19 (Gay Hill).

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

- 1891 -- A. J. Harris, I. P. Lockridge, J. T. Hardy
- 1913 -- C. W. Hohlt, J. C. Dillon, Henry Foltermann
- 1915 -- C. W. Hohlt, A. C. Carter, Henry Foltermann
- 1917 -- Christian Steinkamp
- 1919 -- William Bocker
- 1925 -- T. Rust, Henry Boortz, C. W. Hohlt
- 1926 -- William Rust, H. C. Hahn, C. H. Steinkamp
- 1945 -- Otto Foltermann
- 1951 -- Ed Krause, Raymond Tegler, Barry Rust, Arthur Brau

Mound Hill

The 1889-90 school records list Mound Hill as #16. The school was near a Baptist church which was located at the corner of today's Farm Road 390 and County Road 54. Classes were taught here from 1889 to 1902. The classes were moved to the Milber Seminary near the Prospect Presbyterian Church of Gay Hill. On August 23, 1913, R. F. Miller and Miss E. M. Sayles sold one-half acre of land to the trustees, and, on July 15, 1915, R. F. Miller sold some additional acreage to the trustees. It remained at this location until 1931. The old school building located near the Presbyterian church was moved in 1931 to the Herman I. and Minnie Rust three-acre tract of land that had been purchased in 1930 for \$210.00. The building was remodeled and enlarged into a two-room school. A water well was dug and a hand pump was installed.

In 1939, a building was purchased and moved from the Herbert A. Boeker place to the school property, and was used as a kitchen, and hot meals began to be served to the pupils for five cents a day. In 1943, the price rose to ten cents per day.

At consolidation in 1909, Mound Hill was described as being situated northwest of Brenham, west of Independence, east of the town of Gay Hill, and south of Yegua Creek.

In 1911, Mound Hill was classified as a one teacher--seven grade school. By 1932, it was a two teacher--nine grade school. It scored 635 points in a C Class. It improved in 1934 with 710 points as a B Class school. In 1938, only eight grades were taught and it remained

in this class through the 1952-53 school term. It was consolidated that summer with Prairie Hill School, and the three acres of land were later sold by sealed bids.

Census enumerations were:

1890 -- 19 children	1920 -- 45 children
1891 -- 40 children	1938 -- 41 children
1908 -- 76 children	1942 -- 36 children

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1897-98 -- Lillie Wiebusch, \$50.00 per month, December-May
1899-1902 -- Otto Presse
1902-03 -- Mrs. Gus Hornoby
1906-09 -- William Schoedel, \$60.00
1912-15 -- Adolph Hafer
1916-17 -- Anita Menk
1919-20 -- Mrs. L. J. Meisetschlager, \$60.00
1936-40 -- C. E. Dannheim, \$76.00; Emble Borchardt, \$52.00
1941-42 -- Emble Borchardt, Mavis Behrens
1943-44 -- Bernadine Kieke, Lydia Mohr
1945-46 -- Louise Wiese, Lydia Mohr
1948-49 -- Lydia Rust
1949-50 -- Garrett Hugo, Lydia Rust
1951-52 -- Eugene Janner, Joyce Herzog

Others who taught at various times were Maggie Dillon, Ella Spiess, Malida Draeger, Elsie Kammerer, Floyd Adair, Albert Goeking, Ed Goeking, and Nancy Green.

The first cooks were Charlie Rodenbeck, Newton Boeker, and Ed. Weberneck. Other cooks in other years were Mrs. Erna Schroeder, Mrs. Gladys Winkelmann Kramer, Mrs. Elsie Lorenz, Mrs. Lillie Hahn, and Mrs. Robert Glaesmann Sr.

Mound Hill, as most country schools, was not only for the teaching of children, it was a gathering place for many community affairs. During the 1930s, dances and other activities took place at Mound Hill. The Christmas programs were a special delight to the young children as well as the old with the singing of Christmas carols, skits, dialogues, and a portrayal of the birth of Christ. Everyone looked forward to these programs.

Some entertainments were for the purpose of raising money to maintain the extras that were always present during the school year. It was also a polling place for the primary and general elections.

Teacher experiences:

"It was mid September of 1936 when I started teaching. That was the first year elementary teachers taught for eight months. Prior to 1936 rural elementary teachers taught seven months.

"I had attended college for a year and earned a certificate which was good for six years. After teaching five years the certificate could be exchanged for a permanent one. I graduated from high school when I was sixteen; therefore, I waited a year before going to college. One could not teach until the age of eighteen. Many teachers in the rural schools did not attend high school or college; they got a certificate to teach by taking a test in the superintendent's office.

"Getting a position in a rural school was unique. When you heard of a vacancy, you would visit each school trustee (usually there were three in each district) at his home. An asset in one's favor for getting the job was how well the trustee knew you and your family personally. In 1936 as many as twenty teachers applied for the same position.

"My first position was in a two-room building. The two rooms were separated by partitions (that were kept lowered during the school days and were raised for community affairs). In one corner of each room was a heater with a box for wood nearby. A semi-enclosed porch was on one side of the building. The porch had two small rooms for wraps and lunch pails. One room was for the boys and one was for the girls.

"In two far corners of the school yard were the restrooms. The well-worn path leading to each would get very muddy when it rained. Rural districts had little money to spend; therefore, thoughtful families would supply the school with catalogues to use in the outhouses.

"Teaching was a joy. The day started at nine and ended at four. Each day was started with a happy 'Good morning' and 'The Lord's Prayer'. Home work was a necessity. The day ended with a cheery 'Good-by' as we went on our ways. Some children walked three or four miles each way enduring the heat in the summer months and braving the cold north wind in winter.

"Those were happy days. Discipline was not a problem but attendance was. On rainy or cold days only the children living near the school would attend. Roads were impassable. Children lacked suitable clothes for bad weather. Some days children would not attend because they were needed in the fields.

"For two or three years we carried home-lunches. In 1938 or 1939 a hot lunch program was started by the WPA. It paid a male cook and a male helper to work in the lunchroom. Children paid 5 cents for the daily lunch.

"I had to make the teaching aids. I bought a duplicator to make copies. The district had so little money that it could supply only bare necessities.

"The school was the social center of the community. Twice a year the school would have functions for all. At Christmas we would stage

a program of short skits, recitations, and songs. At the end of school we had a picnic. Parents would bring sandwiches and cakes, and the teachers would furnish the lemonade (not iced).

"In closing, those were happy days. Pay was normal (I guess). The first two years I was paid \$65 monthly. But most important was the fact the families worked with the teachers. We were a 'Happy Family'."

Emble Grabarschick



1942. 1st row, 1 to r: Inell Dyer, Walline Lorenz. Top row: Delores Lorenz, Marjorie Ann Schroeder, Mary Ann Quebe, Doris Lorenz.



1942. 1st row, 1 to r: Delores Lorenz, Marjorie Ann Schroeder, Charles Janner Jr., Clarence Foltermann, Robert Glaesmann Jr. Top row: Milton Lorenz, Charles Hahn, Travis Winkelmann, Howard Grebe, Edward Strangmeyer.



1947. 1st row, 1 to r: _____ Glaesmann, Mary Ann Quebe, Marjorie Ann Schroeder, Otto Foltermann Jr., Charles Janner Jr., Doris Lorenz, Calvin Janner, Alvin Janner. 2nd row: Delores Lorenz, Edward Strangmeyer, Howard Grebe, ?, ?, Milton Lorenz, Charles Hahn, Kermit Hugo, Robert Glaesmann Jr.



1916. 1st row, 1 to r: Bill Niemeyer, Erwin Steinkamp, ?, ?, Louis Boortz, Edwin Boortz. 2nd row: Alma Rust Wegner, ?, Ella Boortz Schoenemann, Louis Steinkamp, Edwin Wendt. 3rd row: Elsie Pankonien Emshoff, Katie Kuecker Winkelmann, Ella Kuecker, Lillie Boortz Witt, Lydia Niemeyer Schwartz, Erna Steinkamp Schroeder, Gus Pankonien. 4th row: Hattie Hohlt Overmann, Alice Duebbe, Alma Hohlt Bockhorn, Lillian Hohlt Quade, Ruby Becker Ueckert, Louise Foltermann Graeber, ?, Willie Steinkamp, ?, Teacher--Adolph Hafer.



Halloween 1948



1st row, 1 to r: Travis Winkelmann, ?, Delores Lorenz, ?, Marjorie Ann Schroeder, Lydia Mohr Rust, ?, ?. 2nd row: ?, Clinton Glaesmann, ?, ?, Robert Glaesmann Jr., Charlie Janner Jr., Otto Foltermann Jr.

Old Gay Hill (black)

Old Gay Hill was listed as #7 in the 1891 school records of Washington County, Texas. Trustees in that year were Griffin Andrews, George Johnson, and Irish Fletcher.

In 1911, it was an elementary one teacher-five grade school. It had advanced to a one teacher--seven grade school in 1927, and, in 1948, it added another grade for the one teacher. In 1953, the school closed.

In October 1953, the County Board of Education gave Prairie Hill the authority to sell the Old Gay Hill School and its land.

Census enumerations were:

1891 -- 75 children	1938 -- 67 children
1907 -- 81 children	1942 -- 77 children
1920 -- 68 children	

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1895-96 -- Miss Katie Griffin, \$37.50 per month
1897-98 -- Miss Mamie Morris, \$35.00 per month
1907-09 -- Mrs. E. L. Hubert, \$60.00 per month
1909-10 -- Hattie A. Byrd
1919-46 -- Tulah A. Smith

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Prairie Hill Grows, 1880-1899, (1987).
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 459-60.
Washington County End of School Teacher Reports.
Washington County Superintendent School Records.
Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Treasurer's School Account Records.
Personal Interview--Eugene Janner.

DISTRICT #10--CEDAR HILL

District #10 was bounded on the south by District #16 (Hohenwalde), on the east by District #7 (Prairie Hill), on the north by District #9 (Mound Hill), and on the west by District #19 (Gay Hill) and #17 (Hoddeville).

In July 1913, the trustees of the Cedar Hill Church congregation sold a parcel of land to the trustees of Cedar Hill District #10.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

- 1880 -- G. H. Ehlert, H. Engelbrecht, H. Strangmeyer
- 1883 -- Henry Engelbrecht, Henry Reue, William Eicholt
- 1891 -- Wm. Eicholt, Henry Reue, Wm. Ehlert
- 1913 -- F. S. Bryan, W. C. Eicholt, C. C. Rodenbeck
- 1917 -- F. S. Bryan, Fritz Westerfield, C. Rodenbeck
- 1920 -- F. S. Bryan, Fritz Westerfield, Henry Wendt (Wendt replaced C. Rodenbeck who died during the year.)
- 1929 -- Ed Schulze
- 1936 -- Henry Kuecker

Also at various times were Theo Quebe, Louis Weiss, Otto Dannheim, Fritz Winkelmann, Otto Hermann, Willie Winkelmann, Louis Struckmeyer, Herman Spinn, and Jack Presley.

Cedar Hill

The 1880 records list Cedar Hill as #10. In 1909, when schools were consolidated into districts, Cedar Hill was placed in District #10. It was located northwest of Brenham, north of New Year's Creek, and on the east side of the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railroad.

In 1911, the school was classified as a one teacher--five grade school, and, in 1927, it became a one teacher--seven grade school. It remained in this class until 1936 when it became a two teacher--eight grade school. It reverted back to one teacher for eight grades. The school closed after the 1948-49 term due to low scholastics. The building was moved to Mound Hill when it was consolidated that year.

When schools were scored in 1932, Cedar Hill was rated as A Class with 834 points, and was again an A Class school with 813 points in 1934.

Census enumerations were:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1920 -- 80 children | 1942 -- 61 children |
| 1938 -- 65 children | 1944 -- 27 children |

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1895-96 -- Henry Eicholt, \$50.00 per month
1897-98 -- J. L. Hastings, \$50.00 per month, 5 months, Dec-April
1902-03 -- Max L. Wehand
1906-07 -- Louis A. Niebuhr, \$54.00 per month
1907-10 -- Miss Selma Hating
1910-11 -- Miss Hodde
1916-17 -- Melvin Ehlert, \$60.00
1920-21 -- Betty Grabow
1931-32 -- Ollie H. Finke
1932-35 -- Erna Strangmeyer
1935-36 -- Dula Lehmann
1936-37 -- Arthur C. Winkelmann, \$76.00 per month; Thelma
Schwartz, \$52.00 per month
1939-43 -- Ella Mae Quebe, \$57.00; Arthur Hermann
1944-45 -- Elsie Wiese
1945-46 -- Emma Seeker
1947-49 -- Howard Kiecke

Teacher experiences:

"Cedar Hill was a rural school that was located north of Brenham off Highway 36. It was a two-room school with grades one through eight, taught by two teachers.

"The school was a white frame building that was heated by a wood stove and cooled by opening windows. I did not have to build fires for this was done by the older boys and the man-teacher. Housecleaning was done by the older girls and the teachers.

"I began my teaching career at the end of two years at Blinn. This educational requirement was sufficient for a job as a teacher. My uncle had to resign as a trustee so that I might get the job. One other requirement of the job was the ability to play the piano. The entire student body would congregate in my room and have a sing-song period about three times a week.

"Hot lunches were served in a kitchen that had been built on to the school and operated by a man and a woman.

"I taught the first four grades, all subjects. From a picture taken in the early years, there must have been approximately sixteen children in the first four grades. Each year we prepared the children for the Innerscholastic meets, entering in Math, Public Speaking, and various sports.

"I recall a funny incident due entirely to a lack of experience! Our Superintendent (my uncle) Melvin H. Ehlert was to pay us a visit and I wanted everything to be perfect so I told my children to pick all paper off the floor if they saw him coming. Guess what! He walked in and my children were diligently picking the paper off the floor. His visit went well anyway.

"I left Cedar Hill after three years to continue my education and moved to greener pastures."

Miss Ella Mae Quebe

Cedar Hill (black)

Early records show that a school for black children was located on the corner of the Hahn-Hannan property. The 1880 and the 1883 school records show that the school was named Cedar Hill. It was not recorded in the 1889 school records, nor was there a school in the Cedar Hill community for the black children in 1909 when schools in Washington County were consolidated into districts. There was a small black population in that district, but not enough to warrant a school. Not until the 1926 school records was a teacher registered to teach the black children in that district. Miss Gertie May Williams taught that year--probably in her home or a patron's home or in a church.

In May 1928, the trustees of Cedar Hill District #10 appeared at the Washington County Board of Education meeting to discuss the building of a school for the black children. It was decided that when the patrons raise the proper amount of money, then the trustees would proceed with the building. Five months later, in October, the trustees of District #10 and the patrons appeared at the board meeting to relate the erection of a school. They announced that the money had been raised, the school was built, and a teacher had been employed. Mr. Williams taught until 1929, and Mary O. Cheeks taught from 1929 until the end of the school term of 1945-46.

In 1927, the school was classified as a one teacher--seven grade school. The school was closed after the 1949-50 school term.

Census enumerations were:

1883 -- 65 children
1920 -- 16 children

1938 -- 18 children
1942 -- 17 children

References

First Year Under tthe District System, 1909.
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Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 496.
Prairie Hill Grows, 1880-1899 (1987).
Washington County Available School Funds.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol 58, p. 460-61.

Washington County End of School Teacher Reports.
Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County Superintendent School Records.
Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Treasurer's School Accounts.

DISTRICT #11--HARRISBURG

In 1909, District #11 was bounded on the east by District #6 (Williams) and #17 (Hoddeville), on the north by District #17 (Hoddeville) and #18 (Long Point), on the west by District #16 (Hohenwalde) and #12 (Mill Creek), and on the south by District #5 (Berlin). It had an area of ten square miles.

The Harrisburg District did not have a black school.

The following is an incomplete list of trustees:

1917 -- Adolph Sternberg, Emil Klingsporn
1925 -- Fred Holle, Wm. Kettler, Henry Gaskamp
1926 -- Fred Holle, Wm. Kettler, Gustave Rosentrater
1938 -- Gustave Rosentrater, E. S. Kelm

Also, Emil Zibilski, William Blum, Lonnie Spinn, Berthold Lehde, Willie Schulze, Erwin Glasemann, Walter Kelm.

Harrisburg

In the late 1860s, the German-speaking population of the LaBahia area became interested in an institution of higher learning. On March 9, 1868, a tract of land was conveyed to William Lehde in behalf of trustees yet to be appointed. The German Citizen Company was in the neighborhood of six miles west of Brenham on the edge of the LaBahia Prairie in Washington County. Here they wished to establish a permanent school to be known as the Harrisburg Academy. It was probable that this academy had a short life and, hence, became known as the Harrisburg School.

The Harrisburg Academy was located in the vicinity where Harrisburg was later situated--about six miles northwest of Brenham on the headwaters of East Mill Creek and New Year's Creek.

The records of 1909 when schools were consolidated show that the school was registered as Zionsville in the county records, but, in other records, it was as Harrisburg. There were two schools, and, later, the two schools merged which accounts for the two names. It is still often referred to as Zionsville.

Harrisburg, in 1911, was classified as a one teacher--six grade school. It became a two teacher--seven grade school in 1930, but, in 1943, it was a one teacher--eight grade school. From 1948 through the 1951-52 school term, it had two teachers for the eight grades, and advanced to three teachers for eight grades in 1954. The next five years Harrisburg had four teachers for the eight grades. In 1960, it

had three teachers for the eight grades. In May 1961, the school was closed and the students were transferred by a 48-capacity bus to Brenham Independent School District.

Harrisburg had a good record of education. When schools were scored in 1932 Harrisburg scored 865 points in a Class A, and, in 1934, 832 1/2 points also in Class A school. In 1921, the school won forty books for their library, offered by Mr. Wangemann, a trustee of the county common schools, for the school making the highest points in the Washington County Interscholastic League Meet.

Expenses in 1916-17 were for wood, surveying of land, window shades from Hermann Furniture, two brooms from H. F. Hohlt, two boxes crayons, chalk, and a flag.

In 1924, the representatives of the Harrisburg School proposed the building of a new school at the Mrs. August Look site. The lumber from the old school was used for the erection of the new school and the old Harrisburg school grounds was sold to the Zionsville Lutheran Church on April 14, 1924, for \$200.00. The new building had two rooms. After the close of the school in 1960, the property was sold to Billy Lehde.

In 1954, the Hoddeville School was consolidated with Harrisburg and the building was moved to the Harrisburg school ground. Later, these two buildings were on private property, and the two schools were moved and became the living quarters of the purchaser.

Census enumerations were:

1883 -- 66 children	1938 -- 67 white + 6 black children
1891 -- 45 children	1942 -- 51 white + 8 black children
1907 -- 80 children	1946 -- 46 children
1920 -- 84 children	

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1895-1907 -- Ernest Kelm, \$60.00 per month, 5 months
1907-09 -- Henry Reue
1908-09 -- Vera Van Hutton
1909-10 -- Otto Gindorff, \$60 per month
1916-17 -- Miss Mathilda Riesot, \$70.00; Miss Mildred Hackman
1919-20 -- Leona Broesche, \$60.00; Hattie Dannheim
1936-37 -- O. L. Jacobs, \$72.00; Helen Hafer, \$64.00
1938- -- Thomas Watson
1939-42 -- Harold Klingsporn
1938-43 -- Miss Thecla Mueller
1942-43 -- Thomas E. Watson
1950-51 -- John Richter

Also, Dora Korthauer, William Tockhorn, Gladiola Jeske, and Ella Blaz Wiesepepe taught there at various times.

Cooks in Harrisburg were Mrs. Jahnke and Ernestine Harris.



Early 1940s. Bottom row, 1 to r: Marvin Mueller, Bernice Borchardt, ?,
 _____ Korth. Middle row: ?, ?, Geneva Lehrmann, Ruth Moensch,
 Herman Borchardt, Eloise Reddehaus. Top row: Miss Thecla Mueller,
 Teacher, Ruth Evelyn Schroeder, Alice Tockhorn, C. B. Schroeder Jr.,
 Elwood Kochwelp, William Tockhorn, Bell Moensch, Laverne Zibilski,
 Gladys Schmitt.



Harrisburg School, 1947-48



1942-43. Mrs. Jahnke, Cook; Thomas Watson, Teacher; Miss Thecla Mueller, Teacher.

Zionsville

The Zionsville School was registered in the school records in Washington County in 1880 as #60. Trustees in that year were W. M. Lehde, Samuel Thiel, and Henry Rosenbaum.

The 1883 records show Zionsville as #68, and Henne Rosenbaum, Fritz Wolf, and Gottlieb Drews were the trustees. There were 66 children enumerated.

The 1891 records list only one trustee--W. M. Holle.

Zionsville was still listed on the 1895 records as #31. However, the records of 1897 do not list Zionsville; therefore, Zionsville, in all probability, merged with Harrisburg. The 1909-10 consolidation year records list the school #11 as Harrisburg, but the Field Notes of School Boundaries names District #11 as Zionsville.

Census enumerations were:

1883 -- 66 children
1891 -- 55 children

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- Washington County Available School Funds.
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- Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 461.
- Washington County End of School Teacher Reports.
- Washington County School Census Records, 1920, 1938.
- Washington County Superintendent School Records.
- Washington County Teacher Expense Ledgers.
- Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.
- Personal Interviews--Mrs. Betty Elkins
Earl and Laverne Blum
Fred and Bernadine Blum
Mrs. C. D. (Thecla) Dallmeyer

DISTRICT #12--MILL CREEK

District #12 was bounded on the east by District #5 (Berlin) and #11 (Harrisburg), on the north by District #11 (Harrisburg) and #16 (Hohenwalde), on the west by #15 (Greenvine) and #13 (Klump), and on the south by District #4 (Salem).

An incomplete list of trustees are: Henry Mueller, George Zeiss, August Gregory, Willie Knipstein, L. Luedemann, J. Walko, Henry Beckermann, Charles Oelschlagel, William Luedemann.

Mill Creek

Mill Creek School was organized in the early 1900s. In 1907, it was listed as #44. When schools were consolidated into districts in 1909, Mill Creek became #12. It was located at Mill Creek Switch on the Houston, Texas and Central Railroad.

In 1911, Mill Creek was classified as an intermediate school with one teacher for six grades. It became a two teacher--nine grade school in 1927, and was lowered to a two teacher--seven grade school in 1933. It advanced to a two teacher--nine grade school in 1943, and remained so through the 1947-48 school year. During this period many schools were consolidated for economic reasons and for better schooling. Mill Creek had become a one teacher--eight grade school after the 1947-48 school term, and was consolidated with Berlin #5 in 1950(?).

The Washington County Board of Education, on June 18, 1957, agreed to combine Mill Creek with Burton High School, and Berlin with Brenham, but granted all original students of the 11th and 12th grades of Mill Creek to transfer to Brenham. At a June 28, 1957, meeting, the Board of Education voided the above agreement, and, after much discussion, it was decided on a called meeting of everyone concerned in consideration of Mill Creek and Berlin to meet at the county courthouse at 8 p.m. on July 5, 1957.

The outcome of this decision was to annex both original Mill Creek #12 and Berlin #5 to Brenham Independent School District.

In August 1956, the board gave Berlin the right to sell the Mill Creek building and land by sealed bids.

The census enumerations were:

1906 -- 65 children	1942 -- 62 children
1907 -- 73 children	1944 -- 25 children
1920 -- 68 children	

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1906-07 -- August Heineke Jr., \$60.00 per month
1907-10 -- Carolyn Heineke, \$72.00 per month
1916-20 -- Miss Alma Wendt, \$55.00 per month
1920-21 -- Henry Mueller
1931-36 -- Emma Lauter, Eleanor Caldwell
1936-43 -- Robert Fuchs, \$80.00 per month
1936-42 -- Anita Ottmer, \$64.00 per month
1943-44 -- Milton Lippett
1944-46 -- Bernadine Kieke

Teacher experiences:

"I went to see Supt. Ehlert. He told me Mill Creek was looking for a teacher. It was late in the summer. So I decided to go to see the trustees. They hired me for \$95.00 a month. I got a boarding place at Lydia Hodde in Brenham and drove a T-Model Touring car to Mill Creek. Roads were so bad but I got stuck only once. There was a family living near the road and this girl and her brother came and pushed me through the mud hole.

"The first year I taught with Eleanor Caldwell who passed away between Christmas and New Years. Then Nita Ottmer came to teach with me and she was still there after I quit my fifth year at Mill Creek."

Emma Steinkamp Lauter

"Six Years At Mill Creek

"The Mill Creek Common School District was located halfway between Brenham and Burton on the H. & T. C. railroad line which finally became the Southern Pacific and which has now been abandoned. The Mill Creek and Indian Creek joined near the school and whenever we had lots of rain, the school was dismissed so that the children could get to the right side of the creeks so that they might get home safely. There were two businesses in Mill Creek: Krivacka's Gin and Luedemann's Grocery. Money was somewhat scarce so there was no mass exodus to these to be contended with. There were no topped roads and when it rained like it did in January of 1937, the local residents came to the store with four mules hitched to the front wheels of a wagon. The roads became so bad that I had to ride horseback the seven miles from home to the school. Attendance was not real good but we did not miss any days.

"Mill Creek was actually a flag station on the H. & T. C. and one night, one of the local imbibers lost the toes of his foot while resting his foot on the railroad track at the flag station. Another

famous character slept in an oversized barbecue pit on his property which was located near the railroad right-of-way. After a number of horses and/or mules were run over by the 2 a.m. freight train, it was discovered that he had been tying his horses on the track and collecting claims for his losses.

"I had graduated from Blinn College in the spring of 1936. Jobs in this area were scarce so I worked at the Texas Centennial in Dallas. For this I was paid \$107.50 per month and free lodging for taking care of 22 head of cattle on exhibition at that show. When the Centennial shut down its operation, I returned to Washington County and since I did have a Temporary Teaching Certificate, I did apply for a teaching position in several schools. Finally, I was hired as head teacher in Mill Creek at a salary of \$75.00 per month for an 8 month term. After several years at this salary, I was rewarded by having my salary raised to \$80. per month. For several years, the head teacher, who normally taught grades 5 through 8, taught all 8 grades for the 8th month of the school term.

"The patrons and their children were entirely cooperative and respectful. There were always two big community projects: the Christmas program and the school closing program and picnic. Everyone helped and everyone came. Occasionally we also presented a 3-act play in which we used the older students and some which were no longer enrolled in Mill Creek School.

"Even though the class periods were necessarily short, 15 to 20 minutes, the children did remarkably well. When they came to Brenham High School several years later, it was my good fortune to have many of these fine children for the second time. I saw no evidence that they had been handicapped by their rural school environment."

Robert G. Fuchs

Ashville Grove (black)

The 1880 school records of Washington County, Texas, list Ashville Grove as #48. In 1909, the school was placed in the Mill Creek District #12. It was classified in 1911 as a one teacher elementary school with five grades. It advanced in 1927 to a one teacher--seven grade school, and, in 1943, it was a one teacher--eight grade school. It remained in this class until 1947 when it fell to a one teacher--seven grade school. The school closed after the 1948-49 school term.

Census enumerations were:

1880 -- 80 children	1942 -- 26 children
1920 -- 54 children	1945 -- 28 children

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880 -- Thomas Cooper, Eli Colbert, Sam Alcorn
1883 -- Thomas Cooper, Eli Colbert, George Ferguson
1891 -- George Ferguson, Henry Pullins, Jason Atkinson

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1895-96 -- A. R. Pickard
1897-1903 -- Ida Tarver, \$45.00 month
1906-07 -- Miss Lizzie Armbrister
1908-09 -- M. L. Williams
1909-10 -- Emma Hubert, \$55.00
1916-17 -- E. L. Hubert, \$55.00
1918-19 -- Olivia Tarver
1919-20 -- A. J. Porter
1936-37 -- Willie Mae Williams Seidel
1939-43 -- Mary E. Peoples Gannt
1945-46 -- Lorene R. Simms

References

First Years Under the District System, 1909.
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1880, 1883.
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Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
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Washington County End of School Teacher Reports.
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DISTRICT #13--KLUMP

District #13 was bounded on the south by District #14 (Wesley), on the east by Sandy Creek and District #4 (Salem) and #5 (Berlin), on the west by District #15 (Greenvine), and on the north by District #12 (Mill Creek).

Trustees at various times were as follows:

1880-81 -- William Wood, J. H. Fischer, Julian Hirsch
1896-97 -- Henry Grimm, William Ottmer, Julian Hirsch
1900-01 -- H. Grimm, H. Adamek, J. Eismann
1901-03 -- Henry Grimm Sr., Gus Peters, Will Ottmer
1904-05 -- Gus Peters, Klaus Heinemann, Louis Klump
1906-08 -- F. Schulze, H. Jurries, L. Klump
1908-09 -- _____ Ulrich, Gus Peters, L. Heine, O. E. Weiss
1909-11 -- Gus Peters, Otto Weiss, Henry Meyer
1911- -- Gus Peters, O. Schawe, L. Wessinger, L. Heine, H. Meyer
1916- -- Henry Meyer, Carl Zwahr, Orso Ottmer

Klump
(formerly Wood and Grimm)

The 1880 school records of Washington County list this school as Wood School #76, and, in 1895, it was listed as #48. In September 1896, William Seidel sold an acre of land to Henry Grimm, William Ottmer, and Gus Peters, trustees of Wood School.

The Grimm School ledger of trustee meetings began in 1898, and were written in German until 1916. The first board meeting written in English was on April 1, 1916, when the election of trustees was recorded and Carl Zwahr, Hy. Meyer, and Orso Ottmer were the winners.

The county school records refer to this school in 1906, 1907, and 1908 as Klump, and, in the Field Notes and Deed Records of 1909, it is recorded as Klump. However, in the First Year Under the District System Ledger, it is recorded as Grimm, as it is in the county board records in 1911, but, by 1927, it was recorded as Klump.

The records of 1909 locate the school on the Brenham and Greenvine road at the intersection of the Latium road .

In 1918, a new school was built. The lumber was bought from Farmers Merchant Lumber Company at a cost of \$532.00. That same year, compulsory school attendance began on October 1 for 100 days of attendance.

In 1911, the school was classified as an intermediate school of six grades. In 1927, the school was an elementary school of one teacher--seven grades. It became a one teacher--eight grade school in 1943, and remained so until the end of the 1947-48 school term when the school closed. In November 1949, the Wesley School Trustees were authorized to sell the Klump building.

Census enumerations were:

1908 -- 48 children	1938 -- 51 children
1915 -- 31 children	1942 -- 47 children

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1896-1901 -- Professor George Schulze, \$44.00 per month
 1901-02 -- Professor George Schulze replaced by Professor Wendt
 1902-03 -- Professor George Schulze
 1903-04 -- Professor Bredthaurer
 1904-05 -- John Stricker
 1905-07 -- John Wendt
 1908-10 -- Miss Swickert, \$66 per month, 7 months
 1910-11 -- Miss Estella Wedemeyer, \$45.00, 7 months; Miss Emma Nienstadt
 1912-16 -- Miss Olivia Schwickert
 1916-17 -- Miss Alma Menk
 1917-19 -- Eva Fife, \$55.00
 1919-29 -- Oscar Hinze
 1936-37 -- Miss Thusnelda Hueske
 1939-43 -- Oscar Hinze

The expenses for the Christmas program in 1904 was as follows:

Apples 3.20	Candles .25	Christmas Cards .40
Candy 2.00	Candle holders .25	Christmas Ornaments 3.00
Nuts 2.40	5 dozen pencils 1.00	
Oranges 3.00	Composition books 1.50	

School expenses for 1909-10 were:

Stove pipes .30	Slating 1.00
Lumber 2.00	Stove repair .40
Damper .10	Staples .25
Glass 8x10 .15	Broom .70
Nails .50	

A collection of 50 cents for each child from parents of school children in 1904 was as follows:

Louis Klump	1.50	William Ottmer	.50
H. Meyer	1.50	H. Grimm	1.00
H. Jurries	1.50	J. Juricak	1.00
John Steckler	1.50	Gus Peters	1.00
August Jurries	1.50	C. Heinemann	1.00
S. Skrla	1.50	C. Skeller	.50
Fred Schulze	.50	H. Juergens	.50
L. Heine	1.00	Gus Flentge	.50
P. Scarsa	.50		

References

Commissioners Court, Vol. D, p. 57.
First Year Under the District System.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 517.
Grimm School Minutes.
Order of Establishing School Communities, 1880.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol 58, p. 463.
Washington County End of School Teacher Reports.
Washington County School Expense Records.
Washington County Superintendent School Records, 1895.
Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.

DISTRICT #14--WESLEY

District #14 was bounded on the east by District #12 (Mill Creek), on the north by District #13 (Klump), on the northwest by District #15 (Greenvine), and on the west by Sandy Creek and a district under the jurisdiction of Austin County. The district had an area of 10 1/2 square miles.

The following is an incomplete list of trustees:

1880-81 -- Frank Wells, Charlie Young, Richard Knapp
1883-84 -- F. Kluker, Joseph Shiller, John Upstyck
1891-92 -- John Bowers, R. Wiese, S. Skeels
1945-46 -- Ed Borman, Joe Pomekal, Henry Priesmeyer
1949-50 -- Travis Smith, Amos Adamek
1961-62 -- Emmett Schulze, Ed Vavra, Ladd Janes

Wesley

The Wesley School had its beginning sometime after the beginning of a church in 1866. The church building served as a church and school until approximately 1900 when a school was erected. Although preachers also served as teachers, it was not a church school.

In 1883, the Wesley School was listed as #91. The school, in 1909, was placed in District #14, and was located 9 1/2 miles southwest of Brenham.

The school was not only comprised of the Wesley area, but from the Welcome area in Austin County, and from part of the County Line School area. It was often referred to as Wesley County Line School which also had part of its line in the Welcome area in Austin County.

In November, 1949, trustees Travis Smith and Amos Adamek were given the right to sell the County Line property. In 1961, the old County Line portion was annexed to Brenham, and the Austin County portion of the old Wesley district was de-annexed from the Wesley district and annexed to the Welcome district in Austin County.

