

Kleberg—Robert Justus

Ford—p. 137—One day Robert and his mother in law rode from the remote ranch house to the shady spot where Capt. King had first spread a blanket for roundup picnics. According to family legend he remarked “Here, we will build our town”

Ford—p. 138 Upon Henrietta’s death in 1925 the ranch was divided among her heirs but she stipulated that Robert Kleberg Jr. would serve as trustee of the estate for ten years.

Lea—p. 571—After the house burned on January 4, 1912 Kleberg wired B. F. Yoakum in New York in response to his expression of sorrow over the house burning Kleberg said “They may destroy, they may burn the buildings of Santa Gertrudis if they will, but the spirit of hospitality and friendship will hang around her still. Her Gates are open wide and all her friends may enter and none will be denied. A house of five rooms was built about 50 yards away to be used till the house was built.

BC—p. 42—The ranch had to deal with lots of wild burros and did not clear them out until 1923

CC—p. 142—King Ranch first:

First to suggest that the tick caused Texas fever and the first to build to use the dipping vats.

First to drill artesian wells

First and only to bring to full development of a distinct breed of cattle.

First ranch to provide a range grass that would withstand heat and drought. In additions to Rhodes, which Kleberg the Elder introduced the management also had planted and worked with three strains of Yellow Bluestein

First ranch to experiment in phosphorus feeding.

First to abandon the use of barbed wire and to substitute smooth wire fastened to fence posts without use of stables.

First ranch to use the humane and efficient electric prod

First to develop and use the tree-dozer and knife-rooter to clear mesquite-ridden land

Frist ranch in all probability to experiment with the propagation of wild game. It is one of the nation’s greates game preserves.

CC—p. 139—Robert Kleberg said “To survive, he said I must make myself more alive then dead in this country. During his lifetime Robert J. Kleberg, Sr., the lawyer-son of German immigrants, probably contributed more to the development of South Texas than any other individual. He was a man of boundless energy and enthusiasm. He was vigorous, exacting, visionary. His inherited scientific bent led him to introduce scientific research to the cattle business. He was a railroad builder and a port builder discovered artesian water which changed the future of the region.

He developed trench silos, encouraged settlement of the country and the establishment of business and industry. He experimented with upgrading cattle with registered British breeds and improving breeds of carriage and cavalry horses. He also helped establish the community of Kingsville. He was a dominant factor in the effort that resulted in the Port of Corpus Christi in 1926. Together with John Kenedy he worked on soils. They brought citrus trees, palms and olive trees. He planted Rhodes Grass, built new houses for its employees and he helped to solve the tick and Texas Fever. The headquarters house was built at a cost of \$350,000 and two years.

Kleberg County—p. 18—This modern Moses was R. J. Kleberg, manager of the Santa Gertrudis Ranch, the largest estate in the United States owned by a private individual. His discovery of a great lake of artesian water underlying plains three times the area of the State of Connecticut, lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande Rivers, is but one in a record great achievements.

p. 19—Having supplied his cattle with more water than they could drink, Mr. Kleberg cast about for means to utilize the surplus. Twenty acres planted in cabbage and irrigated with artesian water as an experiment yielded returns of \$300 an acre. An experiment in onions showed returns of \$350 to \$500 an acre, though the crop had to be hauled twenty miles to reach a railroad. He showed his stock raisers that they averaged a steer on ten acres for \$40 and vegetables for 3000 to 5,000 every year or 9,000 to 15,000 in the same time to raise a cow.

KPR—One of Mr. Kleberg's greatest achievements was the development of an adequate water supply which brought the St. Louis Brownsville & Mexico Railroad to his locality and gave his cattle speedy access to Northern markets. He later grew cotton, introduced dairy farming and brought blooded cattle from Missouri and Kentucky. He set aside 45,000 acres for the townsite of Kingsville and another 40,000 for towns of Raymondville and Lyford. On the ranch over which he managed there were 100 miles of railroad, four schools, a cotton mill, a butter factory and many other plants for manufacturing ranch products. They men employed required 2000 saddle horses and thirty automobiles.

KPR—813—The new arrivals to the towns learned to resent the feudal fiefdom of King Ranch. The Klebergs devised a method of sealing their borders against trespass. The half mile or so of property nearest their fences was declared to be Texas State Game Preserves, and these strips of land patrolled by State Rangers as well as by King Ranch fence riders. In 1936 they got the article the Walled Kingdom.

