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there by Major Jordan in anticipation of a very fine residence that he intended to build, but his misfortunes prevented this.

The town of Glen Rose was surveyed out in 1875 and the plat recorded in 1876 in Volume 2, page 71 of the Deed Records of the county. At that time a great number of the streets were named and included in the official records. As time passed these names disappeared from the memory of the citizens. In fact, not many of the street names are known today and accurate information in this matter can be learned only from the country records.

The town of Barnard's Mill had only two streets, Barnard and Hereford Streets. The former has kept its name through the years, except for being occasionally called "Main Street." The latter could not keep its name. It was known in the very early times, immediately after the building of the mill as "Paluxyville Road," later as Hereford Street by reason of the building of two very fine homes (for that day) by James S. and I. B. Hereford, two merchants who came from Dallas. This name continued until the race of Grover Cleveland for President of the United States. At this time, and because of the fact that the New York Presbytery had built a fine church, and B. F. Dugan had built an amusement center, dance hall, cottages, etc., the street became dignified by the name of Cleveland Avenue. Many of the deeds of conveyance made about that time refer to that street by such name. The street became known after 1902 as "Cyclone Street." This was due to the fact that a very severe tornado or cyclone came through that portion of town and swept all houses off the street except one house, now the home of Mr. Linders, which was protected by a stone bluff so that the storm passed over it.

The site of the rival town of Sulphur Springs is on the farm belonging to Paul Armstrong and was situated on the south bank of the Paluxy. It was begun by L. B. McClanahan who was known best then for his ability to drive oxen to a wagon. It consisted in its prime of a blacksmith shop, two grocery stores, a dry goods store and one dwelling house. Apparently the only blacksmith shop until Major Fordham brought Frank Lewandowsky with him and

in 1872 established a shop at the southeast corner of the present mill lot. Barnard succeeded in getting the postoffice located at Barnard's Mill and after that the town dwindled but did not finally succumb until the building of the old stone college, which stood on the present High School grounds. The first establishment of higher learning was the old "Glen Rose Institute" which held its first session in 1897.

The first court held in the county convened in a room of the private residence of A. J. Price. Here in this room, court continued to be held for several years. The first case tried in county court here was that of J. J. Jackson charged with assault and battery. So far as is known only one witness to this case still lives, Mrs. Ella Wileman. The jury in this case was: S. M. Pharis, J. H. Green, E. G. Ragsdale, P. A. Meadows, G. W. White and B. W. W. Jones.

T. C. Jordan, who came to Glen Rose in 1875 and took over the operation of the Barnard Mill, and who had homesteaded considerable property in this vicinity, made an agreement with a number of the leading citizens to build a courthouse at his own expense provided these citizens purchase lots about the square. The site selected was then a corn field and had only one house on it, a log cottage situated on the southwest upper corner. This log house still stands.

A number of the lots about the square were sold and the construction of the first courthouse started sometime in the year of 1876. The walls of the stone structure were raised to the height of where the window frames were to be placed and then all work stopped. Mr. Jordan was experiencing some reversals and sufficient money was not coming in from the sale of lots to complete the building. Thus, the matter of constructing a courthouse was postponed until about 1882 when the Commissioners Court arranged for funds to complete the unfinished structure.

The first courthouse stood until 1893 when it was destroyed by fire in the month of February that year. In this fire some of the county records were destroyed. Work began immediately on the construction of a new courthouse and in the fall of that same year the present house was completed.