

was represented by W. G. W. Jowers from Anderson County during 1864 and 1865.

During the Eleventh Legislature in the same senatorial district W. G. W. Jowers was senator during the years 1866 and 1867.

During the years 1874 and 1875, the senatorial district consisting of Houston, Cherokee, Trinity and Angelina Counties and J. P. Douglass was senator during the Fifteenth Legislature.

The Sixteenth Legislature was held during the years 1876 and 1877, the senatorial district consisting of Houston, Angelina, Nacogdoches, San Augustine and Sabine Counties, and Peyton F. Edwards was senator during the years 1876 and 1877.

The Seventeenth Legislature was held during the years 1878 and 1879, and the senatorial district consisted of the same counties and W. W. Weathered was senator.

The Eighteenth Legislature was held during the years 1880 and 1882, the senatorial district composed of Houston, Leon, Madison, Grimes and Angelina Counties, and was represented by Senator M. Y. Randolph of Madison County.

This brings us down to the period when our courthouse was destroyed by fire, in November 1882, and the records are preserved from that date to the present and can be consulted by those desiring later information.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In the First Legislature assembled in 1846, Houston County was entitled to two representatives under the Constitution of 1845 and was represented by Steward A. Miller and William T. Sadler, both of Houston County.

The Second Legislature, which assembled in 1847, had two representatives from Houston County, William T. Sadler and Steward A. Miller.

During the Third Legislature, which assembled in 1849, the representatives district consisting of Houston and Anderson Counties elected one representative, W. G. W. Jowers of Houston County, and Nacogdoches, Houston, Anderson, Angelina and Cherokee Counties composed the flatorial district and was represented by Adolphus Sterne of Nacogdoches County.

The representative district during the Fourth Legislature which assembled in 1851, consisting of Houston and Anderson Counties, elected two representatives, W. G. W. Jowers and

C. H. Randolph, both of Houston County at that time.

During the Fifth Legislature, which assembled in 1853, District 28 consisted of Houston County alone, and elected Cyrus H. Randolph representative.

During the Sixth Legislature which assembled in 1855, Houston County was a representative district and elected Cyrus H. Randolph as representative.

In 1857, Houston County elected John H. Burnett as representative to the Seventh Legislature.

In 1859, Houston County elected John W. Caddell as representative in the Eighth Legislature.

During the Ninth Legislature which assembled in 1861, Houston County was entitled to one representative and elected John T. Smith as representative and also was in a flatorial district consisting of Houston, Anderson and Trinity Counties, and George F. Alford of Anderson County was elected representative.

During the Tenth Legislature which assembled in 1863, Houston County was entitled to two representatives and elected G. M. Brazier and James C. Wootters as representatives.

During the Eleventh Legislature which assembled in 1866, Houston County was entitled to one representative and elected John T. Smith as representative while George F. Alford was elected from the flatorial district, consisting of Houston, Anderson and Trinity Counties.

During the Twelfth Legislature which assembled in 1871, Houston County was placed with Cherokee County in the third district and elected three representatives, M. A. Gaston of Cherokee County, J. R. Burnett and L. W. Cooper of Houston County.

During the Thirteenth Legislature which assembled in 1873 Houston County was placed with Trinity and Angelina County and composed the Third District which elected three representatives, Frank Rainey and John T. Smith of Houston County and N. G. M. Walker of some county other than Houston.

During the Fourteenth Legislature which assembled in 1874 J. T. Smith was representative from Houston County and died while in office and was succeeded by W. W. Davis of Houston County on January 12, 1875. This district was also represented by Dr. Frank Rainey of Houston County who resigned from office on March 25, 1874, to accept the position of superintendent of the Blind Institute at Austin and was succeeded by Dr. J. H. Stuart of Houston County, who qualified on January 12, 1875. W. L. Denman of Angelina County was also one of

the representatives in the Fourteenth Legislature from this district.

During the Fifteenth Legislature which assembled in 1876 Houston County composed district five and Wash Holly of Houston County was elected representative.

During the Sixteenth Legislature which assembled in 1879, W. A. Stewart was representative from Houston County.