In 1911, Wesley School was rated as an elementary school of six grades. In 1927, it became a two teacher--eight grade elementary high school. The 1932 school year began as a three teacher--eight grade school, and remained in this classification until 1941 when it became a three teacher--ten grade school. In 1949, it was a three teacher--eight grade school, but, in 1953, it fell to a two teacher--eight grade school, and remained so until the end of the 1960-61 school term when it was consolidated with Brenham Independent School District.

Other happenings of the Wesley School were that, in 1920, Wesley received state aid of \$400.00 from the State Aid Fund. In 1915, it enlarged by adding another room and employed two teachers. In 1959, Wesley was given authority by the County Board of Education to sell the Sandy Creek school property to Sandy Creek Baptist Church. It was also authorized to sell Klump School #13 property in 1949. In the 1940s, it began serving hot lunches to the students when the U. S. Government authorized nutritious meals for our school children.

Census enumerations were:

1883 -- 11 children	1938 -- 95 children
1891 -- 70 children	1942 -- 91 children
1920 -- 96 children	1944 -- 37 children

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1895-96 -- Miss A. M. Corstair, \$50.00 per month, Dec.-April
1897-98 -- W. M. Valemer, \$50.00 per month, 5 months
1902-03 -- W. Dallmeyer
1906-07 -- A. J. Wendt, \$60.00, 8 months
1908-09 -- Miss Fredrick Turner (principal)
1916-17 -- J. S. Ripple, \$62.50; Miss Bertha Sielhorst
1919-20 -- A. J. Ripple, \$75.00; Nellie Lewandoski, \$60.00
1936-37 -- O. H. Schroeder, \$100.00; Lucille Lehrmann, \$64.00;
Jane Whitener, \$60.00
1939-40 -- O. H. Schroeder, \$96.80; Miss Lillie Schriener, \$57.00;
Mrs. Mildred Heidemann, \$64.00
1942-43 -- Annie Peters, Bertha Kruse, Otto H. Schroeder
1944-46 -- Doris Mae Addicks
1959-66 -- Guernell Ahrens
1960-61 -- Leroy Boenker, principal

Other teachers who served Wesley School at various times were: Inez McCauley and Lucille Stern. Mr. Boenker served as teacher-principal for several years.

The Wesley School produced many good citizens of Washington County who held high positions in this county and other places. Those that became teachers were Will Hodde, Vlasta Polosak, Robert Baron, Edwin Bernshausen, Hester Grimm Neinast, Walter Ashorn, Herbert Bernshausen, Dennis Schulz, Ed Polasek, Louise Polasek, and Alice Pisklak Schramm.

Others who served the Washington and Austin Counties well were: Dr. Fred Hodde, Dr. Hermann Hodde, Dr. Louis Hodde, and A. W. Hodde, attorney at law.

There was always a school picnic at the end of the school term. Homemade cookies, cakes, and sandwiches made by the mothers were served. Sometimes homemade ice cream was also made and served. The end-of-the-school picnic was served under the large oak trees on the school yard.

In August 1960, Earl Pomykal replaced Glenn Pomykal as bus driver. Mrs. Henry Dusek was the cook in 1960-61.

Teacher experiences:

"Wesley School 1959-1966

"Two memorable events:

"I was going to school in Huntsville in the summer of 1962, when all of a sudden I got a call that the Wesley School where I was employed had burned down! It was quite a shock. This happened on July 2, 1962. I had a kind of empty feeling when I went to look the next weekend. I just couldn't believe the nice 3-roomed school was gone. They rebuilt that summer with a much smaller 2-roomed school in which Mr. Leroy Boenker, prin. and I taught until consolidation in 1966 (I believe). Well, in fact, I taught the last year there alone with three grades, & Mr. Boenker and the other grades went on to Brenham.

"The other thing I really remember is the day President Kennedy was assassinated, Nov. 22, 1963. I was helping some children inside during a recess period, and had the radio on. All of a sudden, they broke into the program with 'Pres. Kennedy has been shot', and all the rest of the details. I remember running out to Mr. Boenker where he was playing volleyball with some of the children, and telling them. Everyone was so stunned, but we kept listening to see how bad he was hurt. Then, of course, we had a holiday on the day of the funeral, and we saw all of that on television. The children really talked about the whole chain of events a long time."

Guernell Ahrens



The Wesley School that burned July 2, 1962



Class in front of old building in the 1960s. Front row, 1 to r: Marie Weckwerth, Doris Vogler, Debbie Conklin. 2nd row: Delbert Boeker, Johnny Brending, Mark Surovik, Edward Brending, Alex Grote, Lee Roy Grote, ?, Gary Moehring. 3rd row: ?, Mildred Weckwerth, Sharon Flentge, Rosalie Brending, Jeanette Brending. 4th row: Carolyn Sommerfeld, Annell Schultz.



Grades 1-3 in about 1965 in front of school built in 1962. 1st row, 1 to r: Tommy Surovik, Luke Brandt, Evelyn Schultz, _____ Nitsche, Mike Conklin. 2nd row: Mrs. Elda Dusek (lunchroom), Carrie Mae Brending, ?, Kerrie Brau, Laura Conklin. 3rd row: Roger Brending, Monte Giebler, Fred (Billie) Wunderlich. 4th row: Glen Dale Zwahr (deceased), Edward Brending, Jimmie Vogler, Leroy Brending.



Mrs. Guernell Ahrens, Teacher in Wesley School, 1959-66.

Sandy Creek (black)

In 1927, Sandy Creek was a one teacher-seven grade school. It remained in this category until the 1948-49 school term when it was a one teacher--eleven grade school. That was for only one year; for the 1949 term, it was a one teacher--eight grade school. From 1950 to 1953, it still only had one teacher for six grades. It closed at the end of this year--1953.

The Wesley School trustees sold the Sandy Creek property to Sandy Creek Baptist Church in 1959.

The census enumerations were:

1920 -- 73 children	1942 -- 28 children
1938 -- 24 children	1945 -- 21 children

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1916-17 -- Glenn W. Hewitt
1919-20 -- L. Atkins
1936-46 -- Jessie B. Clay

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Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 464.
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Washington County Superintendent School Reports.
Washington County Teacher and Salary Reports.
Wesley Brethren Church, Wesley, Texas, 1864-1964.

DISTRICT #15--GREENVINE

District #15 was bounded on the south by a county line district under jurisdiction of Austin County and by District #14 (Wesley), on the east by District #13 (Klump), on the northeast by District #12 (Mill Creek), on the north by District #16 (Hohenwalde), on the northwest by District #22 (Burton), on the west by District #25 (Boundary), and on the southwest by District #23 (Latium). It had an area of 10 3/4 square miles.

An incomplete list of trustees is as follows:

1880-81 -- S. G. Redford, A. J. Williams, G. F. Wendt
1883-84 -- Jason L. Boyd, John Bartels, August Peters
1891-92 -- August Peters, Ludwig Stroech, Wm. Klatte
1918-19 -- Edward Gummelt, Louis Stoerner Jr., Edwin C. F.
 Linsteadter Jr.
1920- -- Gustav Penkert
1945- -- Philip Jahle

Greenvine

The Emmanuel Lutheran Congregation of Greenvine, Texas, had its first parsonage, which was a one-room schoolhouse partitioned into two rooms and made liveable.

The Greenvine School was listed as #4 in 1880 and #83 in 1883. When consolidation of schools took place in 1909, Greenvine was listed as District #15. It was located four miles west of East Mill Creek and about three miles east of West Mill Creek and near the southwest end of the William Pryor League.

In 1911, schools were given recognition as to the number of teachers and pupils. Greenvine was classified as an intermediate school with one teacher for six grades. It advanced to a two teacher--seven grade school, and remained in this classification until 1938 when it became a two teacher--eight grade school. Then, in 1941, Greenvine became a two teacher--nine grade school. It fell back to a one teacher--eight grade school in 1945, and remained so until the close of the school after the 1948-49 school year. On July 16, 1949, an election was held to determine the grouping of Greenvine, Latium, and Burton--which passed by a vote of 115 for and 38 against--therefore, declared consolidated.

The Greenvine School, in 1932, scored 707 points in a Class B, and, in 1934, it scored 800 1/2 points as a Class A school.

In 1920, the school received \$200.00 from the State School Aid Fund of two million dollars.

In 1918, the school trustees of the Wesley District #15 sold a parcel of land to Carl Boehnemann, Otto Schawe, Otto Neutzler, and Gustave Breutskreuz, trustees and elders of the Emmanuel Lutheran Church of Greenvine.

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 48 children	1944 -- 28 children
1906 -- 65 children	1945 -- 25 children
1920 -- 62 children	

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1884-85 -- Philip Ziemer
1895-1903 -- William Wendt, \$65.00, 7 1/2 months, Dec-June
1907-10 -- W. H. Wedemeyer, \$50.00
1907-08 -- Miss Otelia Klaerner
1908-09 -- Miss Sprain
1909-10 -- L. O. Wunderlich, \$65.00
1916-17 -- Miss Lenora Wedemeyer, \$40.00
1916-20 -- Miss Anita Hueske, \$47.50
1919-20 -- W. H. Neinast, \$60.00
1920-21 -- Gustav Penkert, E. C. Linsteadter
1926-27 -- Ollie Gerland, Miss Thecla Mueller
1936-40 -- Nellie A. Eckert, \$64.00
1936-43 -- Larey Kieke, \$80.00
1942-45 -- Harold Eckert

Teacher experiences:

"Memoirs of a Retired School Teacher"

"When I began teaching school in 1926, it was mandatory to pass a written examination at the county courthouse before a certificate was issued.

"My high school work was done at Texas Lutheran Academy in Seguin, where I completed the four-year course in three years. After my second year, I took the teacher's examination, just for curiosity's sake. I made a passing grade but could not be issued a certificate as I was only sixteen. During my senior year, I took some refresher courses in Texas History, Physiology, Geography and School Management. My regular high school courses were not neglected due to these one-semester classes or I would not have been valedictorian of my class.

"That summer I again took the teacher's examination and made a high score. My certificate was not issued until after I taught a week or two since I was not eighteen until September 25. I was the assistant teacher in the Greenvine public school where Ollie Gerland was the principal. My salary was \$60.00 per month and his was \$120. He taught grades 5, 6 and 7 and part of the 4th; I taught grades 1, 2 and 3 and the rest of grade 4.

"Not having had any 'methods' courses, I taught the way I remembered being taught. All reading was oral; lessons were 'heard' with practically no discussion. I remember that the geography and health textbooks had questions at the end of each chapter which were answered. We also had a few wall maps. I did not teach handwriting separately, but correlated it with spelling.

"In a set of reference books my older sister had bought from a persuasive salesman but never used I found some interesting things to do with my youngsters. One of them was Phonics, which we more or less played as a game. It did not dawn on me that it would help them with reading and spelling. In those days pupils learned in spite of poor teaching methods. We did do a lot of drilling in fundamentals of arithmetic, weekly spelling bees (spell-downs) and the so called 'Hanging Game' were incentives for learning to spell correctly.

"There was no formal physical education program. The older boys played baseball and some boys and girls played volley ball. The younger children played games of their own choosing. As a rule one or both of the teachers stood or sat where the playground was in full view; however, only in case of an accident or argument did the children seek the teacher's help.

"Each day began with a brief opening: songs from the Hundred and One Songbook and praying the Lord's Prayer. The parents liked for us to have a program for school-closing. It consisted of some short plays, recitations, drills and a variety of songs. Since I could play the organ, it was natural for me to be organist for all occasions.

"I do not recall ever having any discipline problems. In those years both the pupils and their parents really respected their teachers.

"There was hardly a summer that did not find me in college. What I could save during the school term went toward paying for summer school, also Saturday classes. Several courses I took at Sam Houston State College gave me a little help in teaching. I am reminded especially of classes in Public School Art and Music. Then, while in attendance at the University of Houston (working on my M. Ed. degree), I really got my money's worth. Methods courses in mathematics, language arts and reading, also more classes in crafts and music were of great help.

"At that time (1950-52) there was no grouping in reading at Brenham Elem. School; so I proceeded to have the students in my sixth grade read on three levels (based on testing results). Students on all three levels used basal readers and workbooks for Grades 4, 5 and 6. As a rule one or two in each class could barely master a primer. The more gifted ones read books and made book reports. This is only one example of how my teaching methods improved.

"In all honesty I say that I thoroughly enjoyed teaching school.

"The picture of myself was taken in the fall of 1926. Since I paid one dollar a day for room and meals I could not save much. The first month I bought a wrist watch; the second month I bought this black crepe-back satin dress and tan cloche with rhinestones, also a pair of shoes."

Thecla M. Dallmeyer



Thecla M. Dallmeyer, Teacher 1926-27

Waller Chapel (black)

In 1895-96, Waller Chapel was listed as #108. In 1909, when schools were consolidated into districts, Waller Chapel was in the Greenvine #15 District. Schools were recognized in 1911 by the number of grades taught and the number of teachers. Waller Chapel was an intermediate school of five grades.

In 1927, schools were certified in accordance with regulations issued by the State Department of Public Instructions. Waller Chapel was an elementary school with one teacher for seven grades. It remained in that classification through the 1948-49 school term when it closed.

An incomplete list of teachers is as follows:

1895-96 -- Edith Rippitoe, \$40.00 per month
1897-98 -- J. C. Dockery, \$40.00 per month
1902-03 -- John Scott
1906-10 -- Mattie L. Fitch, \$60.00, \$50.00, \$45.00
1916-17 -- Ella B. Smith, \$40.00
1919-20 -- T. McGregor, \$40.00
1936-37 -- Hazel Green
1939-43 -- Hillard Harris
1945-46 -- O. L. Haskins

The census enumeration lists 42 children in 1907, 21 in 1920, and 22 in 1945.

References

Burton High School Hidden Memories.
Emmanuel Lutheran Congregation, Greenvine, Texas, 1884-1959.
End of School Teacher Reports.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 493.
Order of Establishing School Communities.
Washington County Available School Funds.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 464-65.
Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County Superintendent School Records, 1880, 1883.

DISTRICT #16--HOHENWALDE

District #16 was bounded on the south by District #15 (Greenvine) and District #12 (Mill Creek), on the east by District #11 (Harrisburg), on the north by District #18 (Long Point), on the northwest by District #21 (Rehurg), and on the west by District #22 (Burton).

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1883-84 -- William Quade, Michael Harmel, Louis Schwartz
1891-92 -- Theo Weinert, H. A. Broesche, Fritz Spitzer
1918-19 -- Fritz Harmel, John Ludwig, Fritz Jaster

There was no black school in this district, and no enumeration of black children was found.

Hohenwalde

The Hohenwalde School was listed, in 1883, as #69 in the county school records. In 1909, when schools in Washington County were placed in districts, Hohenwalde was located about three miles east of Burton, north of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and south of the Burton-Gay Hill public road.

In 1911, the school was classified as an intermediate school with one teacher for six grades. It became a two teacher--seven grade school in 1927. Then, in 1938, it became a two teacher--eight grade school, and remained so until 1943 when the County Board of Education grouped seven schools to form a rural high school with Burton #22. Hohenwalde had scored high in the 1932 and 1934 scoring of schools--756 points in a B Class and 825 points in an A Class.

In 1920, there were 98 children enumerated, and in 1938, there were 56 children enumerated.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-98 -- William Dallmeyer, \$60.00
1902-03 -- August Lippian
1906-08 -- W. F. Boemer, \$60.00, 5 1/2 months
1908-10 -- Miss Lena Broesche
1916-20 -- Dora Bradtheurer, \$60.00
1927- -- Georgia Foehner, Albert E. Krause
1931- -- Pier Wendt, Georgia Foehner
1936-37 -- Robert A. Colemann, \$76.00; Mrs. Bernadine Kiecke,
\$60.00

1939-41 -- Glenn Jeske \$53.20, Miss Aleda Heine, \$45.60
1942-43 -- Lucille Foehner, Walter Schwartz Jr.

Others at various times were Albert Krause, Howard Matthies, Elsie Kammerer, Ben Siebel, Gladys Ziegenbein, Gladys Shaer, Oleta Heine, Reuben Schulze, and Allyne Gilmore.

The Hohenwalde School was rebuilt in 1921 on the original site on Highway 290. After the consolidation with Burton Elementary in 1945, the building was moved and remodeled into a lunch room. In 1967, the building was sold to Max Zuehlke, and was remodeled again into a camphouse on 290 west near Burton.



October, 1931. Bottom row, 1 to r: Marvin Lee Ganske, Walter Dallmeyer, Oliver Stark, Raymond Jaster, Edwin Kluck, Reuben Schulz, Edwin Kunkel, Calvin Stark, Martin Lee Jaster. 2nd row: Harvey Lee Blum, Franklin Fuchs, Lillian Dallmeyer, Dorothy Kroll, Alwine Jaster, Aline Dallmeyer, Mildred Fuchs, Alice Knipstein, Celeste Stelter, Louise Fuchs, Ladine Jarowski, Herbert Jaster (kneeling), Edward Jaster. 3rd row: Walter Jaster?, Norma Stark, Hildegard Fuchs, Lee Nora Knipstein, Adeline Fuchs, Jessie Lee Kroll, Aline Meier, Flora Jaster, Nora Nell Ganske, Lydia Draeger, Alfrieda Meier, Dora Jaster, Carl Dallmeyer, Teacher Georgia Foehner Siebel. 4th row: Teacher Pier Wendt, Alfred Kunkel, Ervin Ludwig, Henry Kramer (or Bennie Weinert), Wilfred Schulz, Otto Schulz, Ervin Kunkel, Reinhardt Kramer, Harry Ott, Louis Maass, Otto Maass.



Hohenwalde School, About 1928. Bottom row, l to r: Walter Jaster, Harvey Lee Blum, Walter Dallmeyer, Raymond Jaster, Calvin Stark, Reuben Schulz, Oliver Stark, Louis Maass, Carl Dallmeyer, Edwin Kunkel, Ervin Ganske, Franklin Fuchs, Marvin Lee Ganske, Herbert Jaster, Henry Kramer. 2nd row: Alice Knipstein, Dorothy Kroll, Celeste Stelter, Dora Jaster, Aline Dallmeyer, Elsie Jaster, Norma Stark, Lee Nora Knipstein, Flora Jaster, Emma Draeger, Hildegard Fuchs, Lydia Draeger, Alfrieda Meier, Nora Nell Ganske, Alwine Jaster, Wilby Lee Krause, Lillian Dallmeyer. 3rd row: Teacher Georgia Foehner Siebel, Ervin Ludwig, Harry Ott, Frankie Jaster, Adeline Fuchs, Mamie Maass, Reinhardt Kramer, Edwin Weinert, Lonnie Wenzel, Alvin Schulz, Otto Schatz, Aline Meier, Jessie Lee Kroll, Ervin Kunkel, Hugo Harmel, Alfred Kunkel, Mildred Fuchs, Teacher Albert Krause.



Hohenwalde School 1927, Bottom row, 1 to r: Frankie Jaster, Henry Kramer, Herbert Streich, Carl Dallmeyer, Louis Maass, Otto Schatz, Wilfred Weinert, Hugo Harmel, Otto Jaster, Alfred Kunkel, ?. 2nd row: Harry Ott, Edwin Kunkel, Dora Jaster, Hildegarde Wolff, Ella Wolff, Lenora Knipstein, Lydia Draeger, Hildegarde Fuchs, Flora Jaster, Dora Jaster, Aline Dallmeyer, Edwin Kluck, Erwin Ludwig. 3rd row: Lydia Jaster, Adeline Fuchs, Mamie Maass, Lorena Knipstein, Dora Schulz, Alwine Jaster, Erna Buck, Girlena Ganske, Emma Draeger, Aline Meier, Norma Stark. 4th row: Teacher Albert E. Krause, Alvin Heins, Bennie Weinert, Nellie Stark, Hulda Prenzler, Anita Meier, Irene Schatz, Katherine Stark, Lorena Jaster, Dora Prenzler, Lorena Ott, Lona Jaster, Lydia Buck, Albert Jaster, Erwin Kunkel. Teacher Miss Georgia Foehner. Top row: Reinhardt Kramer, Alvin Schulz, Robert Fuchs, Harry Stark, Herbert Kunkel, Robert Stelter, Otto Maass, Johnnie Kluck, Edwin Weinert.

Spring Hill

The Spring Hill School was located in the Hohenwalde District in 1909 when schools in Washington County were consolidated into districts.

In 1895-96, the school was listed as #51. It was dissolved on August 19, 1918.

Teachers in Spring Hill School (incomplete list):

1895-98 -- William Rost, \$50.00 per month, 6 month term

1906-09 -- A. J. Kubitza

References

Avis, A. M., History of Burton.

Brenham Banner Press, Sesquicentennial Issue, 1986.

Commissioners Court Minutes.

First Year Under the District System, 1909-10.

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Order of Establishing Schools, 1883.

Washington County Available School Funds.

Washington County Board of Education Minutes.

Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 452-486.

Washington County School Expense Ledgers.

Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.

DISTRICT #17--HODDEVILLE

District #17 was bounded on the south by District #11 (Harrisburg), on the east by District #6 (Williams), and #10 (Cedar Hill), on the north by District #20 (Charlesville) and #19 (Gay Hill), and on the west by District #18 (Long Point).

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1897-98 -- Wm. Sitz, H. Kelm, F. Roehling

Others at various times were Herman Gaskamp, Henry Roehling, Emil Kelm, H. J. Schulze, Willie Ziesmer, and Fritz Fisher.

Hoddeville

Hoddeville School was listed on the 1895-96 school records of Washington County as #38. In 1909, when schools were consolidated into districts, it was described as located about eight miles northeast of Brenham on the divide between New Year's and Yegua Creeks and East Mill Creek and the Yegua.

When schools were classified according to the number of teachers and children in 1911, Hoddeville was a one teacher--seven grade school, and remained in that status until 1943 when it became a one teacher--eight grade school. In the 1953-54 term, it had one teacher for six grades. It was consolidated with Harrisburg in 1954, and the building was moved to Harrisburg. In August 1955, the Harrisburg trustees were authorized to sell the Hoddeville #17 school property.

The census enumerations were:

1907 -- 66 children	1938 -- 57 white + 8 black children
1920 -- 74 white + 8 black children	1942 -- 54 white + 4 black children

Some of the Hoddeville teachers were:

1895-98 -- Miss Emma Hueske, \$50.00 per month, 5 month term
1902-03 -- T. W. Falkenberg
1906-12 -- Miss Meta Mueller, \$52.50
1916-17 -- Paul R. Klingsporn, \$60.00
1919-20 -- Willie Winkelmann
1936-40 -- Joe Klingsporn
1941-46 -- Harold Klingsporn

Also Gladiola Linsteadter Jeske and Guernell Ahrens taught in Hoddeville.

In August 1918, the Hoddeville trustees applied to the County Board of Education to move their school to a more central location or to build a new school. The records show that a new school was erected--a modern one-room school--in the summer of 1921.

In April 1922, the board ruled that Hoddeville had the right to sell the old St. Peter's School which was located on the St. Peter's Lutheran Church property in Gay Hill. The money was credited to the Hoddeville School Fund.

When the school was consolidated with Harrisburg in 1954, the building was moved to Harrisburg. Then, in 1967, when the property on which the Harrisburg School stood was sold, the new owners sold the buildings to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Peacock who moved them to their newly purchased land and renovated these buildings into their home.



Hoddeville School, March 4, 1908. Teacher Miss Meta Mueller.



1911. Teacher Miss Meta Mueller. Front row, 7th from left is Ed Drews. Others are unidentified.



1924-25. Front row: Nita Gaskamp, Bertha Meyer, Hattie Mueller, Mathilda Lange, Hilda Faithaurer, Meta Werchan. Back row: Edwin Brauner, Herbert Blum, Herbert Hardan, Walter Winkelmann, Harry Roehling.

References

- End of School Teacher Reports.
First Year Under the District System.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries.
Washington County Available School Funds.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 466-67.
Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County Superintendent School Records, 1895.
Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.
Personal Interviews: Mrs. Betty Elkins
Earl and Lavern Blum
Fred and Bernadine Blum
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Roehling

DISTRICT #18--LONG POINT

District #18 was bounded on the south by District #11 (Harrisburg) and District #16 (Hohenwalde), on the east by District #17 (Hoddeville), on the north by District #20 (Charlesville) and District #21 (Rehburg), and on the west by District #21 (Rehburg) and District #16 (Hohenwalde).

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880-81 -- G. W. Gentry, J. V. Watson, F. M. Griffin
1883-84 -- Emil Neinast, A. Boscamp, Fritz Feller
1891-92 -- August Ehlert, Harmon Wehmeyer, Charles Richter
1897-98 -- G. H. Jaster, J. C. Hohlt, H. Richter
1920s and 1930s -- Robert Mueller, Henry Lehrmann, Julius Weidner,
Walter Kelm, Henry Kettler Jr., Edmond Hohlt

Long Point

The Long Point School was listed on the 1880 school records as #51. On a document dated June 26, 1888, Wilhelm Mueller sold an acre of land to Conrad Lemmer, Wilhelm Stegman, and Herman Wehmeyer, trustees of Long Point School.

When schools were consolidated into districts in 1909, Long Point was described as being 9 1/2 miles northwest of Brenham on the road leading from Gay Hill to Burton.

In 1911, Long Point was classified as a one teacher--seven grade school, and became a two teacher--seven grade school in 1927. It changed to a two teacher--eight grade school in 1938. The next year, it changed back to a two teacher--seven grade status. However, in 1943, it again became a two teacher--eight grade school and remained so until it closed in August 1946.

At the County Board of Education meeting of August 3, 1942, the Burton Trustees President, J. F. Holchak asked for grouping of several district schools to comprise a rural high school in Burton, of which Long Point was one of the schools. The election results were 289 against and 223 for. Therefore, Long Point continued as before until it closed in 1946.

The census enumerations through the years are as follows:

1883 -- 41 children	1938 -- 49 children
1891 -- 65 children	1942 -- 40 children
1907 -- 74 children	1944 -- 16 children
1934 -- 68 children	

An incomplete list of teachers at Long Point School is as follows:

1895-96 -- W. O. Luedemann, \$60.00
1897-1903 -- H. Schulenberg, \$55.00 per month, 6 months Nov-Apr
1906-10 -- E. A. Klingsporn, \$60.00 per month, 6 months
1916-17 -- Miss Louise Schwartz, \$60.00
1936-40 -- Miss Elsie Kammerer, \$72.00
1942-43 -- Elsie Mueller
1945-46 -- Mrs. Dora Korthauer, \$88.00



Long Point School 1940-41. Front row, 1 to r: Ruth Wehrmann, Clara Joyce Kettler, Elaine Gindorf, Alvera Rebbe. 2nd row: Martin Lee Lehrmann, Clarence Neinast, William Borchardt, Travis Kammerer, Elwood Renz, Oscar Wolff. 3rd row: Marvin Hohlt, Bernice Wolff, Mervin Lehde, Dorothy Mae Rebbe, Laura Belle Weiss, Bernadine Knuppel. 4th row: Henry Lehrmann Jr., Jessie Wehrmann, James Kettler, Clarence Wehmeyer, Arnold Knuppel, Rosa Lee Gaskamp. Back row: Harold Lehrmann, Violet Kammerer, Teacher Elsie Mueller, Leonard Buro, Olivia Wehmeyer, Mary Wolff.

Long Point (black)

Long Point School for the black children had its beginning in 1883. According to the census enumeration lists, the school ceased to exist even before the turn of the century; therefore, it was not on the list when schools were consolidated into districts in 1909.

The school is listed in this section because it was in the area that became the Long Point District #18, and some information was found about it, such as the following:

In 1883, it was registered as #92. The trustees in that year were: Jas. Bradley, Mitchell Edwards, and Robert Black. In 1891, Wash Coleman, Peter Beanders, and Thomas Coleman were trustees. Also, in 1897-98, Mrs. M. J. Scott was the teacher.

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 30 children	1938 -- 0 children
1891 -- 56 children	1942 -- 3 children
1907 -- 9 children	1944 -- 0 children
1934 -- 0 children	

References

First Year Under the District System, 1909.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 52.
Order of Establishing Schools, 1880, 1883.
School Census Records, 1920, 1938.
Washington County Available School Funds.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 467-68.
Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County Superintendent School Records.
Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.
Personal Interview: Fred and Bernadine Blum

DISTRICT #19--GAY HILL

District #19 was bounded on the south and west by District #17 (Hoddeville), on the east by District #10 (Cedar Hill) and #9 (Mound Hill), and on the north and northwest by the Yegua Creek and District #20 (Charlesville). It had an area of 10 1/2 square miles.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1912-13 -- Mr. Sayles
1916 -- F. C. Dippel, Louis Steinbach, Adolph Werchan
1917 -- F. C. Dippel, Louis Steinbach, A. J. Werchan
1921 -- E. W. Barton
1926 -- Henry Steinbach, W. B. Eimann, A. J. Werchan
1927 -- Henry Steinbach, Fred Klingsporn, A. J. Werchan
1929 -- J. O. Gilmer, Walter Muery
1946 -- Louis Gaskamp, Gus Kelm Sr., Herbert G. Steinbach, Julius Steinbach

Others were Edgar Barton, Will Eimann, Herbert Grabarschick, and Julius Studhalter.

Gay Hill

The Gay Hill School was listed in 1880 as #3. In 1909, when schools were consolidated into districts in Washington County, Gay Hill was located about 9 1/2 miles northwest of Brenham on the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railroad.

On November 22, 1916, Theo Wolff sold a parcel of land to Louis Steinbach, Charles Dippel, and Adolph Werchan, trustees of Gay Hill #19.

The school was recognized as a two teacher--seven grade school in 1911 to 1928. In 1928, it had three teachers for the nine grades. Twenty-one years later, it was a one teacher--nine grade school, but, in 1950, it became a two teacher--eight grade school, then fell back to one teacher for seven grades in 1953 to 1956.

The county board grouped Gay Hill #19 and Charlesville #20 with Burton Rural High School in 1956. The same year, Burton sold the Gay Hill buildings for both the white and the black children.

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 18 children	1920 -- 43 children
1891 -- 40 children	1938 -- 59 children
1907 -- 63 children	

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1895-96 -- Ella B. Weal, \$60.00
1897-98 -- Miss Mamie Morris, \$35.00 per month, 4 months, Nov-Feb
1907-08 -- Nora Tiemann
1908-09 -- Dora Roesler
1909-10 -- Olga Van Hutton, \$55.00
1916-17 -- Miss Lydia Dannheim, \$60.00
1919-20 -- Emma Dannheim, \$60.00; Laura Thomas
1929-33 -- Inez McCauley, Evelyn Caldwell, Walline Caldwell
1936-37 -- Isabel Becker, \$84.00; Mary Esther Barnhill, Francis Davis, \$64.00
1939-40 -- Mary Esther Barnhill, \$88.00; Miss Francis Davis, \$88.00; Miss Marguerite Phlughapt, \$64.60
1942-43 -- Mary Esther Barnhill, Maurine Barnes, Mildred Muery
1948-49 -- Miss Ellen Keller

The following is a list of expenses for the Gay Hill School during the years of 1946, 1947, and 1948:

Farmers Merchant Lumber Company:

2"x12"x24' board	2.52
1 sash 12"x24"	2.00
1 quart school board slating	1.17

Lacks Associate Store:

2 buckets	
2 brooms	1.90

Western Auto Store:

1 ball	2.45
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Holle Hardware:

Repair gasoline lantern	1.00
1 gallon floor oil	.60
1/2 gallon gas	.15
1 rope	.40
2 lbs. putty	.30
20 12x16 window panes	3.80

L. C. Lueckemeyer:

10 gallons floor oil	2.60
8 cords of wood @ 9.00	72.00

Blue Bell Creameries on 5-11-47:

4 gallons strawberry	5.00
4 gallons vanilla	5.00
300 cones	1.50

No store name on sales slip, 12-17-46:

3 lbs walnuts	1.17
1 lb candy	.37
Other candy	.80
3 lbs almonds	1.06
1 box apples	4.40
1 box oranges	3.25

On January 7, 1946, Miss Keller sent a list to the trustees of things she bought just before Christmas for the children to make Christmas ornaments, possibly paper chains from the green and red construction paper, etc:

24 sheets construction paper	.20
paper and chalk	2.25
paste	.30
3 pkgs safety pins	.30
star for the tree	.39
candles	.25
2 pkgs silver & gold (glitter?)	.50
candle holders	.20

Memories of Mrs. Inez McCauley, Teacher, as told to Lillie Wassermann:

Before hot lunches first began in the rural schools, Mrs. McCauley, who had a homemaking degree, was much in favor of hot lunches for the children. From her home she brought a large vessel to be used for the cooking of soups, stews, etc. She required that every child contribute to the meals, and the children brought canned goods from home. The boys helped in carrying wood and water and other manual labor. Mrs. McCauley talked for the hot lunches a lot to the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Ehlert, who gave permission for this project. With her were also Evelyn and Walline Caldwell who also taught there.

Later, they had a canning project for the community. Folks could can their produce there and leave a certain part of their canned goods at the school for the hot lunches. Later, Elsie Chappell was made head of this project when they had gotten help from the National War Food Program.

Mrs. McCauley recalls several incidents of her school-teaching days, not only in Gay Hill but also her days in Independence and Wesley. One day on her way to school on a cold icy day, a man was standing on the bridge. Tears were rolling down his cheeks because the horse he had been riding had slipped and fallen on the icy bridge and had not been able to get up again, no matter how many times he tried. Neighbors came to their help and some way slipped a tarpaulin under the horse's feet and helped the horse get back on his feet again.

Teachers in the country schools were often mother, father, doctor, nurse, and teacher all rolled into one. While in Gay Hill, one of the

boys whose chore it was to get the wood for the heater, came running to her and said 'Look!' He had fallen from the woodpile and had broken both his arms. Mrs. McCauley hurriedly took him to the doctor.

One day, while teaching in Independence, during the recess period when the boys and girls were playing baseball, one of the girls knocked her knee out of joint. That was another hurried trip to the doctor in Brenham.

Mrs. McCauley also taught in Wesley. On September 29, 1985, the Wesley School had a reunion. Two of the girls she had taught came and picked Mrs. McCauley up to go to the reunion and "Inez" had a wonderful time.

