

# 1848 Denton County Seat

*Historical Narrative written and researched by Susan Stewart  
for a Texas Historical Commission Subject Marker Denton County 2016*

## **I. Context**

Since Denton County's creation by the First Legislature of the State of Texas on April 11, 1846, Denton County has had four county seats: Pinckneyville (1846-1848), two locations named Alton (1848-1851 and 1851-1857), and the current county seat at Denton (1857-present).

Denton County Historical Commission submitted an application for a historical marker in 2000 titled "Post Oak Road and Site of Alton, Denton County Job #20400"; the application was never completed. This application is a request for a historical marker at the First Alton.

In other documentation, both the first and second Alton are sometimes referred to as "Old Alton". In order to minimize confusion, this historical narrative will represent the Altons as the First Alton and the Second Alton.

Denton County was originally part of Fannin County. Fannin County was organized by an act of the Third Congress of Texas on December 4, 1837. In 1846, the First Legislature of the State of Texas created and organized thirty-one new counties; Denton County being one of these new counties.<sup>1</sup>

There were major efforts to colonize the country and therefore colonization contracts were very easy to obtain. The Fifth Congress on January 4, 1841 passed an act granting 640 acres of land to married settlers and 320 acres of land to single settlers. Section four of this act sanctioned the President to make a contract with W.S. Peters to

colonize the land covering much of North Texas, including all of which would become Denton County.<sup>2</sup>

Denton County was named after pioneer John B. Denton (July 28, 1806 – May 22, 1841). Originally from Tennessee, Denton worked as an itinerant Methodist minister in Arkansas and Missouri, becoming an attorney in the 1830s and moving to Clarksville, Texas, in 1836.<sup>3</sup> Serving as one of Colonel Edward Tarrant's Ranger captains, he was killed at the Battle of Village Creek east of Fort Worth on May 22, 1841. In 1901, his remains were reinterred on the Denton County Courthouse Square.<sup>4</sup>

Early Settlement Anglo immigration to the Denton County area began in the early 1840s, stimulated by the establishment of the Central National Road, more commonly known as the Preston Road. Authorized by the legislature of the Republic of Texas in 1844, the northern part of this early road ran from Denison to Dallas along a north-south ridge near the Collin-Denton County line.<sup>5</sup> W.S. Peters established a colonization company, named Texas Emigration and Land Company or commonly called Peters Colony, obtaining a contract from the Republic of Texas authorizing him to bring 2,205 families to the North Texas region in 1841. The colony eventually extended over twenty-six counties, with the majority of the early settlers from Kentucky. Additional contracts expanded the area of the Peters Colony. The company received ten sections of land for each one hundred families, and ten half-sections for each one hundred single men; each family was allotted 640 acres. By 1848, 1,800 colonists were attracted to the area, although a much smaller number permanently settled in the area.

## **II. Overview**

Denton County was established through AN ACT TO CREATE THE COUNTY OF DENTON by the First Texas Legislature, along with thirty-one new counties on April 11, 1846.<sup>6</sup>

### **Pinckneyville, First Denton County Seat (1846-1848)**

The following appointed commissioners, John W. King, Joseph W. Conner, Joseph Turner, John Ramsey and Jesse Gibson, were instructed to find the center of Denton County and selected two places within three miles of this center.<sup>7</sup> The place that received the most votes during the election would be the first county seat and would be called Pinckneyville in honor of the first governor of the State of Texas, James Pinckney Henderson.<sup>8</sup> Although county officials were elected, no improvements were made at Pinckneyville and therefore Judge John T. Mills, District Judge for the 8<sup>th</sup> District,<sup>9</sup> held court under a large post oak tree. Pinckneyville was considered an unacceptable county seat since the majority of the settlers were in the southeast part of the county.<sup>10</sup> In 1847 Denton County had 60 people on its tax rolls,<sup>11</sup> and 97 by 1850.<sup>12</sup> Denton County had a population of 641 in 1850 as recorded by the U.S. Census Bureau.<sup>13</sup>