KRP—811—Robert Kleberg Obituary—Headline: Noted Ranch Owner—Pioneer Texas Cattleman Ruled a Domain Larger Than State of Delaware—1,000,000 acres in tract.—Corpus Christi, Texas October 10—He died at his ranch home near Kingville today. He was 79 years old. He had been in ill health for five years. Robert J. Kleberg Jr. assumed management of the ranch and Richard M. is a Representative in Congress. His achievements was development of an adequate water supply which brought the St. Louis, Brownsville, & Mexico Railroad to his locality giving him speedy access to northern markets. He later started growing cotton, introduced

dairy farming and brought blooded cattle from Missouri and Kentucky. To accelerate his agricultural pursuits he set aside 40,000 acres for the townsite of Kingsville and another 40,000 acres for the towns of Raymondville and Lyford. He became financially interested in cotton mills and was a director of several South Texas Banks. \*\*Surviving beside his two sons are three daughters Mrs. Sarah Spohn Shelton and Mrs. Tom East of Kingsville and Mrs. John A. Larkin of New York City.—no Alice mentioned!!!!

KRP—701—Robert Kleberg the first arrived in Texas in 1834 about the same time eleven year old Richard King was making plans to run-away. Robert the 1st was a Prussian lawyer who came from a line of merchants and lawyers who was born in 1803. The noble connection to Simon Heinrich Sack (of Glogau in Silesia, a Royal Attorney General) gave the von Roeder/Kleberg clans a large dose of frontier snobbery and scholarships and dowries for the children. The male descendants were eligible for educational expenses and the females for dowries. The von Roeder-Kleberg sons trained for law with Robert Sr. training at the University of Virginia. Robert the 1st fought at San Jacinto and distinguished himself sufficiently to be appointed as a Judge on the Land Commission by Sam Houston.—check out if he helped to guard Santa Anna.

KPR—702—The three von Roeder-Kleberg sons became lawyers. Two of them went on to distinguish themselves as legislators and congressmen. The present day Klebergs like to describe Robert Sr. as a son of a San Jacinto hero, member of an intellectually and physically vigorous family, whose fortune resided not in cash but in character. Both Robert I and Robert Sr. married into families of means. When Robert and Alice married they were 32 and 24.

\*\*Robert was never a cowboy but a lawyer who administered a rancho. His contributions were intellectual, methodical and legalistic. (I would add scientific) His motivation was dynastic.

KPR—703—His great strength was administration and the execution of visionary projects. To run the ranch he installed competent managers. James Doughty, then the legendary Sam Ragland. Under these managers there were organizational layers of cow-bosses, horse-bosses and vaqueros. Under Kleberg King Ranch became a classic patriarchal Mexican-Spanish style rancho. Kleberg was called “el abagao” by the vaqueros—the Patrono was a lawyer not a cowboy. He brought water to the rancho by drilling deep Artesian wells. He cried when the first well was drilled knowing that the water would change things forever in this hot droughty landscape. In 1891 Kleberg spent \$1000 dollars on a rainmaker experiment conducted by the Department of Agriculture and the 23<sup>rd</sup> Infantry. After there was water Kleberg helped devise the agreement with the railroad that had the railroad built through the rancho property from Corpus Christi to Brownsville. The railroad in turn made it possible to subdivide the land into farms and towns. They had to lay out government, businesses, schools, a hotel and a lumberyard and a newspaper and bank. Henrietta wanted the “right sort” so she stipulated that liquor was never to be sold in Kingsville. Kleberg added vast new holdings in land to Mama’s rancho. He

doubled the holdings to over one million acres. Most of this land was bought at distressed prices by discouraged and fleeing small timers. The modern Kleberg family likes to think of him as a consolidator of lands and developer of South Texas. He was also good at fathering children and in planning his own succession. A dynastic dream.

KPR—704—Robert and Alice had five children all born in Corpus and delivered by Arthur Spohn—check this? They were Richard Mifflin, Robert Justus, Henreitta, Alice and Sarah. Only Henrietta continued to work with the ranch and in the 1950's as Henrietta Armstrong she would be the grande dame of the rancho and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Dick was big likeable all-American lad and earmarked by his father as the future public relationist. Dick was urbane and from his grandmother's mansion in Corpus Christi would become a leader of the cattleman community and a United States Congressman for 13 years.