Mrs. McCauley also worked with the 4-H Clubs in the county. Since she had a degree in homemaking, she was sent by the county to A & M for a refresher course on clubs and recreation. She has contributed much to the people of Washington County, and, at the age of "past 80", she still get around, a little slower as she said, but she has a lot of good memories of her teaching days and her club days.

Mrs. McCauley was selected as Woman of the Year by the Pilot Club of Brenham in the 1970's. She later became a member of the club in which she served faithfully. She is also an artist and a charter member and past president of the Brenham Fine Arts League.



Gay Hill School, 1946. Front row, 1 to r: ?, Minnie Mae Glaesmann?, Daniel Runge, Wayne Klingsporn. Middle row: Phyllis Hafer, Theodore Duesterhoft, Vernon Runge, Harold Joe Studhalter, Roy Kelm, Will Dahmann, Delores Duesterhoft. Top row: Robert Green, Elwood Kelm, Lois Steinbach, Herbert Grabarschick Jr., Franklin Burger, Glenwood Hugo.



Gay Hill School, about 1948. Front row: Robert Green, Theodore Duesterhoft, Harold Joe Studhalter, Will Dahmann. Back row: Freddie Burger, Glenwood Hugo, Elwood Kelm, Herbert Grabarschick Jr., Gus Kelm Jr., Franklin Burger. Looking through the window is Vernon Runge.

St. Peter's

In September 1884, W. Nienstadt conveyed one acre of land for the purpose of building a church (Lutheran) and a school. Pastor Ed. Schuelke became St. Peter's first resident minister who also served as a teacher in the St. Peter's School which was held in the church building.

In 1908, H. Werchan, S. Luedemann, William Winkelmann, and Theodore Boedeker, trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gay Hill, sold land to Henry Thielemann, Max Wetlif, and G. A. Gindorff, trustees of St. Peter's School Community of Washington County, and it was understood that the school had free access to and the use of the water on the church lot of St. Peter's.

The school remained open for many years, and, in 1922, the County Board of Education authorized the Hoddeville trustees to sell the St. Peter's schoolhouse in the church yard to the highest bidder. The funds were to be placed in the Hoddeville School Fund. Then, on October 4, 1929, the school of St. Peter's deeded the land back to the St. Peter's Lutheran Church. The children who attended this school then attended the Gay Hill School situated in the town of Gay Hill.

Teachers in St. Peter's School are as follows (an incomplete list):

1884-85 -- Pastor Ed. Schuelke
1895-96 -- J. H. Dipple, \$55.00 per month
1897-98 -- Abner Roberts, \$75.00 per month
1901-03 -- J. H. Wiedemann
1907-08 -- Miss Dora Roesler
1919-20 -- H. S. Stringfellow

In 1891, there were 25 children on the census list and, in 1907, there were 52.

New Hope (black)

The New Hope School was listed as #89 in the school records of 1883. New Hope was located in the Gay Hill area, and was placed in this district in 1909 when 43 districts were created.

New Hope School, in 1911, was classified as a one teacher--seven grade school. It remained so until 1928 when it became a two teacher--eight grade school. It remained in this classification until the end of the 1953-54 school term when it was closed.

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 36 children	1920 -- 58 children
1891 -- 42 children	1938 -- 89 children
1907 -- 81 children	1945 -- 40 children

The trustees, in 1883, were John A. Nickles, R. W. Tarver, and Henry Hunt. In 1891, trustees were Robert W. Tower, Henry Harris, and Isaac Flemmer.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- C. C. Rhone, \$50.00 per month
1897-98 -- Alice McCown, \$40.00 per month
1906-07 -- W. L. Arnold, \$38.00 per month
1907-09 -- Mrs. E. L. Hubert, \$55.00 per month
1909-17 -- A. D. Robinson, \$55.00 per month
1936-39 -- Lena Simmons, Verdel Pendergast
1939-40 -- Ella B. Smith Stone, Leona Pendergast
1942-44 -- Willie Mae Seidel, Mrs. Alonia R. Hawkins
1945-46 -- Mrs. Alonia Hawkins, \$1,064.00 yearly salary

References

First Year Under the District System, 1909.
Gay Hill Trustee Expense Ledger, 1946, 1948.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 518.
St. Peter's Lutheran Church, 1884-1984.
Order of Establishing School Communities, 1880-81, 1883-84.
Washington County Available School Funds.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p 468.
Washington County Superintendent School Reports.
Washington County Teacher and Salary Reports.
Washington County Treasurer's School Report.
Personal Interviews: Mrs. Inez McCauley, Mrs. Evelyn Tracy

DISTRICT #20--CHARLESVILLE

District #20 was bounded on the south by District #17 (Hoddeville) and #19 (Gay Hill), on the northeast by #19 (Gay Hill), on the north by the Yegua Creek, and on the west by District #21 (Rehburg). It had an area of 9 8/10 square miles.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1934 -- Will Steinbach, Edwin Kokomoor, Fritz Finke
1935-37 -- Will Landua, Otto Landua, Steve Mantey, Otto Kelm, Tony Mantey
1938-39 -- Tony Mantey, Gus Gaskamp
1939-42 -- Steve Mantey, R. R. Kettler, Edwin Seilheimer, Alvin Seilheimer, Albert Meyer

Charlesville

The Charlesville School, in 1895, was recorded as #19 in the school records of Washington County. It began when citizens in that area showed interest in providing an education for the children who lived between Gay Hill and the Yegua Creek. Charles Neinast donated land for the school site, and the school was named in his honor. Louis Landua got the lumber for the school building. After approximately thirty years, a new building was erected on more level ground which was donated by the John Steinbach family.

In 1909, when schools were consolidated into districts, Charlesville became District #20. It was located eleven miles west of Brenham and west of the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railroad.

Charlesville was a one teacher--six grade school in 1911, and a one teacher--seven grade school in 1927. It became a one teacher--eight grade school in 1943, and remained in this classification until the end of the 1949-50 school term when it closed due to a lack of scholastics. It was then consolidated with Gay Hill, District #19. The Charlesville School scored high in October 1932 with 802 points in Class A, and, even higher in 1934, when it scored 832 1/2 points in Class A.

Library books were often purchased from the sale of Hollands Magazine.

In 1925, there were some boundary changes made which placed some families in another district. This change made children attend school in another district, and even trustees who were serving the Charlesville District had to resign from the trustee roster.

The County Board of Education on February 14, 1952, approved the sale of the Charlesville School building and land by Gay Hill trustees.

The census enumerations were:

1907 -- 64 children
1920 -- 43 children
1938 -- 55 children

An incomplete list of teachers in the Charlesville School follows:

1895-96 -- Otto Letzerich, \$50.00 per month, Jan-May
1897-98 -- H. S. Broesche, \$41.65 per month, Jan-May
1902-03 -- Mrs. Erwin Kuecker
1906-07 -- Miss Stella McCain
1907-08 -- Amelia Engleking
1909-10 -- Amelia Neinast, \$45.00
1916-17 -- Grace Griffin, \$40.00 per month
1919-20 -- Lillie Heine, \$50.00 per month
1928-29 -- Sophie Kiel
1936-37 -- Lorene Englebrecht, \$80.00
1939-43 -- Guernell Landua
1942-47 -- Leon Dallmeyer

Other teachers through the years were Harry Heine, Allyne Meyer, Emily Engleking, Emily Tonn Graham, Mollie Hueske, Louise Engelbrech Heine, and Mollie Neinast.

An interesting feature of the school property was a shallow well that was hand-dug into solid rock on top of a hill near the school building. The water was soft and plentiful, even during dry seasons. Many people in the vicinity hauled water from this well also.

The teacher, Emily Tonn Graham, who once taught in Charlesville, was later killed in the New London School explosion in 1938.

The following article on the Charlesville School has been compiled by Guernell Landua Ahrens whose parents, Will and Lillian Neinast Landua, attended the school, and where she attended and later taught for four terms from 1938-1942. Guernell was also the great granddaughter of Carl (Charles) Neinast, founder of the school, and granddaughter of Mr. Landua, who built the first school. Most information comes from her own memory or from family members' recollections, and from Annie Maude Avis' book, History of Burton, some of which information Guernell also furnished to Mrs. Avis.

"Charlesville School was a one-room, one-teacher school located in the north central part of Washington County between Gay Hill and Yegua Creek. It had its origin about 1890 when some citizens, mostly farmers and ranchers who were concerned about the education of their children decided they needed a school in their midst. Carl (Charles) Neinast donated an acre of land, Louis (Ludwig) Landua was instrumental in getting lumber, and the school was built. The name "Charlesville" was chosen for it in honor of Mr. Neinast who had

donated the land. After about thirty years, a new building was built a little farther over on more level ground, which land was donated by the John Steinbach family. The school grounds, located on a Washington County rolling hill, was flanked by the road on one side, and by pastures on the other three sides.

"Not much has been found recorded about the early years, but Miss Mollie Neinast, a granddaughter of Carl, who attended and later taught there, described the first desks as being homemade--a long plank with a shelf under it for books and an attached bench that seated four students. Later, more modern single desks were used.

"The second building, probably built in the early 1920s, was a neat wood-siding building, painted white, that consisted of a large classroom with a stage at one end. There was a large closet for books to one side of the stage. This stage was often put to use by the teacher, when she allowed trusted older students to help younger ones on the stage with doors closed. At the other end of the building, the front really, there was a porch flanked on each side by a cloakroom, one for girls and one for boys. Here is where the noon lunches were stored on shelves, and pegs or nails on the walls held the coats.

"On the porch was the water cooler that held drinking water drawn with buckets from a well hand-dug in solid rock, only about fifteen feet deep. This well was located on top of the hill and never went dry, but provided water for the neighbors during the hot summers.

"Plumbing was never considered, and the two rest rooms were located quite a distance from the main building, and very inconvenient in cold rainy weather! As a lavatory, a shelf with a pan for washing hands was situated on the porch near the water cooler.

"The heating system of the school was entirely in the hands of the teacher assisted by the students. The first job of the teacher when she arrived in the morning was to build the fire in the circulating heater with paper, wood, and small sticks brought into the building the afternoon before. There were always sweepers, wood haulers, and water boys selected for each day, and the children willingly took their turns. Back to the heating, as the children arrived, they stood or sat around the heater to get warm after a long cold walk to school. In fact, on really cold days, entire classes were held around the stove until the room became comfortably warm. When the weather became hot, in early fall or late spring, open windows were the only air conditioning. Lighting for the room was very limited, mostly natural lighting through the windows.

"Enrollment was not very high in the school, until in the 1930's when Latin American farmers from Mexico moved into the Yegua Creek bottoms. Families were large and they really added to the enrollment. In fact, in about 1940 there were 41 enrolled in eight grades with the one teacher. However, these children lived far from school, two to three miles, and they had to walk through pastures to get there. Not only these children walked, but all others including the teacher who boarded in one of the homes did, as buses were unheard of at that time. A ride to school once in a while was very special! So even

though enrollment was high, attendance was usually low when bad weather set in. In fact, sometimes on icy or rainy days, the teacher and about two or three students were all that showed. Attendance laws were not as stringent then, and if the teacher and some students were there, the day did not have to be made up. Really parents were justified in keeping children at home, when weather was threatening, because some creeks could not be crossed after big rains. In fact, even the teacher had to be rescued occasionally by the homeowner where she stayed. He would bring a horse to the creek which was out all over the road and bridge, and she would have to ride across! When the Latin American children started coming, there was a complete change in the makeup of the school. Many of the children had never gone to school before, so older, say ten to twelve year-olds might be in the first grade. Since many could not even speak English, they could not make a grade a year, and it was not uncommon to see some big tall children in the lower grades with little six-year-olds. Since this was all new to the white children, adjustments in relationships also had to occur. However, as a rule, the children were well-behaved, very respectful of the teacher, and cooperated very well with the teacher and each other to learn all they could. Problems were at a minimum.

"In a one-room school, the teacher taught all subjects, including P.E., rolled into one! Recesses brought them all together to have fun, playing Hide-and-go-Seek, dodge ball, some volley ball, soft ball, and many other games. In one of the softball games during the morning recess, the teacher at one time ended up with a sprained left ring finger when she tried to catch a hard-hit ball. Since this happened in the morning, and since the 'nurse' herself (the teacher) was the one hurt, she endured a day of pain, and did not go for medical help until after school. As a result, a crooked finger from a dislocated joint has remained with this now retired teacher to this day! At another time, a sprained ankle caused the same teacher quite a bit of discomfort--also obtained in a ball game. But all in all, students and teacher enjoyed some good times together. Later, as more money was available a Merry-go-Round and See-Saws were added. This certainly made the smaller children happy, and they did not have to play Tag, Hide-and-go-Seek, Jail, Red Rover, and Drop the Handkerchief at every recess!

In the early 1940's, something that was really new and different came to Charlesville. Hotnoon meals were added. A small kitchen was built independent of the school building, two cooks were employed, and many surplus government foods were used to cook some delicious hot noon meals. Many of the children learned to drink grapefruit juice and eat hominy, both of which were plentiful. The children would go out to get their lunches from the kitchen at noon, bring them in, and eat them at their desks.

"During World War II, the school also helped in the war effort. For instance, when sugar rationing started, rationing books were issued from the school, and other meetings to inform the people were held there.

"Some holidays were memorable to the school. When Halloween came, students and teacher always wondered what tricks had been done at the school. Often, all kinds of brush were dragged up to block entrances, things were put on top of the roof, and really, a general cleanup was necessary before school could begin. These things were accepted as tricks by usually some young people, and nothing detrimental was done. At Christmas, before school was out for the holidays, a Christmas program by the children was held. Many weeks of practice took place before the program, so everyone could really do well with their 'parts'. There was a big Christmas tree, the stage was decorated with green vines, youpon, and moss to frame it, and the building was filled with people on the night of the program. An added attraction was music by a group of Latin American men, playing and singing the traditional Mexican music. How the people seemed to enjoy those programs!

"Some of the later teachers at the school were Mrs. Louise Engelbrech Heine, Miss Emmy Tom Graham (killed later in the New London School blast where she was then teaching), Mrs. Lorene Engelbrecht Schroeder, Mrs. Guernell Landua Ahrens, and then Leon Dallmeyer, the last teacher before the school was consolidated with Gay Hill in 1947 and then later became part of the consolidated Burton school.

"The school property was sold and a residence was built there."

Guernell Ahrens

The following is from an interview by Jan Kelm with Wanda Brauner Hastedt, who attended Charlesville School beginning in about 1911:

Wanda went to school at Charlesville when they lived in the Yegua bottom. She had to walk three or four miles down a path from Neinaats and Hueskes. The road was deep sand which made it hard to walk. They would sink down and the sand would cover half of their high-top shoes. Then they walked on the side of a "great big mountain" to school. The teacher was Mollie Hueske, who had been a student at the school when Wanda first went there. Wanda indicated that Mollie probably finished 3rd or 4th grade, then went somewhere (maybe Blinn) to learn to be a teacher, and then came back and taught there. Mollie boarded with the Hueskes who were her relatives.

When her parents moved to Zionsville, Wanda walked 1 1/2 miles to school by Gaskamps land and through "Reddehase Plantation". Wanda also remembered a school near the cotton gin in Long Point.



Charlesville School in about 1939. Front row, 1 to r: ?, ?, ?, Pollonia Ortega, Dolores Buerger, Wesley Kettler, _____ Meyer, Evelyn Buerger, _____ Ortega. 2nd row: ?, Miguel Orozco, Abram Orozco, _____ Mantey, ?, Lucia Reyes, Ruth Weidemann, _____ Ortega, Evelyn Buerger. 3rd row: ?, Steve Mantey Jr., Arthur Mantey, Walter Seilheimer, Lorenzo Orozco, Ines Martinez, ?, ?, ?, Guernell Landua (now Ahrens), Teacher.



On the playground at Charlesville School around 1941. Sitting, 1 to r: Domitela Orozco, Marcelena Orozco, Dolores Buerger, Evelyn Buerger, Bernice Buerger, ?, Dorothy Haarmeyer, ?, ?. Standing: Franklin Buerger, Ines Martinez, Miguel Orozco.



The playground and the well at Charlesville School in about 1941. The boys in the foreground may be the Mantey boys, and the one farthest to the right may be Steve Mantey Jr. Others are unidentified.



On the playground at Charlesville School about 1941.



Emma and Julia, Cooks at Charlesville School, 1940.

Hopewell (black)

Hopewell, a school for the black children, was recorded as #19 in the 1880 school records of Washington County. Trustees at that time were Nelson Lauderdale, R. W. Woolridge, and Dan Woolridge. In 1883, the appointed trustees were Willie Brown, Daniel Woolridge, R. W. Woolridge, and Mr. Williams.

The Hopewell School had difficulty remaining open in the 1920s due to lack of funds and shortage of pupils. It closed in 1926, opened again in 1927, and closed again in 1928. Then, in 1930, the school was opened again due to an increase in students and sufficient funds.

In 1911, the school was classified as an intermediate school of five grades and one teacher. It remained in this classification through the 1938-39 school year when it again was closed--for the last time.

The census enumerations were as follows:

1883 -- 91 children	1907 -- 58 children
1891 -- 90 children	1920 -- 28 children
1906 -- 32 children	1938 -- 2 children

An incomplete list of teachers in Hopewell follows:

1895-96 -- Alice McCown, \$50.00 per month
1897-98 -- Laura Haskins, \$45.00 per month
1902-03 -- Miss Hattie C. Lowery
1906-07 -- R. L. Hubert, \$60.00 per month
1907-10 -- Rosa A. Hunt, \$40.00 per month
1919-20 -- Ora L. Butler
1936-37 -- Violet Lott, \$40.00

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Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County Superintendent of School Records.

DISTRICT #21--ST PAUL-REHBURG

District #21 was bounded on the south by Districts #16 (Hohenwalde) and #22 (Burton), on the east by District #18 (Long Point) and District #20 (Charlesville), on the north by the Yegua and Cedar Creeks, and on the west by District #27 (Eberhardt). It had an area of 25 square miles.

The two schools of Rehburg and St. Paul had problems after being placed into one district in 1909. This was due to the large area--25 square miles. In the summer, some patrons of Rehburg wanted the old abandoned schoolhouse to be reopened. The county superintendent opposed it but did support the building of a new school. The Rehburg patrons asked the commissioners court to cut off nine square miles to form a new district. The board recommended that the district not be cut up and that a new school be built near the center of the district.

In November 1913, the county superintendent reported to the board the completion and dedication of the new school house in Rehburg District #44 on the H. A. Kiel property. The commissioners court ordered the surveyor to lay off a district and the territory to be taken from the original Rehburg district. This, then, became known as the East Rehburg District #44, and St. Paul was District #21.

The new district, East Rehburg #44, was recorded as being twelve miles northwest of Brenham, bounded on the east by District #18 (Long Point) and #20 (Charlesville), on the south by District #21 (St. Paul), and on the north by the Yegua Creek and District #20 (Charlesville).

The new District #44 survived only one year, because there were less than twenty pupils on the enumeration list the next year. In September 1914, the two schools, Rehburg and St. Paul were consolidated and the district became known as the St. Paul Rehburg District #21.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1916-17 -- Henry Korthaurer, J. F. Broesche, William Korthaurer
1927-28 -- Robert Landua, Charles Heine
1935-36 -- August Goldberg
1945-46 -- Otto Wehring

St. Paul

The 1880-81 school records list St. Paul School as #26. In 1898, St. Paul built a new school on the southeast corner of the church property. The 1909 records show St. Paul School was 12 1/2 miles northwest of Brenham. In 1914, the St. Paul School and the Rehburg School became one district and was known as the St. Paul Rehburg District #21. At that time, the children from the St. Paul School began attending the St. Paul-Rehburg School.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880-81 -- W. C. Broesche, William Kiel, Charles Weeren
1891-92 -- W. A. Broesche, L. Maas, William Turner

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1883-84 -- F. Grueber, \$40.00
1895-96 -- J. M. Buerger, \$52.00, 5 months
1897-98 -- P. J. Raufft, \$40.00
1902-03 -- T. H. Knipling
1906-07 -- Miss Fredrick Turner
1908-09 -- Miss Tillie Klaerner
1909-10 -- Mrs. Maude Knittle

Mr. Wm. Dallmeyer also taught here.

Rehburg

The Rehburg School was recorded in the 1883 school registers as #74. In 1909 when schools were consolidated into districts, Rehburg became District #21 along with St. Paul. It was located about 12 miles northwest of Brenham on land owned by Fritz Heine.

In 1909, some of the patrons wanted to re-open the old abandoned schoolhouse in the Rehburg area. The county board agreed that a school was needed, but suggested that a new one be built in a central location. By November 1913, a new schoolhouse, located on land deeded by H. A. and Wilhelmina Kiel had been completed and dedicated. This became known as the St. Paul-Rehburg School.

Rehburg School, in 1911, was classified as an intermediate school of six grades.

The census of 1883 showed 22 children; in 1902, it was 36, and, in 1907, it showed 23 children.

The trustees, in 1883, were G. E. Neinast, L. Landua, and L. Dockel. In 1897-98, A. Lawson, W. Fischer, and W. Hueske were the trustees.

At the county board meeting in May 1931, the board voted to dispose of the old Rehburg building. It was torn down, and the lumber was used for stables at St. Paul-Rehburg for the horses and donkeys the children rode to school.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1897-98 -- Theo Falkenberg, \$30.00, 5 months, Nov-Apr
1902-03 -- F. Schwartz
1906-08 -- Aline Meyer
1909-10 -- Selma Kiel

Other teachers at various times were _____ Creekmore and Lucille Neinst.

St. Paul-Rehburg

The St. Paul-Rehburg School was built in 1913 on land once owned by H. A. Kiel. Students from the St. Paul School and the Rehburg School began attending this school shortly thereafter, and the two older schools were closed.

The county board, in 1915, gave St. Paul-Rehburg School an invitation to become a rural high school. In 1927, St. Paul-Rehburg was a two teacher--eight grade school, and became a three teacher--nine grade school in 1938, and in 1942, it taught ten grades with three teachers. The school scored 798 points in a Class B in 1932, and, in 1934, it scored 805 points in Class A.

In 1936, the Eberhardt School District #27, both the white and the black schools, were closed, and the children transferred to St. Paul-Rehburg.

The St. Paul-Rehburg, Sandtown, Hohenwalde, Boundary, Eberhardt, and Winedale Schools were grouped with Burton for high school purposes in 1943.

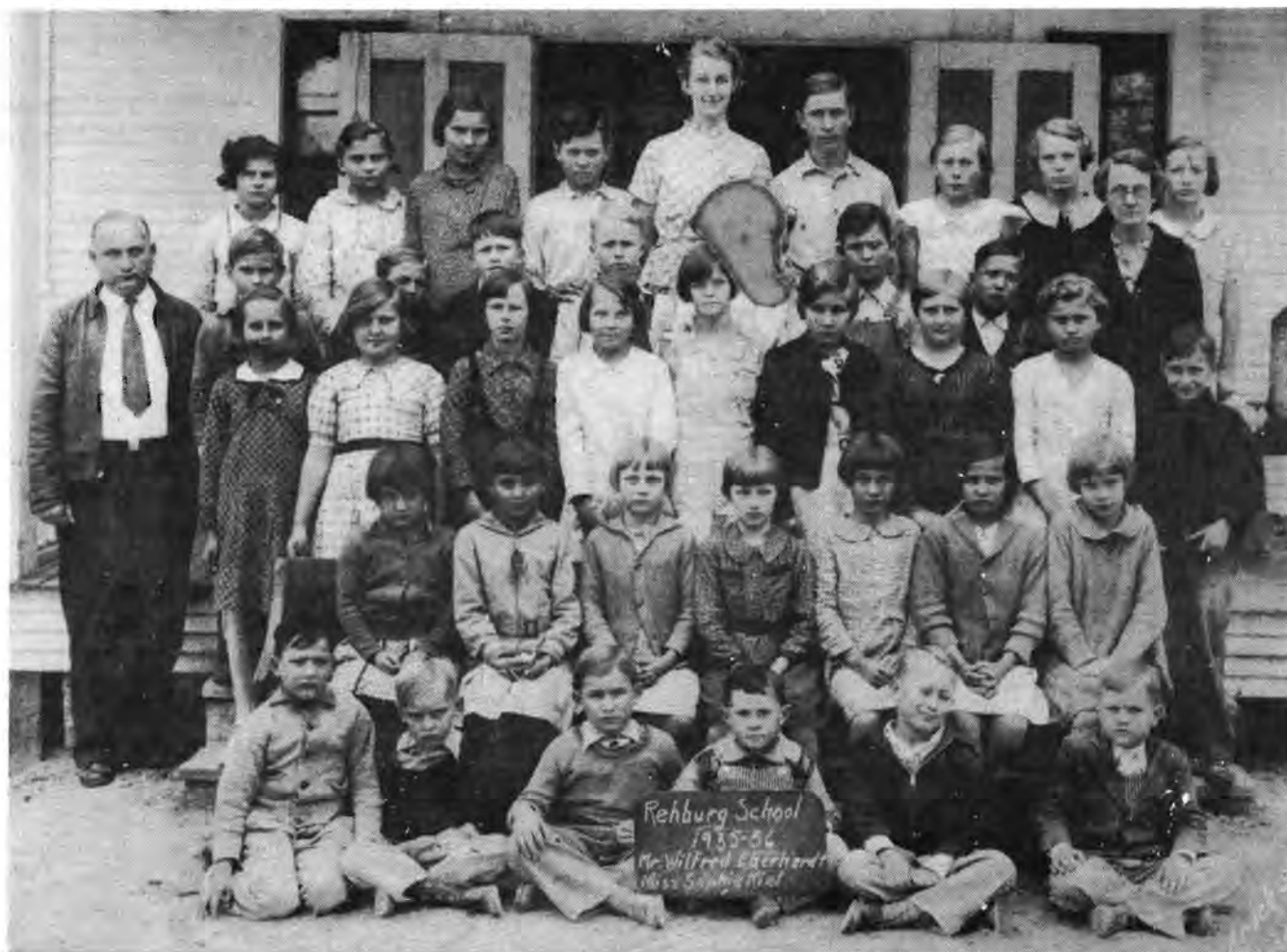
At the close of the St. Paul-Rehburg School, the land donated by W. F. Kiel in July 1916, and the 6 3/4 acres deeded by H. A. Kiel and wife, Wilhelmina Kiel in August 1913, and the 2 4/10 acres deeded by H. A. Kiel in July 1916 reverted back to the respective families.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1916-17 -- Miss Elfrieda Gross, \$40.00; Miss Sophie Kiel
1919-20 -- Dot Bethany, \$80.00; Florence Hohmeyer, \$60.00; Clemmie Durham, \$65.00
1936-43 -- Lawrence Eberhardt, \$76.00; Wilfred Eberhardt, \$80.00; Sophie Kiel, \$68.00

Others were _____ Creekmohr, Selma Kiel, Allyne Meyer, and Lucille Neinast.

The school burned down in 1939, but was rebuilt with an additional room. After it closed, the building was moved to St. Paul's Lutheran Church for use as a Sunday School. The only landmark remaining of this school is a well below the St. Paul Church on FM Road 1948.



Rehburg School 1935-36. Bottom row, 1 to r: Alex Lentz, Ervin Rosenbaum, Raymond Thaler, Elwood Goldberg, Melvin Korthauer, Buddy Knittel. 2nd row: Mildred Broesche, Eloise Thaler, Bernice Kettler, Mary Louise Fischer, Gladys Kettler, Mary Lentz, Geneva Rosenbaum. 3rd row: Delores Hastedt, Barbara Broesche, Elverna Fischer, Doris Korthauer, Margie Knittel, Nevilee Broesche, Evelyn Heine, Lillie Schultz, Leroy Malkey. 4th row: Teacher Wilfred Eberhardt, ?, Otto Williams, Edgar Lentz, Edwin Boessling, Bill Thaler, Gus Lentz, Teacher Sophie Kiel. Top row: Lena Wolff, Alma Schultz, Juanita Rosenbaum, Edmond Schultz, Cevera Korthauer, Roy Neinast, Esther Boessling, Marie Weertz, Gladys Kelm.

Punchard (black)

Punchard was listed in the 1883 school records as #97. The trustees that year were Allen Nunn, George Wilborn, and Charles Brooks. In 1891, the school trustees were Nelson Banks, Monk Francis, and M. Wilborn.

In 1911, Punchard was classified as a one teacher school with six grades, and, in 1927, it was a one teacher--seven grade school. The school remained in this classification through the 1939-40 school term.

The census list is as follows:

1883 -- 103 children	1938 -- 80 children
1891 -- 90 children	1945 -- 60 children
1920 -- 77 children	

An incomplete list of teachers is as follows:

1883-84 -- Lewis Liston	
1891-92 -- Miss C. A. R. Grant	
1895-96 -- J. M. Scott, \$60.00	
1897-98 -- Ed. S. Arnold	
1902-03 -- George E. Jamison	
1906-07 -- Ada P. Haynes	
1907-08 -- Miss C. A. R. Grant	
1908-10 -- D. L. Simpson	
1916-17 -- M. L. Fitch	
1919-20 -- Lorene Hewitt	
1939-43 -- Daniel Thomas, \$57.00; Ella Sparks Thomas, \$49.40	
1945-46 -- H. H. Harris	

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DISTRICT #22--BURTON

District #22 was bounded on the south by District #25 (Boundary) and #15 (Greenvine), on the east by District #16 (Hohenwalde), on the north and northeast by District #21 (Rehburg), and on the north and northwest by District #27 (Eberhardt). The Burton District had an area of 14 1/2 square miles.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880-81 -- A. G. Whitner, W. W. Hendley, H. Knittel
1883-84 -- W. W. Hendley, I. N. Carmean, J. J. Morris
1891-92 -- J. V. Shelby, A. J. Awalt, J. A. Burton
1897 -- C. W. Harmeyer, Thomas Watson, J. L. Shelling
1914 -- Robert Dement, Charles Kasten, H. J. Wilkening
1918 -- John T. Watson
1925 -- G. Whitner
1929 -- Hugo Schulze, Hugo Schwartz
1933 -- S. G. Hohmeyer
1942 -- Howard Matthies, Robert Turner, Otto Wehring
1943 -- J. F. Holchak, Otto Wehring, Ad Overmann, Ed. Blum,
Henry Hodde, Ewald Kieke, Walter Schulze
1944 -- B. E. Rothermel, F. L. Prenzler
1945 -- Carl Mertins

Burton

On October 17, 1874, A. Grosbeck and F. A. Rice deeded some land to F. Van Draiss, Superintendent of Public Instructions. This was for the purpose of building the first school in Burton. Later, Thomas Watson sold some much-needed land to the trustees of the Burton Free School on April 29, 1910. They erected a building which was used until 1916. In 1933, this was sold to Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Southern which they converted into a home with a few additions made. In 1974, the Southern's sold the house to G. E. Voltmann.

Records indicate that a school was also on the corner of Lot #10, Block #46. This school was for the children whose parents wanted them to have German classes. Robert Wenzel was the first teacher in the school, and grades in that period were termed as books. The school was an eighth book school. Henry Hodde replaced Mr. Wenzel as teacher.

Farmers near Burton also organized a country school which was in a red building. The school and the teachers' salaries were paid for by the farmers. The school combined with the Burton Free School and a building was erected. Later, a Burton newspaper was published in this red schoolhouse.

Burton School was listed as #7 in the 1880 school records of Washington County, Texas. It was located on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, 11 1/2 miles west of Brenham.

In 1909, when schools were consolidated into districts, Burton was placed into District #22.

In 1911, when schools were classified as to the number of teachers and grades taught, Burton had more than seven grades, and had three teachers. A year later, in 1912, when the board of education was planning a rural high school under the state standards, the people of Burton did not seem to be in favor of a rural high school.

However, in February 1915, the county attorney asked to secure a deed to the Burton School site by the end of February. Burton passed a \$6,000 bond issue in September, and, by the following March, Trustee Dallmeyer reported that the Burton School, which was a four room brick building, was almost completed. This building was replaced in the 1930s by two buildings--one for the elementary grades and one for the high school.

In 1927, Burton was a four teacher--ten grade school, but, in 1932, it dropped to a three teacher--nine grade school. In 1940, Burton was given permission to teach the eleventh grade.

The year of 1932, when schools were scored, Burton scored the highest points--918 points in a Class A, and did the same in 1934 with a score of 923 2/3 points in Class A. The high scores seemed to invigorate the school system, and, by 1943, the school was a four teacher--eleven grade institute of learning, and, by 1949, twelve teachers were employed for the twelve grades taught there. In 1957, Burton had eleven teachers for the twelve grades, and, in 1966, there were thirteen teachers for the twelve grades.

The Burton scholastics increased in 1943 when six schools consolidated for high school purposes. These six schools were Hohenwalde District #16, Boundary District #25, Sandtown District #26, Winedale District #24, St. Paul-Rehburg District #21, and Eberhardt #27.

The consolidation of these schools gave Burton the authority to sell the three acres of idle school ground of Eberhardt and the Winedale School property, teacherage, and barn in 1944. In 1946, the Hohenwalde School land was sold as well as the Harmon and Sandtown School grounds and buildings by the Burton authorities.

Wilfred Eberhardt bought the Rehburg teacherage, shed, and smokehouse in March 1947. In August 1947, the board authorized the Burton trustees to donate 5 1/2 acres to the Christian church for their cemetery, and, in December, the trustees sold the Boundary School building.

In August 1952, Burton Rural High School sold the St. Paul (black) school land, the Eberhardt (black) school building (contents not included), the Harmon (black) school land and building (contents not

included), and the Burton (black) school land. They also sold one acre of the Eberhardt School plot to J. B. Tarkington at \$40.00 with legal fees.

In 1952, Burton Rural High School gained the use of surplus equipment from the vocational school. In March 1956, the Burton Rural High School was given the authority to sell the Gay Hill (white and black) school buildings and land by sealed bids.

The grouping of Burton #22 and the six previously mentioned districts plus the Gay Hill District #19 (Charlesville #20 that had been consolidated with Gay Hill in 1950) swelled the boundaries of Burton which brought about the redistricting of Burton School District #22.

