

Krum, Denton County, Texas

Historical Narrative researched and written by Judy Clements for the Texas Historical Commission 2017 Subject Marker Application, Denton County

I. Context

The city of Krum is located on Farm Road 1173, seven miles northwest of Denton in west-central Denton County.¹ The community of Krum lies within the 1920 acre Bounty Warrant 792 issued March 13, 1857 to the heirs of Charles Despallier, an aide to Lt. Col. William B. Travis, who died along with Travis at the Alamo.² The Despallier Grant, out of which the town site of Krum would be carved, was only a small part of the thousands of acres of state land which was available to homesteaders after Texas entered the Union in 1845. The land would continue to be sold to different investors until 1886, when the Gulf, Colorado, & Santa Fe Railway would make two separate land purchases from L.L. Finley. The first one, on June 2, 1886, was used for the railroad right of way.³ The second one was to purchase 200 acres, which would become the site of the town of Krum.⁴ The town was named after Charles K. Krum, who was listed as a railroad official.⁵ Geographically, the community was located in the heart of the Grand Prairie region of North Texas. The rich prairie soil of the region produced bountiful wheat harvests, for which the community became famous. Justin, Ponder, Krum, and Sanger were towns established by the Santa Fe Railroad, which are situated in the western part of the county, known as the grain belt.⁶

Drawn by the need of the landowners to market their wheat, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad came to the western Denton County to establish a shipping point. At one time, Krum felt justified in being advertised (on letterhead at city hall) as the “Garden Spot of Denton County.” It was the needs of farm families that brought the post office; built the school,

churches, and businesses. The descendants of some of these pioneers are still participating in all phases of community life today.⁷

II. Overview

In 1876, a little settlement, known as the Jackson Community, sprung up on the hills across Hickory Creek, east of the present site of the Krum Jackson Cemetery. The pioneer families felt the need of a school and a place of worship. In that year, Mr. and Mrs. J.J. Barrett deeded to the community two and one half acres, on which to build a house to serve both purposes. C.H. Jackson (1828-1910) paid for and donated the rest of the land. It was subsequently agreed that the north end of the plot should be used as a burial ground.⁸ The Jackson Cemetery bears his name.⁹

Mr. Jackson was a pioneer settler and a prominent citizen. At the time of his death, he had been a citizen of Denton County for more than half a century. He came to the county in 1855 and settled two miles south of Krum, which would become known as the Jackson Community. His home was on the frontier and more than once was he was compelled to leave for safety from the Indians.¹⁰ He enlisted in the Confederate Army in Denton County, Texas, in 1862, in Company H, Stone's Second Cavalry, Tom Green's Division, Trans-Mississippi Department. Once quoted as saying "I left my wife and three children on the Indian border of Texas, in Denton County, and if she had not been a brave and energetic little woman she would never have survived the hardships of the war."¹¹

After the Civil War ended, a wave of prosperity triggered more immigration. In 1860, Denton County's population was 4,780. By the 1870s, it grew to 18,143. Subsistence farming gave way to cotton farming in the blackland and wheat farming on the prairies. Railroads came through to boost the economy more.¹²

The town of Krum was founded in 1886 when the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railroad purchased 200 acres of land from Louis L. & Gabriella Finley for the town site. With this, began the building of a business community.¹³ Mr. Finley opened a general merchandise store in the new town. The railroad moved in a boxcar to serve as a depot.¹⁴

By 1887, the depot and section house were completed and the railway had built the first house in Krum for the home of their agent, east of the railroad.¹⁵ The post office was established in 1888 and was first housed in the Finley Store with S. D. Chadwell, serving as postmaster from June 28, 1888 until Mr. Finley took over on September 13, 1888.¹⁶

That same year, R.R. Turner had started a blacksmith shop on the south side of the main street, and Amos Rowley had a saloon on the north side. R.C. Scripture sold hardware, harnesses, clothing, and other merchandise from a large store.¹⁷

In 1891, Dr. W.G. Kimbrough opened a drug store and began the practice of medicine. Later on, Kimbrough's sons, Walter and Wallace, completed their medical education at Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tennessee and joined their father in Krum. C. H. Jackson's son, Arthur Jackson, set up a lumberyard¹⁸ and his son-in-law, John Boyd opened a barbershop next door on the east.¹⁹ The one room schoolhouse at Jackson, built in 1876 was moved to Krum in 1891 and placed on the ground where the old high school once stood.²⁰ That same year, the second house was built in Krum for a young bachelor, W.H. Henshel.²¹

In 1894, Reuben "Pony" McGee opened a hardware and feed store on the south side of the business street, next door to the lumberyard office on the west. He built the third house in Krum for his family. Mr. McGee performed a public service by providing a watering trough for farmers' teams at a well behind his store.