### **First Alton, Second Denton County Seat (1848-1851)**

On February 4, 1848, the Second Legislature of the State of Texas approved the change of the county seat to be on Section 1, Township No. 4, north, in Range No. 3, west, in Peters Colony.<sup>14</sup> The act took affect June 1, 1848. “Map of the Surveyed Part of Peters Colony Texas” denotes both the first Alton and second Alton.<sup>15</sup> The commissioners were Joseph Turner, Jesse Gibson, John Ramsey, James Dickson, and John W. King.<sup>16</sup> The commissioners were appointed to receive not less than forty acres

of land, either by donation or purchase, for a county seat. The new county seat was known as Alton. Alton was on the high ridge between Pecan Creek and Hickory Creek near the John Burk Thetford (1826 – August 6, 1892)<sup>17</sup> place, near present day Corinth, four miles southeast of Denton. The Thetford Survey, Abstract # 1308, MEP&P RR Co, was patented 16 May 1884 by J B Thetford,<sup>18</sup> is immediately east of the first Alton site.

According to the granddaughter of Enoch Moore, Mrs. Lulu P. Wilson of Arapaho, Oklahoma, the name “Alton” was suggested by brothers Enoch Jasper Moore (1836 – February 2, 1911)<sup>19</sup> and Lorenzo Daw Moore (January 9, 1817 – May 19, 1872)<sup>20</sup>. The brothers were early settlers in the first Alton area who had come from Alton, Illinois in 1847<sup>21</sup> and wanted their new area to be named after the town where they were reared. Mrs. Lulu P. Wilson provided a letter written by her grandfather, Enoch Moore, to Dr. J. L. Kingsbury, curator of Denton Teachers College Historical Collection. The heading on the letter was “State of Texas, County of Denton, April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1848” and was written to his kinfolk in Illinois. Enoch described his new home as “lands superior to those in Illinois”, “better watered” and that the climate is pleasant and agreeable. The letter also references his brother Lorenzo, his new son, Lorenzo Matthew and that Lorenzo is also pleased with his new home.<sup>22</sup> Lorenzo was one of the ninety-seven taxpayers listed on the 1850 Denton County tax roll.<sup>23</sup> Lorenzo Moore was killed by Indians in 1872 in Hays County<sup>24</sup>, twenty-five miles west of Austin. Enoch Moore died in Postoak, Texas.<sup>25</sup>

The residence of William Creth Baines (March 9, 1814 – April 1, 1895)<sup>26</sup>, the only person living in Alton, served as the legal center of the county seat at the first Alton.<sup>27</sup> W.C. Baines was born in Perquimans Co., NC, married Catherine A. Turner on

November 7, 1837 in Tuscaloosa, Alabama and died in San Bernardino, California.<sup>28</sup>

W.C. Baines' residence was the nearest building to the county seat and depending on the weather, county court was held in a room in the house, the front porch or in the front yard.<sup>29</sup> Only one reference was found which was made by Boone Daughtery (March 23, 1843 – July 25, 1932)<sup>30</sup> and who resided at the second Alton as a boy that mentioned a small log courthouse that was erected at the first Alton and then moved to the second Alton.<sup>31</sup> W.C. Baines and his wife, Catherine (June 16, 1822 - February 8, 1882)<sup>32</sup>, continued to be active residents in the city of Denton. They built the first house, a two room log house, in Denton in 1857 on the south side of west Hickory Street.<sup>33</sup> W.C. Baines and W.H. Mounts also owned a store in Denton that was destroyed by fire on July 8, 1860 and rebuilt after the fire.<sup>34</sup> W. C. and his wife were also two of twelve charter members of the First Baptist Church in Denton in 1858.<sup>35</sup>

The first postmasters at the sites of the Denton County seat were all elected officials. Stephen A. Venters was the postmaster at the first Alton from June 22, 1848 to January 17, 1851 and was County Clerk beginning in 1848. John W. King was the postmaster at Pinckneyville from March 8, 1847 to June 22, 1848 and was the first County Clerk. Alex Lloyd was County Clerk beginning in 1850 and postmaster at the second Alton from January 17, 1851 to December 17, 1853. William M. Roark was the postmaster at the second Alton from December 17, 1853 to December 9, 1857 and was County Judge. The last postmaster at the second Alton was storekeeper John L. Lovejoy from December 9, 1857 to May 5, 1859. Lovejoy moved his store to Denton where the post office was already established (since 1857).<sup>36</sup> An actual post office building was not erected at either Pinckneyville or the first Alton.