During the Seventeenth Legislature which assembled in 1881, B. F. Frymier represented Houston County.

During the Eighteenth Legislature which assembled in 1883 B. F. Frymier represented Houston County, again.

This brings us down to 1882 when the courthouse was destroyed by fire and the records are now available for the public.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

While Houston County has never furnished a United States senator as they represent all Texas, including Houston County, it is proper to include them in a history of this county. The First United States senators served in the 29th Congress which covered the period from March 4, 1845, to March 3, 1847. The first senators for Texas were Sam Houston of Raven Hill, who took his seat March 30, 1846, his term to expire as determined by lot, March 3, 1847, and Thomas J. Rusk, then of Nacogdoches, who took his seat March 26, 1846, his term to expire as determined by lot March 3, 1851. Those same senators represented Texas in the 30th Congress, covering the period from March 4, 1847 to March 3, 1849.

In the 31st Congress covering the period from March 6, 1849 to March 3, 1851, these same senators represented Texas, the residence of Sam Houston being changed from Raven Hill to Huntsville. They continued to represent Texas in the 32nd Congress, the 33rd Congress, the 34th Congress, covering a period from March 4, 1851 to March 3, 1857.

In the 35th Congress, extending from March 4, 1857 to March 4, 1859, Sam Houston continued to represent Texas as senator during the entire term. Thomas J. Rusk died on July 29, 1857, and was succeeded by J. Pinckney Henderson, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas J. Rusk and took his seat March 1, 1858, and died June 4, 1858, when he was succeeded by Matthias Ward of Jefferson, Texas, who was

appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Henderson's death, and took his seat December 6, 1858.

In the 36th Congress, extending from March 4, 1859 to March 3, 1861, when Matthias Ward of Jefferson, Texas, was succeeded by Louis T. Wigfall, who was elected by the Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. Pinckney Henderson, and took his seat January 4, 1860. The other senator who served with Wigfall was John Hemphill of Austin, Texas, who served during the entire term of the 36th Congress.

In the 37th Congress extending from March 4, 1861 to March 3, 1863, John Hemphill of Austin and Louis T. Wigfall of Marshall served until July 11, 1861, after the beginning of the Civil War, when they were both expelled by the resolution of Congress.

During the 38th, 39th and 40th Congresses, extending from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1869, Texas had no representatives in the United States Senate as at that time the Civil War was being fought and Texas constituted a part of the Confederacy. In the 41st Congress, extending from March 4, 1869 to March 3rd, 1871, Texas was represented in the United States Senate by Morgan C. Hamilton of Austin, Texas, who took his seat March 31, 1870, his term to expire March 3, 1871, and James W. Flannagan of Wallings Ferry, who took his seat March 31, 1870, his term to expire on March 3, 1871. During the 42nd Congress, extending from March 4, 1871 to March 3, 1873, Morgan C. Hamilton of Austin, Texas, presented himself to take the oath of office on March 4, 1871, a certified copy of a joint resolution of the Texas Legislature, declaring his election by the preceding legislature illegal, was offered and he was not permitted to qualify. On March 15, 1871 credentials of Joseph H. Reynolds, claiming to be senator-elect were presented. On March 18, 1871, the senate agreed to a reported resolution declaring Morgan C. Hamilton duly elected and he took his seat March 20, 1871. During the entire 42nd session of Congress James W. Flannagan of Flannagan's Mills, continued to represent Texas in the United States Senate. During the 43rd Congress, extending from March 4, 1873 to March 3, 1875, Morgan C. Hamilton and James W. Flannagan served as United Senators from Texas.

During the 44th Congress, extending from March 4, 1875 to March 3, 1877, Morgan C. Hamilton of Austin and Samuel B. Maxey of Paris, Texas, represented Texas in the United States Senate.

During the 45th Congress, extending from March 4, 1877 to March 3, 1879, Samuel B. Maxey and Richard Coke of Waco

represented Texas in the United States Senate. These same senators continued to represent Texas during the 46th, 48th and 49th Congresses covering a period until March 3, 1887.