Bob was designated by his father as the future leader of the rancho. He was the first Kleberg born and bred as a working rancher. \*\*Rather than having his sons live in the stultifying matriarchic atmosphere in the mainliving quarters of the house. Robert constructed an entire wing devoted to bachelor quarters—think this is wrong—quarters are a separate building in back—here the young boys lived with the Ranch Manager Sam Ragland and cousin Caesar Kleberg two confirmed bachelors. They had two homes one with the womenfolk and father and one with rough and tumble cowboys, range bosses and bachelors. Bob became the Crown Prince Cowboy and Dick would do rodeo tricks on the campaign.

KPR00705—Robert was responsible for building the renowned Main House after the wooden structure burned in 1912. It took two years to build and cost \$350,000. It had the scrambled elements of Mexican, Moorish, California Mission and Long Island styles.

1915 the year of its completion and the two daughters marriages was Robert Kleberg's last really good year. In 1916 at the age of 62 he was stricken with palsy and confined to a wheelchair. There he sat for 16 years mentally alert but physically moribund. So shaky was his hand that he rubber-stamped his name to documents. At the time of his stroke, his mother-in-law was 84 so there were two nursing nuns on the Santa Gertrudis. Henrietta died at 93 in 1925. Her will froze the assets and inheritances for ten years and that provided the valuable breathing space to establish the separate Kleberg holdings. He also lived to see Bob take over the ranch and Dick as a Congressman in Washington.

KPR—602—Right after King's death the cattle and land boom in South Texas collapsed. Kleberg was putting his attention to Henrietta and Alice. Kleberg was probating the will and was in constant attendance. Alice and Robert were married on June 17<sup>th</sup>, 1886 fourteen months after the Captain's death. The year after the wedding in 1887 Kleberg was named General Manager and shortly thereafter he was given the Power of Attorney.

In almost 40 years as Son-In-Law and in his almost 48 years as husband of Alice Robert Sr. never really owned anything at the rancho in his name. His power always derived from the ladies of the Santa Gertrudis. In 1980 Fortune Magazine elected Kleberg to their Business Leader Laureates Hall of Fame in company with such men as Andre Carnegie, Henry Ford, A.P. Giannini and others. In the company of such men Kleberg stands alone as a man who never owned anything.

KRP—505—Robert Kleberg first entered the lives of the King family in 1881. He deeply impressed Capt. King when he won his case against King. King was a connoisseur of lawyers and put Kleberg on a retainer. After a visit or two to the ranch Alice and Robert started a Victorian style courtship with the apparent approval of both parents.

DEB—Chapter III--p. 58—Robert Sr. ran a railroad line through the ranch, connecting it to the ports of Corpus Christi and Brownsville. King Ranch gave the land to provide the right of way. He built the town of Kingsville. He cultivated cotton, vegetables, citrus, palm and olive trees. He proved that oranges and grapefruit could bear prolifically there thus spawning the South Texas citrus industry. He brought in South African grasses to improve the pastures and increase his horse business. The ranch sold as many as 12,000 horses a year to the army, city governments, businesses and individuals throughout the United States. He constructed artesian wells with windmills. He worked out a way to clear mesquite-choke pastures and solved how to stop Tick Fever.

Bluff---p.62—Trustees in the new red brick church were J. S. McCampbell, R. J. McCampbell, f. von Blucher, William Hoffman and E. A. Born and elders were G. R. Scott, E. H. Caldwell, R. P. Clarkson, Dr. Henry Redmond, A. M. French and Frank Morris.

R. J. Kleberg, was an honorary pallbearer for Rachel Doddridge's funeral. Bluff—p. 110—Kleberg died in 1932 at the age of 78. Kleberg had served many years as a trustee of the church and the Doddridge estate.

HDC—p.535—Robert Justus Sr. was born in Cat Spring on December 5, 1853. In the same year Robert Justus I was elected Chief Justice of DeWitt County and re-elected in 1854. He died Oct. 23, 1888 with Masonic honors.

HDC—p. 223—In a873 Cuero was incorporated and local attorney and later U. C. Congressman Rudolph Kleberg established the Curero Star paper.

HDC—p. 181—Mr. Schumacher opened his school in 1861 and despite hardships of the Civil War his school prospered. Materials for the school were difficult and very expensive. A slate was very precious and if broken was transformed into pencils and fragments were put into goose quills and used until entirely up.

\*\*\*The students were taught by professors from Germany whose encyclopedic knowledge and fantastic memories provided the pioneer students with knowledge which would make them true scholars and lovers of literature.....Teachers in the Yorktown schools included Rudolph Kleberg and R. J. Kleberg.