In June 1959, the Washington County Board of Education authorized Burton Rural High School to sell Block #65 of Burton to the highest bidder. The funds were to be used by Burton Rural High School to pay for some necessary grounds. (Block #65 was the location of the school built in 1915. The trustees purchased the block from J. O. and Ellen Ross, independent executors of the estate of J. H. Burnett, for the sum of ten dollars. Trustees were Robert Dement, H. J. Wilkening, and Charles Kasten.)

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1880-81 -- T. J. Burton
1881-82 -- Robert Wenzel, Henry Hodde
1887-88 -- William Wehdemeyer
1895-96 -- Max Fuchs, \$60.00; D. H. Womack
1897-98 -- William Eilers, \$85.00 per month, 4 months
1902-03 -- W. M. Blum
1906-07 -- Louis Hohlkamp, \$65.00 per month
1907-08 -- Miss Dot Bethany
1908-09 -- Charles E. Dannheim
1909-10 -- H. Engling, Leona Homeyer, Elsie Quebe
1916-17 -- W. E. Smith, \$75.00
1917-18 -- H. H. Fincke
1918-19 -- John T. Watson
1919-20 -- Dot Bethany, Florence Hohmeyer, Clementine Durham
1920-21 -- H. G. Wilkening
1936-37 -- C. D. Campbell, Alice Schussler, Elizabeth L. Talley,
Mildred Seale
1939-40 -- G. L. Boeldin, C. D. Campbell, Robert Rogers,
Geraldine Sutton, Miss Cecil Tanner
1942-55 -- A. E. Matthies

Others were Frances Bond, Laurelle Lanier, W. C. Bright, Janie Whitener, Ora Nell Heine, Mrs. Rachel Stubblefield, Alice Patton, Jeanette Townsend, Josephine Hankey, Albert Fricke, Pauline Beckmann, Hazel Wilkening, Dora Langefeld, Wilfred Eberhardt, Larey Kieke, Wilfred Dietrich, Reuben Schulz, and Cody Kieke. Bertha Fischer taught in Burton for 26 years.

Almuth E. Matthies was Superintendent of Burton School for thirteen years. He taught for 43 years at various schools, and, in a ten year period, he did not miss a day.

The Brenham Daily Banner of September 22, 1887, stated that the Burton School opened on the 12th, and Mr. W. M. Wehdemeyer was principal for the year. Mr. Wehdemeyer "came highly recommended as a gentleman and as a teacher".

Teacher experiences:

"My ambition, while still in a lower grade, was to teach school. After passing the sixth grade, I went to Temple, Texas, to stay with a dear relative to continue my schooling. I am a graduate of Temple High School (1920). During my school days I also took piano lessons.

"After graduation I went to Summer Normal at Baylor, Belton to study for a certificate. I passed the state examination and was granted a certificate. During the intervening years I attended Summer Normal every other summer until I passed the examination for a State Permanent Certificate signed by S. M. N. Marrs, State Supt. of Public Instruction (Sept. 6, 1924). I'll say, 'It wasn't easy.' I also went to C. I. A. (now T.W.U.) and chose English, Education, and Piano. Unfortunately, I did not get to continue my education to receive a degree.

"Having taught for eighteen (18) years, I feel, I have in a small way, contributed some knowledge to help the pupils mold a career.

"Talking about salaries, there was quite a difference between then and now. My starting salary was \$50.00 a month, and when I retired it was \$90.00. Perhaps, there is someone from 'way back yonder' who can substantiate this (the salary).

"There is another difference that occurred during the school year. At the beginning of each session we had a week's long Teacher's Institute at which times teachers met--from three counties. We had educators who brought meaningful information for our use. Now, you have In-service training.

"Here are the schools in Washington Co. where I taught--Washington, Salem, and Burton.

"I first taught in the Washington School. There were three teachers, namely: Faye Weaver, Artis Maxwell, and I. My pupils were in the intermediate grades. Too, I had several youngsters who took music lessons. Since I live in town, one of my pupils came by to inform me that he was organist for his church. Needless to say, these years were very rewarding, and it was a pleasure to teach these young people.

"My next school was in Salem. I boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Addicks. Mr. Addicks was principal at the time. Lest I forget, we traveled by horse and buggy to get to school. At the time the Rev. Utesch was pastor of the Lutheran Church of Salem. On weekends

(Friday) I went to the parsonage to wait for a member of my family to come for me to spend the weekend at home in Kenney. Pastor Utesch and I would spend the time playing piano duets. I remember him as being very strict when it came to counting and keeping time. It was a pleasure to play with him.

"Last, but not least, I taught in Burton. In addition to teaching the intermediate grades, I had an eighth English and Algebra class. My tenure there was two years. It was there I met my husband and then we taught eight years in Woodsboro, Texas in Refugio Co. Retiring in 1938, we came to Brenham to make our home.

"To wind up my resume', I can't help but add a few experiences. In one of the schools a class of fourth graders (promoted from the third grade) came to my room. In our grammar (English) text books we had completion sentences which required the pupils to know the letters of the alphabet. That's when I discovered they had not learned to recite the a-b-c's. Phonics, to me, is still a requisite in teaching--beginning with the first grade. Discipline is a must.

Now, to another experience. This happened at a County Meet in a Spelling Contest. We had the same spelling lists as they have now. Since I had coached one of my pupils, I had the list of words and was present when the words were called. Well, 'Lo and Behold' the caller (a teacher) pronounced the word lisle lily. That's when I interrupted and corrected the caller. Needless to say, the pupil spelled the word (lisle) right and won.

"To this day, I always tune in when Brenham Schools have the Spelling Bee in April.

"Other schools taught: Williamson, Austin, and Refugio Counties."

Mrs. Albert (Pauline) Fricke



Teachers and Their Flag in Burton in 1949



Teachers at outing at La Grange for school children: Leon Dallmeyer, Dorothy Lee Holchak, Mildred Heidemann, Bertha Fischer, Ora Nell Heine.



Faculty in 1950's at Burton High School. Bottom row, l to r: Hazel Wilkening, Dora Langefeld, Almuth Matthies, Ora Nell Heine, Bertha Fischer. Top row: Wilfred Eberhardt, Larey Kieke, Wilfred Dietrich, Reuben Schulz, Cody Kieke.



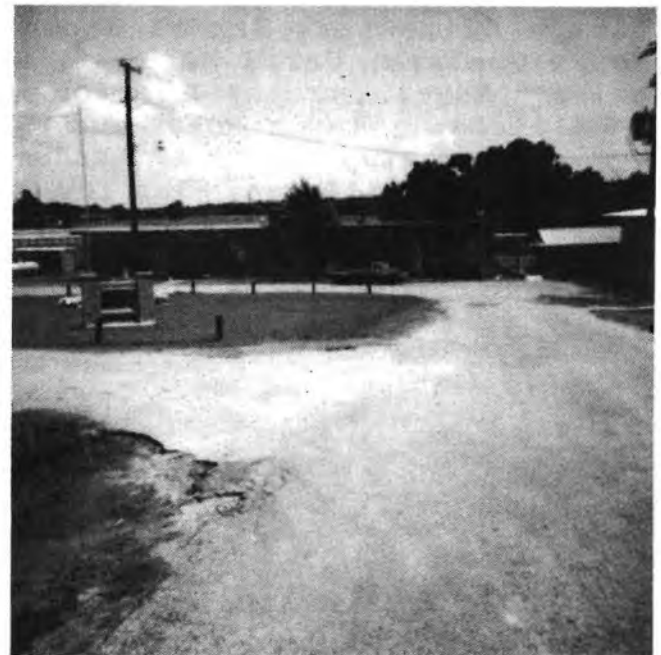
Gym at Burton High School



Burton High School



Old Burton Elementary School
Now a nursing home



Burton Elementary School



Burton Elementary School Second Grade 1951. Bottom row, 1 to r: Henry Guelker, Carol Bergman, Raymond Boyer, Audrey Nell Wooster, Wilburn Meyer, Dorothy Jean Sommerfeld, Timothy Foehner, Dianne Kieke. Middle row: Travis Rosenbaum, Christanna Ullrich, Mauriello Kieke, Jeraldine Warnash, Charles Landua, Nina Faye Stoerner, Milroy Weinert, Johnnie Lou Dallmeyer. Top row: Hugo Heins, Ruby Fae Roemer, Chester Markwardt, Linda Bredthauer, Larry Jaeger, Ina Claire Seibel, Malcolm Gene Eckert, Martha Shirmer, Mrs. Bertha Fischer. Not Present: Gaylee Allbright, Gregoria Lopez, Donald Robinson.

Burton (black)

In the 1880 school records, Burton School for the black children was listed as #14. In that year, the trustees were T. Hewett, Hill Franklin, and Jerry Hannah. In 1883, the trustees were Richard Haskins, Ellis Collins, and Joe Clay for Burton listed as #80.

In 1911 when schools were classified according to the number of teachers and grades, Burton was classified as a one teacher--seven grade school. In 1947 when Harmon, Eberhardt, and St. Paul were consolidated with Burton, the school was still a one teacher--seven grade school. Although the schools were consolidated, they were still open at their respective places. However, the next year, it was a five teacher--eight grade school, and, in 1950, it was a six teacher--eight grade school. In 1951, it was a six teacher--twelve grade school. Another teacher was added in 1953. Then, by 1956, it had eleven teachers. The next year, it had ten teachers. It then became a nine teacher--twelve grade school for the Burton black pupils at least through 1966.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-1906 -- J. C. Hewett, \$50.00 per month
1906-10 -- J. C. Hewett, \$40.00 per month
1916-20 -- Leona Hewett, \$40.00 per month
1936-39 -- Ruth L. Punchard, \$40.00 per month
1939-46 -- Ruth L. Punchard, \$44.00 per month

Also, Mrs. Thelma Roberts taught there.



Eric Bonds



Dorothy Gentry



Gladys Burkes



Floyd Bradley



Janie Ray



Thelma Roberts



Glori Stein



Rosie Ray



Albert Simpson



Bonny Guyton



Mary Gentry



Dorothy Benford

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Washington County Deed Records, Vol 58, p. 470-71.
Washington County Superintendent School Records.
Personal Interview: Mrs. Bertha Schwartz Fischer

DISTRICT #23--LATIUM

District #23 was bounded on the south by Austin County, on the northeast by District #15 (Greenvine), on the northwest by District #25 (Boundary), on the west by West Mill Creek, by District #24 (Winedale), and by that part lying northwest of Carmine bounded on the east by District #26 (Sandtown), on the north by the Lee County line, on the west by District #24 (Winedale), and on the south by the Fayette County line. It had an area of twelve square miles.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880-84 -- Awalt Seidel, Charles Linsteadter, William Menn
1891 -- C. Linsteadter, Awalt Seidel, Henry Warnash

Others at various times were: Ed. Brandt, T. F. Makowski, John Williams, E. Seidel, C. O. Linsteadter, August Engelmohr, , Duer, Joe Bednar, W. Lange, Richard Sterner, Quincy Linsteadter, Adolph Menn.

Latium

As early as 1871, land was deeded for a school and a family cemetery by Rudolph Krug. Later, the school was moved to the property of Albert Linsteadter, who gave the land for the school.

The Latium School was listed as #9 in the 1880 school records of Washington County. In 1909 when schools were consolidated into districts, the school, also known as the Linsteadter School, was located about twelve miles southwest of Brenham.

In 1911, when schools were classified according to the number of teachers and grades, Latium was classified as a one teacher--seven grade school. It remained in this classification until 1945 when it became a one teacher--eight grade school. The July 1949 election determined the grouping of Latium and Greenvine with Burton with a 115 vote for and 38 against.

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 44 children	1920 -- 54 white + 12 black children
1891 -- 43 children	1938 -- 39 white + 2 black children
1907 -- 74 children	

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- Miss Hedwig Erdman, \$40.00 per month
1897-98 -- Miss Minnie Reibe, \$35.00 per month, 6 months

1906-10 -- George Schulze
1916-17 -- Albert Krause
1919-20 -- Ed. Kruse
1930-42 -- Dora Prenzler Korthauer
1945-46 -- Miss Erna Kettler

Lenora Volkel taught here in the 1940s.

Teacher experiences:

"In 1930, at the age of 18, I accepted my first teaching position at Latium School.

"This school district was located on the southwest corner of Washington County, bordered by Austin County on the south and Fayette County on the west. The land for the school was given to the district by the Albert Linnstaedter Family in the late nineteenth century. The agreement was that the land would go back to the original owner if and when the school would not exist any more. This happened in 1948 when Latium School consolidated with the Burton I. S. D.

"In those days all teachers received their teaching certificate with less training than now, but their salary was considerably less also.

"After finishing the ninth grade at Hohenwalde Rural School, my faithful teacher, Mr. Albert Krause, persuaded my father to send me to Blinn College to continue my education. There, I first completed my High School Education, which was known as Blinn College Academy. The next fall I started my college work. Upon completion of 30 hours of credit I was issued a Temporary Teaching Certificate, good for six years.

"Then I applied for my first teaching job. (This was during the Depression.) Mr. Quincy Linnstaedter Sr., one of the three trustees at Latium, looked me up at Blinn and talked to me about teaching there. He also talked to the Dean of Women at the Girl's Dorm. She told him, 'I know she can take care of your school because she is big and strong'.

"Within the next week I received a call and was told that I had been accepted to teach.

"This was in 1930--'The Big Depression'. I was paid \$80.00 a month for an 8 month term. I also had to pay \$25.00 a month for room and board.

"My first year of teaching I had 28 pupils, teaching grades one through seven. School hours were from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. I always managed to get there early because a fire had to be started in the big heater in the center of the schoolroom on cold mornings.

"I remember one cold morning in particular. The temperature was 20 degrees and I had to walk one half mile to school from my boarding place every day. When I got to school that morning to unlock the

door, I discovered that I had forgotten the key. Back to the house I went to get my key. By the time I got to school the second time, my fingers were frozen stiff. I had to unlock the door and start a fire with sticks and kindling. What an experience at the age of 18. There were no custodians. The children were assigned to clean boards, dust erasers, sweep, dust and carry in wood. There was no well on the school grounds. A neighbor about 500 yards from school permitted us to get water from their well. Two boys would take a broom handle and hang two buckets on it. The buckets, with water in it, were slipped on it and the boys carried it by the end of the handle. By the time they got to school half of the water had been spilled. It was then poured into a wooden water cooler.

"In order for the children to be kept busy when school started, I would write some type of work on the board for every grade every afternoon before I left school.

"When the bell rang the next morning, we sang a song or two, said the flag pledge and the Lord's Prayer. Then the children started working exercises from the board, while I was teaching the First Grade. This work was handed in and it became my home work that night.

"Discipline problems were few. Parents cooperated with me whenever a problem arose.

"Most of the children walked to school except one family. The R. P. Wagner family provided their children with a donkey because they lived four miles from school.

"One afternoon, Hazel, R. P., and Herbert got on their donkey to go home. But he wouldn't move. Other children coaxed and pushed him but still no move. After about ten minutes, one little boy pulled the donkey's tail. Then off the donkey went and could not be stopped. R. P. lost his cap and Herbert his book satchel. Cap and books stayed at school that night.

"At recess the older pupils played volley ball and baseball, while the rest played hide-and-peek and marbles.

"By 1934 I had completed my sophomore year at Blinn. I attended three summers to get my AA Degree. This new certificate would become permanent after six years of teaching.

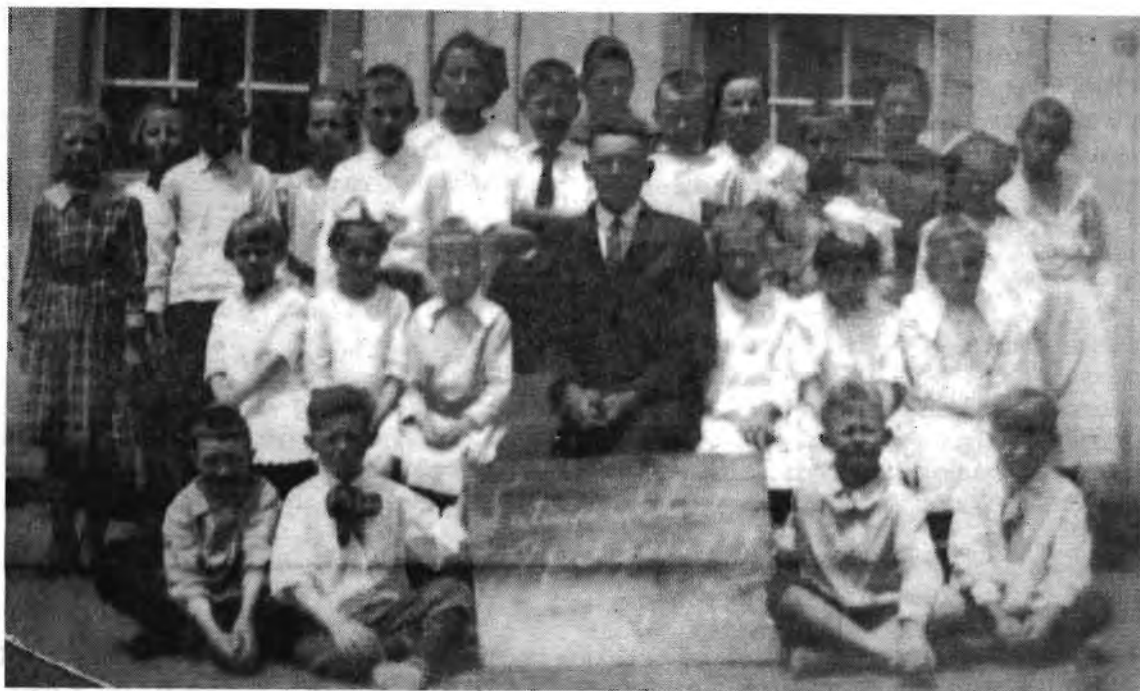
"Since teachers' salaries were still very low, I did not further my education until the 1940's. I took Extension Courses from S.H.S.T.C. at Blinn during week nights, commuted to Huntsville on Saturdays, and did three summers of residency until I got my B.S. Degree in Elementary Education.

"I taught at Latium School twelve years. Those years have been very rewarding. Since I was teaching seven grades, I had to be prepared every day. There were no planning periods.

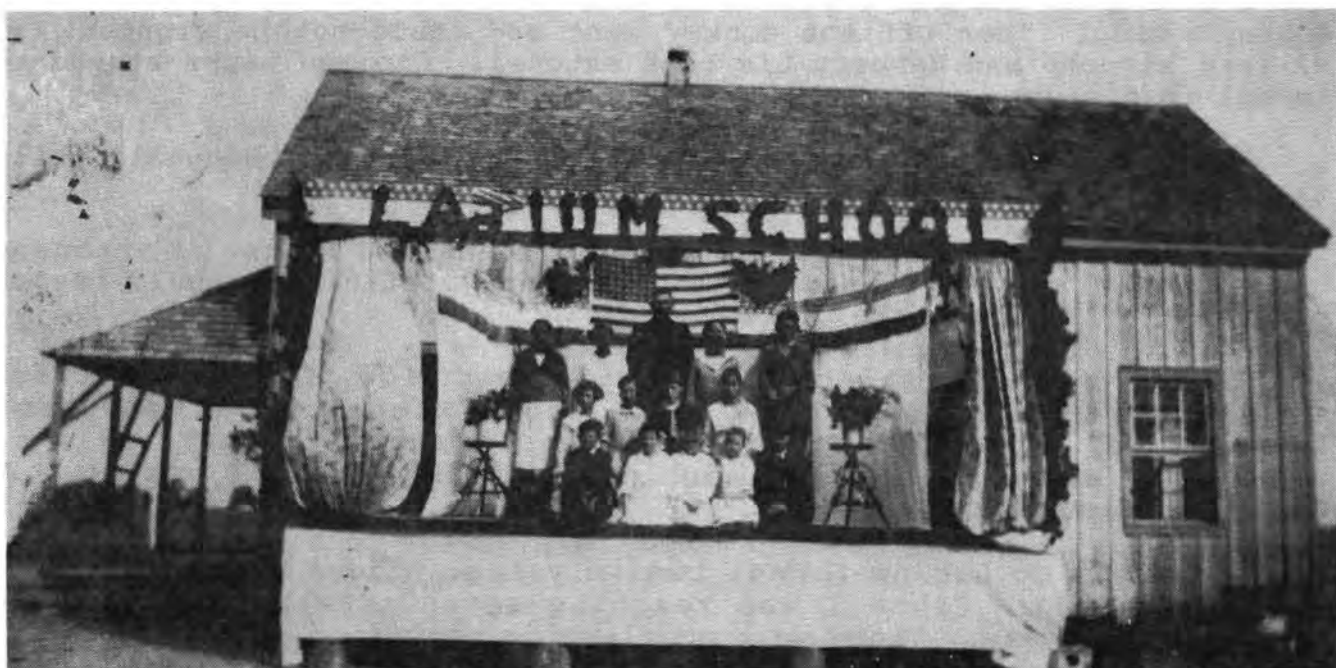
"All these years, I had to make Principal Reports, be P.E. Teacher, nurse, and custodian.

"Not only were the 3 R's stressed in the early schools, but also patriotism, firm discipline and moral values."

Dora Korthauer



Latium School in 1909. Teacher is Professor George Schulze. Others are unidentified.



An outdoor stage built for entertainment at Latium School.



Latium School in the 1940s. They must have known it was "picture day" because several of the nice-looking fellows wore ties and at least five wore suspenders. The happy faces of the good-looking girls blend well with their Sunday bests. Mrs. Dora Korthauer, teacher, can be seen in the back row.



Latium School, 1941-42? Bottom row, 1 to r: Grace Lange, Ruby Lee Pfeil, Lenora Menn, Quincy Linnstader. 2nd row: Milton Brandt, Calvin Brandt, Franklin Menn, Phillip Schulte, Lonnie Juergens, Lloyd Brandt. 3rd row: Lydia Ann Mayer, Agnes Przyborski, Doris Marie Pfeil, Edward Schulte, Virginia Menn, Magdalena Menn, Wilfred Przyborski. 4th row: Verna Krinke, Ida Mae Pfeil, Vera Borowicz, Teacher Dora Prenzler, Ernest Menn, Mary Ruth Schulte.



Flag Day at Latium School in the 1940s

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Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 471-2.
Washington County Superintendent School Reports.

DISTRICT #24--WINEDALE

District #24 was bounded on the south by Austin County, on the west by Fayette County, on the east by District #23 (Latium), on the northwest by Lee County, and on the southwest by Ledbetter Independent School District. It had an area of ten square miles.

In 1922, the Winedale black patrons petitioned for a building of a school for the black children. There being no available funds, and the black patrons making no attempt to build a school, the board agreed to transfer the black children to Ledbetter School.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880-81 -- William Menn, J. J. Marburger
1883-84 -- Adam Ulrich, Gus Mayer, _____ Birkelbach
1891-92 -- Adam Mayer, E. Buckholt

Others were E. R. Mayer, R. H. Mayer, W. A. Williams, Henry Wagner, and Fritz Steenken.

Winedale

The Winedale School, also known as West Mill Creek, was registered in the 1880 school records. A deed, dated July 1870, recorded Mary Trude, et al, had sold 1 1/2 acres of land that was situated on the West Mill Creek in Washington County, for an association called the West Mill Creek Schulhaus Gemeinde (West Mill Creek School Community).

In 1909 when schools in Washington County were consolidated, West Mill Creek was recorded as being located 14 1/2 miles southwest of Brenham.

Winedale was a school with one teacher for six grades in 1911, and later, in 1927, it was a one teacher--seven grade school and remained in this classification until it was consolidated with Boundary #25 in 1943. The high school students went to Burton that year. When schools were scored in 1932, Winedale scored 766 points in a B Class, and, in 1934, it scored 767 1/2 points in a B Class. Winedale was one of seven districts in 1943 that was grouped to form a rural high school that was named Burton Rural High School.

The census record in 1880 was 20. There were 65 children in 1902, and 34 white and 12 black children in 1938.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-1903 -- A. J. Wendt, \$50.00 per month, 6 month term
1906-07 -- B. W. Siebel, \$60.00 per month
1907-10 -- Otto Brandt
1916-17 -- W. F. Finck, \$55.75
1936-40 -- E. A. Kutschke, \$72.00 per month
1942 -- Victor Witte

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Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 472-73.
Washington County Superintendent School Records.

DISTRICT #25--BOUNDARY

District #25 was bounded on the south and west by District #23 (Latium), on the southeast by District #15 (Greenvine), on the northeast by District #22 (Burton) and on the north and northwest by District #26 (Cedar Creek and Sandtown). It had an area of ten square miles.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880-81 -- W. N. Wedemeyer, W. D. Homeyer, Henry Klanke
1883-84 -- W. Johle, H. Fuchs, H. Eichler
1891-92 -- Henry Fuchs, J. Neutzler, W. Neu
1926 -- Walter Kiel, O. E. Feist

Boundary

The Boundary School was listed as #58 in the school records of Washington County in 1880. The 1909 records locate Boundary School as 13 1/2 miles west of Brenham, on the south side of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and 3 1/2 miles southwest of Burton. The school was located near the LaBahia Cemetery.

In 1911, Boundary was classified as a one teacher--seven grade school, and became a two teacher--seven grade school in 1930. It changed in 1938 to a two teacher--eight grade school, and remained so until it consolidated with Burton #22 in 1945.

In 1932, when schools were scored, Boundary scored 742 points in a Class B, and, in 1934, it scored 824 points in a Class A.

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 34 children	1920 -- 71 white + 10 black children
1907 -- 93 children	1938 -- 79 white + 5 black children

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- T. Guenelk, \$50.00 per month
1897-98 -- T. G. Wendt, \$55.00 per month, 6 1/2 months, Dec-May
1902-03 -- L. C. Neutzler
1906-10 -- Ed Fricke, \$50.00 per month (later \$60.00)
1916-17 -- Oscar Jacob, \$70.00
1919-21 -- Albert Krause, \$75.00
1925- -- W. H. Krause
1934-42 -- A. E. Matthies, \$84.00
1936- -- Mrs. Ora Nell Heine
1939-43 -- Miss Bertha Schwartz, \$60.80

1944-45 -- Hester Grimm Neinast

An article in the Brenham Daily Banner on April 22, 1925 states that the Boundary School program under the supervision of W. H. Krause consisted of a welcome address, several songs, seven dialogues, a recitation by three boys, a 3-act play titled "A Grand Old School in a Grand old place", and a pantomime. Trophies and pennants were presented by G. W. Kapp, and the response was given by M. H. Ehlert. The admission was 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children. The benefit of the proceeds were to be used for school purposes.

The Boundary School Students, when they completed their course of studies, were considered prepared to enter Blinn College. Mrs. Hester Grimm Neinast was the last teacher that taught in this school.

After the school consolidated with Burton, the building was bought by Mr. Herman Weber and dismantled. The lumber was salvaged and used to build his son a new home.

In 1949, the Burton Rural High School District sold the Boundary School land property to Ed. J. Fuchs and wife Alwine Fuchs.



Boundary School, 1911. Bottom row, 1 to r: Walter Fuchs, Ben Siebel, Walter Kieke, Ewald Kieke, Emil Eichler, Walter Krause. 2nd row: Martha Kessler, Ida Siebel, Clara Fuchs, Mary Kieke, Teacher Ed Fricke, Bertha Muehlbrad, Lillie Klanke, Frida Kramer, Vione Siebel. 3rd row: Eddie Fuchs, Alfred Kramer, Paul Kessler, Robert Krause, Albert Muehlbrad, Albert Krause, Albert Kroll, Herman Eichler, Willie Braun. 4th row: Ed Wickel, Fred Muehlbrad, Otto Kuehn, Ed Krause, Otto Hertel, Lorenz Fuchs, Alex Kieke. Top row: Lillie Fuchs, Minnie Kieke, Ella Hertel, Sophie Kramer, Annie Kieke, Ida Kieke, Laura Krause, Herbert Jacob, Martin Eichler.



Boundary School, 1939-40. Bottom row, 1 to r: Wilburn Neutzler, Ervin Schulz, Arlyn Boehnemann, Vera Muehlbrad, Daulene Koerth, Elmer Neutzler. 2nd row: Milroy Kiesewetter, Allan Koerth, James Braun, Delton Koerth, Aubert Jaeger, Lester Fuchs, Leo Kiesewetter, Lee Dell Neutzler. 3rd row: Wilton Bayer, Franklin Neutzler, J. D. Mueller, Quin Dell Kroll, Reuben Braun, Vernell Mackenroth, Nadine Mueller, Jeanette Fuchs, Elvera Braun, Eugene Muehlbrad. 4th row: Wilfred Rust, Daniel Kieke, Marvin Lee Hertel, Elvera Rust, Dorothy Mae Hodde, Azilee Norris, Lillian Knebel. 5th row: Gladys Bayer, Florence Mackenroth, Lucille Steen, Dorothy Mae Kessler, Veradell Hodde, Mrs. Bertha Louise Fischer (teacher), A. E. Matthies (teacher). Top row: Bern Nell Kroll, Allyne Kieke, Ora Lee Kieke, Maydell Fuchs, Lorenz Fuchs, Darlene Fuchs, Virgil Matthies, Annadell Hodde.

References

- Avis, A. M. History of Burton.
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Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 473-74.
Washington County Superintendent School Records.

DISTRICT #26--SANDTOWN

District #26 was bounded on the south by District #25 (Boundary), on the east by District #27 (Eberhardt), on the north by Cedar Creek and Lee County, and on the west by the north part of District #23 (Latium). It consisted of an area of 11 1/2 square miles.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880-81 -- Robert Hamilton, S. Goerdell, V. V. Ray
1883-84 -- S. Goerdell, C. Tonn, Dave Macy
1920-21 -- Alfred Hartstack, T. H. Walton

Sandtown

The Sandtown School was listed as #28 in the 1880 school records of Washington County. On March 5, 1903, J. T. O'Barr of Fayette County sold a parcel of land to Sandtown trustee, Leopold Loewe and others.

In 1909, when schools were consolidated into districts, records show that District #26 was recorded as Cedar Hill and Sandtown. The two schools were consolidated and were located 17 and 18 miles west of Brenham, west of Burton, and north of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

When the consolidation took place, the Cedar Creek schoolhouse was used instead of both, so the Sandtown schoolhouse was abandoned. The Sandtown children were from three to five miles from the Cedar Creek School. Much dissention came about this; therefore, in 1916, the Cedar Creek schoolhouse was moved nearer to Sandtown where the majority of the people lived, and the school became known as Sandtown.

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 66 children	1920 -- 84 children
1891 -- 45 children	1938 -- 31 children
1907 -- 80 children	

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- F. R. Walz, \$30.00 per month, 5 month term
1897-98 -- Milton Siebel, \$35.00 per month
1902-03 -- Henry Bradthaurer
1906-07 -- Miss Mary Billefield, \$47.00
1908-09 -- Miss Lula Knittel
1919-20 -- Talba Vernon
1936-37 -- Minnie Heine, \$60.00

1939-40 -- Mrs. Minnie Heine Goerlitz, \$68.00
1942-43 -- Mrs. Hazel Wilkening

Cedar Creek

The Cedar Creek School was recorded in 1906 as #39. On November 6, 1909, I. G. Hartstack sold some land to H. Roemer, Herman Hartstack, and G. Schlitzkus, trustees of the Cedar Creek School #26.

In the summer of 1909 when schools were consolidated into districts, the Cedar Creek School was used, and the Sandtown School was abandoned. The Sandtown children had to walk from three to five miles to school which did not favor the Sandtown patrons. In May 1916, six Sandtown and Cedar Creek fathers came to the Washington County Board of Education meeting to ask for the removal of the Cedar Creek schoolhouse to a more centrally located place or nearer to where the majority of the people lived, which was Sandtown. These men were T. H. Walton, Fritz Mueller, Arno Prunger, L. Loewe, Henry Meyer, and Herman Roemer. The privilege of moving the building was granted, and the schoolhouse was moved to the Roemer place.

In 1911, Cedar Creek School was a one teacher--six grade intermediate school.

In 1908, there were 50 children enumerated.

The teacher, in 1906, was Miss Kathleen Dwyer, and, in 1908, Miss Rose Teague taught the children.

Colony (black)

The Colony School was listed as #109 in the 1895-96 school records of Washington County, Texas. The school was in the Cedar Creek-Sandtown District #26 in 1909 when schools were consolidated into 43 districts.

In 1911 when schools were classified as to the number of teachers and students, Colony was a one teacher--five grade school. The 1927 reclassification of schools again lists Colony as a one teacher--five grade school.

The census enumerations were:

1920 -- 64 children
1938 -- 15 children

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- E. J. Hollis, \$30.00 per month
1897-98 -- Mattie Bailey, \$40.00 per month
1902-03 -- J. T. Harris
1906-07 -- Maggie Williams, \$40.00 per month
1907-09 -- Seth Sampson, \$40.00 per month
1909-10 -- Hattie Chapin
1916-17 -- Mrs. J. E. Taylor

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End of School Teacher Reports.

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Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 465, Book 135, p. 597.

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Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 56, p. 284, Vol. 58, p. 474.

DISTRICT #27--EBERHARDT

In 1909, the district was known as the Eberhardt and Harmon Schools. They were defined as an area of 25 square miles, known as the Yeldermann and Harmon Schools. The district was bound on the south by District #25 (Boundary) and District #22 (Burton), on the east and northeast by District #22 (Burton) and District #21 (Rehburg), and on the west by #26 (Sandtown).

Since Eberhardt and the Harmon schools each had their own school government, Mr. Dallmeyer, at the Washington County Board of Education meeting in 1918, called for a division of the two schools. Since the board felt it would be better for both schools, Harmon was placed into District #46, the last district to be created in Washington County since the creation of the original 43 districts in 1909.

The following is an incomplete list of trustees:

1912- Julian Klaus, Charles Marth, J. E. Felder
1925-26 -- Willie Eberhardt, Gus Wiedemann, D. Brinkmann
1926-27 -- Willie Eberhardt, Herman Goldberg, Gus Wiedemann
1928-29 -- Gus Heine, Will Eberhardt, Herman Goldberg
1929-31 -- Will Eberhardt, Gus Heine, W. H. Klaus
1931-32 -- W. H. Klaus, Will Eberhardt, Herman Goldberg
1933-35 -- Gus Heine, Herman Goldberg, W. H. Klaus
1936-37 -- Herman Goldberg, Emil Schulze, W. H. Klaus
1938-39 -- Will Lawrence
1939-40 -- Herman Goldberg, W. H. Klaus, John Goldberg

Eberhardt

In 1902, the Eberhardt School was known as the Yeldermann School. It was located 14 miles north and northwest of Brenham, and north of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad and south and east of Cedar Creek.