William M. Roark (September 27, 1814 – March 6, 1863) was elected sheriff on August 4, 1848. Mr. Roark married Cynthia L. Hembree on April 19, 1836 in Warren County, Tennessee.<sup>37</sup> William and his family built their family home, Old Hickory Hall, at the first Alton.<sup>38</sup> When Roark was reelected sheriff in 1850, he was 38 years old and had five children with his wife, Cynthia.<sup>39</sup> In 1852, Roark was elected as Chief Justice for Denton County.<sup>40</sup> According to the “*Historic Denton County: An Illustrated History*”, Roark was the first sheriff of Denton County<sup>41</sup>, but in the “150 Years of Denton County Sheriffs 1846-1996”, William Garvin was the first sheriff.<sup>42</sup> It is to be noted that William Garvin failed to serve as sheriff so Judge Mills appointed Perry Harmonson as sheriff.<sup>43</sup> Based on the years of service for the sheriffs, Roark was the 2<sup>nd</sup> sheriff of Denton County. Sheriff Roark was one of the original Peters Colony grantees and claimed 640 acres of land when he came to Texas from Tennessee by way of Missouri and Arkansas. Mr. Roark is listed on the 1847 Denton County tax list.<sup>44</sup>

In the 1848 Denton County election, William H. Dickson (September 13, 1785 – October 8, 1863)<sup>45</sup> was elected Chief Justice, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Chief Justice, or today known as County Judge.<sup>46</sup> Even though Dickson was the 2<sup>nd</sup> Chief Justice, he was the first **elected** judge of Denton County. William, the son of David Dickson was born in South Carolina and moved to Georgia. In 1832, he moved to Texas and resided in the Peters Colony area. He married Sarah Sanders (May 16, 1791 – August 30, 1835) on July 18, 1810 in Georgia and they had five children. William Dickson is buried in the Dickson Cemetery in Denton County.<sup>47</sup>

The formal duties of the sheriff during this time period was mostly collecting taxes and being available to perform court duties when the circuit judge came to town.

Different sources recount a story, with some variations, that describes the style of law that was available during this time period and how punishments were delivered. In November of 1848, the first session of district court was held at the first Alton, the second county seat. As documented in the “*History of Denton County from Its Beginning to 1960*” by C. A. Bridges, according to recollections of M.L. Webster, who was present at the court opening and trial, and documented in *The Denton County News* and *Sherman Democrat*,<sup>48</sup> a man named Tansey was tried for stealing a pair of hames, two curved pieces of iron attached to the collar of a draft horse. Another version of the story, as documented in the *History and Reminiscences of Denton County* by Bates, Tansey stole a hog<sup>49</sup>. No matter what he stole, he was punished. The court, which was the 9<sup>th</sup> Judicial District with Judge Bennet H. Martin presiding, was held under a tree due to lack of any buildings being built at this county seat at first Alton.<sup>50</sup> The newspaper report quoting M. L. Webster says he "recollects" the judge was Nat. M. Burford, but Bridges points out Burford was not judge until 1856 and contends it was Bennett H. Martin, judge from 1848-1852. No one says it was Mills who served from 1846-1848.

The jury entered a verdict of guilty and recommended one lick across the bare back with a hickory stick. The Judge adjourned for lunch and Sheriff Roark was left to guard the prisoner. He removed the man’s shirt and administered the recommended punishment before the Court returned. His attorney, Judge Everetts, asked for a new trial, but Mr. Tansey said that he had already been whipped and if he got a new trial he would be whipped again. Sheriff Roark was scolded by the judge for carrying out the sentence before it was pronounced by the Court and the Court adjourned.