HDC—p. 180—A most important part of the cultural heritage of Germany was a love of music. As early as 1855 balls and parties were held in Strieher's private hall with Mr. Julius Meyer providing the music. Later Heissig's hall in the Upper Town was the site of many balls and parties. Mr. Meyer was the first musician of Yorktown, long before the Civil War. He organized the first band, thus laying the foundation of the Old Band which was organized about 1809. Also Gohnert's Theater was built for performances.

HDC—Judge Robert Kleberg settled in DeWitt County in 1847 and who was elected County Commissioner the following year. He was part of the party that fought with the Indians and in that attack Capt. York's son was wounded and son-in-law and Capt. York were killed. Judge said he kept warning the Captain that he was exposing himself to the fire of the Indians by running back and forth from one man to the other.—p.179

HDC—p.88--Concrete College—Concrete located on the banks of the Guadalupe in the Southeastern part of the county. The school had a flat fee of \$100 for five months and \$200 for ten months which was hard for many parents. Some students were day students with a separate fee and also there were fees for musical instruction, languages and needlework. The college was very strict. All firearms were left at home or deposited with the college president. Games of chance, smoking, profane language, use of liquor would mean expulsion. The students got up at 5 and dressed in 10 minutes and attended chapel until 6:30 and had classes until breakfast. They were in bed by 9. Visits to town were once a month and that was on a Saturday. Going to church was the only way to leave the campus. It was at its height in 1875 with 250 students out of which 100 were boarders.

p.180—The Concrete College was chartered in 1856 by the State Legislature.  
RL—Judge Allen Wood's presentation—Kleberg graduated in 1880 from the law course of the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the Texas Bar that summer and began his practice of law in Cuero and later moved to Corpus where he formed a partnership with Judge John W. Stayton and later with Robert W. Stayton and James Wells.

CCT—Robert J. Kleberg operated King Ranch for 47 years and it grew from 614,000 to 1,125,000 acres. Before the railroads there were no settlements for 141 miles from Sinton to Brownsville. With the railroads came thousands of settlers, vast ranges were carved up into small farms. Towns laid out. New counties were created—exp. Robstown, Bishop, Ricardo Raymondville, Lyford, Alice, etc.

CC-p. 139—Kleberg said "To survive I must make myself more alive than dead in this country." During his lifetime Robert J. Kleberg Sr., the lawyer-son of German

immigrants, probably contributed more to the development of South Texas than any other individual. He was a man of boundless energy and enthusiasm. He was vigorous, exacting, visionary. His inherited scientific bent led him to introduce scientific research to the cattle business. He was a railroad builder and a port builder. He discovered artesian water which changed the future of the region, developed trench silos, encouraged settlement of the country and the establishment of business and industry. He solved the water supply and experimented with cattle and brought in the first registered British breeds and started improving the horses breeds. P. 146—He worked on the tick problem and worked on soil bringing in citrus trees, palms, and olive trees. He planted Rhodes Grass and built houses for his employees. Cattlemen give Kleberg credit for a discovery that was the salvation of their industry—getting rid of tick fever.

p. 141—He saw to the interest of the children. They traveled extensively but the children were happiest when at Santa Gertrudis. They all had their own saddle horses and worked cattle with the cowboys. Robert Jr. attended high school and then the school of ag at the University of Wisconsin and Richard was in law school at U. T.

BC-Dobie-p. 42—Robert had to deal with clearing wild burros as well and it wasn't until 1923 that King Ranch succeeded in clearing them out.

CK—p. 91—Robert Kleberg took his place among the greater cattle barons of the Southwest when the Captain died. When the Captain died Henrietta owned title to 500,000 acres; when Henrietta died they had 1,000,000 acres and when Mr. Kleberg died they had 1,250,000 acres.

KRP—815—1900 Henrietta King hired the personable and engaging Caesar Kleberg at her rancho. He became like an older brother to the Kleberg children. Robert decided to establish separate living quarters for his sons, Dick and Bob away from the matriarchic Main House, this male dominion was supervised by Sam Ragland and Caesar Kleberg. Robert eventually gave Caesar responsibility for the entire Southern Division of the rancho, El Sauz with headquarters at Norias. Living near the railroad track in Norias in a 2-story frame house Caesar gained more than local fame for his bachelor roost. It was the rare female who was allowed to visit the Norias bachelor diggings. Caesar ruled the Sauz Division for more than 30 years. One of the few females who was a frequent visitor was Henrietta Larking Armstrong. Henrietta called her "the butterfly". She was full of mischief and feminine frivolity.

