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As a child, W. A. Trenckmann attended the Millheim frontier school of Ernst F. Maetze,^{qv} whose example influenced him for life. In 1876, at the age of seventeen, he joined the first class to enter the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas (now Texas A&M University). He was valedictorian of the first class, graduating in 1879.

Trenckmann started his career as a teacher in Frelsburg, and he later taught in Shelby; he was principal of the Bellville school when he married Mathilde Miller on April 20, 1886.

In 1891 he commenced publication of *Das Wochenblatt*, a German language weekly newspaper. He edited and published it continuously for over forty-two years, until its sale in 1933; he continued to write for it until his death in 1935. From the time of its first publication, the paper soon became a respected voice in the Texas German communities and beyond, primarily as a means of informing and educating German-speaking immigrants and their descendants about politics, current issues at all levels, and about American institutions. A staunch supporter of civil liberties and free elections, Trenckmann opposed Sunday laws, Prohibition,^{qv} the Ku Klux Klan,^{qv} and even before his rise to power, Adolph Hitler and the National Socialist movement. When the United States entered World War I, it was particularly gratifying to Trenckmann that Albert Sidney Burleson,^{qv} postmaster general, issued permit no. 1 to *Das Wochenblatt*, exempting it from censorship imposed on war news and discussion appearing in German publications.

Also a literary writer, Trenckmann contributed numerous stories, essays, reviews, and larger works in serialized form or in special issues to *Das Wochenblatt*; he produced a series of calendars as annual supplements and a booklet, *Austin County* (1899), the first geographical and historical account of the county. During his years in the Texas legislature, he wrote *Die Lateiner am Possum Creek* (1907), one of the very few works of fiction to treat the plight of the Texas Germans who supported the Union in the Civil War. In 1903 he published a play, *Der Schulmeister von Neu-Rostock*. In later years he serialized his memoirs, *Erlebtes und Beobachtetes* (1931-1933).

Trenckmann was a member of the legislature from 1905 to 1909, when he moved with his wife and four children from Bellville to Austin. He served as a member and chairman of the board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; he was asked to become its president, but he did not accept. He also served as chairman of the board of directors of the Blind Institute.^{qv}

A complete file of *Das Wochenblatt* is available at the library of the University of Texas at Austin. Several of Trenckmann's larger works have been translated. He died in Austin on March 22, 1935.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Charles Nagel, *A Boy's Civil War Story* (1934); Selma Metzenthin-Raunick, *Deutsche Schriften in Texas*, II (1936); *Austin American*, March 23, 1935; H.S.R. No. 124, Forty-fourth Texas Legislature.

Clara Trenckmann Studer

*Trent, Texas.

*Trenton, Texas.

*Tres Cuevas Mountain.

*Tres Hermanas Mountains.

*Tres Palacios Bay.

*Tres Palacios Creek.

*Trespacios, José Felix.

*Trevat, Texas.

*Trevino, Texas.

*Trickham, Texas.

Trigg, Edna Westbrook. Edna Westbrook Trigg, Texas' first home demonstration agent, was born in Milam County on December 30, 1868, the daughter of Ervin and Rachel (Walker) Westbrook. She attended a community school in Liberty, Milam County, and earned her teaching certificate by attending summer normal schools conducted in Cameron. In 1911, when she was principal of a school in the Liberty community, she was chosen by the United States Department of Agriculture to supervise the girls tomato clubs in Milam County. During the summer of 1912 Edna Trigg organized eleven clubs, holding each club member responsible for cultivating one-tenth of an acre in tomatoes and selling the fresh tomatoes or saving them for canning. In August, 1912, she organized the first exhibit of the girls' products in Milano; she also organized exhibits at the Rockdale Fair Association and at the State Fair of Texas ^{qv} in 1913.

That first year, four girls who had been tomato club members started bank accounts, and others earned scholarships, including a \$1,200 scholarship given by Mary Eleanor Brackenridge.^{qv} The following year Mrs. Trigg organized canning and poultry clubs which both boys and girls could join, but because no money was available the work was stopped in 1915. Interrupting her work as school principal at Liberty, the chamber of commerce at Childress asked her to teach a two-month canning school at a salary of \$100. Here Mrs. Trigg learned a new process of canning with a steam pressure cooker mounted on a gasoline burner.

In 1915 she was appointed home demonstration agent in Denton County, and again she met with the difficulty of being a "government woman" whose job it was to tell rural women how to improve their rural living situations. She borrowed \$350 to buy steam pressure cookers, placed them in twenty communities to encourage canning, and after a number of canning sessions, she sold the cookers to community members. In 1916 Edna Trigg became the first official county home demonstration agent in Texas.

During World War I she attended patriotic meetings to encourage people to buy Liberty Bonds and to grow and can their own food; she continued to hold weekly canning meetings, and during this time she also served on the staff of the College of Industrial Arts (now Texas Woman's University), overseeing courses in methods and assuring professionalism in home demonstration work.