In July 1912, a parcel of land was sold by John Ross and Millie Ross to trustees of District #27, Julian Klaus, Charles Marth, and Julian Felder. Also, in August of that same year, August Bredthauer sold some land to these same trustees.

Eberhardt School, in 1911, was classified as a one teacher--six grade school. In 1927, it was classified as a one teacher--seven grade school. Eberhardt School scored 525 points in a Class D in 1932, and advanced to a Class C with 592 points in 1934.

The lack of sufficient scholastics brought many schools to an end, and Eberhardt was one of these. In 1920, there were 29 children

enumerated and, in 1938, there were 44. The 1936-37 records show that Eberhardt School was consolidated with District #21 (St. Paul) which in turn was consolidated with Burton #22 for high school purposes in 1943.

In October 1941, the board gave Mr. Goldberg permission to sell the unused school building of Eberhardt. However, the sale was not approved until August 1953 (contents not included). The three acres of idle school land was placed on the market for sale in the hands of the Burton Rural High School trustees in November of 1943. One acre was sold for \$40.00 to J. B. Tarkington in 1945.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1902-03 -- James Boone (Yeldermann School)
1906-07 -- Sophie Kiel, \$35.00 per month (Yeldermann School)
1907-08 -- Maude Knittel (Yeldermann School)
1909-10 -- Sudie Andrews, \$40.00 (Eberhardt)
1916-17 -- Lydia Sternberg, \$60.00
1919-20 -- Elsie Felder, \$50.00

Other teachers at various times were Corine Broesche, Rosa Wiese, Hildagard Meyer, Anton Hueske, Wilfred Eberhardt, and Lawrence Eberhardt.

Alum Creek (black)

Alum Creek was listed as #104 in the 1895-96 school records in Washington County. It was located near Burton, and was consolidated into the Eberhardt District #27 in 1909.

In 1911, Alum Creek was classified as a one teacher--six grade school, and advanced to a one teacher--seven grade school in 1927. It remained in this class until it closed in 1936, and children were transferred to St. Paul District #21. In 1947, the St. Paul District, including Alum Creek, was consolidated with Burton School #22.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- Bernice L. Lewis, \$40.00 per month
1897-98 -- Bessie E. Lewis, \$40.00 per month
1902-03 -- Miss Gertrude Hewitt
1906-07 -- Miss Lorene Hewitt, \$40.00 per month, 4 months
1907-09 -- J. T. Harris
1909-10 -- Tulah L. Solomon, \$55.00
1916-17 -- Hattie L. Chapin, \$50.00; Birdie Smith, \$50.00
1917-20 -- Birdie Smith
1945-46 -- Miss V. L. Hogan

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Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 475.
Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County School Records.

DISTRICT #28--INDEPENDENCE

District #28 was bounded on the south by District #29 (Sandy Hill), on the east by District #38 (William Penn), and on the north and west by District #8 (then known as Rocky Hill-Pleasant Hill).

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880 -- William P. Dever, G. W. Lee, John L. McCrocklin
1883 -- W. T. Willie, D. R. Ponee, F. G. Clampit
1892 -- G. W. Booker, T. H. Lipscomb, W. L. Bailey
1914 -- F. W. Schwartz, J. H. Williams, S. A. Vickers
1927 -- Clay Seward, Joe Vickers, G. W. Schwartz
1935 -- Clay Seward, Louis Becker, Frank Blue

Others at various times were: Otto Baumgardt, Mrs. O. A. Seward, W. C. Leuckemeyer, Willie Kankel, John McCrocklin, Gus Niemeyer, Robert Schroeder, and Ben Boeker.

Mrs. O. A. Seward was the only woman trustee of Independence. At the October 2, 1917, County Board of Education meeting, she spoke and stressed the opposites of rural and town education. She also gave the history of Baylor at Independence.

Independence

In the school records of Washington County, Texas, Independence was listed as #65. It is registered in the records as being located 10 1/2 miles north of Brenham.

The first classes at Independence were held in an old frame building of 15x20 feet. It had glazed windows on one side and folding doors at each end. After 1886, when the Baylor Girls School moved to Belton, classes were held in the abandoned buildings until they became too unsafe and were condemned. In 1889, the trustees purchased four acres of land on the town square for \$1200 where Independence Academy once was located. The school that was built here burned down during the Christmas holidays in 1939. For the rest of that term, school was held in the home of an elderly couple. During that summer, a new school was built on the town square. That building is used today as a home by the Gorgas Family.

In September 1910, the trustees bought Lots # 1, 2, and 3 in Block 10, known as Independence Church property, and is the same property deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, south of Independence, by Leander Cannon and Sherbel Marsh.

Another record stated that Felix Little, Tom Runnels, Dave DeVault, with Madry and Tom Maxey, trustees of Liberty Baptist Church in Independence sold 1/4 acre of land to J. H. William, S. A. Vickers, and F. W. Schwartz in January 1914.

The Independence School, in 1911, was classified as a one teacher--seven grade school, and, in 1927, it became a two teacher elementary high school that taught eight grades. It became a three teacher--eight grade school in 1933, and advanced to a three teacher--nine grade school in 1938. The 1940 records show that eight grades were taught by two teachers. In 1950 through the 1952-53 term, it was a one teacher--six grade school. The school remained open by special permission for the 1953-54 school year. In 1955, the County Board of Education sold the school building by sealed bids.

The Independence School was a good school that rated 732 points in a Class B in 1932, and, in 1934, it scored 765 in a Class B.

The old Marse Hill School was located two miles east of Independence. In September 1918, the County Board of Education gave the Independence trustees the right to sell the building to the highest bidder.

The census enumerations were:

1891 -- 87 children	1920 -- 54 children
1902 -- 56 children	1938 -- 75 children

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- W. C. Clark, \$59.75 per month
1897-98 -- J. Rosson, \$60.00 per month, 5 month term
1902-41 -- Josephine Shannon, began with \$25.00, ended with \$68.40
1906-10 -- Thomas H. Shannon, \$60.00
1916-17 -- Miss Eileen Beaumier, \$55.00
1918-19 -- Mrs. Dorothy Clay, \$52.00
1919-20 -- T. W. Clay, \$60.00
1934-45 -- Mrs. Inez McCauley
1936-43 -- Mrs. Dorothy Clay, \$68.00, \$68.40
1944-46 -- Carolyn Cabness

Others were Mrs. Hortense Giddings and Mrs. Walline Wittner.

The May Pole activity in Independence was begun by Mrs. Hortense Giddings. On the first day of May each year, students voted for a May Day King and Queen. Crowns for the royalty were made with bluebonnets and Indian Blankets. Streamers were attached to the volley ball pole, and each child, with a different color streamer, danced and intertwined the streamers over and under into a varied-color May Pole.

Christmas programs and the practice sessions for this event were delightful times when all of the students had a part to be presented at the special event. Parents came to that event to see their youngsters perform and Santa Claus always managed to come at the right time to distribute the gifts, candy, fruit, and nuts to the children.

Valentine's Day was also a special event for the students, and the Easter Egg hunt was a long looked-for and enjoyed time of the students' school years. The end-of-school picnic was another delightful time for students, teachers, and parents.

All of the rural schools of Washington County participated in the annual Interscholastic League Meets with competition in academics and athletics.



Independence School about 1935. Front row: Erwin Mertins, Reinhardt Duch, Woodrow Wagner, Robert Holtkamp, Otto Baumgardt Jr., Evelyn Lange, Ella Grimm, Ella Mae Niemeyer, Lucille Wagner, Doris Ann Bailey, Lena Folschinsky. 2nd row: Herman Wagner, Atreus Clay, Elroy Brinkmeyer, Perry Gaskamp, Marion Blue, Alfred Bentke, Frank Blue, Oscar Krueger, Melvin Brinkmeyer, Alvin Holtkamp, Harlen Mertins, William Franke, Thomas Clay, Otto Franke. 3rd row: Gladys Krueger, Pearl Gaskamp, Helen Krueger, Lydia Niemeyer, Dorothy Lange, Helen Wasson. 4th row: Archie Becker, Kathryn Lueckemeyer, Emmie Niemeyer, Florence Lueckemeyer, Lucille Hensley, Elaine Becker, Jean Hensley, Gladys Wagner, Ida Bentke, Alma Bentke, Leroy Gaskamp. Top row: O'Tillie Brinkmeyer, Robert Brinkmeyer, Alvin Schawe, Ben Niemeyer, Mary Willie Montgomery, Willie Bentke, Henry Schawe.



Independence School, 1946. Front row: ?, Corene Niemeyer, Gerdine Kankel, Lillie Mae Franke, Willie Becker Jr., Mary Jo Bentke, Alice Schroeder, Rose Ybarro, Shirley Ann Niemeyer, Annie Marie Brinkmeyer. 2nd row: May Ybarro, Lois Faye Bentke, Lucille Ybarro, ?, Ruby Schroeder, Mildred Grimm, Tom Ybarro, ?, Nick Ybarro, Raymond Bentke, ?, Willie Kankel. Top row: Teacher Mrs. Hortense Giddings, Evelyn McCrocklin, Mary Lou Gibson, Doris Ann Linnstader, Melvin Brinkmeyer, Teacher Mrs. Carolyn Cabness, Johnnie Mae Schulte, Marian Schulte, Lucille Wagner, Teacher Mrs. Dorothy Clay.



The Independence School built in 1940.
Now the home of the Gorgas Family.



May Day Dance. Alice Schroeder, Mary Joe Bentke, Lucille Ybarro, Mildred Grimm, Gerdine Kankel, Corene Niemeyer, Ruby Schroeder, Shirley Ann Niemeyer, Annie Marie Brinkmeyer, Dorothy Ybarro (behind post), Florence Gaskamp, Verna Mae Gaskamp, Betty Lou Gaskamp, ?, King Robert Wernecke, Queen Florence Bentke.



Josephine Shannon



Hortense Giddings, Dorothy Clay and Carolyn Cabness

Independence (black)

The Independence School for blacks was recorded in the 1880 school records as #32. Trustees in that year were Moses Byrd, Romulus Graves, and Jason McBride. The 1891-92 trustees were Moses Byrd, Nelson Finley, and John Miller.

It was classified as a one teacher--seven grade school in 1911, and changed to a two teacher--eight grade school in 1927. During the 1933 to 1938 years, it was a two teacher--seven grade school, but, in the 1938-39 term, it again became a two teacher--eight grade school and remained so until the closing of the school in May 1961 when it was annexed to the Brenham Independent School District.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- W. R. Jamison, \$61.00, 5 month term
1897-98 -- W. R. Jamison, \$50.00
1902-03 -- Hattie L. Bird
1906-07 -- George C. Jamison
1907-10 -- J. W. Kosse, \$50.00, Violet Hart, \$42.50
1916-17 -- J. W. Kosse, 3 months; W. R. Jamison, January to April
1919-20 -- H. A. Bird, Mabel Heard, \$50.00
1936-46 -- Mabel E. Heard, Emmie L. Wood

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 51 children	1938 -- 139 children
1891 -- 80 children	1945 -- 69 children
1920 -- 125 children	

References

Commissioners Court Minutes and References.
End of School Teachers Reports.
First Year Under the District System.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book 1, p. 52, 480.
Order of Establishing School Communities, 1880, 1883.
Prairie Hill Grows, p. 32-38.
Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County Superintendent School Reports.

DISTRICT #29--SANDY HILL

District #29 was bounded on the south by District #30 (Kuykendall), on the east by District #38 (Wm. Penn and the Bluff Schools), on the north by District #28 (Independence), and on the west by District #8 (Rocky Hill and Pleasant Hill), and #7 (Prairie Hill). It had an area of 15 square miles.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1911 -- Henry Boehne, Fritz Heidemann, Fritz Heckmann
1917 -- Fritz Heidemann, T. J. Schroeder
1925 -- Otto Ellermann, F. C. Schroeder, Fritz Buerger
1927 -- Paul Boortz
1932 -- Will Heidemann, Ben Reue, Willie Blome
1944-45 -- Willie Wehring

Sandy Hill

In 1892, Pastor George Kreth of St. Matthew Lutheran Church in Sandy Hill became both preacher and teacher for a salary of \$550.00 a year plus living quarters and firewood furnished.

Upon the advice of the pastor, the congregation voted to build a school on the church property. This 20x28 foot building was completed in October 1894. Early land owners were assessed \$2.00, and every renter \$1.00 to help defray expenses for the building. The pastor agreed to teach the public school for four months and draw state money to conduct German instructions.

In approximately 1902, the school building was moved across the road on the three-acre tract owned by the church community. Many of the past and present generations from this community received their early education in this school. After the consolidation with Brenham Independent School District, the school building was sold to Rheinhold Pohlmeier.

Sandy Hill was listed as #27 in the 1895 school records in Washington County, Texas. In 1909, when schools were consolidated into districts, Sandy Hill became District #29. It was located 8 1/2 miles northeast of Brenham on the Brenham-William Penn public road.

In 1911, Sandy Hill was an intermediate school of five grades, and, in 1927, it was classified as a two teacher--eight grade elementary high school. In 1933, it had two teachers for seven grades, and, by 1938, it again was a two teacher--eight grade school.

From 1943 to 1948, it had two teachers for nine grades. Two years later it had one teacher for the eight grades. The school closed in 1950.

In 1932, when schools were scored, Sandy Hill scored 708 points as a Class B school, and, in 1934, it rated 770 1/2 points in Class B.

When education leaned toward a rural high school in 1915, Sandy Hill was one of the twelve schools to receive a letter of invitation from the board of education to consider the possibility of a rural high school in that area. Other schools considered were William Penn #38, Independence #28, Prairie Hill #7, Live Oak Hill #8, Kuykendall #30, Burton #22, Boundary #25, Eberhardt #27, Hohenwalde #16, and St. Paul #21.

In November 1911, Burrell McGowan and wife sold a parcel of land to District #29 trustees, Fritz Heidemann, Fritz Heckmann, and Henry Bohne. Also Fritz and Louise Reue sold some land to these trustees.

The census of various years were as follows:

1907 -- 102 children	1942 -- 74 children
1920 -- 82 children	1944 -- 40 children
1938 -- 72 children	

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1895-96 -- H. Schulenberg, \$50.00 per month, 5 month term
1897-98 -- Miss Nelda Russel, \$50.00 per month, Nov-May
1906-07 -- Joseph Feil
1907-08 -- A. M. Fielder
1909-10 -- R. B. Wunderlich, \$60.00 per month
1916-17 -- E. E. Dannheim, \$75.00 per month; Lydia Czeskins, \$40.00
1919-20 -- W. M. Schroedel, \$60.00 per month; Margaret Goglin
1942-43 -- Paris Wagner, Mrs. Margaret Heidemann
1945-46 -- Mavis Behrens
1947-49 -- Erette Watwood

Teacher experiences:

"After graduation from Brenham High School in 1939, I attended 2 years at Blinn Jr. College. I graduated in 1941 and received my A. A. degree which qualified me for a teaching certificate. This was required to become a teacher in the rural schools of Washington County.

"My first teaching position was at Mound (1941-42). Salary was \$90 a month. I was elected by the following trustees: Mr. Otto Janner, Mr. Gus Pankonien, and Mr. Otto Foltermann. I taught grades 1 through 4. This was a two teacher school; the other teacher, who was also principal, was Emble Borchardt, now Mrs. Emble Grabarschick.

"The second school taught at was Sandy Hill (1942-1947). Salary was \$135 a month. I was elected by the following trustees: Mr. Henry Ellermann, Mr. Willie Wehring, and Mr. William Blome.

"Taught all subjects in grades 5 thru 9. Teachers taught with in this two teacher school at first: Miss Lillian Eimann, now Mrs. Lillian Albers, and then second, Mrs. Beatrice Schomburg Graeber.

"After 5 years of consecutive years of teaching I received my Permanent Elementary Certificate.

"At both schools we had no electricity (only lamps), no indoor water or toilets and heated the rooms with big wood heaters. We traveled to school on dirt roads and during rainy weather, the roads were muddy and many times the creeks were out of banks and we had to detour. Teachers and students did all the janitorial work and we enjoyed doing it.

"I taught all subjects and each grade learned from the other by listening when a certain class was reciting.

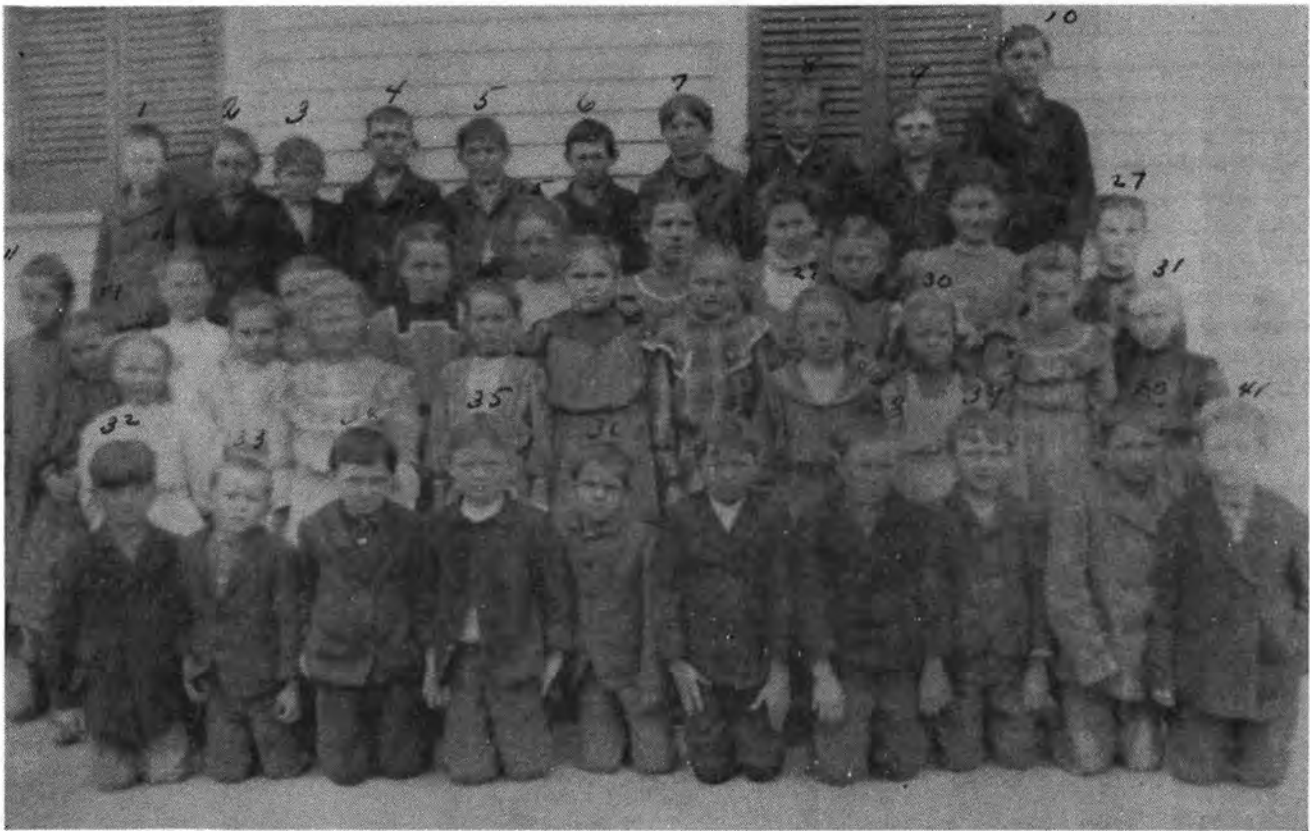
"We had few disciplinary problems. Parents were most cooperative and helpful. Students wanted to learn and eager to get an education.

"I have many happy memories of my teaching days in the rural schools of Washington County. The students were wonderful. They have now all grown up to be fine men and women of today. I am proud of each and every one of them. It has been my joy and pleasure to have had some small part in their education and therefore helping them to become outstanding citizens of this great and glorious United States of America."

Mrs. Mavis Behrens Lesser



First Sandy Hill School in Church Yard
Later, a larger school was built across the road.



Sandy Hill School in 1908-09



Sandy Hill School in about 1935-36

Palestine (black)

The Palestine School was registered in the 1880 school records. In 1909, when schools in Washington County were consolidated, Palestine was placed in District #29 with Sandy Hill.

In 1911, Palestine was a one teacher--seven grade school. In 1927, it was rated a one teacher--eight grade school, and remained so through the 1949-50 school term when it closed. The children were then transferred to the Alton Elementary School in Brenham.

School enumerations in various years were as follows:

1883 -- 83 children	1920 -- 65 children
1891 -- 100 children	1938 -- 139 children
1906 -- 63 children	1942 -- 31 children
1907 -- 70 children	1945 -- 40 children

An incomplete list of trustees in Palestine follows:

1880-81 -- Burrell McCown, Moses Jamison, John Omen
1883-84 -- John Daly, Henry Square, Tolbert Erving
1891-92 -- Anderson Harris, Moses Jamison, Tolbert Erving
1897-98 -- John Armore, M. L. Jamison, Jerry Cheeks

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1897-98 -- George Jamison, \$60.00 per month, Mary Jamison, \$20.00
1902-03 -- W. O. Woers, Burt Haskins
1906-08 -- A. R. Pickard, \$60.00
1909-10 -- Kate S. Wade, E. S. Arnold
1916-17 -- Ed. S. Arnold, \$55.00; Nellie E. Haskins
1919-20 -- Elvira Jamison, Nellie E. Haskins
1936-46 -- Miss Burt Haskins

References

Commissioners Court, Vol. D, p. 57.
End of School Teacher Reports.
First Year Under the District System.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p 48, 486
90th Anniversary - St. Matthew Lutheran Church of Sandy Hill.
Order of Establishing School Communities.
School Expense Ledgers.
Teacher and Salary Reports.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 476-477.
Washington County Superintendent School Reports.
Personal Interview -- Mrs. Margaret Heidemann.

DISTRICT #30--KUYKENDALL

District #30 was bounded on the south by Kuykendall Creek and District #31 (Wiedeville), on the east by District #37 (Union Grove), on the north by District #38 (William Penn and the Bluff School) and District #29 (Sandy Hill), and on the west by #7 (Prairie Hill).

In 1909 when schools were consolidated into districts, Kuykendall had an area of nine square miles.

The following is an incomplete list of trustees:

1915 -- Louis Fuelberg, Henry Winkelmann, Henry Dryer
1917 -- Ludwig Fuelberg, William Lammert, Charles Hoefelmeyer
1921 -- Fritz Weghorst
1925 -- Fritz Weghorst, Henry Steinfeld, Fritz Fuelberg
1933 -- Fritz Weghorst, William Bosse, Fritz Fuelberg
1944 -- Fritz Fuelberg

Kuykendall

The Kuykendall School was listed as #52 in the 1895-96 school records in Washington County. It was situated on the north side of the Kuykendall fork of New Year's Creek, and was on the Old Chappell Hill and Independence Road and about 6 1/2 miles northeast of Brenham.

When schools were classified in 1911, Kuykendall was an intermediate school of five grades with one teacher. During the years of 1914-1920, there were two teachers employed. The 1927 records indicate that it was a one teacher--seven grade school. The 1930 records show it was a two teacher--eight grade school. In 1945, only one teacher taught the eight grades, and, after the 1947-48 school term, the school closed.

In October 1915, James Copeland sold some acreage to the Kuykendall school trustees, Louis Fuelberg, Henry Winkelmann, and Henry Dryer.

When schools were scored in 1932 and in 1934, the Kuykendall School scored 750 points and 762 1/2 points in Class B. In 1915, the school had an invitation from the Washington County Board of Education to become a rural high school.

The census enumeration follows:

1907 -- 81 children	1938 -- 43 children
1920 -- 73 children	1944 -- 31 children

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- A. Chesster, \$48.00 per month
1897-98 -- R. Seidel
1902-03 -- Frank Kloppe
1906-07 -- Louis Weiss, \$60.00 per month
1907-09 -- Peter Engling
1909-10 -- C. E. Dannheim
1916-17 -- W. F. Witte, \$60.00 per month; Miss Louise Koska,
\$45.00
1919-20 -- W. F. Witte, Rebecca Felder
1936-37 -- Louise Weghorst, \$80.00 per month; Arnold Winkelmann,
\$64.00 per month
1942-43 -- Edwin Bohne, Louise Weghorst
1944-46 -- Elmira Helmer

Also, Gladiola Jeske, Barbara Helen Simank, and Sam Winkelmann were teachers in Kuykendall.

The Kuykendall School was later sold to Otto Ellermann Jr. He and his wife, Minnie, made a home of it in which Mrs. Ellermann is still living at this writing.

Pleasant Home (black)

In the school records of Washington County in 1880, Pleasant Home was listed as #15. In 1909, when schools were consolidated into districts, both Pleasant Home and Copeland Springs were placed in the Kuykendall District #30. The school merged with Copeland Springs after the 1916-17 year.

An incomplete list of trustees in various years follows:

1880 -- R. A. Anderson, Ned Williams, Robert Felder
1883 -- Ned Williams, John Leake, William Johnson
1891 -- Thomas Lawson, William Byrd, Robert Felder

The following is an incomplete list of teachers in various years:

1897-98 -- Cordelia Williams, \$50.00 per month
1902-03 -- S. C. McCoy
1906-09 -- Mrs. V. A. C. Evans, \$60.00 per month
1909-10 -- J. T. Harris, V. A. C. Evans
1916-17 -- Parthenium Brown, \$50.00

The census enumerations are as follows:

1891 -- 48 children
1906 -- 89 children
1907 -- 83 children

Copeland Springs (black)

Copeland Springs was listed as #1 in the 1883 school records of Washington County, Texas. It was listed in 1927 as a one teacher--seven grade school. This school and Pleasant Home, both in District #30, merged soon after the 1916-17 school year, taking the name of Copeland Springs. The school became a one teacher--eight grade school in 1941, and remained so through the 1947-48 school term.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1883 -- W. T. Escos, T. G. Escos, Moses Whitfield
1891 -- Fletcher Whitfield, E. Ferguson, J. C. Copeland

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1883-84 -- Josephine Escos, \$40.00 per month
1895-96 -- Nancy C. Hunt
1897-98 -- T. M. Dawson, \$40.00 per month
1907-09 -- Mrs. J. E. Taylor, \$60.00 per month
1909-10 -- J. T. Harris
1916-17 -- Jimmy D. Williams, \$40.00 per month
1936-37 -- Johnny Mae Rogers, \$64.00 per month
1942-43 -- Johnny Mae Raven

The census enumerations are as follows:

1897 -- 28 children	1938 -- 101 children
1907 -- 56 children	1945 -- 15 children
1920 -- 91 children	

References

End of School Teacher Reports.
Expense Ledgers of Washington County Schools.
First Year Under the District System.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 452-486
Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, V. 58, p. 477.
Washington County Superintendent School Records, 1895.
Personal Interview: Mrs. Hilda Schroeder.

DISTRICT #31--WIEDEVILLE

District #31 was bounded on the south by District #1 (Stone) and District #32 (Langhorn), on the east by District #36 (Brooks--later known as Petersville) on the northeast by District #30 (Kuykendall), and on the west by #7 (Prairie Hill) and #6 (Williams). It had an area of ten square miles.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1891 -- Lonnie Wiese, Henry Bosse, Willie Reue
1911 -- W. L. Wiese, Joe Geick, Charles Wiese
1917 -- William Bosse, Rheinhardt Kalbow
1918 -- Joe Geick
1931-32 -- J. B. Geick
1932 -- W. H. Tappe, Herman Runge
1935 -- August Bothe
1944 -- Henry Wellmann

A. F. Wiede was also a trustee. Many of these trustees served on the school board for many years--August Bothe, for one, who also served as president of the board for many years.

Wiedeville

The 1889, 1891, and 1895 school records list the Wiedeville School as #10 in Washington County, Texas. In 1909, when schools were consolidated into districts, the Wiedeville School was recorded as being located five miles north of Brenham, and south of Kuykendall Creek. It was located across the road from the Immanuel Lutheran Church in Wiedeville on County Road #66.

A deed, dated December 1911, records that Fritz Rau and wife, Louise Rau, sold one acre of land to the Wiedeville trustees, W. L. Wiese, Joe Geick, and Charles Wiese, as an expansion of the playground area.

In 1911, the school was classified as a one teacher--six grade school. In 1916, there were two teachers. It was classified, in 1927, as an eight grade school with two teachers, and became a two teacher--nine grade school in 1943. Five years later, in 1948, the two teachers taught eight grades.

The school was scored in 1932, and earned 788 points in a Class B. In 1934, it was also in Class B with 775 points.

In 1927, August Bothe, one of the trustees of the Wiedeville School requested at the Washington County Board of Education meeting that the Wiedeville School be moved to a more central location of the district--on the Washington-Brenham highway. This was not accomplished since the school was still across the road from the Immanuel Lutheran Church in Wiedeville at the time of its closing at the end of the 1953-54 school term. The school was annexed to the Brenham Independent School District in 1952. The upper grades were transferred by bus to Brenham while the lower grades remained at Wiedeville through the 1953-54 school term.

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1895-98 -- Gustave Wehl, \$50.00 per month (later \$55.00), 5 months, Dec-April
1902-08 -- Reverend P. Dyck, \$60.00 per month, 7 1/2 months
1908-09 -- A. B Gerland
1909-10 -- Theo Papendorf
1916-19 -- Ida Wiede, \$60.00
1919-20 -- Ida Wiede, \$60.00; Louise Dietz, \$50.00, 5 months; Thomas Wiese, 1 1/2 months
1930-31 -- Ella Blase, Eunice Sibley
1936-43 -- Ida Geick, \$68.00; Walline Caldwell, \$84.00
1944-45 -- Ida Geick
1945-46 -- Mrs. Martha Schulze
1951-54 -- Benita Loesch, Elmira Helmer

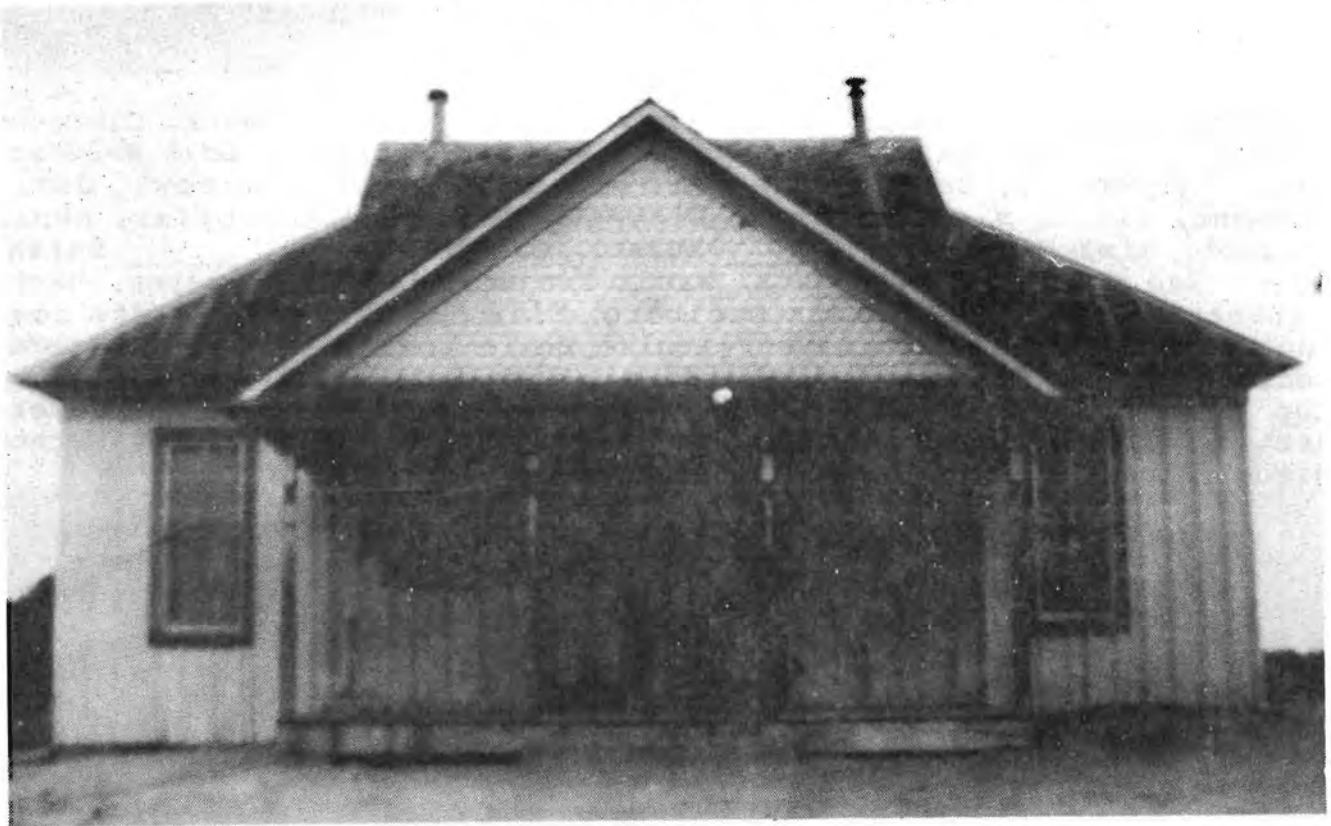
Memories of Mrs. Carolyn Wassermann Foster as told to her mother, Mrs. Lillie Wassermann:

The Edgar and Lillie Wassermann Family bought and moved to one of the Geick places in 1951, and their three children began classes in the school in the fall of 1951. When the weather was nice, they walked across the pasture of the Otto Grebe's to the school which was in a direct line from their home, a distance of about a half mile. However, when the weather was bad, their father took them by car to the school by the road which was approximately a distance of a mile and a half. On cold days, their father entered the school with them and built a fire in the big wood heater, and had the building cozy and warm by the time of the arrival of the boys whose duty it was to build a fire. They were most happy to enter a warm room.