In addition to other businesses already established, June Benton had a livery stable, Frank

Shifflett and Brent Jackson owned a wagon yard adjoining the livery stable on the north. There was a cotton gin, a restaurant short-order house, and a dry-line delivering freight. W.T. Ginn had built a hotel earlier in the 1890's. It was later owned by the Butterworth's for many years, then by the Chitwoods, and finally by Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Ericson.²²

In 1898, S.D. Chadwell built the Chadwell Hotel on the south side of Main Street.²³ The hotel was a one-story, wooden structure surrounded by a white picket fence. Facing the alley in back were stables, a cow shed, coalhouse, and other necessary out-door facilities. Inside, the floors were covered with an elegant turkey-red carpet, which was the talk of the countryside. There were rooms for "drummers" to display their merchandise and merchants came from miles around to buy. Unfortunately, this asset to the community was destroyed by fire and was not rebuilt.²⁴

The First Baptist Church was organized in 1882 in the Jackson schoolhouse. In 1886 the congregation moved to a new building located 3 miles down North Hickory Creek, where they remained for six years. In 1898, three lots were bought in the fast growing town of Krum on Second and Lake Streets. The church house at Hickory Creek was dismantled and moved to the town site. In 1934, the school bought the lots on which the church stood and the Baptist moved across the street and the church was moved.

The Methodist moved from the Jackson Community to the new town of Krum in 1891. In 1902, the Trustees of the church purchased a lot for \$75, close to where the Hattie Dyer School now sits, and built the Krum Methodist Episcopal Church South. In October 1911, the Methodist Church trustees purchased lots at the corner of McCart & Second Streets and around 1924, a basement was constructed on one of the lots. The congregation met in the basement until 1934, when the brick sanctuary was built over the basement.

The Church of Christ in Krum is an offspring of the Church of Christ in Bolivar. In 1893, it was agreed for the members of the Bolivar Church who lived south of Clear Creek to meet in Krum. The congregation was organized in the little one room building that was serving the community as both school and Methodist meeting house. Services were conducted in the school until 1899, when the lot at Third and Huffman was bought and a church built.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1901 with 18 or more charter members; they grew to about 150 in 1916. Shortly a decline in membership set in. The church disbanded in 1942.²⁵

The rich prairie soil of the Krum region produced bountiful wheat harvests for which the town became famous. In the early 1900's, Krum was known as the largest wagon grain market in the United States.²⁶ Over a million pounds of grain were shipped out in 1900,²⁷ and it is said that the Chicago Board of Trade called every morning to ask about prices and volumes.²⁸ The wheat grown in the area was of a superior quality, and it won prizes in many fairs, including grand prize for its "Rainbow Flour" in the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair and an honorable mention at the Paris Exposition in 1910.

Four grain elevator companies were operating in the town of Krum with capacity to handle over 150,000 bushels from 1905 to 1915. The Krum Mill & Elevator Company (established about 1901), M.P. Bewley Milling Company (established 1902), Burroughs Mill (established about 1902), and the R.L. Cole Grain & Elevator Company (established 1905).²⁹ The Krum Mill & Elevator Company was formed in the spring of 1901. Ed F. Lamm persuaded the farmers in the area to organize a stock company for the purpose of establishing a flour mill. It was officered by some of the leading men in the community, and was assured of an early standing in the milling world.³⁰ A gigantic steam mill was bought in Wynnewood, Indian

Territory, then dismantled and brought to Krum.³¹ Its capacity was 150 barrels of flour per day, which later increased to 200 barrels. The capacity of the elevators was 30,000 bushels and later increased to 65,000. The mill went into production in August 1901, and soon 10 carloads of Rainbow, Red Ribbon, and Lily brands of flour were being shipped every week to as far as San Angelo. The Krum Mill burned in 1915 and the other three companies continued business until the mill burned at R.L. Cole's in 1956.