In the 50th Congress, extending from March 4, 1887, to March 3, 1889, Richard Coke continued as one of the senators and Samuel B. Maxey was succeeded by John H. Reagan of Palestine. During the 50th and 51st Congresses, these same senators represented Texas in the United States Senate. During the 52nd Congress, extending from March 4, 1891 to March 3, 1893, Richard Coke was senator and on June 10, 1891, John H. Reagan resigned to accept a place on the United States Railroad Commission, and Horace Chilton of Tyler was appointed by Governor Hogg to fill his place and took his seat December 7, 1891. He was succeeded by Roger Q. Mills of Corsicana who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John H. Reagan, March 30, 1892.

In the 53rd Congress extending from March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1895 Richard Coke and Roger Q. Mills were United States Senators.

In the 54th Congress, extending from March 4, 1895 to March 3, 1897, Roger Q. Mills and Horace Chilton were United States senators from Texas. They also served during the 55th Congress from March 4, 1897 to March 3, 1899.

In the 56th Congress, extending from March 6, 1899 to March 3, 1901, Horace Chilton of Tyler, and Charles A. Culberson of Texas served as United States senators from Texas.

In the 57th Congress, extending from March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1903, Charles A. Culberson and Joseph W. Bailey were United States senators from Texas. These same senators continued to represent Texas until 1913, when Joseph W. Bailey resigned and Rienzi M. Johnston of Houston was appointed to fill the vacancy and took his seat January 7, 1913. He served until February 8, 1913, when Morris Sheppard of Texarkana was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Joseph W. Bailey. These senators continued to represent Texas until Earl B. Mayfield of Austin succeeded Charles A. Culberson.

Earl B. Mayfield was succeeded by Tom Connally of Marlin and Morris Sheppard by Andrew Jackson Houston and on his death by W. Lee O'Daniel.

REPRESENTATIVES TO UNITED STATES CONGRESS

After Texas was admitted to the Union in 1845, it was entitled to two senators and two representatives in the United

States Congress. A list of the senators has already been given. The representatives in the lower House of Congress, in which Houston County was represented are as follows:

In the 29th Congress which met on March 4, 1845, and continued to March 3, 1847, David S. Kaufman of Lowes Ferry and Timothy Pilsbury of Brazoria County represented the entire State of Texas.

These same representatives continued to represent all Texas in the 30th Congress extending from March 4, 1847 to March 3, 1849. The residence of David S. Kaufman was then recorded as Sabine County.

In the 31st Congress beginning March 4, 1849 and continuing until March 3, 1851, Texas continued to have two representatives only, David S. Kaufman and Volmey E. Howard of San Antonio.

In the 32nd Congress beginning March 4, 1851, and ending March 3, 1852, Texas was represented by Richard Scurry of Clarksville and Volmey E. Howard of San Antonio.

In the 33rd Congress beginning March 4, 1853, and ending March 3, 1855, Texas was represented by George W. Smyth of Jasper County and Peter H. Bell of Austin.

In the 34th Congress beginning March 4, 1855 and ending March 3, 1857, Texas was represented by Lemuel D. Evans of Marshall and Peter H. Bell of Austin.

In the 35th Congress beginning March 4, 1857 and ending March 3, 1859, Texas was represented by John H. Reagan of Palestine and Guy M. Bryan of Brazoria County.

In the 36th Congress beginning March 4, 1859, and continuing to March 3, 1861, Texas was represented by John H. Reagan of Palestine and Andrew J. Hamilton of Austin.

During the days of the Confederacy, Texas had no representatives in the United States Congress.

The first Congress after the Civil War in which Texas was represented was the 41st Congress, beginning March 4, 1861 and extending to March 3, 1871. The district of which Houston County was a part was represented by George W. Whitmore of Tyler, Texas, who took his seat March 31, 1870.

In the 42nd Congress beginning March 4, 1871, and continuing until March 3, 1873, the district which included Houston County was represented by William S. Herndon of Tyler. He continued to represent that district in the 43rd Congress.

In the 44th Congress the Houston County District was represented by John H. Reagan of Palestine, who continued to serve in the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th Congresses and was elected