KRP—Obituary—(interesting that I do not find Alice mentioned—only children) His achievements were: adequate water supply which brought the St. Louis, Brownsville, & Mexico Railroad to his locality and gave his cattle speedy access to Northern markets. He later started growing cotton, introduced dairy farming and brought blooded cattle from Missouri and Kentucky. To accelerate his agriculture pursuits, he set aside 40,000 acres for the town site of Kingsville, and another

40,000 for the towns of Raymondville and Lyford. He became financially interested in cotton mills and was director of several South Texas banks. He had his elementary education in private schools and graduated from the University of Virginia Law School. He is survived by his two sons and three daughters Mrs. Sarah Spohn Shelton and Mrs. Tom East of Kingsville and Mrs. John A. Larkin of New York City. Funeral arrangements await the arrival of Mrs. Larkin by plane. (Two sons talked about earlier in article) On the ranch there are three towns, 100 miles of railroad, four schools, a cotton mill, a butter factory and many other plants for manufacturing ranch products.

KRS—p.144--When Robert took over he had 300 men who rode before they could walk almost they worked the cow camp and would they give their loyalty to a German lawyer with a big moustache. He was now El Patron and they watched him carefully because they descended from men who had come with the entrada with Captain King. Robert was fair and smart and he was not hasty and he studied and learned and when he gave orders he expected to be obeyed. He knew he was accepted when they called him El Abogado, The Lawyer.

CAR-p. 122- The ranch is as carefully organized and moves on as conservative business principles as a bank under the ruling of Robert J. Kleberg.

p. 125—When Mr. Kleberg for instance receives an order from a firm in Chicago calling for 1000 head of cattle. The breed of cattle they want is grazing in a corner of the range fenced in and marked pale blue on a beautiful map blocked out in colors like a patch-work quilt which hangs in Mr. Kleberg's office. When the order is received, he sends a Mexican on a pony to tell the men near that particular pale blue pasture to round up the cattle and directs the superintendent to send as many cowboys to that pasture to hold them on the way to the railroad station. The boys will have five extra ponies a piece and they go directly to the water tank in that pasture that might be from a windmill or a dammed water area. They take a day or two to round them up and then they take off for the station. The agent of the Chicago firm rides through the herd with a representative of the Ranch and if they disagree on the fitness they have an outsider to make the decision. Then they are driven to the railroad cars. Sometimes the cattle are sent north to fatten up in the Kansas, Montana, and Wyoming Territory.

IP-p. 289—Robert's granddad was (Lucas Kleberg) was a prominent and successful merchant and mother Veronica was a lady of fine culture sweet temper and good sense. The family was thrown upon misfortune and death and Robert had to make it on his own and did so through law school.

Great-Ranch—p. 464—The hands of one family has been very successful due to the large measure to the energy and astuteness of Robert J. Kleberg. He has been one of the nation's leading business men. He discovered the "dip" a liquid preparation to rid the cattle of ticks and the fever. He supplemented the luxuriant grasses with



Sudan and Rhodes grasses, sorghum, and Kaffir corn for winter hay. Game abounds on the ranch—armadillos, linas, coyotes, quail, wild turkey, Mexican lions, and deer.

For-King—p. 13—Kleberg Jr. said we have never cast a man adrift when his useful days are over. If he can find something to do, very well. If not well he can sit in the sun and another beef can be killed for him and his family. While neighbors jeered, the elder Kleberg began to clear out the bony Mexican cattle and by cross breeding, to produce a superior strain. Bob Jr. gave his father credit for helping to produce the new Santa Gertrudis cattle. Writer saidtThe King Ranch has produced its own men, its own breed of cattle, and its own breed of horses—cow horses fit for riding academies.

BCH—MKP—Uncle Bob Kleberg did all he could to make our visits fun and enjoyable to Corpus Christi. He would wake the young people up early and take them out of the house to North Beach. We could seim in the salt water surf and play in the sand. Often he took us to a nearby farm to visit and pick sweet figs that were ripe on the trees. Many summers the entire family went to Colorado Springs and stayed at the Antler's Hotel. Grandmother King journeyed in a private car. The Kleberg family and the King family met there and enjoyed the wonderful summer vacation in the mountains. One summer the two families met in Battle Creek, Michigan.