A flour mill was added to the Cole Feed & Elevator Company in 1916. During World War I, the government took every sack of flour milled to feed the armed forces. A custom corn mill was started in 1918, whereby farmers could bring a few sacks of shelled corn and have it ground into fine meal for their own use - a wartime convenience, since white flour was rationed and very hard to obtain. The "Gold Dollar" mill, owned by R. L. Cole & Company was sold in 1929 in order to devote full capacity to the manufacturing of poultry and stock feed.

Amos Rowley installed the first cotton gin in Krum in the early 1900's. Two cotton gins were built in Krum in 1909: one by partners George Fleming and W.E. Huffhines, and the other by Dr. A.H. Knox. In the twenties, two more gins were opened. Around 1920, J.B. Henderson put in gin number three. A fourth gin, built in 1924 by Will Koiner, Lee Koiner and W. E. Cox was named the Koiner Gin Company.³²

The history of banking in Krum had its beginning when J.G. Wilkinson, president of the Continental Bank & Trust Company of Fort Worth, established a branch of that bank in Krum in 1905. The new business occupied the first. In 1909, Dr. A.H. Knox erected a two-story building and opened the First State Bank in July that year. In 1910, the Continental Bank & Trust Company and First State Bank merged and the newly organized firm became the Farmers & Merchants State Bank. The Continental Bank building was torn down after World War II. In

2005, The Farmers and Merchants State Bank was sold and became a branch of the First United Bank & Trust.³³ After the bank relocated, the old Farmers and Merchants State Bank building became the home of the Krum Heritage Museum.³⁴

The Farmers & Merchants State Bank at Krum had at least five bank robberies in their history.

June 9, 1925: Two hooded men roared up to the F & M bank's west side, jumped out of a Cadillac with six shooters in hand and raced into the bank. Yancy Story and Wilbur A. Martin netted \$ 3,100 in cash and \$ 1,550 in liberty bonds.

March 12, 1954: Howard L. Walker came into the bank three times during the day of the robbery. Mr. Walker came back a third time armed with an automatic pistol and locked Mrs. Ruth Hilliard and Wendell Knox in the vault after stealing \$1,200 in cash. He was given a 30 year sentence for the Krum robbery.

March 19, 1959: A blond, unarmed, cowboy clad, nineteen year old Charles Roy McCrory walked into the bank asking about a savings account. He handed a note to Mrs. Hilliard which read: "I want to borrow \$2,000 for two years. Give me all your \$5, \$10, and \$20 bills. My looks is my security." After McCrory left the bank Mayor Pin Fowler and Jake Chism gave chase but they lost his trail. He was apprehended 65 minutes later at a Grapevine filling station with the entire \$1,865 stash in the glove box. McCrory received a five year suspended sentence.

March 24, 1959: Unknown burglars robbed the bank during the weekend. They were unable to open the time locked safe and escaped with only \$100 in nickels. Sheriff Wylie Barnes said he thought the burglars gained access to the bank through an unlocked lodge hall on the second floor.

February 11, 1970: A newspaper article in the Denton Record Chronicle from 1971 showed a robber in prison in Kansas and had admitted to the Krum robbery. No name or other details are known.³⁵

In 1891, the first school building at Jackson was moved to Krum. By 1910, a new two story brick building was built for the students. Enrollment at the school had grown by 1939, and a new high school was built. It originally housed the gymnasium, which also served as an auditorium for the school. In 1955, the citizens voted on a bond issue for the construction of a new gymnasium and to remodel the old elementary building.³⁶

Krum became an independent school district in 1903. The following county schools would eventually be consolidated with Krum. Cannon Creek, also known as Cameron; Bernard, known locally though not officially as Rabbit Ridge; Blue Mound, Stony, Bloomfield, also known as Minnerly and as Cox; Hawkeye, Manila and Plainview.³⁷

As of 2016 five campuses make up the Krum Independent School District with approximately 2000 students enrolled:

Krum High School, a ninth through twelfth grade campus;

Krum Middle School, a sixth grade through eighth grade campus;

Blanche Dodd Intermediate School, a fourth and fifth grade campus;