Another fond memory is of the competition baseball games played against other nearby schools, and the pleasure of becoming acquainted with these students.



Wiedeville School, Year ?, Teacher Miss Wilder



Wiedeville School



Wiedeville School, 1931. Bottom row, 1 to r: Wilburn Geick, Clarence Bothe, _____ Kenjura, _____ Murski, Raymond Wellmann, Loyd Weidner, Ralph Fischer, ?, Bernhard Murski, Victor Runge, ?. 2nd row: Julia Stagent, Tillie Niemeyer, Ruth Eickenhorst, Mabel Haarmeyer, Annie Weighat, Alma Niemeyer, _____ Murski, Calvin Naumann, _____ Smith, ?, ?. 3rd row: Louis Kenjura, Wanda Kenjura, Lillie Niemeyer, Harry Wellmann, Gilbert Rau, Dora Fuelberg, Ella Mae Haarmeyer. 4th row: Regina Muski, Adela Haarmeyer, Louise Belle Loesch, Arthur Fuelberg, Lonie Wellmann, ?, Dorothy Wiesepepe, Clyde Geick, Reinhard Fuelberg. Top row: Teacher Eunice Sibley, Deloris Bothe, Louise Niemeyer, Arthur Kalbow, Cleveland Geick, Julia Stagent, Hilda Fuelberg, Vernon Wiede, Lonie Naumann, Lonnie Bothe, Teacher Ella Blase.



First day in Wiedeville School, 1951. Carolyn, Jan, and Mary Wassermann.



The Runge boys--Elwood, Monroe, Norris, and Kirby--in about 1953.



Front row, l to r: Carolyn Peters, Janice Randermann, Betty Wieghat. Top row: Betty Dannhaus, Jan Wassermann, Eunice Steinfeld. 1952?



Left to right: Marvel Meyer, Reinhard Wieghat, ?, ?, ?, ?, Victor Seidel.

Harris Springs

The Harris Springs School was registered as #39 in the 1880-81 school records in Washington County, Texas.

In September 1915, the school was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by a two-room school.

The school had two teachers since 1897-98 according to the records. However, in the 1927 classification of schools, Harris Springs is listed as a one teacher--seven grade school. In 1948, another grade was added, and, in 1950, there were three teachers to teach the eight grades. The school was annexed to the Brenham Independent School District in 1952, and, in 1953, a bus route to Brenham was approved.

The census enumeration is as follows:

1883 -- 59 children	1920 -- 100 children
1891 -- 90 children	1938 -- 64 children
1906 -- 94 children	1942 -- 29 children
1907 -- 80 children	1945 -- 31 children

A partial list of trustees is as follows:

1880 -- C. H. Connor, Charles Dawson, C. P. Monroe
1883 -- Charles Dawson, Allen Latson, L. S. Jackson

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1883-84 -- John Robertson
1895-96 -- H. J. McAdoo
1897-98 -- F. F. Ferguson, Lillian Statler, \$40.00
1902-03 -- T. M. Dawson, Ella Colbert
1907-08 -- Miss Lorena Hewitt, \$60.00 per month; Mrs. Myrtle
Malone
1908-09 -- Lorena Hewitt, L. M. Hughes
1919-20 -- J. T. Harris, Mary E. Harris
1936-43 -- A. E. Dickerson
1945-46 -- Mrs. M. E. Porter

References

- First Year Under the District System.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 452-486.
Head Teacher or Principal Reports.
Order of Establishing Schools in Washington County, 1880-81, 1883-84.
Teacher Reports, Various Years.
Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol 58, p. 477-78.
Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County Superintendent Records.
Personal Interviews: Mrs. James Wiesepape
Mrs. Carolyn Wassermann Foster

DISTRICT #32--PULAWSKI

District #32 was between Brenham and Chappell Hill; no boundaries were given in the records. It consisted of nine square miles.

Trustees at various times were John Gurka, Mike Kemenczak, Anton Hildebrandt, and Steve Kopychinski.

A few years after the consolidation of schools in 1909, the Pulawski District was absolved by District #1 (Stone), District #2 (Wonder Hill), and District #33 (Armstrong).

Pulawski (Formerly Langhorn)

The school records of Washington County in 1909 describe the Langhorn School (later known as Pulawski) as being situated on the Brenham-Chappell Hill Road. It was 5 1/2 miles from Brenham, and north of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

In October 1909, Lorene and Annie Mazarkiesous sold a parcel of land to Martin Marshall, Boz Waldowski, and Wallace Komenski, trustees of Pulawski, District #32.

After the Pulawski District was absolved, the land where the Pulawski School building was located became a part of the Stone District, and the school continued to be used for classes through the 1945-46 term. The school closed in 1946. In 1948, the Washington County Board of Education gave the Stone trustees the authority to sell the Pulawski School building.

In 1911, when schools were classified as to the number of children and teachers, Pulawski was a one teacher--five grade school. It advanced to a two teacher--seven grade school in 1933. Then, in 1945, it was reduced to one teacher for eight grades. The school scored 725 points in a B Class in 1932. It remained in a B Class in 1934 with 702 1/2 points.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1906-07 -- Miss Annie Muldoon, \$75.00 (Langhorn)
1907-08 -- Miss Stella McCain (Langhorn)
1908-09 -- Miss Stacie Michalek (Langhorn)
1916-17 -- Miss Margie Thiel, \$65.00; Miss Martha Bailey, Dec-Apr

Mrs. Natalie Strangmeyer also taught in this school.

References

Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 474-75,
509.

Teacher Salary Reports, 1906-07.

Washington County Board of Education Minutes.

Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 478-79.

DISTRICT #33--ARMSTRONG

District #33 was located south of Chappell Hill. No boundaries were given in the school records.

In 1929, the Armstrong and Crawford Districts were consolidated and became known as the Armstrong-Crawford District #33.

In addition to the schools described below, there was also the Meleska School in this district. The only reference found was that it was classified as a one teacher--seven grade school in 1935 in the Armstrong District #33, and that it closed in 1941 when all children were transferred to the Chappell Hill Independent School District.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1891 -- Robert Waller, Julian Waters, Jasper Davis
1909 -- Aaron Motley, Robert Telford, Allen Jackson
1921 -- Willie Wosnoski
1925 -- Frank Mitchmore, Allen Jackson
1929 -- John Kmeic, Martin Meleska, Albert Marshall

Armstrong (Formerly Sauney Chappell)

Sauney Chappell School was listed as #98 in 1889 in the school records of Washington County, Texas. In 1909, when schools in Washington County were consolidated into districts, Sauney Chappell was placed in District #33. It was located 1 3/4 miles southeast of Brenham, four miles south of Chappell Hill, west of the Brazos River, and north of Caney Creek.

On October 16, 1909, Price and Peggy Thomas sold a parcel of land to the trustees of Sauney Chappell #33.

The Sauney Chappell School was changed in 1911 to Armstrong. That year it was a school of five grades with one teacher. It became a two teacher--eight grade school in 1927. In 1929, when the Armstrong and Crawford Districts were consolidated, Armstrong was rated as a four teacher school for ten grades. By 1945, it was a three teacher--ten grade school, and, in 1950, it was an eight grade school with two teachers. It remained in this classification until the end of the 1959-60 school term. Then, for one year, it had one teacher for the eight grades, and, in the summer of 1961, it closed. The Armstrong School was one of the last schools to be completely consolidated with the Brenham Independent School District.

In May 1959, the trustees of Armstrong School adopted for their teachers a five-day sick leave and made it run concurrently for three years.

An incomplete census is as follows:

1891 -- 135 children	1938 -- 174 children
1920 -- 148 children	1942 -- 144 children

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-1910 -- H. D. Winn, \$75.00
1906-10 -- Miss L. Drummond, Robert Winn
1916-17 -- Irene Winn, \$75.00; Julia Waters, \$75.00; Bessie Roberts, \$60.00
1917-18 -- Frank Mitchmore, Julia Waters, \$75.00
1936-37 -- H. A. Ripple, \$104.00; Herman Ripple, \$76.00; Margaret A. Nixon, \$76.00; Annie Lillie Schmid, \$76.00
1942-43 -- Walter Mertins, Annie Lillie Schmid, Louise Gorzycki

Also at various times were Mary Gorzycki, Elizabeth Gorzycki, and Frances Gorzycki.

Mrs. Louise Joswiak said that the Armstrong School where she taught many years ago was now (in 1987) in the little town of Winkelmann, Texas. It had been renovated and served as an antique shop.

Teacher experiences:

"My teaching career began at the Armstrong School. This was a small three room, three teacher rural school located about 4 miles from Chappell Hill. Annie Lillie Schmid and I commuted back and forth from Brenham every day. I taught the first and second grades, Annie Lillie taught the third, fourth and fifth grades, and Walter Mertins was the principal and taught the sixth, seventh and eighth grades.

"When I started my teaching career at Armstrong School, I was not married. I married my present husband during my second and last year of teaching there. I don't think the change in my surname made any difference to my students, as I was called 'Ms. Louise'. Incidentally, of interest I think was the fact that there were three Gorzycki sisters from Bryan who were first cousins of mine, who taught in the Armstrong School prior to my teaching there; they were Mary, Frances and Elizabeth. The years they taught there are not available, as they are all deceased.

"I taught at this little school during the years 1940-41 and 1941-42. I taught elsewhere afterwards for 12 years.

"The students at Armstrong were a well disciplined group. I don't recall ever having any difficulty in 'controlling' them either in the classroom or on the playground. They were all well behaved and very polite. Our heating system consisted of huge wood heaters in each room. I was responsible for putting logs into the heater to keep my

room warm, which was quite an experience for me. The restrooms were outside on the playground, the girls' restrooms were located on one side of the yard, and the boys' were on the opposite side. We had no telephones. Our rooms had many windows on two sides, so the lighting was not too bad. Most of the children lived several miles away, so there were many days when we had very poor attendance. I remember one cold, rainy day in particular when I had one little first grade girl all day. I really labored trying to keep this child busy all day, especially since she happened to be the brightest pupil in the entire class. We spent part of the day reading, playing games, singing, and giving the room a good cleaning. I remember one mother had registered her small son in the first grade. She was worried because he spoke no English. I assured her that children of his age were very alert and learned quickly. When the school year came to an end, his English speech was almost as fluent as that of all his classmates.

"As you may recall, the years 1940-42 were years when our country was at war. We, in addition to our regular school work, did much volunteer work for the government. Meat and sugar were rationed at that time, and stamps were issued to each family according to the number of people in each family. We spent many hours after 4:00 in the afternoons, sometimes until 8:30 or 9:00 at night, to issue these books of stamps to families in our school community so they might purchase the meat and sugar allotted to them. We had to be very careful not to make any errors. Some of these people worked all day in the fields and could not come in for their rationing until after sundown, hence the reason for our having to stay so late. We also taught school Monday through Saturday for quite a few months so schools could close and supply additional 'manpower' for government jobs. Our superintendent of county schools at that time was Mr. Ehlert, who was drafted into the Service. His wife, Mrs. Irene Ehlert, was assigned the position of superintendent during her husband's absence.

"As far as teacher certification was concerned, we were granted a teacher's certificate after completing two years of college education mastering the required subjects. In order to acquire an elementary school certificate, one was required to master subjects such as education, English, science, psychology, math, one year of music, one year of art and penmanship, etc.

"We were required to further our education by attending summer school, taking correspondence courses, attending work shops, and teachers institutes. At that time, I also attended extension courses offered 3 nights a week at Blinn College by UT. These were usually courses such as English and math, and were taught by UT professors.

"The entire community respected the teachers. We were asked to visit some home on the average of at least once a week, and were treated as 'royalty' with a feast before departing. The country schools in those days were very different from the modern schools of today; however, the children did learn. I watched my students through the years, and many of them were on the honor roll time and again, and I think that with the facilities we had, we can give ourselves a 'pat on the shoulder' for the results we obtained. The children then were

not involved in the extracurricular activities demanded of them today, but they received more individual attention with smaller class groups and that was in their favor.

"After the country schools were closed and children were bussed to Brenham, I would take time to drive past this little school building, and it made me sad to see it beginning to 'fall apart'. It has recently been renovated and moved to serve as an antique shop at Winkelmann, Texas, so it has been made useful again serving another purpose."

Mrs. Victor (Louise) Joswiak

Sauney Chappell (black)

When schools, in 1909, were consolidated into districts, Sauney Chappell School for the black children was placed in District #33. Two years later, schools were classified according to the number of teachers and pupils, and Sauney Chappell was classified as an intermediatae school of six grades with one teacher.

The county board, in October 1928, discussed the consolidation of the Armstrong and the Crawford Districts, but, not until August of 1929, were they consolidated by election. The district was then referred to as the Armstrong Crawford District #33. In August 1930, the board ordered the Armstrong trustees to sell the Sauney Chappell Training Center to the highest bidder, but not less than \$300. This building was a two-room school.

Sauney Chappell enrollment grew from a one teacher--six grade school in 1911 to a three teacher school in 1916, and to a four teacher--ten grade school in 1927. In 1930, it was a five teacher--ten grade school. Scholastics dropped during the 1930's and the school had four teachers for the ten grades in 1933 and 1936, but was again a five teacher--ten grade school in 1937. It advanced to a five teacher--eleven grade school in 1947, but with many of the common schools being consolidated or annexed to the Brenham Independent School District, Sauney Chappell followed in the same footsteps and was a two teacher--eight grade school in 1950.

When students finished the eighth grade in Sauney Chappell, they were then transferred by bus to Brenham's Pickard High School. The eight grades in Sauney Chappell continued to be taught by two teachers through the 1960-61 school term. They were then transferred by bus to Alton Elementary in Brenham.

The census in 1920 was 432 children. In 1938, there were 194, and, in 1942, there were 192.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

- 1916-17 -- Sammy S. Motley, \$60.00; Carolyn Thomas, \$45.00; Miss Bessie Roberts, \$45.00
1936-37 -- Mrs. V. M. H. Bailey, \$50.00; Mrs. B. V. Conner, \$50.00; Mrs. M. L. Cummings, \$56.00; Mrs. M. M. Duval, \$56.00
1942-43 -- Lula Mae Cummings, Vernell H. Bassey, C. S. Marshall, D. T. Duvall, M. M. Duval

References

- Armstrong School Board Records.
Expense Ledgers of Schools of Washington County.
First Year Under the District System, 1909-10.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Vol. D, p. 479.
Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 474.
Washington County School Records, 1889, 1891, 1895.
Personal Interviews -- Mrs. Louise Joswiak
Mr. Bruno Gorzycki

DISTRICT #34--MCDADE-CRAWFORD

District #34 was bounded on the south by District #33 (Sauney Chappell), on the east by the Brazos River, on the north by District #35 (Giddings School, later known as Felder), and on the west by Chappell Hill Independent School District. It had an area of ten square miles.

In 1891, the trustees were C. H. Woodward, W. S. Spreen, and John R. McDade.

In 1909, one record showed the district as McDade #34, and another record registered it as Crawford #34.

The Washington County Board of Education, in October 1928, discussed the consolidation of the Crawford District with the Armstrong District #33, but this was not completed until August 26, 1929, by election.

McDade*

The McDade School was registered in 1889-90 as #20 in the school records of Washington County, Texas, and, in 1891, it was recorded as #25. It was located 10 1/2 miles east of Brenham and about 2 1/2 miles east of Chappell Hill.

McDade School and Crawford School combined soon after the consolidation of schools in 1909.

There was no further information after 1909.

Census enumerations were:

1891 -- 45 children	1920 -- 25 children
1902 -- 52 children	1942 -- 11 children
1907 -- 69 children	

The following is an incomplete list of teachers:

1895-96 -- Miss Blanche Rogers
1897-98 -- Miss Annie Hughes, \$40.00 per month
1902-03 -- Miss Clara Pohl, \$60.00 per month
1907-09 -- Miss Rita Dwyer

*No records were found to indicate whether this was a school for white children or black children, but since McDade School and Crawford School consolidated soon after 1909, it is assumed McDade was a school for black children.

Crawford (black)

The Crawford School was registered in the 1891-92 school records in Washington County as #90. J. E. Routt, in July 1911, sold a parcel of land to the trustees of Crawford School.

McDade consolidated with Crawford in 1909.

In 1911, Crawford was an intermediate school of six grades. In 1927, it was classed as a one teacher--seven grade school.

The census enumerations were:

1891 -- 27 children	1920 -- 145 black + 25 white children
1906 -- 79 children	1942 -- 111 black + 11 white children
1907 -- 49 children	

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1891 -- Tony Watts, James McCleary, Tom Clemmons
1911 -- Bill McDonald, J. Newsome, W. W. Woodridge
1921 -- Fuller Crawford
1925 -- George Nickelson, Jody Weddon
1928 -- Jody Weddon, T. Weddon, W. W. Woodridge

An incomplete list of teachers is as follows:

1895-96 -- Mamie Boyd, \$50.00 per month
1897-1903 -- Clara White
1906-08 -- B. A. Lilly
1908-09 -- Mrs. N. E. Hill
1909-16 -- W. H. Brady, \$60.00; Bertha V. Fair, \$60.00
1916-17 -- H. Iola Winn, Bertha V. Fair, \$75.00

References

Expense Ledgers of School Records.
First Year Under the District System, 1909.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 469.
Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Board of Education.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 479-80.
Washington County Superintendent School Records, 1891-92, 1895-96.

DISTRICT #35--FELDER

District #35 was bounded on the south by District #34 (McDade, later known as Crawford), on the east by the Brazos River, on the north by District #41 (Goodwill) and #37 (Union Grove), on the northwest by District #30 (Kuykendall), on the west by District #36 (Brooks, later known as Petersville), and by the Chappell Hill Independent School District. It had an area of 10 1/2 square miles.

The following is an incomplete list of trustees:

1917 -- Paul Felder, Eli Randle, E. J. Kinlow
1920 -- Eli Randle, E. W. Wilborne, E. J. Kinlow
1926 -- Sandy Osborne, Henry Baker, J. B. Felder
1927 -- Thurmond Long, Henry Baker, Eli Randle
1928 -- J. B. Felder, Sandy Osborne, Weymond Felder
1929 -- E. W. Wilburn, Weymond Felder, Sandy Osborne
1935 -- Felix Hall

Felder (black)

The school under the name of Felder was recorded as early as 1889 when it was #108. In 1908, it was recorded as #93. At the time of the consolidation of schools into districts the next year, Felder school was District #35. It was located 12 1/2 miles east of Brenham.

The school in District #35 was named Felder in the First Year Under the District System, 1909. In the Commissioners Court Records the same year, #35 was recorded as Giddings School. However, there were no preceding records found of a Giddings School even as late as 1908, the year before the consolidation of schools into the district system. Nor were there any other records found after 1909 about the Giddings School. The Felder Methodist Church lot was bought from D. C. Giddings and W. E. Buchanan on June, 1909, which may indicate that it was known at times as the Giddings School.

The census enumerations were:

1891 -- 50 children	1938 -- 14 children
1907 -- 62 children	1942 -- 13 children
1920 -- 4 children	

In 1891, the trustees for Felder School were George Johnson, George Jones, and Dick Riley.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- Miss Minnie Morris, \$30.00, 5 month term
1897-98 -- Miss Laura Jackson, \$30.00, 5 month term
1916-17 -- E. W. Francis, \$70.00, Annie J. Franklin, \$65.00

Paul Felder (black)

The Paul Felder School was recorded as #24 in the 1880 school records in Washington County.

In 1914, the school was destroyed by fire. In 1915, the school began in a newly-erected two room school. This was possible from the insurance money received. Paul Felder, in 1927, was classified as a two teacher--eight grade school. It was classified as a two teacher--seven grade school in 1933, and became a two teacher--eight grade school again in 1938. It advanced to a three teacher nine grade school from 1940 to 1948. It was consolidated with Goodwill #41 in 1949. The school land was sold to Leona Brooks in 1957.

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 42 children	1942 -- 121 children
1891 -- 80 children	1945 -- 79 children
1920 -- 135 children	

Trustees in 1883 were Cudjoe Kinlow, Wesley Thompson and Jerry Toland. In 1891, trustees were C. J. Kinlow, J. L. Leake, P. Baker.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1883-84 -- Anthony Flewellen
1895-1909 -- R. M. Mackey, \$60.00
1909-10 -- E. W. Mackey, \$60.00, A. Arnold, \$50.00
1936-37 -- Virginia Flanagan, \$60.00, Ira M. Ford, \$76.00
1942-46 -- Ira M. Ford, M. E. Porter, M. E. Henderson

References

Expense Ledgers of Washington County Schools.
First Year Under the District System, 1909.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries.
Order of Establishing School Communities, 1880, 1883.
Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Board of Education.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol 58, p. 480.
Washington County Superintendent School Records.

DISTRICT #36--PETERSVILLE

District #36 was bounded on the south by Chappell Hill Independent School District, on the east by District #35 (Felder), on the northeast by District #37 (Union Grove), on the north by District #30 (Kuykendall), and on the west by District #31 (Wiedeville) and #32 (Langhorn--later known as Pulawski). It had an area of nine square miles.

In 1891, the trustees were Ike Newsome, Jack Drews, and William Matthews. Trustees in others years were G. W. Wilburn, Willie Singleton, Joe B. Wilburn, Mac Newsome, Ben Elizer, and Premier Edison.

In this district, the population was mostly black. The few white children attended the Chappell Hill Parochial School. In June 1922, the white patrons of the district requested the Washington County Board of Education to establish a school since forty children were enumerated. For lack of funds, the patrons were requested to make up a private donation to supplement the retained funds for the white children. The trustees promised to do all that could be done to secure funds for the 1924-25 school term.

In February, 1924, the board considered the erection of a school for the white children since more than enough children had been enumerated. The white patrons were to secure \$400.00 by private donations, and the balance of funds were in the district. The school would be built if the patrons promised to send their children to this school instead of the parochial school in Chappell Hill. No further information was found on this matter.

Petersville

The Petersville School was listed in 1909 as #36 in one record, and, in another one, as Brooks School. There was a Brooks Settlement School #75 in 1883, and also a Henry Brooks School #35 in 1883. The 1889 school records did not list the Henry Brooks School nor the Brooks Settlement School, but did list Petersville as #75. Therefore, the Petersville School probably derived from either or both of the schools--Henry Brooks and Brooks Settlement. And the teacher in Petersville from 1897 to 1918 was I. B. Brooks.

In 1910, Hester A. Chappell sold land to the Petersville School trustees, E. W. Wilburn, M. B. Bouldin, and Mac Newsome.

In 1911, the school was classified as a two teacher--eight grade school. It added another teacher for the eight grades in 1927. It became a three teacher--nine grade school in 1938, and remained so

until the end of the 1947-48 school term when the school closed and the children were bussed to the Brenham Independent School District.

In 1944, the County Board of Education gave permission to the trustees of Petersville to sell one acre of land for not less than \$40.00.

The census enumerations were:

1906 -- 57 children	1920 -- 81 children
1907 -- 59 children	1938 -- 59 children
1909 -- 57 children	1942 -- 78 children

The following is an incomplete list of teachers.

1895-1917 -- I. B. Brooks, \$50.00
1916-17 -- H. G. Robbins, \$55.00; R. J. Starks
1936-37 -- Maggie Lee Sample, \$42.00; Tyre Singleton, \$42.00; Rosa V. Garner, \$60.00
1942-43 -- Tyree V. Silas, Maggie Lee Sample, Rosa V. Garner

References

Expense Ledger of Washington County Schools.
First Year Under the District System, 1909.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 470, 509
School Census, 1920, 1938.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 481.
Washington County Treasurer's School Accounts.
Washington County Superintendent School Records.

DISTRICT #37--UNION GROVE

In 1909, when schools were consolidated into districts, Union Grove became District #37 with an area of 9 3/4 square miles. It was bounded on the southwest by District #30 (Kuykendall), on the south by District #35 (Felder), on the east by District #41 (Goodwill), and on the northeast by District #38 (William Penn).

In January 1946, Union Grove trustees, J. E. Bailey, Wallace Kujaw, Wallace Gurka, and Browns Prairie trustees W. H. Holle, Ed. Preuse, and Emil Roesse voted in favor of grouping Union Grove to Browns Prairie for rural high school purposes. The county board delayed action until February when Union Grove was attached to Browns Prairie #42.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880-81 -- O. P. Morgan, Jack Hale, W. G. Guyton
1883-84 -- O. P. Morgan, Abner Roberts, J. H. Burch
1891-92 -- J. W. Countryman, H. Niemann, J. W. Earlywine
1917-18 -- Fritz Meyer, Fritz Graber
1929-30 -- John Sommer
1935-36 -- Herman Reese
1946-47 -- J. E. Bailey, Wallace Kujaw, Wallace Gurka

Union Grove

The Union Grove School was on the list of schools in the 1880-81 school records of Washington County, Texas. It was located 10 1/2 miles northeast of Brenham between Jackson Creek and New Year's Creek.

Union Grove in 1911 was an intermediate school of six grades with one teacher, and, in 1927, it was a one teacher--seven grade school. It became a one teacher--eight grade school in 1943, and remained so until it closed after the 1946-47 school term. In the year of 1932, it scored 763 points in a B Class and remained in a B Class in 1934 with a score of 749 1/2 points.

On September 16, 1918, the county board passed a resolution to have the Union Grove School moved to a more central location. Two weeks later, the 30th of September, they voted to move the school on a high hill opposite the John Sommer place. In 1947, after the school was closed, the county board gave the Washington District the authority to sell the school.

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 41 children
1891 -- 25 children
1920 -- 50 children

1938 -- 39 children
1942 -- 28 children
1944 -- 21 children

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1897-98 -- Miss Minnie Gillispie
1906-07 -- Beel Eman, \$50.00
1907-09 -- W. C. Schulze
1909-10 -- Betty Grabow, \$50.00
1916-17 -- Miss Hildegard Meyer, \$60.00
1936-37 -- Alex Koerth, \$120.00
1942-43 -- Mrs. Benita Lawrence
1944-46 -- Miss Lydia Mohr, \$1,172.00 yearly



Twelve little boys at Union Grove School in 1944



Students and Teacher Miss Lydia Mohr at Union Grove School in 1944



Teacher Miss Lydia Mohr and her students at Union Grove School in 1944

Antioch (black)

The Antioch School was listed as #84 in the 1891 school records of Washington County, Texas. In 1909, when schools in Washington County were consolidated into districts, the school was placed in District #37. In February 1911, the Antioch Baptist Church sold 3/4 acre of land to the Union Grove trustees for the purpose of more school ground.

The Antioch School in 1911 was an intermediate school of six grades with one teacher. In 1927, it became a two teacher--seven grade school, and remained in that class until the 1947-48 school term--the last year of operation. However, it had been attached to the Washington District #42, in July 1945, but remained open for three years.

The census enumerations were:

1891 -- 25 children	1938 -- 73 children
1906 -- 60 children	1942 -- 73 children
1920 -- 145 children	1945 -- 28 children

The trustees of 1891-92 were J. D. Walker, Harrison Johnson, and Stephan Walker.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- E. Branch, \$40.00 per month, 5 month term
1897-98 -- E. Branch, \$50.00 per month
1902-10 -- J. M. Mable, \$60.00 per month
1916-17 -- Miss Rosa Mable
1936-37 -- Johnny Mae Johnson, \$56.00 per month
1942-43 -- Tommy D. Burrell
1945-46 -- Tommy Dell Hall

References

Census Records, 1920, 1938.
First Year Under the District System, 1909.
Francis W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 481.
Order of Establishing School Communities, 1880, 1883.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 484.
Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Superintendent School Records, 1891, 1895.

DISTRICT #38--WILLIAM PENN

District #38 was bounded on the south by District #30 (Kuykendall) and #37 (Union Grove), on the east by District #39 (Post Oak Ridge) and #40 (Henderson), on the northeast by District #43 (Mt. Fall), on the north by the Brazos River and the Yegua Creek, and on the west by District #28 (Independence) and District #29 (Sandy Hill). It had an area of 25 square miles.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

- 1880 -- S. S. Crothers, H. B. Perryman, W. T. Crenshaw
- 1883 -- S. S. Crothers, W. T. Boone, William Besingert
- 1891 -- J. M. Edney, G. W. Newman, A. L. Ianth
- 1905 -- Henry Brockmeyer, Fred Feuse, Henry Muegge
- 1911 -- William Roehling, C. F. Sommer, Fritz Kohring
- 1921 -- William Roehling
- 1926 -- William Horstmann
- 1930 -- _____ Boenker, Ben Lueckemeyer
- 1940s - Martin C. Schwartz, _____ Gaskamp, _____ Gindorff,
Ernest Boenker, Gus Mutscher Sr., W. C. Lueckemeyer, Otto
Klussmann, W. C. Pohlmeier
- 1950s - H. Martin, Robert Kohring
- 1960s - Fred Sommer

William Penn

The William Penn School was originally named Bethlehem since it began in the Bethlehem Lutheran Church. The school records of 1880 and 1883 list the school as Bethlehem #25 and #64. The 1889 records list the school as William Penn #64, and it continued by that name.

From the beginning, the school was held in the church, but, in 1895, the church congregation erected a one room 22x30 foot building that was also used for religious instructions. The old church had been razed, and much of the lumber was used for the school, and the labor was done by members of the church. Then, in 1952, when the school was closed and the children received their education in Brenham, the school was torn down and the lumber was used for the parish hall.

In 1905, Fritz Lueckemeyer and Victoria Lueckemeyer sold an acre of land to the trustees of William Penn. It was located halfway between the Fred Lueckemeyer Gin and Wallings Store, being a part of the old Luethke homestead line. In case the school closed, the land was to revert back to the Lueckemeyer family.

In July 1911, August Emshoff also sold some land to the trustees of William Penn.

In 1911, when schools were classified as to the number of teachers and pupils, William Penn was a school of six grades with one teacher. In 1927, it employed three teachers for nine grades, and, in 1932, another teacher and another grade was added. It became a five teacher--ten grade school in 1935, and, in 1940, William Penn taught 11 grades. In 1945, it fell to a four teacher--ten grade school. It reversed to a two teacher--eight grade school in 1948, and remained in this classification until it consolidated with Brenham Independent School District in the summer of 1961.

The William Penn School was known as the William Penn-Bluff School in 1909. It was located east of north from Brenham, about 12 1/2 miles.

In October 1946, the trustees agreed to sell the old bus, tear down the old horse stables to leave room for the cars, and buy more pipes for drinking fountains at the school. They also gave a five-day sick leave for the teachers, and paid the substitute teacher \$10.00 a day. Also, they voted to pay the church for the use of their water supply.

In April 1951, the county board gave the William Penn trustees the right to donate the north wing of the school to the Bethlehem Lutheran Church in William Penn.

An incomplete list of teacher follows:

- 1883-84 -- John Alcorn
- 1895-96 -- Miss Fannin, \$30.00 per month
- 1897-98 -- Mrs. P. Roberts, \$30.00 per month, 5 months
- 1906-07 -- A. M. Fiedler, \$60.00
- 1908-10 -- Professor F. Kloppe
- 1916-17 -- Miss Setie Kellings, \$60.00; Miss Lena Schlottmann, \$60.00 per month
- 1936-37 -- Clarence Linnsteadter, \$72.00; E. C. Kleinknocht, \$104.00; E. H. Klingsporn
- 1942-43 -- Clarence Linnsteadter, Mrs. Clarence Best, Norma Luedemann, C. Best (Principal), Ella O. Oster
- 1952-63 -- Harlan Witte
- 1953-54 -- Katherine Jones
- 1954-63 -- Mildred Muery
- 1960-61 -- John Richter

William Penn School





William Penn High School Glee Club 1939-40. First row, 1 to r: Pearl Schwartz Gaskamp, Irene Kettler, Lorine Kettler Schroeder, Viola Lueckemeyer Sorsby, Nora Thane, Odell Husemann Kettler. 2nd row: Mrs. Clarence Best, Deloris Hiedemann Kankel, ?, Erna Kettler Lueckemeyer, Lucille Wagner Loesch, _____ Graber Mercer, Gladiola Brockermeier, ?, ?, Miss Marie Hilegeist. 3rd row: Gertie Schwartz Kraemer, LaVerne Pohlmeier White, Laverna Horstman Kuecker, ?, Johnnie Mae Husemann Lueckemeyer, Ethel Thane, Ruby Husemann Seeker.



William Penn Ball Team 1948. Left to right: Roger T. Schroeder, Calvin Kettler, Adolph Schaefer, Bobby R. Kohring, Milton Schwartz, Edgar Schwartz, Waldo Holle, Landon Klussmann, Fred H. Brockermeier, Vernon Klussmann.



William Penn 1st, 2nd & 3rd Grades, 1951. Bottom row, 1 to r: Robert W. Kohring, Edward Schwartz, Raymond O. Klussmann, Rayburn Klussmann, Waldo Tappe. 2nd row: Darla Tappe, Lois Pohlmeier Holle, Florence Krueger Schwartz, Doris Schwartz Drews, Gladys Eickenhorst Williams. 3rd row: Ruth Brockermeier, Mildred Ashorn Kuecker, Betty Ruth Schoenemann Brenner, Hattie Faye Conner. 4th row: Carl Mertins, ?, Waldo Holle, Vernon Klussmann.



William Penn School, 1950? Left to right: Lucille Thane, Elvera Holle Schroeder, Grace Mertins Kankel, Geneva Tappe, JoAnn Schoenemann Schwartz, Shirley Pohlmeier Klussmann, Carl H. Mertins.

Oak Dale

The Oak Dale School was located in the William Penn District #38.

On September 20, 1905, C. F. Schwartz and Annie Schwartz sold some land to the trustees of the Oak Dale School Community. The trustees were August Krueger and W. C. Lipscomb. In case the school closed, the land reverts back to the owners.

In 1911, the school was classified as a one teacher--five grade school.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1906-09 -- Otto Gindorf, \$60.00
1909-10 -- W. C. Schwartz, \$45.00

St. Matthew (black)

The St. Matthew School was listed as #75 in the 1880-81 school records of Washington County. It was placed in District #38 in 1909 when schools in Washington County were placed under the district system.