### **Location of First Alton, Second Denton County Seat**

Water has always been an important factor when deciding where to put down family and town roots. When a well was dug at the first Alton and no water found, this site was also deemed unacceptable as a county seat and the county seat location was to be moved again.

Barry Vermillion, Texas Archeological Steward and a past Chairman of the Archeology Committee, Denton County Historical Commission, has located a dry hand dug well in the north-west corner of Mr. Charles Fletcher's farm located at SpiritHorse Therapeutic Riding Center, 1960 Post Oak Drive in Corinth, Texas 76210, part of the WM. Garrison survey, Abstract #508.<sup>51</sup> This well may have been the dry well that is described and noted as the reason, lack of water, that the location of the county seat was moved. This well is lined with rock and no mortar, which was the common construction method in the area at that time. The well has in its center a pipe of approximately 6 inches in diameter, of the type in which a water container of smaller diameter and approximately 3 feet long was inserted and lowered to the bottom of the well to draw water. Immediately across Post Oak Road from the site of the second seat of Denton County, Mr. Vermillion has located the remains of two residences and two wells, one of which was the W.C. Baines residence.<sup>52</sup> W.C. Baines, a charter member of the Denton Baptist Church, was the only resident near the seat of justice. Court was sometimes held on his porch or in his yard, depending on the weather.<sup>53</sup>

Per Rebecca (Becky) Shelton, Regional Archeologist/Project Reviewer, at the Texas Historical Commission, the site (41DN507) was recorded on Mr. Charles Fletcher's property in 2000. Barry Vermillion, at the time a member of the Texas Archeological Stewards Network (TASN), recorded the historic site and noted that a



hand dug well was present. The site form notes that some shovel testing was done, and there was a field sketch of a map drawn at that time. Unfortunately, the maps on file with TARD do not show a site boundary represented, only a point on the landscape.

Volunteer metal detectives have also found different metal tools and scraps in the well area; unfortunately none of the specific locations were documented.

Bates also states that "*...the county seat was near the Thedford place near the present station of Corinth, about four miles southeast of Denton and having been located on Section 1, Township 4, of Peters Colony, in Range No. 3, it is the best evidence that the Peters Colony had sectionized Denton County preparatory to settlement.*"<sup>54</sup> This location of first Alton was on the high ridge between Pecan and Hickory Creeks.<sup>55</sup> Per Barry Vermillion, "*near the middle, eastern portion of this ridge is property that was once owned by a Thetford. On the west side of the former Thetford property is the current Fletcher Farm.*"<sup>56</sup> Post Oak Drive runs north and south on the West Side of the Fletcher Farm. Bates added, "A well was dug and no water found." There is a hand dug well on Fletcher Farm that was reported to be dry when it was filled in to eliminate danger to the horses on Mr. Fletcher's farm. The coordinates of the dry well on the Fletcher farm as provided by Wm.M. Coleman, RPLS, GISP of Coleman & Assoc. Land Surveying, are Lat = 33deg 08' 50.54"N and Long = -97deg 04' 44.57"W.

Alex Chiba, the Curator of the Map Collection at the Texas General Land Office viewed the Peter's Colony map, #1966,<sup>57</sup> and noted grants in the section in which Alton appears. The A. Wetherly survey provides a General Land Office file number of FAN 3-1532<sup>58</sup>. Unfortunately this file indicates the claim was withdrawn so there is no documentation that will pinpoint the exact location of the first Alton. There was a valid

grant to the south of the Wetherly grant called the Wm. Wilson grant that shows on the current county map of Denton County Map #77262<sup>59</sup>. This grant is south of two Wm. Garrison grants (A-1545 and A-508)<sup>60</sup>. The Wm. Garrison grant (A-508) covers what was the original site of the first Alton. Due to the confusion with the Peter's Colony land contracts and a Denton County Courthouse fire in 1875, we are not able to exactly pinpoint the location of the first Alton, but it is in the vicinity of Mr. Charles Fletcher farm, SpiritHorse International Therapeutic Riding Center. Mr. Charles Fletcher's horse farm at 1960 Post Oak Drive in Corinth, Texas, 76210, is located on the parcels of land in the W.C. Garrison Survey, Abstract 508, and the D.A. Ware Survey, Abstract 1580.<sup>61</sup>