Hattie Dyer Elementary School, a second and third grade campus;

Krum Early Education Center, a pre-kindergarten through first grade campus.³⁸

III. Significance

In 1873 the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad was the only rail link between Houston and Galveston. Quarantines, due to yellow fever outbreaks and epidemics, caused

railway transportation problems for the city of Galveston. It was decided to build a railroad line and bypassed the city of Houston. The railway would go across Texas, connecting Fort Worth and Oklahoma City. The actual construction of the new railway did not begin until May 1, 1875.³⁹ As the tracks were being laid the railroad developed depot towns. On August 28, 1886, L.L. and Gabriella Finley sold 200 acres of land to the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad for \$2,000⁴⁰ and the depot town of Krum was born, named after Charles K. Krum, a railroad official.⁴¹

In 1900 Krum had made a name for itself. Known as the “largest inland grain market in the world” they shipped at least a million bushels of wheat.⁴²

Krum incorporated in 1954, with Pin Fowler serving as their first mayor, the town’s first budget was set in the amount of \$2,333.⁴³

The old Denton to Decatur highway, winding from Denton to near Ponder, north to Krum and back west to Decatur was the main auto road in the western part of Denton County.⁴⁴

The community reported a population of 75 in 1892. With the Great Depression years, the town’s population level dropped below 300. Following the growth of the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area during the 1970’s, home seekers in increasing numbers began to travel north seeking the suburban life. Access from Krum to Interstate Highway 35 made commuting to city jobs convenient, and the community's population rose to 605 by 1978.⁴⁵ By 2014 the population increased to 4,157.⁴⁶

Every December since 1978 the small town changes its name to North Pole, Texas and holds a daylong event that includes a craft show, a nightly Parade of Lights followed by a chili supper that is enjoyed by citizens throughout the community.⁴⁷

Basketball has always played an important role to the town of Krum. As early as 1897,

when the Krum Crocodiles played. The Krum boy's basketball teams have won five state championships. In 1971 and 1978 with Coach Bennie Enis, 1994, 1996, and 1998 with Coach Troy Hamm, and one state championship appearance by the girls. Both coaches were inducted into the High School Basketball Hall of Fame. Coach Hamm in 2010 and Coach Enis in 2012. Player Chuck Hall was inducted in 1990. Coach Enis retired from coaching in 1982 and served as the superintendent for 11 years until his retirement in 1993. In 2005 the gym at Krum was named for him.⁴⁸

E.O. "Doc" Hayes, a graduate of Krum High School played on the Krum High School Bobcat team. Hayes was inducted into the Texas High School Basketball Hall of Fame in 1993, the Texas Sports Hall of Fame in 1972 and the Southern Methodist University's Athletic Hall of Fame in 2012.⁴⁹

Between 2004 and 2006 the Krum Society of Historic Preservation issued eleven markers to houses, buildings, and locations that are of historical significance to the Krum area.

No 1-2004-The Cole House, located at 301 W. McCart Street, was built in 1905 by Dr. Wallace Kimbrough and was purchased in 1909 by R.L. Cole. Mr. Cole was the owner and operator of the Cole Grain Company. Cole descendants have lived in the house to this day.

No 2-2004-The Knox House, located at 403 W. McCart Street was completed in 1918 after the Knox family moved to Krum in 1909 from Pilot Grove. Dr. Knox was the founder of Farmers & Merchants State Bank and was one of several who visited Austin to influence the building of FM 156. Knox descendants have continued to live in this home.

No 3-2004-Jackson Cemetery, located at Jackson Rd & FM 156, Krum.

In 1876, the people of the Jackson community set aside land for this cemetery, a Methodist church and a school. The land was donated by C.H. Jackson and Mr. & Mrs. J.J. Barrett. In 1886,

the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad created a town on higher ground north of the Jackson community and named it Krum. The Jackson Cemetery Association was created in 1895 to oversee the cemetery.

No 4-2004-Hattie Dyer House, once located at FM 156 & Britton Street.

On this site stood the house purchased by Hattie & Nelson Dyer in 1939. Mrs. Dyer started teaching first and second grade in Krum in 1940 and continued for 33 years. This house was torn down after 2004, but the marker remains on the empty lot.

No 5-2005-Fleming-Boenker House, located at 333 Huffman Street.