RHK—p. 212—Robert along with his brother Rudolph and nephew Caesar were able to get the USDA to send a scientist to identify the cause of the fever and develop the dipping vats.

RHK—p, 21—During his last days Grandfather Kleberg was in poor health and Mana loved to take him for drives around the ranch. She thought he enjoyed the Helenita's and B.K. Johnson's company so they were put in the backseat with cracker to keep them quiet and told not to make any noise. Justus was a good name for him because he always said "Those who possess power, property, or influence must hold it in trust for the use of their fellow man."

RHK—p. 20—Grandfather also experimented with raising corn, milo, cotton, potatoes, and onions. He planted date, palm, gig, olive, and citrus trees.

RHK—p. 9—In 1890 Grandfather Kleberg wrote "Captain King was the first permanent settler between the Nueces River and the Rio Grande. The Indians were thick in that region in those days, and it took a man of nerve to hold his own.:

DTP—p.55 Kleberg fell heir to the longest ruling mother-in-law since Queen Victoria. She ruled the roost, did Henrietta Chamberlain King, rooming just across the hall from daughter Alice and husband for forty years. The daughter of a New England Presbyterian minister, the first Protestant preacher in Rio Grande territory, she was prim, proper and Bible-pounding. He was a man of vision, culture and

Germanic attention to detail, he introduced scientific methods introduced scientific methods into the cattle business. From 1886 to his death in 1932 he brought civilization to the South Texas frontier. However to create towns, farms, schools and cities, there was a big missing link—water. In 1899 he heard about a new drill in the Midwest that penetrated deeper than any and he put it to the test and it worked. He convinced the Missouri Pacific to run a rail line through the ranch connecting it to the ports of Corpus Christi and Brownsville. He built the town of Kingsville. He cultivated cotton, vegetables, citrus, palm and olive trees. He proved that oranges and grapefruit could bear prolifically there. He used the land for more than cattle and horses.

RHK--p. 3—My great-grandfather Robert Justus Kleberg's dictum "Those who possess power, property, or influence must hold it in trust for the use of their fellow man."

DG—p. 184—Kleberg settled Chapman case in 1883 while representing Captain King starting in 1881 on a retainer of \$5000 a year and also representing the Chapman estate.

DG—p.193—Robert born in 1853 in De Witt County. He attended Concrete College near Wharton. He earned a law degree from the University of Virginia and set up practice in Corpus Christi in 1880. In 1881 he became one of Richard King's attorneys

DG—p. 194—Alice and Robert spent a two-month-long honeymoon on the East Coast (?) accompanied by Henrietta. He wrote his correspondence on wonderful rococo stationery bordered at the top with a late photograph of Richard King wearing a thick short black beard in the best Victorian style; a drawing of a herd of longhorns, the Running W brand prominently featured and the words Santa Gertrudes and Kings Ranche.

DG—p. 198—King took the land and Kleberg settled it. Kleberg and Mrs. King were colonizers. They acquired land, as he had, but they also sold it, partly to pay debts. Mrs. King was interested in colonizing and town building Kingsville established in 1904 helped by the establishment of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway Col.

DG—p.204—Henrietta King lived to a great old age of 92 dying on March 31, 1925. Robert only outlived her by 7 years and some of those in a wheelchair.

DG—p. 204—died in 1932 with his last years in a wheelchair due to a crippling stroke. Robert and Alice had five children—3 girls and two boys. They were trained to rule—see Alice

JC—p.45—Robert shared with Alice and Henrietta an intolerance toward imbibing of any kind and only cousin Caesar lifted an occasional glass in moderation during the Kleberg children's growing up.

JC—p. 114—1926 Robert helped found the deepwater port.

RHK—p. 19—Robert's father Robert Justus Kleberg is remembered as " a man of deep and most varied learning. Besides knowledge of Greek and Latin, he controlled three modern languages and read their literatures in the originals. A man of urbane manners and courtly address, his intercourse with men, whether high or low, educated or ignorant, was ever characterized by a plain and noble dignity, free of assumption or vanity."—His father did not die til 1888 so he was alive during our time frame.

BC-p. 19—In 1895—Robert Kleberg traveled by coach and carried six passengers and two drivers pulled by six horses. The outriders were armed with the 30-30s and side arms that were the Kinenos trademark, and rode the finest horses. They wore wide Mexican sombreros and had bandeleros of spare cartridges running across their chests, and big knives on their hips. They wore Mexican style chivarras. They were fighting men armed to the teeth.