Per D.J. Taylor, Publications Chairman and Editor of the *Retrospect* Denton County Historical Commission newsletter, on the 1918 Soil Map of Denton County, the Sunnydale Church road near Corinth is what is today known as Robinson Road.<sup>62</sup> The road heading west out of Corinth, now Church St & Lake Sharon Road, meets with Sunnydale Church road but at an angle. This would seem to indicate that the road may have gone across Mr. Charles Fletcher's property at an angle. Roads during this point in time were for the most part dirt trails.

### **Second Alton, Third Denton County Seat (1851-1857)**

Due to the lack of water, an act to permanently locate the county seat of justice of Denton County was approved November 26, 1850 to take affect February 1, 1851. The third county seat, also called Alton, was located at the residence of Alexander E. Cannon on Hickory Creek.<sup>63</sup> This Alton is referred to as the second Alton in this narrative. Other resources refer to this site as "Old Alton" and also referred to as Old Alton today. This

new location had water from Hickory Creek and public buildings were built. By 1855 at least two stores, a hotel, and a post office had been constructed there.

### **Denton, Fourth Denton County Seat (1857- Present)**

In 1856, however, residents of the county demanded a new county seat. They argued that Alton was not in the center of the county, that the water from the standing pools in Hickory Creek had made a number of families ill, and that the development of the town had been unsatisfactory. As a result of these complaints, an election held in November 1856, Denton County voters accepted an offer from Hiram Cisco, William Loving, and William Woodruff to provide 100 acres of their property for a new county seat. This new site, near the center of the county, was named Denton. Soon after the establishment of the new county seat at Denton, the second Alton declined.<sup>64</sup>

### **III. Historical/ Cultural Significance**

Identifying and documenting the location of the second Denton County seat at the first Alton is important to preserve that time in Denton County history. This history is missing for the Denton County Seat. The county seat was moved to the first Alton due to a lack of settlers at Pinckneyville; the majority of settlers being in the southeast part of the county. Due to a lack of water at the first Alton, this county seat was fleeting and the county seat was moved again to another site with the same name of “Alton”.

The Corinth area, which is the location of the first Alton, has a number of locations in surrounding towns and communities that are either listed with the National Registry, have

Texas Historical Commission and Denton County Historical Commission markers or have other historic sites that make this area rich in history.

- Corinth is the home of the Taylor Farm where a log cabin and barn were built in the 1850s. There are plans to restore and move these to the Denton County Historical Park.
- A 2016 historical application is being submitted for the town of Bartonville and the Bartonville store. Per the application, “The roots of the Town of Bartonville can be traced to two entrepreneurial brothers from Missouri who recognized the potential of commercial opportunity at this particular sector of Denton County. In 1881, James M. Barton and B.B. Barton purchased ten acres near the southeast corner of the A.R. Loving Survey upon which to build a store and the beginning of a settlement that would carry their name to the present day.” Bartonville has retained its historical identity at the same time it continues to thrive as a community.
- In 1982, five 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery kilns were registered with the National Register. These were Cranston, Wilson-Donaldson, J.C. Lambert, Roark-Griffith, and A.H. Serren.<sup>65</sup> Pottery making was an important business in the 19<sup>th</sup> century that provided utensils and other household wares to early settlers that were not able to bring these items with them to Texas. Corinth was the home of Wilson-Donaldson Pottery, one of the first non-agricultural industries in the Denton County area. A rare kiln dating back to the 1840s was located in Corinth.<sup>66</sup>
- The Old Alton Bridge, Historical Marker 16364, is one of the oldest surviving examples of a Pratt through-truss bridge in the state<sup>67</sup>. It crosses Hickory Creek

and is near the site of the second Alton third Denton County Seat. The bridge is an early example of a bridge type popular in Texas and much of the United States from the mid-19th through the mid-20th centuries. The bridge was built as an important transportation avenue between Dallas and Denton.