This house was built in 1919 for G.M. Fleming, partner in a local gin. Oscar and Lawanda Boenker bought the house in 1967 and did extensive remodeling.

No 6-2005-The Rucker House located at the corner of FM 156 & N. 7th Street.

E.M. Rucker came to Texas from Missouri in 1888. He married Molly Batis and they moved to Krum, settling in this house in 1898. Mr. Rucker was a founding partner of the Continental Bank and Trust.

No 7-2005-F&M State Bank, located at 150 W. McCart Street.

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank, located in this building until 2004, was established by a merger of Continental Bank and Trust and First State Bank in 1910. The Krum Heritage Museum and City of Krum offices are now housed in this building.

No 8-2005-R.L. Cole Grain Elevator, located at FM 1173 & RR tracks.

Krum was once known as the inland port shipping the most wheat in the United States. Grain dealer Ralph L. Cole built this concrete landmark in 1927 replacing a smaller wood and galvanized steel elevator.

No 9-2005-First Fire Station, located at 117 W. McCart Street.

This site marks the location of the first Krum Fire Department. In 1947 citizens passed the hat to purchase a fire truck, John Morris donated the lot for the fire hall, and Allen Butane donated a tank for the chassis. Carlton “Cotton” Cole was the first fire chief. The building was later used to house Krum Public Library, a beauty shop and the Krum Police Department.

No 10-2006-John Morris Chevrolet, located at 110 S. First Street.

John Morris, brother of Hattie Morris Dyer, obtained a Chevrolet dealership in 1929. In 1947, Mr. Morris purchased adjacent lots at Britton and 1st Street to erect his building, using bricks from the closed Presbyterian Church for the inner walls. At one time, the Morris dealership was the longest continuously owned agency in Texas.

No 11-2006-Lamm Grocery, located at 145 W. McCart Street.

Harve F. Lamm came to Krum in 1903 as a partner to J.O. McClister. That business burned & Mr. Lamm moved the grocery portion of the business to a new building at the corner of McCart & First Street.⁵⁰

On March 24, 2014 Krum placed the historic Plainview Road Bridge in the new city park. The Plainview community located 5 miles west of Krum where the bridge was originally located once provided the main thoroughfare across Hickory Creek just west of Krum. This bridge is one of 20 historic iron bridges that have either remained in their original location or found new homes within Denton County.⁵¹

As the community of Plainview started to diminish the Plainview School was consolidated with the Krum School. The Plainview Cemetery received a Historic Texas Cemetery (THC) marker in September 2014 (# 5507017602.)⁵²

Sanger, Ponder and Justin have already received Texas Historical Subject Markers documenting the path the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railway took in Denton County (Sanger

and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway, 2010, #5507016443: Ponder, 2011, #5507016798: and Justin, 2014, #5507017845.) This marker for Krum would complete the history of how these small rural community towns were created by the railroad and the contributions they have given to western Denton County.

The following information is provided as support material for the Krum, Denton County, Texas Historical Marker.

Appendix A

Krum Pioneers

Louis Link Finley (1832-1896) and **Gabrilla Cook Finley** (1836-1915) were married September 6, 1854 in Collin County, Texas. The couple arrived in the Denton county area in time to put Krum on the map. In the spring of 1886, they bought and moved to a farm then described as being “*seven miles northwest of Denton.*” In the fall of that year, Mr. Finley sold 200 acres off the south end of his land to the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railroad for a town site. Mr. Finley became the first merchant in Krum by opening a general merchandise store in the new town. The post office came in 1888 and was first housed in the Finley Store with Mr. Finley handling the mail.⁵³

William Young “W.Y. Barnett (1857-1929) and wife **Parolee (Moreman) Barnett** (1869-1941) moved to Denton County before 1888 and settled in the north west corner of the county near Krum. Mr. Barnett helped establish the Continental Bank at Krum and was a vice president and director.⁵⁴ The Barnett Ranch is recognized as a Family Land Heritage Ranch by the Texas Agricultural Department. W. Y. Barnett bought 222.3 acres from P. P. McDermatt in 1893.⁵⁵ Throughout the years additional acres were added to the ranch. Early history of the Chisholm