In July 1911, G. W. Booker sold an acre of land situated near the St. Matthew Church to the William Penn trustees.

In 1911, St. Matthew was an intermediate school of six grades with one teacher. It became a one teacher--seven grade school in 1927, and remained in this classification until the 1947-48 school term when it added another grade for the one teacher. In 1950, it was a two teacher school for the eight grades, and remained so until the end of the 1960-61 school term when it closed, and all students were bussed to Brenham Independent School District.

The census enumerations were:

1906-07 -- 90 children	1938-39 -- 149 children
1907-08 -- 98 children	1945-46 -- 48 children
1920-21 -- 133 children	

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880-81 -- Dan Moses, George Rucker, Grand Moses
1883-84 -- George Daniels, George Haynes, Aamshed Manual
1891-92 -- Fred Finley, Mount Roberson, William Johnson

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1883-84 -- Jerry Scott
1895-98 -- Felix Little, \$60.00 per month
1902-10 -- T. W. Williams, \$60.00 per month
1945-46 -- Ella O. Little, \$98.00 per month

St. Peters (black)

In 1891, St. Peters School was listed as #66. In 1909, it was placed in District #38. St. Peters was a one teacher--seven grade school in 1927, and, in 1947, it became a one teacher--eight grade school. The school was closed at the end of the 1949-50 school term.

The census enumerations were:

1891 -- 56 children
1942 -- 161 children
1945 -- 86 children

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-98 -- Gertrude Harris, \$52.00 per month
1907-09 -- Miss Prudie A. Johnson
1942-46 -- Lott M. Mable

William Penn (black)

The 1880-81 school records in Washington County listed William Penn School as #13. In 1909, when schools were consolidated and placed into districts, William Penn became #38.

The 1911 records show that this school was a one teacher--four grade school. From 1947 through the 1949-50 school term, it was a one teacher--eight grade school.

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 40 children
1891 -- 65 children
1902 -- 81 children
1907 -- 87 children

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880-81 -- G. B. Brown, D. Brook, Jack Smith
1883-84 -- Pleasant Eldridge, R. Washington, G. Smith
1891-92 -- Ed Porter, Stephan White, Henderson Buster

Teachers in various years were:

1897-1910 -- M. A. Whiting

1936-37 -- Lott R. Mable

1938-39 -- Irene Edwards, \$60.00; Annie Mable, \$60.00

References

Bethlehem Lutheran Church--William Penn, 1860-1961.

School Census, 1920, 1938.

Expense Ledgers of Washington County Schools.

First Year Under the District System, 1909-10.

Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 481-82, 512.

Washington County Board of Education Minutes.

Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 482-83.

Washington County Superintendent School Records, 1880, 1883, 1891, 1895, 1897.

Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.

William Penn School Board Minutes.

DISTRICT #39--POST OAK RIDGE

In 1909 when schools were placed under the district system, Post Oak Ridge became District #39. It had an area of nine square miles and was bounded on the south and east by District #40 (Henderson) on the north by District #38 (William Penn), and on the west by District #38 (William Penn) and District #35 (Felder). This district lies between Washington and William Penn.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1883-84 -- G. W. Brown, Perry Whiting, J. R. Wells
1891-92 -- J. R. Whiting, J. R. Wells, G. W. Brown
1906-07 -- J. D. Lilley, J. A. Winters, Scott Franklin
1933-34 -- Johnny Osby, Leroy Davis

Post Oak Ridge (black)

Post Oak Ridge School was recorded as #14 on the 1883-84 school record of Washington County, Texas. In October 1906, Martha Whiting, widow of Godfrey Whiting, sold a parcel of land to the trustees of Post Oak Ridge School. In case the school closed, the land would revert back to the former owner.

Post Oak Ridge School was also known as the McCraven School. It was located 14 1/2 miles northeast of Brenham.

In 1911, Post Oak Ridge was a two teacher--seven grade school. In 1927, it was a three teacher--ten grade school. In 1938, it had only one teacher for the eight grades. Post Oak Ridge, Henderson #40, Mt. Fall #43, and Brown's Prairie #42, in 1945, were grouped to form a rural high school to be known as Mt. Fall Rural High School.

The census enumerations were:

1891 -- 90 children	1920 -- 115 children
1906 -- 54 children	1938 -- 54 children
1907 -- 89 children	

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-1921 -- L. R. Whiting, \$75.00 per month; in 1916, \$85.00 per month
1897-98 -- J. R. Singleton, \$30.00
1909-10 -- Anna M. Mable, \$30.00
1916-17 -- Ella O. Franklin, \$50.00
1936-37 -- Nettie E. Whiting, \$60.00; Florence C. Coleman, \$40.00
1942-43 -- Nettie E. Hogan

References

Census Enumerations, 1920, 1938.

First Year Under the District System, 1909-10.

Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 513.

Washington County Board of Education Minutes.

Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 483.

Washington County Superintendent School Records, 1895-96.

Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.

DISTRICT #40--HENDERSON

District #40 had an area of 9 1/2 square miles and was bounded on the south by District #37 (Union Grove) and #41 (Goodwill), on the east by District #42 (Washington) and #43 (Mt. Fall), on the north by District #43 (Mt. Fall) and #39 (Post Oak Ridge), and on the west by District #39 (Post Oak Ridge) and #38 (William Penn). It was situated between Washington and William Penn.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1883-84 -- Jack Booker, John Lott, Ace Kelly
1891-92 -- Jackson Booker, John W. Lott, Jason H. Noland
1932-33 -- Fred Gipson

Henderson (black)
(Formerly Mt. Zion)

The Mt. Zion School was recorded as #9 in the 1883-84 school records of Washington County, Texas. It was also listed in the other school records of 1889 to 1908-09 years. In 1909-10, when schools were consolidated into districts, District #40 was listed as Henderson in the records of First Year Under the District System and in the Field Notes. However, there were no previous records of the Henderson School before 1909, even as late as 1907 and 1908.

In 1911, the school was referred to as Henderson and it was listed as a one teacher--seven grade school. From 1930 to 1935, it was a two teacher--seven grade school, and, in 1938, it became a three teacher--nine grade school. In 1945, Henderson and Post Oak Ridge grouped with Mt. Fall to form a rural high school. It was a three teacher--ten grade school known as Mt. Fall Rural High School.

Henderson School was located 14 miles northeast of Brenham.

The census enumerations were:

1891 -- 44 children
1920 -- 91 black + 17 white children
1942 -- 140 black + 0 white children

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1883-84 -- J. H. Toland
1895-96 -- George Isaac, \$50.00; W. B. Jamison, \$70.00
1897-98 -- Mrs. M. B. Smith, \$60.00
1902-03 -- S. A. Howard
1906-08 -- H. S. Jamison, \$65.00

1908-09 -- Miss Annie M. Mable
1909-10 -- L. C. Flewellen, \$60.00; B. E. Johnson, \$50.00
1916-17 -- Mrs. B. E. Sargeant, \$65.00; B. I. O. Lott, \$40.00
1936-37 -- Mrs. M. A. Franklin, \$72.00; Mrs. B. E. Johnson, \$96.00
1942-43 -- Julius Wilburn, A. E. Wells
1945-46 -- Mrs. E. Wells

Mt. Zion (white)

The 1880 records show there was a Mt. Zion School for the white children. It was registered as #21. In 1883, Mt. Zion was listed as #12, and 22 children were enumerated.

The trustees that served for this school in 1880 were R. J. Crook, W. A. Brizzel, and George C. Chandler. The 1883 trustees were listed as S. J. Walker, A. C. Myrick, and William Bosse.

The white children in this district were few. In 1920, there were 17, and, in 1938, there were eight. These children were transferred to another district.

There was no further information found on this school.

References

End of School Reports.

First Year Under the District System, 1909-10.

Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries.

School Census, 1920, 1938.

Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 483-84.

Washington County School Expense Records.

Washington County Superintendent School Records, 1883-84, 1889-90, 1895-96, 1897-98, 1902-03, 1906-07, 1908-09.

DISTRICT #41--GOODWILL

In 1909, when schools were consolidated into districts, Goodwill became District #41. It was bounded on the south by District #37 (Union Grove), on the east by the Brazos River, on the north by District #42 (Washington) and #40 (Henderson), and on the west by District #37 (Union Grove).

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880-81 -- Edmond Van, Daniel Williams, Isam Griffin
1891-92 -- Israel Flewellen, Harry Franklin, Ruffin Campbell
After 1909--John Flewellen, R. W. Lockett, Wesley Johnson, James Chatman, Henry Jones, Fred Santee, Godfrey Whiting, Willard Benjamin Franklin, John Shephard, Andrew Arnold

Goodwill (black)

Goodwill is listed in the 1880-81 school records of Washington County, Texas, as #64. It was located 12 1/2 miles northeast of Brenham on the Rock Island and Brenham Road, just east of the said road and crossing on Jackson Creek.

In the early 1900s, the Goodwill Church sold one-half acre of land to the trustees of the Goodwill School, John Shephard, Andrew Arnold, and Richard Lockett. The grantor reserved the right of use of the water from the well situated on the one-half acre deeded to the trustees of Goodwill School.

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 122 black	1920 -- 117 black + 19 white
1891 -- 91 black	1938 -- 151 black + 17 white
1902 -- 91 black + 3 white	1942 -- 179 black + 12 white
1906 -- 94 black	

Goodwill School, in 1911, was a one teacher--six grade school, and, in 1927, there were two teachers for eight grades. There were four teachers for ten grades in 1930, and another teacher was added in 1935. In 1947, five teachers taught the eleven grades.

In 1949, three schools consolidated with Goodwill, but continued teaching in their own schools. These schools were Paul Felder #35, Petersville #36, and Brown's College #44. Each school had two teachers for eight grades.

In 1950, the Goodwill School had eleven teachers for the eleven grades, and increased to thirteen teachers for twelve grades a year later. In 1952, it decreased to nine teachers for eleven grades, and, in 1954, there were eight teachers for the eleven grades.

From 1955 to 1966, there were from seven to eight teachers that taught the twelve grades. The Goodwill School was annexed to Brenham Independent School District in 1967.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1883-97 -- George Isaacs, \$60.00 per month, 5 months
1897-98 -- J. M. Moore, \$75.00, 6 1/2 months
1902-03 -- Viola J. Wilson
1902-20 -- Ruby Isaacs, \$50.00 per month
1902-37 -- Annie B. Isaacs, \$65.00 per month; 1936 \$100 per month
1919-20 -- Rebecca Felder, \$30.00 per month
1936-37 -- B. J. Taylor, \$85.00; W. F. Walker, \$48.00; Mrs. W. A. Flewellen, \$48.00; Mrs. J. M. Walker, \$44.00
1964-65 -- Mrs. Eva O. Cleveland, Miss Ferguson
1966-67 -- Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Darlene Jackson

Other teachers in Goodwill at various times were Johnnie Mae Walker, Josie B. Williams, W. F. Walker, Lula Mae Flanagan.

References

End of School Teacher Reports.
Expense Records of Washington County Schools.
First Year Under the District System, 1909.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 496.
Goodwill Trustee Meetings
School Census, 1920, 1938.
Teacher and Salary Records of Washington County.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 484-85.
Washington County Superintendent School Records, 1880-81.

DISTRICT #42--WASHINGTON

District #42 was bounded on the south by District #41 (Goodwill), on the east by the Brazos River, on the north by District #43 (Mt. Fall), and on the west by District #40 (Henderson). It had an area of 25 square miles.

Trustees who served at various times were: H. C. Kolkhorst, Perry Santee, Robert Milam, Frank Richardson, Johnny Schulte, J. E. Bailey, W. A. Stolz, Emil Roese, W. H. Holle, Ed Preuss, Dr. Marcus Hanson, and John Whitley.

Washington

The Washington School was listed as #40 in the 1880-81 school records of Washington County, Texas. In 1909, when schools were consolidated into districts, the Washington School was in District #42 with Union, Brown's Prairie, Rock Island (black), Washington (black), Evans (black), and Graball (black). Washington School was located 1 1/2 miles from the church school to Brenham.

In 1911, the school was a six grade school. In 1920, the Washington District #42 was in favor of an entirely new modern three-room schoolhouse for the first rural high school in Washington County which was built in Brown's Prairie, a few miles south of Washington.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880-81 -- W. T. LeGrande, Fayette Smith, C. P. Monroe
1883-84 -- W. T. LeGrande, W. M. Anderson, W. H. Crowder
1891-92 -- C. P. Monroe, W. R. Lott, A. Morgan

Brown's Prairie

Brown's Prairie was listed as #17 in the 1895-96 school records of Washington County. The Brown's Prairie Schoolhouse was located approximately two miles south of Washington on the Brazos.

In 1921, a three-room consolidated high school was erected at Brown's Prairie. It had all modern equipment and an excellent faculty, and it was predicted that it was to be one of the best high schools in Washington County.

In the 1930s, another school was built near the United Church of Christ. It was of rock and was built during the President F. D. Roosevelt Administration by the W.P.A. It contained five rooms and an auditorium. When four teachers taught there, one room was made into a lunch room. Later, when five teachers were hired, the lunch room was moved elsewhere. The building is now owned and used as an educational building by the Friedens United Church of Christ near Washington, Texas.

In 1911, Brown's Prairie was an intermediate school of one teacher for six grades. It was a three teacher--ten grade school in 1927, and, in 1932, another teacher was added. In 1934, it scored 827 1/2 points as a Class A school. In 1943, the school had four teachers for eleven grades, but, in 1947, only ten grades were taught, and, in 1950, it was a four teacher--eight grade school. The school closed after the 1950-51 school term, and all students were transferred to Brenham.

A partial list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- Joseph Feil
1897-1903 -- Theodore Schlendt, \$50.00 per month, 6 month term
1906-07 -- H. F. Hohld, \$60.00 per month, 7 1/2 months
1907-10 -- Otto Muery
1936-37 -- Ernest Rogers, \$104.00; Elna Cook, \$74.00; Sadie Lorene Shomberg, \$74.00; Fred H. Borgstedt, \$78.00
1942-45 -- Norma Loesch Becker, Erette Watwood, Hilma Lehde, Thecla Mueller
1945-46 -- Mrs. Hortense Giddings
1947-56 -- Leroy Thielemann

Other teachers at various times were Wilma Holle, Pauline Beckman, _____ Mallard, Fay Weaver, Artis Maxwell.

This school is often referred to as Old Washington School.

Teacher experiences:

"My teaching experience covered eighteen years in the rural schools of Washington County and thirteen years in Brenham. The rural schools include nine years at Old Washington, six years at Prairie Hill and three years at Pleasant Hill.

"I graduated from Brenham High in 1941. I attended Blinn College from 1941-1943, graduating in May 1943. Three days later it was off to the armed services where I spent approximately three years. I received my B.S. from Sam Houston University (known then as Sam Houston State Teachers College) in 1947, majoring in Social Sciences with a minor in Business Administration.

"I obtained employment at Old Washington in the fall of 1947 teaching the fifth and sixth grades. Mr. W. O. (Chick) Dannhaus was the County Supt. of Schools of Washington County. The beginning

salary for degree teachers was \$2000.00 due to the passage of the Gilmer-Aiken Bill. Previously salaries were much lower in the rural schools.

"After teaching a couple of years, I began work on my Masters Degree. This was done by attending summer school, night classes and extension courses. I received my Masters Degree (Majoring in Education and a minor in Business Administration) from Sam Houston in 1952.

"Teaching two classes in one room had its advantages, although it was a busy schedule. One class learned something from the other during the recitation periods. Our daily lesson schedule included so many minutes of recitation time, followed by a similar number of minutes for study period in that subject. This procedure for each subject was followed throughout the day. A short recess period was given in the morning and again in the afternoon. Most of the students from the rural schools adjusted well in high school and many went on to make the honor rolls.

"Most of the schools in which I taught had a thirty or forty five minute physical education period.

"Occasionally, schools would visit each other--possibly four or five times a year. This was usually done on a Friday afternoon. Games included softball, volley ball, six-man touch football, and sometimes various track events. The primary incentive was to win the game, but players and students were admonished to always exhibit their best behavior at these games. No booing of players or disagreeing with umpires or referees were allowed. I believe some true citizenship and sportsmanship was learned from these informal visits between schools. Many students from rural schools took an active part in athletics in high school and college and did quite well.

"Earlier classrooms used the old time belly stoves for heat. The boys liked to bring in the wood, especially during class time. In later years gas stoves were installed. The single desk type was used in the classroom. The chairs in the auditorium at Old Washington were from courtrooms in the old courthouse in Brenham. Most of the rural schools had small library facilities and teachers sometimes brought books to schools from the Supt.'s office and also some books were purchased from a book store in Austin.

"One unusual incident that I recall while teaching at Old Washington was the day one of the students exclaimed during a reading class that there was a funny looking cloud out there. Upon going to the window, I found it most certainly was an odd looking cloud--it was a tornado funnel. It lasted only a few seconds, disintegrating beyond the Brazos River. I recall the day was humid and the low barometric pressure seemed to press on one's body.

"All of the rural schools that I served had a hot lunch program. Food was purchased in town and teachers brought the food to school each day. In later years, school maintenance men and wholesale trucks brought the commodities to school. I believe the earlier lunch

prices were 15 cents and milk was purchased from local farmers, but later regulations forced the discontinuation of this practice. For the most part most students ate their lunches in the classroom while in some schools a vacant classroom was converted into a makeshift cafeteria.

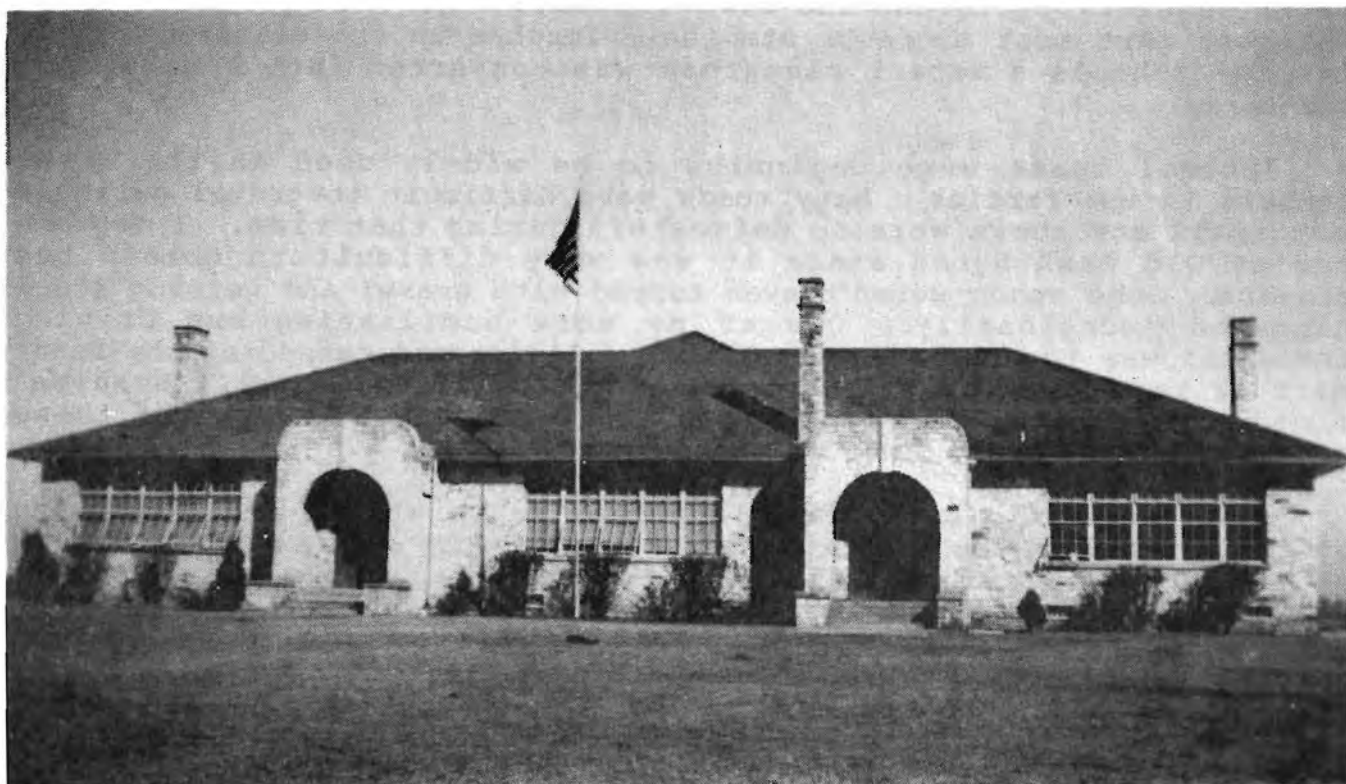
"School buses were beginning to be widely used in the rural schools in the forties. Many roads were difficult to travel during a wet spell and there were no defrosters during that time. I drove a bus at Old Washington since it was very difficult to obtain bus drivers. Some roads weren't even topped with gravel and getting stuck happened occasionally. One of my more humiliating bus driving incidents was to have a wooden bridge collapse and embedding the front part of the bus in it. Mr. Johnnie Schulte (later Sheriff Schulte) finally pulled me out with some of his dump trucks. Most of these roads today are paved farm to market roads.

"An interesting coincidence happened to me when I began teaching at Prairie Hill. The room assigned to me was the same room I attended as a youngster at Mound Hill. The same metal bookcases with its limited number of books were in the same corner. The Mound Hill school had consolidated with the Prairie Hill school. Consolidation practices were prevalent during the forties.

"A one day field trip was another activity enjoyed by some rural students. Trips were made to San Antonio, Houston, Galveston, Austin and the Longhorn Caverns. These trips meant getting up early and leaving in the pre-dawn hours. This was a little uneasy for some leaving home for the first time, but everyone enjoyed these outings.

"My final rural school years were at Pleasant Hill from 1963-1966. Shortly thereafter the rural school era was to be no more. One of my most unforgettable experiences happened at this school. It was of course the assassination of Pres. Kennedy on Friday November 22, 1963. I remember Mr. Walter Schmidt and Mr. Albert Jaster, maintenance men for the school, came out to work on the water pump around noon. They asked me if I had heard that President Kennedy had been shot. There were so many presidential jokes going around at this time, that I at first thought it was another prank. I found a radio and the news reports were everywhere, although some first reports were conflicting. I told the students about the assassination and many of them cried. We later discussed reasons for such things happening. Memories from that day will probably stay with all of us."

Leroy Thielemann



Brown's Prairie School built in the 1930s



Students at Brown's Prairie School, left to right: Joe Edward Renn, ?, Earl Kolkhorst, ?, Albert Hartstack Jr., ?.



Teachers at Brown's Prairie in the early 1940s, left to right: Hilma Lehde, Erette Reese Watwood, Thecla Mueller, Norma Loesch.

Union

The Union School was registered as #49 in the Washington County School records of 1906. The school closed after World War I.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

- 1906-07 -- Miss Dora Roesler, \$60.00 per month
- 1907-08 -- Miss Olga Van Halton, 44 children
- 1908-10 -- Professor Henry Bohne, \$60.00 per month

Rock Island

The Rock Island School was listed in the 1883-84 school records of Washington County as #17.

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 11 children	1906 -- 86 children
1891 -- 90 children	1907 -- 84 children

Trustees were as follows:

1883-84 -- J. B. Gates, J. W. Allen, J. B. Moore
1891-92 -- Henry Smith, George White, Dan Davis

The records show that Miss Kate Ausband taught from 1895 to 1909. There was no other record found on this school after 1909.

Washington (black)

The Washington School for black children was listed in 1880-81 school records of Washington County as #54. It was located in the town of Washington on the site that Reba's Country Cupboard now occupies.

In 1909, it was placed in District #42. The school, in 1911, was a one teacher--six grade school. It became a two teacher--seven grade school in 1927, and advanced to a two teacher--eight grade school in 1938. By 1943, three teachers taught the nine grades, and, in 1950, there were five teachers for the eight grades.

Records show the school census of 1881 as 122 children, and, in 1907, there were 110.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1880-81 -- Zack Churley, Nelson Meredith, R. J. Moore
1883-84 -- R. S. Sloan, J. R. Randle, and R. J. Moore
1891-92 -- Wesley Pickens, Edward Seaton, Smith Ausby

Some teachers of the Washington School:

1897-98 -- C. F. Simmons, \$60.00; Annie Roberts, \$25.00
1902-03 -- C. F. Simmons, J. A. Osby
1906-07 -- Gustave Osby
1907-08 -- C. F. Simmons, \$60.00
1908-09 -- Mrs. Sam O. McCoy, Miss Emma E. Madison
1909-10 -- J. A. Osby, M. J. Fitch
1916-17 -- J. A. Osby, \$55.00; Emma A. Evans, \$50.00; I. V. Roberts, \$50.00

Brown's Prairie (black)

No mention was found of a Brown's Prairie School for the black children until 1938 when it was mentioned in the same list as the Washington School for black children. It was again mentioned in a list with the Washington School in 1943.

In 1938, and again in 1943, the records show that Brown's Prairie School was a two teacher--eight grade school.

In 1946, the records show that Mt. Fall Rural High School and Antioch were attached to Brown's Prairie; however, later in 1946, a second petition was entered to take the area from Brown's Prairie (Washington Rural High School) and attach it to Mt. Fall Rural High School.

Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, the Brown's Prairie School was mentioned, occasionally with "(Washington)" after it; however, the Washington School was seldom mentioned. This makes one think that at that point, there was only one school which was sometimes called Brown's Prairie and sometimes called Washington.

Rock Island (black)

The Rock Island School was listed in the 1880-81 school records of Washington County as #35. It originated in the Mt. Zion M. E. Church.

An incomplete list of the trustees follows:

1880-81 -- Robert Spencer, Jublee Brown, C. P. Perry
1883-84 -- Robert Spencer, Henry Carroll, Clark Perry
1891-92 -- Pat H. Roberts, John H. Roberts, D. D. Ballin

The records also show that Miss Helen Miller taught in this school in 1895 for \$20.00, and, in 1897, for \$28.00 for 4 1/2 months.

In 1883, the school registered as #11 recorded that 106 children were enumerated, and, in 1891, there were 27 children. In 1945, there were 68 children.

In 1927, the Rock Island School was a two teacher--seven grade school, and, in 1948 and in 1949, it was a two teacher--eight grade school.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-98 -- Miss Hattie Miller
1945-48 -- Emma Evans

Graball (black)

In the school records of Washington County, Texas, in the year 1891-92, the Graball School was registered with a notation "recognized as Rock Island School". However, in the 1895 records, Graball was not registered and Rock Island for the black children was again on the list. In 1897, the school was again registered under Rock Island, and no Graball School was registered.

The 1909-10 records show that Washington and Graball were the two schools for the black children in District #42. However, the other schools still were open for instructions, namely Rock Island and Evans.

In 1911, Graball was a one teacher--five grade school. In 1927, this school was not on the list of teachers for the black children on the county board records, but was listed as Rock Island which remained open through the 1947-48 school term.

In 1909-10, the teachers were M. J. Fitch, \$50.00 a month, and K. S. Brown, \$60.00.

Evans (black)

The 1883-84 school records of Washington County lists the J. E. Evans School as #6. In that year, the trustees were Gus Evans, A. C. Davis, and W. C. Lyons. In 1891, E. J. Evans, H. J. Jones, and G. W. Davis were trustees. The school was often referred to as Evans-Rock Island.

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 46 children	1902 -- 85 children
1891 -- 47 children	1945 -- 68 children

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- Virginia Evans, \$40.00 per month
1902-03 -- V. S. Evans
1906-07 -- J. A. Osby, \$60.00 per month
1907-08 -- J. A. Osby, \$40.00 per month
1908-09 -- Gustavia M. Osby, A. Anderson
1945-46 -- Emma Evans

References

- First Year Under the District System.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 466, 499.
Head Teacher End of School Reports.
Order of Establishing School Communities, 1880, 1883.
School Census, 1920, 1938.
Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records, Vol. 58, p. 485-86.
Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County Superintendent School Records.
Personal Interviews: Mrs. C. D. (Thecla) Dallmeyer
Mrs. Barry (Lydia) Rust
Herbert and Irene Buck
Mrs. Fred (Lillian) Borgstedt
Mrs. Ervin (Babe) Riechers

DISTRICT #43--MT. FALL

In 1909, when schools in Washington County were consolidated into districts, Mt. Fall became District #43. It was bounded on the south by District #42 (Washington), on the east and north by the Brazos River, and on the west by District #38 (William Penn) and #40 (Henderson--formerly named Mt. Zion).

Mt. Fall (black)

In the school records of 1889, Mt. Fall was listed as #101. The school was located 17 miles northeast of Brenham and about 2 1/2 miles north of the old town of Washington.

In 1918, the county board permitted Mt. Fall #43 to erect a two-story building. The lower floor was for needlecraft. The upper floor was for industrial work for the boys.

Mt. Fall was a one teacher--six grade school in 1911, and, by 1927, it was a three teacher--seven grade school. Another grade was added in 1930. The ninth grade was added in 1945 when several districts were grouped with Mt. Fall. These schools were Brown's Prairie (Washington) #42, Post Oak Ridge #39, and Henderson (Mt. Zion) #40, and Mt. Fall became Mt. Fall Rural High School. This influx of scholastics made the school a six teacher--ten grade school in 1950. Another teacher was employed in 1951, but two years later only four teachers taught the ten grades. It remained in this status through the 1965-66 school term. The beginning of the 1966-67 school term had five teachers employed who taught the ten grades. In May 1967, Mr. W. O. Dannhaus informed the school that Mt. Fall would have to discontinue and become a part of Brenham Independent School District.

The census reports in various years were as follows:

1891 -- 34 children	1938 -- 0 white + 143 black
1906 -- 80 children	1942 -- 3 white + 129 black
1907 -- 82 children	1945 -- 0 white + 74 black
1920 -- 4 white + 186 black	

Trustees in 1891 were Thomas Love, John Fielder, B. Ruffles. Others at various times were Frank Walker, Johnny Ewing, and Ed Ford.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- Mary Jones, \$30.00 per month, 5 month term
1897-98 -- H. S. Jameson, \$58.00 per month
1902-03 -- Abbey E. Smith
1906-10 -- Abby E. Grice, \$60.00

- 1909-17 -- E. C. Sargeant, \$60.00, later \$75.00
1916-17 -- P. A. Whiting
1936-46 -- Mrs. P. A. Whiting, \$92.00 per month; Mrs. Oneta
Flanagan, \$56.00 per month; Mrs. L. E. Fielder, \$72.00
per month
1966-67 -- Mrs. D. M. Walton, Miss G. D. Hill resigned during
school term, replaced by Vina L. Howard, Miss Dorothy
Jackson

References

- First Year Under the District System.
Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries, Book I, p. 498.
Mt. Fall Trustee Minutes.
School Census, 1920, 1938.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County Deed Records,, Vol 58, p. 486.
Washington County School Expense Records.
Washington County Superintendent School Records, 1889, 1891, 1906.
Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Treasurer's School Accounts.

DISTRICT #44--BROWN'S COLLEGE

In 1909, when schools were consolidated into 43 districts, the area of the Brown's College School was consolidated with other districts. In 1914, by court order, Brown's College became a district of its own--#44. It was bounded on the north by District #42 (Washington), on the west by District #41 (Goodwill), and on the east by the Brazos River.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1921-35 -- Perry Santee
1923-34 -- Robert Milam, Frank Richardson
1934 -- Phil Robertson, John Whitley
1945 -- R. W. Lockett

Brown's College (black)

In the various school records from 1889 to 1898, a school named Brown was listed. No other records on this school were found, but, in 1902-03, the school records list Brown's College as #84; therefore, it is possible that Brown's College originated as Brown.

In 1916, a one-room school was built at Brown's College, but for lack of funds, the school was not able to buy necessary equipment.

The census enumerations were:

1907 -- 55 children	1942 -- 118 children
1920 -- 60 children	1945 -- 60 children
1938 -- 124 children	

In 1927, Brown's College was a two teacher--seven grade elementary high school. In 1938, it had two teachers for eight grades, and became a three teacher--nine grade school in 1943. In 1947, Brown's College had two teachers for eight grades, and, in 1949, it was annexed to Goodwill District #41, but the school remained open for some years and had two teachers for eight grades in 1949.

In January 1957, the Brown's College School building was sold by sealed bids, and, in 1965, the Brown's College School land was sold.

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895 -- (under Brown #82) J. K. Colbert, \$60.00 per month
1897 -- (under Brown #82) C. M. McCown, \$60.00
1902-03 -- J. L. McCown
1907-08 -- Miss M. J. Fetch

1916-17 -- Hallie A. Dillard
1936-37 -- M. E. Anderson, \$68.00, E. E. Chatman, \$52.00
1942-43 -- Eric O. Melom, Virginia Flanagan, Edith E. Chatman, J.
 D. Winston
1945-46 -- E. E. Chatman

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Washington County Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Treasurer's School Accounts Registers, 1889.

DISTRICT #45--ROCKY HILL

Rocky Hill was recorded in 1909 as District #8 as was also Live Oak Hill. It had an area of 25 square miles. It was bounded on the east by District #28 (Independence) and #29 (Sandy Hill), on the south by District #7 (Prairie Hill) and #10 (Cedar Hill), and on the north by Yegua Creek.

At a called meeting of the Washington County Board of Education on March 7, 1917, it was recommended by A. C. Kruse and Charles Schroeder to separate the two districts, Live Oak Hill and Rocky Hill, and that Rocky Hill become known as District #45 and Live Oak Hill remain #8. The recommendation passed, and a committee was appointed to establish a dividing line. After the surveyor, W. B. Francis, and representatives H. F. Schroeder, William Janner, and William Grabarchick divided the lines, they presented the board with the results: all the Charles Quebe property be in the Rocky Hill District #45, and all the H. F. Schroeder property be in the Live Oak Hill District #8.

The Washington County Board of Education members present at this historic meeting of March 7, 1917 were A. W. Wangemann, W. D. Crockett, William Dallmeyer, and W. L. Booker. The Rocky Hill trustees present were Henry Kruse and Charles Schroeder. Live Oak Hill trustees present were Otto Webeneck and John Finke. Others present were William Grabarchick, H. F. Schroeder, and William Janner. The separation of the two districts balanced the basis of 118 children for Live Oak Hill District #8 and Rocky Hill District #45 with 124 children.