- Old Alton Cemetery, Historical Marker 12601, has burials dating back to 1852 and is associated with some of the earliest settlement in Denton County<sup>68</sup>. In 1852 Rebecca Daugherty, a daughter of one of the pioneer families, died and was buried on the family property. Neighbors and relatives continued to be buried on this family property and in 1909 the land was donated as a private cemetery. Other pioneers associated with the second Alton third Denton County Seat are buried at the Old Alton Cemetery.
- Elisha and Mary Stowe Chinn purchased the Chinn Chapel Cemetery, Marker Number 833, in 1853 and donated 10 acres atop the hill north of Lockhart Spring<sup>69</sup>. Even though this cemetery was used for the early settlers this cemetery continues to be used by the community. Some of the earliest graves were simply marked with rocks with a large stone at the head of the grave and a small stone at the foot of the grave.
- The Chinn's Chapel Methodist Church, Marker Number 834, started as a nondenominational congregation organized by Peters Colony pioneer settlers in 1846<sup>70</sup>, the same time the first Denton County seat was created at Pinckneyville. Travelling preachers were invited to hold services in a log church/school building.

With so much history lost with the Denton County Courthouse fire in 1875, it is important to document and preserve the history of the second Denton County Seat at the

original site of the first Alton. It is fitting that Mr. Charles Fletcher's farm is the home to horses that is responsible for equine therapy; these horses are a little reminder of the way life was back in 1848

#### IV. DOCUMENTATION

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<sup>1</sup> Edmund Bates. *History and Reminiscences of Denton County*. Denton, Texas: McNitzky Printing, 1918: rpt., Denton, Texas: Terrill Wheeler Printing, Inc., 1976, p.14.

<https://archive.org/details/historyreminisce01bate> (accessed November 6, 2015)

<sup>2</sup> Bates, p.5. <https://archive.org/details/historyreminisce01bate> (accessed July 27, 2015)

<sup>3</sup> Mike Cochran. "The Life and Death of John B. Denton," *Dentonhistory.net* (<http://dentonhistory.net/denton/>), accessed August 30, 2015. Uploaded 2013. N.p.

<sup>4</sup> W. Stanley Hoole, "DENTON, JOHN BUNYAN," *Handbook of Texas Online* (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fde43>), accessed August 30, 2015. Uploaded on June 12, 2010. Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

<sup>5</sup> Denton Centennial Commission, *Centurama: History of Denton, 100 Years of Progress* (Denton: Denton Centennial Commission, 1957), n.p.

<sup>6</sup> Bates, p.14. <https://archive.org/details/historyreminisce01bate> (accessed July 27, 2015)

<sup>7</sup> Bates, p.14. <https://archive.org/details/historyreminisce01bate> (accessed July 27, 2015)

<sup>8</sup> Bates, p.14. <https://archive.org/details/historyreminisce01bate> (accessed July 27, 2015)

<sup>9</sup> Bates, p.135. <https://archive.org/details/historyreminisce01bate> (accessed July 27, 2015)

<sup>10</sup> Bates, p.15. <https://archive.org/details/historyreminisce01bate> (accessed November 6, 2015)

<sup>11</sup> Mike Cochran. "Appendix 1 Tax-Roll of Denton County -1847," *Dentonhistory.net* (<http://www.dentonhistory.net/page16/styled/styled-7/>), accessed August 30, 2015. Uploaded 2013. N.p.