Trail cattle drives in Denton County indicates the trail would have gone through part of the ranch land in the 1860s–1880s on the way to Kansas markets.⁵⁶

Herman Barthold (1827-1914) and wife **Mary Sipple Barthold** (1838-1925) were the first German family to move to Denton County in 1876. The Bartholds and the Ganzer family were among the founders of the Blue Mound community, near the town of Krum.⁵⁷

Christopher Columbus “C. C.” Cofer (1856-1944) built a home in Krum in 1893. In November 1909, he founded the Cofer Correspondence Bible College of Krum, Texas that granted bachelor degrees in Bible study. He helped organize Krum’s Church of Christ Church and became its first pastor. He also served as postmaster from 1899 to 1904.

Jacob Cole (1836-1908) and **Margaret Miller Cole** (1844-1921) moved to Denton County in 1882 and purchased land west of what is now the town of Krum.

Ralph L. Cole (1879-1948) came to Texas from Illinois with his parents in 1882.

In 1905, he established his own grain and cotton business. Mr. Cole was involved in many business ventures in Krum including Cole-Barnett Oil Company and Cole Feed and Elevator Company. Mr. Cole also served as president of the Lions Club, president of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, and was an active member of the Texas Grain Dealers Association.

Clarence R. (C.R.) Fowler (1889-1972) came from Denton in 1912 and opened the Fowler Implement Company in a new brick building on the south side of the street. C.R. operated the hardware store for 60 years until his death in 1972. His son, Pin, then operated the store. Pin was elected as Krum’s first mayor in 1954 and served for many years.

Dr. J.C. Gose (1858-1945) and **Annie Lee Chance Gose** (1863-1948) moved to the Krum area in 1898. Dr. Gose practiced medicine for 47 years, and it is estimated that he delivered between five and six thousand babies in his years of practice.

Dr. A.H. Knox (1867-1947) established a bank and gin in Krum in 1909. He served as President of Farmers and Merchants State Bank from 1937-1947. Dr. Knox was also a farmer and worked with the Experiment Station on improving strains of seed; worked with farmers on soil conservation; experimented with early maturing to foil the boll weevil. He was also a charter member of the Texas Cotton Ginners Association.

Harve Lamm (1864-1936) came to the Krum area in 1903 and formed a partnership with J.O. McClister in the General Merchandise Store. After the McClister store burned in 1906, Mr. Lamm bought the grocery end of the business and moved it down the street. He built a brick store on the south side of the street and was in business until 1969. After Harve died in 1938, his sons Ed and Homer continued the business until their deaths; Homer in 1964 and Ed in 1969.

J.O. McClister Sr. (1867-1937) brought his family to Krum in 1900; he joined his brother Andrew in establishing a general merchandise store.

John Miller came to this country from Switzerland in 1869. John came to Denton County in 1876, starting what was probably the first dairy in Denton County. The family moved to a farm one mile east of Krum.

John Monschke (1849-1932) and his wife Louise (Sauer) (1851-1924) both from Germany,⁵⁸ moved to Denton County in 1888 and farmed land near the Barthold farm for several years. In 1895, John and Louise bought land one mile east of Krum.

Hugh Park (1874-1943) came to the Krum area with his parents H.W. & Martha Park in 1890. They bought the house that the Santa Fe Railroad had built for its agent. Mr. Park worked as a carpenter and helped build many houses in Krum. He also served as postmaster from 1917 to 1923.

Edmund McWilliam “E.M.” (1867-1930) and **Mollie (Batis) Rucker** (1872-1959) bought land north of Krum in 1888. Mr. Rucker was instrumental in establishing the Continental Bank and Trust Company in Krum and he remained on the Board of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank when the two banks merged in 1910.⁵⁹

H.B. Bartee (1877-1952) arrived in Krum around 1902. He was the second miller at the Krum flour mill. When Ralph Cole installed a flour mill in 1916, Mr. Bartee joined that company.

James E. Padgett brought his family to Krum by train in 1904. Mr. Padgett had a barbershop in a frame building on the north side of Main Street in Krum. In the great fire of 1906, it went up in flames, along with the other business houses nearby. Mr. Padgett was also a member of the Krum Bass Band.

J.E. Riley (1875-1958) and family came to Krum from Cooke County, Texas in 1910, first renting in the area; then buying the old McGee home place west of town.