Edna Westbrook was married to Charles Letman Trigg in 1892; they had two children. She died on November 15, 1946, and was buried in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery in Denton. A Texas State Historical Survey Committee ^{qv} marker honoring her was placed on the courthouse square in Cameron in October, 1970.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Lynda Bowers, "Texas' First Home Demonstration Agent," *Texas Agricultural Progress*, 17 (Winter, 1971); Cora Melton Cross, "The Story of Home Demonstration Work," *Texas Monthly*, V (May, 1930); Kathryn Kahler, "Texas' First Home Demonstration Agent," *Texas Historian*, XXXII (1971-1972); Files of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, Texas A&M University, College Station.

*Trigger Mountain.

*Trimmer Creek.

*Trinidad, Texas. Trinidad, in western Hender-son County, reported seventeen businesses in 1970, including a regional power plant, a chemical fertilizer plant, a gas company, and a ready-mix concrete plant. The city had a modern air-conditioned high school, four churches, and one bank. One of the newest and largest lakes in Texas, the Cedar Creek Reservoir, was located immediately north and east of Trinidad. The 1960 population was 786; the 1970 population was 1,079, according to the United States census.

*Trinidad Creek.

Trinidad Lake. The Trinidad Lake project was started and completed in 1925. The lake has a capacity of 7,800 acre-feet and a surface area of 753 acres at elevation 285 feet above mean sea level. Water is pumped from the river to maintain this level. There is no significant drainage area to contribute material runoff to this off-channel storage.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Texas Water Commission, *Bulletin 6408* (1964).

Seth D. Breeding

*Trinity, Texas. (Kaufman County.)

*Trinity, Texas. (Trinity County.) Trinity, the leading commercial center for the lumbering-farming Trinity County area, in 1967 had seven churches, a hospital, a bank, a library, and a newspaper. In 1970 fifty businesses were reported. The 1960 population was 1,787; the 1970 population was 2,512, according to the United States census.

*Trinity and Brazos Valley Railway Company. See Burlington-Rock Island Railroad Company.

*Trinity, Cameron, and Western Railroad Company.

*Trinity City, Texas.

*Trinity County. Trinity County, with 87 per cent of its land area forested, had two mills with an output capacity of 15,000 board-feet of lumber daily in 1964. Cattle production composes the major agricultural enterprise, although some corn and other crops are grown. Tourist attractions include the Davy Crockett National Forest ^{qv} and historical points of interest on the Trinity River. The 1960 population was 7,539; the 1970 population was 7,628, according to the United States census.

*Trinity County (Judicial).

*Trinity Lutheran College.

*Trinity Lutheran Homes.

*Trinity Mills, Texas.

*Trinity River. See also Trinity River Authority of Texas; Trinity River Navigation Projects.

Trinity River Authority of Texas. The Trinity River Authority of Texas, a political subdivision of the state, was created in 1955 by the Fifty-fourth Legislature, and comprised Tarrant, Dallas, Ellis, Navarro, and Chambers counties and generally that portion of the following counties that lie within the watershed of the Trinity River: Kaufman, Henderson, Anderson, Freestone, Leon, Houston, Trinity, Madison, Walker, San Jacinto, Polk, and Liberty. The authority is governed by a board of directors appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are seventeen counties in the authority, represented by twenty-four directors, of which Dallas County has four, Tarrant County, three, and each of the remaining counties, one. There are two directors-at-large.

The authority was given the responsibility of effectuating flood control, conservation, and beneficial use of storm and flood waters in the Trinity River watershed. The authority prepared a master plan for the Trinity River Basin in 1957, which was being implemented by the authority in the following ways: (1) construction of Livingston Reservoir to provide water supply to the immediate authority area and to the city of Houston; (2) purchase of storage space for water supply within multi-purpose federal reservoirs, including the Navarro Mills, Bardwell, and Wallisville projects; (3) construction of water treatment facilities for the city of Ennis; (4) construction and operation of a regional sewage collection and treatment system for the cities of Farmers Branch, Grand Prairie, Irving, and Dallas.

Robert N. Tharp

*Trinity River High School.

*Trinity River Navigation Projects. In 1955 at the request of the privately-supported Trinity Improvement Association, the Texas legislature set up the Trinity River Authority,^{qv} with twenty-four directors appointed for six-year terms. The TRA began working with other public and private organizations to plan the development of the Trinity River Basin.

In 1960 construction began on the Navarro Mills Dam and Reservoir on Richland Creek, sixteen miles southwest of Corsicana. This \$10,400,000 flood-control and water-conservation project, completed in 1963, was planned by the Fort Worth District, United States Army Corps of Engineers. The lake covers 11,700 acres and has a capacity of 212,209 acre-feet. It provides water for Corsicana and other communities in addition to reducing flood damages to farmlands and towns. The dam, like others on Trinity tributaries, also helps to give a more stable river flow needed for navigation.

In 1963 the plan for making the Trinity River navigable by barges was approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In 1965 Congress included, in