<sup>12</sup> Bates, p.90. <https://archive.org/details/historyreminisce01bate> (accessed July 27, 2015)

<sup>13</sup> "Denton Census Totals", *Denton Record-Chronicle*, section 6, page 3, February 3, 1957

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<sup>14</sup> Gammel, Hans Peter Marcus Neilsen. The Laws of Texas, 1822-1897 Volume 3, Book, 1898; (<http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph6728/> : accessed August 30, 2015), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <http://texashistory.unt.edu>; crediting UNT Libraries, Denton, Texas.

<sup>15</sup> Henry O. Hedgcoxe. Map of The Surveyed Part of Peters Colony Texas [map]. 1852. Scale not given. *The Texas General Land Office, George P. Bush – Commissioner, e* (2015). Archive Map Store. <http://www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/3155> (Accessed August 14, 2015)

<sup>16</sup> Bates, p.15. <https://archive.org/details/historyreminisce01bate> (accessed July 27, 2015)

<sup>17</sup> RMLEahy. Findagrave.com. 2015. “John Burke Thetford (1826 - 1892) - Find A Grave Memorial”. Accessed October 25 2015. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=thetford&GSfn=john&GSmn=burke&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSob=n&GRid=29229591&df=all&> Uploaded August 22, 2008.

<sup>18</sup> Files.usgwarchives.net,. (2015). Accessed October 25, 2015, from <http://files.usgwarchives.net/tx/denton/land/denton.txt>

<sup>19</sup> Jphil090855. Findagrave.com,. 2015. “Enoch Jasper Moore (1836 - 1911) - Find A Grave Memorial”. Accessed October 25 2015. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=moore&GSfn=enoch&GSmn=jasper&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSob=n&GRid=43471278&df=all&> Uploaded October 24, 2009.

<sup>20</sup> Sandra Kay “Collins” Prochnow. Findagrave.com,. 2015. 'Lorenzo. Daw Moore (1817 - 1872) - Find A Grave Memorial'. Accessed October 25 2015. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=moore&GSfn=lorenzo&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=46&GSctry=4&GSob=n&GRid=108448318&df=all&> Uploaded April 14, 2013.

<sup>21</sup> “Round About Town,” *Denton Record Chronicle*, June 16, 1930, p. 1.

<sup>22</sup> Juddei Martin, “Denton County in 1847 Described in Letter Preserved in History Collection at Teachers College,” *Denton Record Chronicle*, May 30, 1930, p. 11.

<sup>23</sup> Bates, p. 91. <https://archive.org/details/historyreminisce01bate> (Accessed July 27, 2015)

<sup>24</sup> Sandra Kay “Collins” Prochnow. Findagrave.com,. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=moore&GSfn=lorenzo&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=46&GSctry=4&GSob=n&GRid=108448318&df=all&>

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- <sup>26</sup> Genealogy.com,. 2015. 'Gayle-Lane-Mcleod - User Trees - Genealogy.Com, My Genealogy Home Page:Information about William Creth Baines'. Accessed October 25 2015. <http://www.genealogy.com/ftm/m/c/l/Gayle-Lane-Mcleod/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0534.html>
- <sup>27</sup> C. A. Bridges, *History of Denton County from Its Beginning to 1960* (Waco, Texas: Texian Press, 1978) p. 55.
- <sup>28</sup> Genealogy.com,. 2015. 'Gayle-Lane-Mcleod - User Trees - Genealogy.Com, My Genealogy Home Page:Information about William Creth Baines'. Accessed October 25 2015. <http://www.genealogy.com/ftm/m/c/l/Gayle-Lane-Mcleod/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0534.html>
- <sup>29</sup> David Minor, "ALTON, TX (DENTON COUNTY)," *Handbook of Texas Online* (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hva12>), (Accessed August 30, 2015) Uploaded on June 9, 2010. Published by the Texas State Historical Association.
- <sup>30</sup> Mgbstyle65. Findagrave.com,. 2015. 'Daniel Boone Daugherty (1843 - 1932) - Find A Grave Memorial'. Accessed October 25 2015. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=26532939> Uploaded May 1, 2008.
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