Alvin Watson Jones (1886-1964) Alvin Jones bought the C.C. Hornsby blacksmith business in Krum around 1910 where he continued until his death in 1964.

John Henry Koiner (1857-1911) bought the land north of Krum, which is now the home of his son H.P. Koiner. In 1895 and 1896, John Henry Koiner helped haul rocks by wagon from the William Ganzer place to be used in the construction of the new Denton County Courthouse. Mr. Koiner also gave the ground for the Hawkeye School to be used as long as it was situated there.

Mr. Charles A. Davis (1867-1955) settled here with his parents in 1881, about 2 and one half miles northeast of Krum on three-corner strip of land. Mr. Davis was once a bookkeeper at the steam operated flour mill in Krum. He also helped in hauling the rock for the Denton County Courthouse.

Virgil E. Gibbins (1897-1981) ran a grocery store in one building and a furniture store in the

other.

Mr. and Mrs. N.C. Nail Mrs. Nail was one the daughters of J.W. Black, and came to Krum in 1886. They settled a half mile west of Krum.⁶⁰

Cotesworth H. (C.H.) Jackson (1828-1910) was among the first merchants in Krum, and the Jackson Cemetery bears his name.⁶¹

George McCormick Sr. (1810-1869) arrived in Denton County in March 1859. After the disastrous Indian raid of 1868, he built a palisade around his home for protection. George McCormick Jr. was a Confederate soldier of the Civil War. He also served in Texas in fights against the Indians. In 1868, he was with a posse that fought the Indians on White's Creek in Northeast Wise County and had his horse shot from beneath him by Indians.⁶²

Henry Burg (July 1834-unknown) came from Illinois to a farm north of Krum in 1870.

Hattie Estelle Morris (1903-1987) married Nelson Dyer in Denton, Texas on June 17, 1933 and they made their home in Krum. Mrs. Dyer taught first and second grades in the Krum School for 33 years. Her dedication brought her a namesake, the Hattie M. Dyer Elementary School in 1974.⁶³

IV. Documentation

¹ *Handbook of Texas Online*, Ruth Knox Hilliard, "Krum, TX," accessed August 07, 2016, Uploaded on June 15, 2010. Modified on September 5, 2012. Published by the Texas State Historical Association. <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hlk16>

² Hatch, Thomas. *Encyclopedia of the Alamo and the Texas Revolution*. Jefferson, NC, McFarland & Company, Inc, 1999. Print. pp. 61, 84,104

³ Denton County Deed Records, Vol. 31, p. 340-342

⁴ Denton County Deed Records, Vol. 30, p. 132

⁵ Marshall, James. *Santa Fe: The Railroad That Built An Empire*, Random House, Inc. 1945.

Print. p. 355

⁶ Bates, Ed F. *History & Reminiscences of Denton County*. Denton: McNitsky Printing, 1918. Print. p. 278

⁷ Davis, Della. "In The Beginning...1850-1886." *Museum Musings*. p.1, Apr. 2010. Web. 07 Aug. 2016.

⁸ Denton County Deed Records, Vol. B, pp. 488-490

⁹ Davis, Della and Dodd, Kathryn. Early Krum Families, Cotesworth H. & Caroline Jackson Arrival In Krum Area-Ca. 1855, *Sept. 2011 Museum Musing*, p. 1, Web. 08 Aug. 2016.

¹⁰ "Henry Cotesworth Jackson obituary." *Denton Record Chronicle* 18 November 1910

¹¹ Yeary, Mamie, Miss. *Reminiscences of the Boys In Gray 1861-1865*. Vol. 1. p. 375: Dallas, Tex., For the Author by Smith & Lamar, House M. E. Church, South, 1912. Web. 10 Aug. 2016. <https://archive.org/details/reminiscencesofbv1year>

¹² Cochran, Mike. "A Brief History of Denton County." *Denton History Page, County History*. n.p., 2013. Web. 10 Aug. 2016. <http://www.dentonhistory.net/page16/>

¹³ Denton County Deed Records, Vol. 30, p. 132

¹⁴ "Yellowed Paper Tells Old Story Of Krum Region." *Denton Record Chronicle* 28 July 1963: p.73. *Newspapers.com*. Web. 06 Aug. 2016.

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