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1883-84 -- Julius Hander, William Hamburg, H. G. Finn
1891-92 -- C. Spross, Henry Beerwinkle, Charles Richter
1902-03 -- George Strangmeyer, H. F. Schroeder, G. Breutzkreutz
1916-18 -- Ed. Ehlert, Henry Kruse, Charles Schroeder
1925 -- August Ziesmer
1926 -- August Ziesmer, W. H. Kruse, William Grabarchick
1927 -- William Pape
1930 -- Henry Quebe
1933 -- Fritz Schroeder
1935 -- D. J. Clay
1936 -- D. J. Clay, Fritz Kruse
1945 -- Charles Reue, August Ziesmer, Paul Schoenemann, Walter Lehmann

Rocky Hill

Early records show that a Methodist Church was established near Rocky Hill in approximately 1867. The minister taught private school to some families. The old school site is beside a small cemetery on the John Kruse place, and was in use from 1883 to 1909.

Rocky Hill School was listed as #63 in the school records of 1883. The school was moved in 1909 to its second site, the Fred Engelke land. Trustees H. F. Schroeder, George Strangmeyer, and F. Breitzkreutz bought one half acre of land in the Nestor Clay League from Fritz Engelke for one dollar on which to move the school. The school was located north of Brenham and between Independence and Gay Hill and south of Yegua Creek.

Mr. Booker, at an August 22, 1917, County Board of Education meeting, reported that Rocky Hill held a meeting and \$300.00 was subscribed to add another room, and that two teachers were to be hired for the school term.

In October 1932, the Rocky Hill trustees were looking for a new school site near the highway in the Rocky Hill area when the Sun Oil Field School closed in the early 1930's. This school and Rocky Hill combined, and the school was moved to the Henry Klatte place (now the Herbert Klatte place). The Sun Oil Company helped build a road to the new school on the Klatte place.

The Rocky Hill School, in 1911, was classified as a one teacher--six grade school. In 1927, the school was a two teacher elementary high school. In 1930, it had two teachers for eight grades. Rocky Hill became a three teacher elementary high school in 1933. When schools were scored in 1934, Rocky Hill scored 784 points in Class B.

In 1935, the school fell to a two teacher--seven grade school, and, in 1938, another teacher was added for the eight grades. It was given special permission in 1940 to teach the ninth grade with two teachers, and it retained that position until August 1945 when it fell to a one teacher--eight grade school. By 1948, Rocky Hill was a one teacher--six grade school, and remained so until the end of the 1956-57 school term. The Rocky Hill School was consolidated with Prairie Hill School in 1957.

The census enumerations were:

1883 -- 18 children	1920 -- 82 children
1891 -- 80 children	1938 -- 84 children
1907 -- 84 children	1944 -- 22 children

Christmas programs were always a great delight to the children. The men sang Christmas carols, and the children were excited as they presented the program. The end-of-school picnics also were much looked-for events. During the school year, ball games were played with neighboring schools.

In 1945, the Rocky Hill Bus Fund was established. A bus was built by Mr. Schilling and was donated by the Sun Oil Company. Willie Kankel became the bus driver to bring the children to school.

The Rocky Hill School Yell:

Wash 'em out, Wring 'em out!
Hang 'em on the line,
Rocky Hill, Rocky Hill
Any ole time!

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1883-84 -- F. Reetz
1889-90 -- Herman Kelling
1894-95 -- _____ Buhner
1895-1903 -- H. L. Weeber
1903-04 -- William Schulte
1906-07 -- Pete Engleke, \$60.00, 5 month term
1907-08 -- Louis Weiss
1908-10 -- Herman Kelling
1916-17 -- E. F. Kruse
1917-18 -- G. H. Apfelbach
1918-19 -- Alma Brandt
1920-21 -- Mr. Albers, Edna Sternberg
1922-24 -- Helen Mgebroff, Lillian Vaters
1925-26 -- Alma Stegmann Ellermann
1929-30 -- Ella Wiesepepe, Miss Emma Steinkamp
1929-32 -- Miss Hallie Retzloff
1931-34 -- Henrietta Ehlert
1933-35 -- Kervin Kieke
1940-41 -- D. Ullrich, Anna Peters
1941-43 -- Meta Werchan
1941-44 -- Beatrice Shomberg, Meta Werchan
1942-44 -- Mrs. George Cook
1943-47 -- Mrs. Mildred Heidemann
1946-48 -- Carl James Schwartz
1946-54 -- Mrs. Emma Seeker
1954-56 -- Mrs. Gladiola Jeske

Teacher experiences:

"Two of Rocky Hill trustees came to see me at my boarding place at Prairie Hill. They asked me to come to Rocky Hill to teach. I went because they offered to pay me \$10.00 a month more than I was getting. I was being paid \$65.00 a month and seven months teaching. This ten dollars looked like a lots of money at that time.

"I taught three years at Rocky Hill."

Emma Steinkamp Lauter

Memories of Mrs. Alma Stegmann Ellermann as told to Mrs. Lillie Wassermann:

Mrs. Alma Stegmann Ellermann had her seventh and eighth grade education in the Harrisburg School. She went to Blinn College two years and one summer where she studied the Primary Preparatory courses. Her first two years of teaching were in Lavaca County in 1923-25. The next two years, 1925-27, she taught in Rocky Hill #45, and the last year she taught in Berlin #5 in 1927-28.

The summer of 1925 was what folks in Texas refer to as a dry summer, but when the school term began in September, it began to rain and it continued to rain until Christmas. The unpaved roads became almost impossible to travel. If you went by car (which few families had at that time), you became stuck in one mud hole after the other. If you walked, the shoes became heavy with mud and you carried extra weight. Those who went by horse and buggy, the wheels began to look just like the walkers' shoes. Those who went by horse or donkey were probably in the best shape.

After one year in Berlin #5, the former Miss Alma Stegmann became Mrs. Charles Ellermann.

A short history written by a former student of Rocky Hill:

"Earliest known records indicate Rocky Hill School came into existence in 1883 as Rocky Hill Community #63. F. Reetz was the teacher who received three vouchers--one each in November, December, and January. Total payment was \$71.28. In 1891 Ned Weber was the 'head' teacher and 64 children were enrolled. Mr. Weber remained 'head' teacher thru 1903. During this time period, the salary was around \$60 per month.

"In 1894-95 Rocky Hill was known as #22. Apparently children attended whichever school they wished until August 19, 1909 when school boundaries were established by order of the Commissioner's Court. When boundaries were established in 1909, Fritz Engelke received \$1.00 from Trustees of Rocky Hill for 1/2 acre of land. A shallow well was eventually dug by hand through nearly solid rock. Using a hand pump, the supply of water was insufficient and the well was dug to a depth of 27 feet. However, on hot days more water had to be hauled by a five-gallon can from the nearest house. Trustees serving at this time were George Strangemeyer, H. F. Schroeder and G. Breitreutz.

"About 1911 the Board of Education really became a working board. Their concerns were the practice of parent's keeping their children out of school while they attended confirmation. The board disapproved of this practice. Children usually quit school after they were confirmed. The Board also ruled that schools could not be recognized as an intermediate school unless 2 teachers were employed. Rocky Hill was an intermediate (7 grades) school. Physical health exams (1912) and compulsory attendance (1913) became concerns.

"In 1916, the county tried to levy a special tax of 50 cents on a \$100. Rocky Hill District defeated the tax 53 to 15 on March 12, 1916. Special financial aid came from rural funds of \$170. Schools also had county and state apportionments.

"Between 1917 and 1918, the schoolhouse was painted by Henry Kruse for \$9.00.

"Rocky Hill became #45 in 1917. The school remained at the Engelke property site (though at this time it was on the property of Willie Pape) until the early 1930's when the Sun Oil Field School closed and their one-room school was moved to Rocky Hill thus giving them three rooms. One of these rooms would later be used as a kitchen and lunch room. The Sun Company helped to build a road leading to the new site on Henry Klatte's farm. The land was given for use by the school to be reverted back to the landowner whenever the school closed.

"Rocky Hill remained a 2-room school until the 1940's at which time it became a 1-room school. The heating system was a wood stove. In the early years, teachers boarded nearby and walked to school. Games played were baseball, basketball and volleyball and crack-the-whip. Two students were appointed to sweep daily. Floors were scrubbed twice a year--for Christmas and school closing. Christmas programs were always held on Christmas Eve. Students presented the programs while the men sang German Christmas carols. Lighted candles decorated the Christmas tree. School closing picnic was held on a Sunday afternoon.

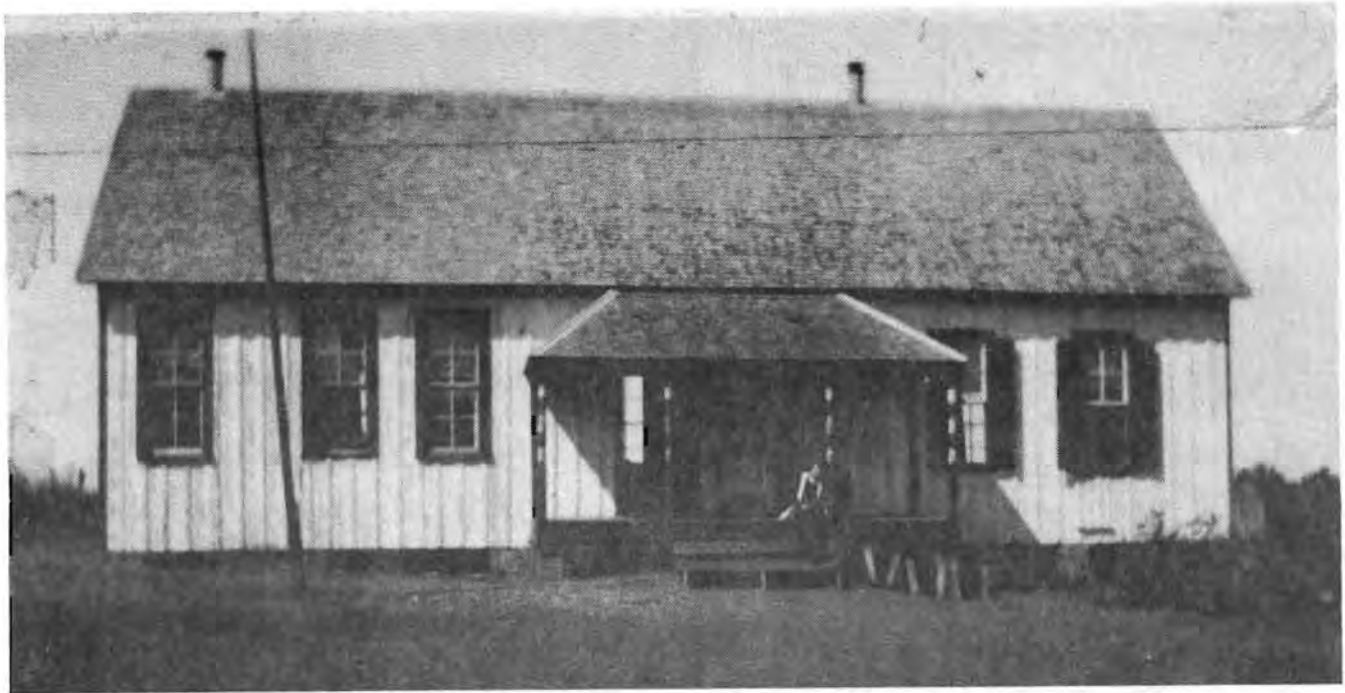
"In 1935 the school year was from September 15 - May 31.

"Between 1940-41 Ed Klatte cleaned and repaired the well. W. C. Lueckemeyer supplied firewood for \$16. Mrs. Delmus Weiss was employed for an unknown duty.

"In 1945 Rocky Hill Bus Fund was established and Willie Kankel became the bus driver. A bus was built by a Mr. Schilling and donated by the Sun Company.

"Rocky Hill consolidated with Prairie Hill in 1957 and all children began attending Prairie Hill School."

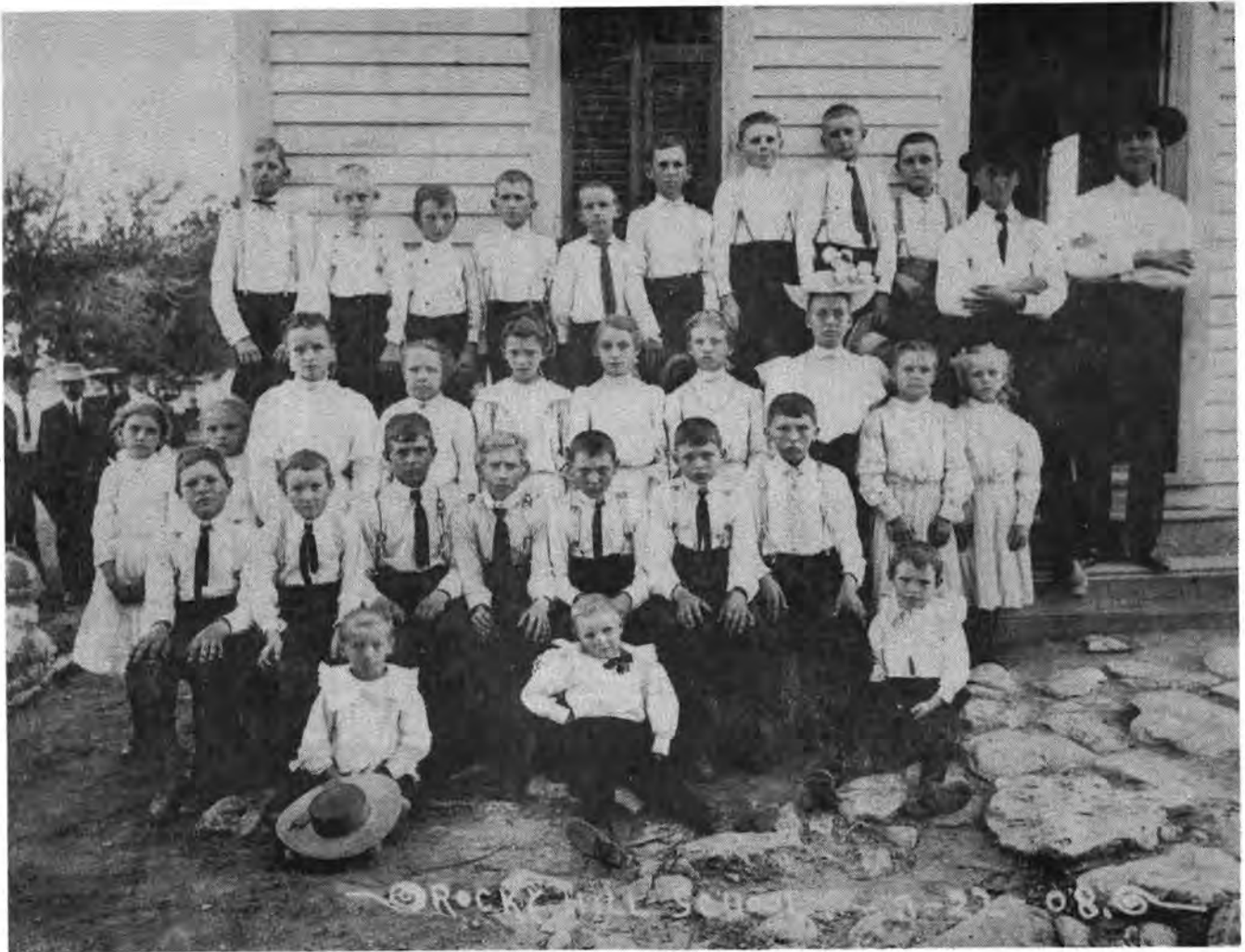
Lillian Klatte



Rocky Hill School 1909-33 on the second site--the Engelke Place



Rocky Hill School 1927. Front row, left to right: Willie Zieseimer, Margaret Poteet, Herbert Klatter, Johann Quebe, Bennie Lauter, Glenn Jeske, Edna Kruse. Middle row: Henry Grabarschick, Lydia Schroeder, Calvin Marcus, Erna Schulze, Lenora Wellbrock, Willie Kruse. Back row: Walter Pape, Howard Schulte, Charles Poteet, Lillian Klatter, Lydia Eimann.



First Site of Rocky Hill School 1908. Front row, 1 to r: _____
 Wiederhold, Willie Streich, Willie Kanke. 2nd row: Ed. Kruse, Alvin
 Weghorst, ?, Henry Klatte Jr., ?, Ferdinand Kneschke, ?, Willie
 Eimann. 3rd row: Bertha Lippe, ?, Mathilde Niemeyer Koehne, Minnie
 Kruse Wernecke, Selma Schroeder, Alma Schulze Quebe, ?, Minnie
 Goessler Holle, ?, _____ Vick. Back row: Robert Wernecke, ?, ?,
 Ed Niederbroker, Willie Wagner, Henry Goessler, ?, Ed Klatte, Herman
 Wagner, Teacher Louis Weiss, Trustee August Kruse.



Second Site of Rocky Hill School on Engelke Place, January 12, 1923. Teachers: Helen Mgebroff and Lillian Vater. Front row, l to r: Albert Rogas, Burford Schoenemann, Henry Quebe, Willie Kruse, Edwin Grabarschick, Walter Pape, Alvin Schroeder, Albert Ehlert, Lonnie Haas, Herbert Grabarschick, Henry Rogas, Gilbert Finke, Herman Lauter. 2nd row: Charlie Streich, George Koehne, Alma Koehne, Rosa Haas, Alvina Schulze, Lina Schulze, Louise Koehne, Lydia Lauter, Selma Schroeder, Lydia Eimann, Emma Koehne, Lillian Klatter, Herbert Schroeder, Henry Grabarschick. 3rd row: Howard Schroeder, Henry Engelke, Charles Schroeder, Herbert Finke, Willie Fischer, Bennie Schulze, John Joe Lauter, Herbert Schulze, Robert Finke, Fritz Fisher. 4th row: Willie Schroeder, Minnie Koehne, Willie Mae Schoenemann, Ella Koehne Moehlmann, Lydia Ziesemer, Alma Kruse Sander, Johanna Eimann, Lizzie Streich Ganski, Alma Schroeder, Carrie Marcus Wieghat.



Third Site of Rocky Hill School 1935. Teachers: Norma Loesch and Kervin Kieke. Front row, left to right: Esther Lehmann, Evelyn Lehmann, Rosalie Kelm, Gertrude Schulte, Mary Dell Eimann, Barbara Bradham, Normagene Kneschke, Rosa Drews, Mildred Jeske, ?, ?, _____ Krueger, _____ Krueger, Robert Lee Kneschke, ?, ?, ?. 2nd row: Herman Krueger, Gilbert Schaefer, Lonnie Newmann, Esther Klatte, Leona Newmann, Rosalee Grabarschick, ?, Ruth Lehmann, Paul Bradham, T. C Clay, Willie Mae Spitzer, Glenn Eimann, Otto Grabarschick, Eddie Rogas, Johnnie Rogas, Johnnie Grabarschick, Edna Schroeder. 3rd row: Annie Koehne, Johnnie Kruse, J. B. Skipper, Albert Grabarschick, Bennie Lauter, Willie Grabarschick, Rosa Schulte, Esther Drews, Alma Schulte, Lillie Mae Juergens, Evelyn Eimann, Pearlie Schaefer.

With 200 attending--

Brenham Banner-Press Sunday April 27, 1986 Page 7

Rocky Hill School reunion held

The first Rocky Hill School reunion was held April 6 at the Prairie Hill - Rocky Hill Fire Station.

Coordinators Lydia Westerfeld, Glenn Jeske and Lillian Klatte welcomed the 200 students and guests. After the covered dish meal, Jeske led the meeting. Mrs. Westerfeld gave a history of the school.

Recognition was given to Sophia Eimann, oldest student attending; Henrietta Ehlert McCall, person traveling the farthest; Wilma Schulze and Lydia Marcus, cooks; Fred Westerfeld, Fritz Koehne, Walter Pape and

Walter Lehmann, trustees; and Lillian Klatte, school health nurse. Eight teachers were present: Mildred Heidemann, Alma Ellermann, Beatrice Graeber, Gladiola Jeske, Emma Lauter, Edna Schroeder, Henrietta McCall and Emma Seeker.

The same coordinators along with Norm Jean

Goessler were elected to plan the next reunion which will be held the first Sunday after Easter in 1988 at the Prairie Hill-Rocky Hill Fire Station. A covered dish lunch will be served.

Edmondville (black)

Edmondville School was recorded on the 1883 list of schools in Washington County as #53. In 1909, when schools in Washington County were consolidated into districts, Edmondville was placed into District #8--Live Oak Hill and Rocky Hill. In 1917, Edmondville, together with Rocky Hill, was separated from District #8 and placed into a new district--Rocky Hill District #45.

Edmondville was classified as a primary school with four grades in 1911 and 1927. In 1943, it was a one teacher--seven grade school, and advanced to a one teacher--eight grade school in 1949. It fell to a one teacher--six grade school in 1950, and remained so until it closed in 1957.

The census enumerations were:

1991 -- 68 children	1938 -- 46 children
1907 -- 53 children	1942 -- 43 children
1920 -- 69 children	

An incomplete list of trustees follows:

1883 -- Davis Heard, Edward Little, Freeman Johnson
1891 -- Louis Perkins, Edward Little, Jack Moore

An incomplete list of teachers follows:

1895-96 -- Emily Lawrence, \$50.00 per month, 4 month term
1897-98 -- R. S. Bailey, \$50.00 per month, 6 month term
1902-03 -- A. J. Jackson
1906-07 -- J. M. Lawson
1908-09 -- Miss H. A. Byrd
1909-10 -- Mat Malone, \$42.00 per month
1916-17 -- Jerry Wilson, \$50.00 per month
1936-46 -- J. D. Winston

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Francis, W. B. Field Notes of School Boundaries.
Order of Establishing School Communities, 1883.
Prairie Hill Grows, p. 51-58.
School Census Records, 1920, 1938.
Teacher and Salary Records.
Washington County Board of Education Minutes.
Washington County School Expense Ledgers.
Washington County Superintendent School Reports, 1895-96.
Personal Interviews -- Glenn Jeske
Miss Lillian Klatte
Mrs. Alma Stegmann Ellermann

DISTRICT #46--HARMON

In 1918, the Eberhardt District #27 was divided into two districts which created the Harmon District #46.

In 1927, J. Brown was one of the trustees, and, in 1939, Theo Bodde served on the board of trustees. Willie Zibilski was on the trustee list in 1944.

Harmon

The Complication: In 1895, there was a school listed as Harmony #33. No other information given.

In 1897, there was a school listed as Herman #42 with C. G. Krueger as teacher for \$45.00 a month for a 5 1/2 month term.

In 1902, there was a school listed as Hermann #37 with A. G. Schroeder as teacher.

In 1908, there was a school listed as Harmon #29 with Professor J. B. Koehler as teacher. There was also a school listed that same year (1908) as Harmony #40 with Professor W. M. Hodde as teacher. The 1909 Field Notes records Harmon as Herman.

With the above "brain teaser", only the 1908 record of Harmon #29 was used; therefore, Harmon School may have had its beginning earlier than the year 1908.

The records indicate that the Harmon School was located 14 miles from and west of Brenham and north of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and south of Cedar Creek.

In 1918, the Washington County Board divided the two schools, Eberhardt (formerly known as Yeldermann School) and Harmon into two districts. Harmon School became District #46. The two schools each had their own government since 1909; therefore, each was in a better position when they were separated.

In 1911, Harmon was a one teacher--seven grade school, and remained in this class until 1943 when it became a one teacher--eight grade school. When schools were scored in 1932, Harmon had 717 points in a Class B. In 1934, it scored 729 1/2 points in a Class B.

Harmon delayed employment of teachers in 1943 until a survey determined the advisability of help for small schools to remain open.

In May 1945, an election was ordered for grouping of Harmon #46 with Burton Rural High School. The election returns show that in Harmon there were three for grouping and none against; in Burton 53 for and none against.

An incomplete list of teachers is as follows:

1908-10 -- J. B. Koehler
1929-34 -- A. E. Matthies
1936-37 -- Raymond Schwartz
1942-43 -- Gilbert R. Ziegenbein

Other teachers at various times were Selma Kiel, Wilfred Dietrich, Victor Witte, Celeste Engelbrecht, and Blanche Baker.

Teacher experiences:

"I started teaching as a beginner in Harmon School District #46 in 1929. I taught seven grades there for five years 1929-1934. Teachers those years worked hard to have something to present for every occasion. Arithmetic classes a teacher could have one working on the board and teach the other. Pupils learned more by using their own individual effort; not as much dependence on the teacher.

"I started teaching after finishing one year of college training, and then always attending summer school. I also took a number of extension courses to further my education. Some teachers obtained their certificates by taking state teachers examinations and then did six or nine hours to renew their certificates during the summer.

"To teach seven grades meant having short classes. It was quite difficult to keep pupils occupied if you taught seven grades. Extra reading material was scarce. Teachers were confident they did their job and their efforts were not wasted."

A. E. Matthies

Lindsey (black)

In this district, #46, there was a school for the black children. However, very little information was found on the Lindsey School.

In 1930, the school was classified as a one teacher--seven grade school, and remained in this classification until the end of the 1945-46 school year when the children were bussed to the Burton School.

The only records found of teachers was that Zella Harris taught in this school in the 1936-37 school year and was still there at the end of the 1945-46 school year.

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- Avis, A. M. History of Burton.
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SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM

"When the school health program began in September for the white schools in Washington County schools in 1952 there were 19 county schools and 3 in Brenham Independent School District. One year after the Texas Legislature passed the Gilmer-Aiken Bill, Sedalia Wilson, registered nurse and public health nurse employed in Travis County Health Unit, came to the county and city schools and initiated a health program for the black schools.

"In 1952 W. O. Dannhaus, county superintendent, and Frank W. Allenson, superintendent of city schools made plans to coordinate a health program in the white schools. I resigned my position as public health nurse in the city of Austin effective August 31 and started here the next day.

"The first goal was to have all school children vaccinated for small pox and immunized for contagious diseases either by their family physician or by the school nurse. At this time there were the following schools in the county: Armstrong, Berlin, Burton Elementary and high school, Chappell Hill, Gay Hill, Harrisburg, Hoddeville, Independence, Mound Hill, Pleasant Hill, Prairie Hill, Rocky Hill, Salem, Washington, Wesley, Wiedeville, William Penn, Wonder Hill. Two schools were one-teacher schools, Hoddeville and Wonder Hill.

"In Brenham Independent School District were the two-story Alamo School on Germania Street, the Brenham Elementary on Baylor, site of the present MBANK, and High School on Market Street, the present Brenham Intermediate School."

Elizabeth Lehmann

Part III

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY

BOARD OF EDUCATION

1911 - 1967

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THE WASHINGTON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION 1911-1967

The Washington County Board of Education was organized in 1911. The members of the board appointed by the Commissioners Court were A. A. Wangemann of Brenham, W. D. Crockett of Chappell Hill, A. C. Krueger of Whitman, Theo Watson of Burton, and T. C. Hairston of Independence who was later replaced by W. L. Booker.

The first meeting was held on June 21, 1911. Theo Watson gave favorable conditions for a rural high school in Burton. However, later, it seemed Burton was not in favor of a rural high school. Mr. Watson resigned in November and was replaced by W. Dallmeyer.

In 1915, the topic of a rural high school arose again, and letters of invitation were sent to Kuykendall, Wiedeville, Sandy Hill, Independence, Prairie Hill, Live Oak Hill, Burton, Boundary, Eberhardt, St. Paul, and Hohenwalde. It was not until 1921 that a three-room consolidated high school was erected in Brown's Prairie (Washington).

In 1917, the board discussed compulsory school attendance and other requirements by law:

- (1) The school site was to be of not less than one acre, five acres preferred, and well-drained.
- (2) It was to be built according to State Department of Education rules.
 - (a) It was to have sufficient light and ventilation.
 - (b) Each room was to have a modern heater (a ventilating stove allows 30 feet of fresh air per pupil).
 - (c) Single desks only.
 - (d) Pure water.
 - (e) Clean and attractive rooms--a sanitary teacher's desk.
 - (f) Sufficient amount of blackboard space, maps, and globes.
- (3) In a two-teacher school, the head teacher must have a first or higher grade certificate.
- (4) Each district must have 300 plus students and may apply for special aid.
- (5) Each district must levy school taxes--50 cents maintenance (one time only, may get as much as \$200 without 50-cent tax if there are 300 plus students).

(6) Lectures given on children's health.

The County Superintendent of Schools, M. H. Ehlert, and the County Board of Education, on February 27, 1930, discussed a county centrally located graduation exercise. The plan was submitted to the teachers and trustees before it went into effect. In the same month, the State Inspectors had visited and inspected all schools that called for standardization, and authorized the superintendent to purchase diplomas for the grade graduates for their graduation exercises.

In October, the board agreed to give diplomas to all students passing the county uniform 7th grade examinations, thus entitling them entrance into high school without any additional examinations.

Schools were scored for standardization beginning in 1930, and were scored every second year. Two-day teacher institutes were held during the year, and teachers also observed in other schools on their level with salary paid.

The hot lunch program for all schools began under the War Food Administration in the early 1940s and continued through the existence of each school.

In 1945, county-wide meetings of trustees of all common schools and independent schools gave instructive information on the Equalization Aid Bill. The speakers were representatives of the State Department of Education. In that year, the board decided on a uniform opening date for all schools of the county. Also the county board authorized a bus drivers institute.

The Washington County Board of Education in March 1946 authorized a vocational school for veterans of Washington County, and, in June of that year, the Vocational School for Veterans of Washington County had its beginning. The board authorized E. F. Kruse and M. H. Ehlert to make loans necessary to initiate the school.

In April 1949, Mr. Ehlert asked for leave as coordinator of the Veterans Vocational School to accept probational appointment with Veterans Administration in Texas. Hoffman Reese was appointed temporary coordinator.

In August 1949, there were six vocational agricultural classes and two auto mechanics classes held in Blinn College. There were 89 white and 44 black vocational students and 46 auto mechanics students, making a total of 179 students. The auto mechanics classes were held in buildings rented from Robbie Barnes, and the vocational agricultural school was moved from Blinn to their own building on Route 5. The school operated on a financial basis without any overdraft. It closed in 1956. Later, the Commissioners Court used the main building for civil equipment, and other equipment was disposed of in the two high schools and Blinn College. Tents were donated to the Boy and Girl Scouts.

Teachers in the veterans schools were M. H. Ehlert, Buel H. Megason, Homer Kennard, Drummond Edge, Fermin D. Scroggins, William A.

Thornton, D. T. Deval, Alex McAfee, Robert Higgins, Herman H. Symank, Hoffman Reese, Carl Kingsbury, Anclé Shrum, T. C. Macik, Willie G. Tockhorn, Alexander Murphy, Eugene Matthews, James Jones, Dan Smith, Leon F. Schmidt, Owen H. Zeiss, Barney Callahan, and Alois Zientek.

In 1950, Sedalia Wilson was elected as nurse for the black common schools in Washington County, and Pinkie Dorsey was added in 1954. Elizabeth Lehmann was elected as nurse for the white schools in the county. Lillian Klatter was added in 1954. Ruby Hardin was elected supervisor of the black schools in 1952, and Hoffman Reese and John C. Hinsley were supervisors for the white schools. Mr. Reese resigned in 1953.

Lois Wright was employed as a counselor for Brenham, Goodwill, and Mt. Fall Schools. A Jeanes teacher, Gertrude Tapscott, was employed in 1944, and remained for several years. She helped the slow learners in the district.

In June 1941, the twelfth grade was inaugurated in Brenham and Burton High Schools.

Records show that Lafayette Kirk was the county superintendent in 1891, and C. T. Simpson served in 1895. Christian Klaerner was county superintendent in 1907 to 1914. W. F. A. Boemer then served from 1914 to 1921, and Miss Fredrick Turner succeeded Mr. Boemer and served until 1925. M. H. Ehlert was elected in 1925 and served until 1947. His wife, Irene Ehlert, served in his place during the World War II years when he served his country. W. O. Dannhaus succeeded Mr. Ehlert and served in that position until his death in 1976.

The first board members of the newly created Washington County Board of Education in 1911 were W. D. Crockett from Chappell Hill, Theo Watson from Burton, T. C. Hairston from Independence, and A. C. Krueger from Whitman. When Theo Watson resigned a few months later, W. Dallmeyer accepted the position. W. L. Booker replaced T. C. Hairston.

Other members at various times were W. C. Schwartz, H. C. Lehde, J. McNeil, H. J. Wilkening, A. C. Mercer, Dan Matthews, Mike Mohr, William Hodde, O. C. Gindorf, Will Weeren, E. F. Kruse, Charles Kasten, Max Zuehlke, A. F. Wiede, W. E. Schaer, C. F. Holle, Harry Lesser, A. L. Stegemueller, John Addicks, Paul Stockdale, Walter Guelker, Bennie Jensen, Robert W. Lehrmann, Harry Kelm, C. E. Dannheim, and Howard Kiecke.

Chairmen of the board at various times were E. F. Kruse, A. F. Wiede, C. E. Dannheim, and Howard Kiecke. Mrs. Aline Weiss served the board as secretary from 1946-1976 with a short lapse in between.

After the death of W. O. Dannhaus in September 1976, the county board met with the Commissioners Court on October 11, 1976, and it was resolved to abolish the county superintendent office, and the county judge was to serve as ex-officio county superintendent. It was signed by members of the County Board of Education, Chairman Howard Kiecke, and Robert W. Lehrmann, Harry Kelm, and Benny Jensen. It was approved

by the Commissioners Court and signed by Judge Gus Mutscher, John M. Sommer, Robert E. Gaskamp, LeRoy Schroeder, and Weldon Matthies.

This is the end of an era that took the youth in Washington County by consolidation from the one room--one teacher community school to the city school, and made him a better farmer, doctor, lawyer, teacher, druggist, mechanic, or any other profession he preferred. Isn't progress wonderful?

Reference

Washington County Board of Education Minutes.