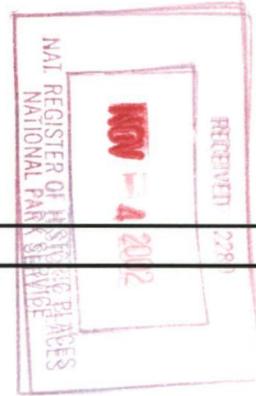


(Oct. 1990)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

1568



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Toole Building
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 202 Main Street
CITY OR TOWN: Hemphill
STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Sabine

NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
VICINITY: N/A
ZIP CODE: 75948

CODE: 403

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this (nomination) (request for determination of eligibility) meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property (meets) (does not meet) the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant (nationally) (statewide) (locally). (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Handwritten Signature]

10-22-02
Date

Signature of certifying official

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

[Handwritten Signature: Edson H. Beall]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

12/30/02

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	1	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	1	0 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: COMMERCE: department store = general store

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: WORK IN PROGRESS

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Commercial Style

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION BRICK, EARTH
WALLS BRICK
ROOF OTHER/composition
OTHER

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-6).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Toole Building
Hemphill, Sabine County, Texas

The Toole Building (c.1907) in Hemphill, Texas, is the principal building on the north side of the Sabine County courthouse square, once the business hub of the small East Texas community. Occupying a corner lot, the Toole Building is a two-story, two-part commercial block with a rectangular floor plan. Approximately 10,050 square feet in area, the brick building features symmetrically placed double-door entries, narrow arched double-hung windows and a corbelled parapet. The building retains a high degree of integrity but requires immediate stabilization due to foundation settlement and roof leaks.

The Sabine County courthouse square – laid out in a “Shelbyville Plan” with streets intersecting at the corners – is largely intact, with the historic courthouse and jail on the central square. Most of the commercial buildings around the square are vacant or underutilized, although some business owners have recently opened specialty shops. An old-fashioned drug store features a full-service soda counter. The county courthouse and adjoining jail have been meticulously restored.

Facing south, toward the Sabine County Courthouse, the Toole Building is the oldest building on the square. Concrete sidewalks border the front (south) and side (east) facades adjacent to city streets. Unpaved areas surround the building on the back (north) and west sides.

The exterior load-bearing brick walls are fifteen inches thick. Brick foundation footings are approximately four to six feet below grade. The bricks used in the building were made at a brickyard only two blocks from the building site. The mortar used by the masons appears to have a high lime and sand content and is now soft and crumbly. The walls are laid two bricks thick in common bond (header bond course every seventh course). The tar and gravel roof is constructed inside the brick parapet walls and slopes to the rear of the building, as well as to both sides. Drainage is accomplished through wall-mounted metal collectors and downspouts. The roof pitch is approximately 1:12, which has caused numerous leaks and maintenance problems. Roof leaks can also be attributed to structural settlement and wall failure of the building in the northwest corner. At some point in the building’s history the four exterior walls were stabilized by installing steel rods with turnbuckles, north-to-south and east-to-west. Because the northwest corner has settled, the rods are now putting more tension on the opposite wall, which has created compressive forces, damaging the masonry.

The primary façade features two sets of stile-and-rail wooden double entry doors with wood panels and vertical glass elements opening into the lower mercantile spaces. The west door is flanked by a large display window on the left, and a windowless paneled door leading to the interior staircase on the right. The east door is flanked by identical display windows. All ground floor window and doors are topped by a same-width transom. The transoms are separated from the doors and windows below with a flat wood constructed canopy held in place with tension rods. The canopy extends the entire width of the building. On the second floor, five windows with low “eyebrow” masonry arches are spaced equidistant along the front facade.

The east and west facades feature similar fenestration, with small six-light windows set at transom height on the ground floor (four on the west side and three on the east side), and a row of eight windows with low “eyebrow” masonry arches spaced equidistant along each façade on the second floor. On the west side is a stile-and rail wooden entry door with wood panels and a nine-light glass transom window above it. The east side contains two of the same type of doors and transoms towards the rear of the building. Along the first floor of the north side (rear) are double stile-and-rail wooden doors with a transom above (the transom location currently has a wood board enclosure) serving the east mercantile space. The second floor of the north side contains a double stile-and-rail wooden door with wood panels directly above the first floor double door. This door has an “eyebrow” masonry arch and an opening in the masonry above it that probably contained a projected wood or iron arm and pulley for hoisting goods to the second floor storage area.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Toole Building
Hemphill, Sabine County, Texas

Each mercantile space on the first floor contains a front retail area and a back storage or work area separated from each other by a wall penetrated only by access doors. Exterior walls are exposed masonry. Interior walls and ceilings are painted wood boards.

On the second floor, offices are laid out along on each side of the central hall. The approximately seventy remaining feet (long dimension) of the second floor is storage space separated by a north-to-south wood load-bearing wall in the center of the building. Walls and ceilings within the stair and office spaces are painted wood boards. Exterior walls are exposed masonry. In the storage areas the exterior walls are also exposed masonry; the remaining walls are painted wood boards. The storage ceiling areas are exposed roof structure.

Currently a chain link fence surrounds the property for security and safety purposes. A tree near the northwest building corner may be contributing to the building's structural problems. The Toole Building retains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity. Although some of the original fabric has deteriorated due to neglect, the building is salvageable and certainly merits preservation. Its location within the central business district and its high prominence on a town square street corner continues to support its importance as a building worthy of rehabilitation and reuse.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Commerce, Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: c.1907-1952

SIGNIFICANT DATES: c.1907

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: unknown

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-7 through 8-10).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-11).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: *Sabine County Historical Foundation*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 7

Toole Building
Hemphill, Sabine County, Texas

The Toole Building (c.1907), on the north side of the Sabine County Courthouse Square in Hemphill, Texas, is a 2-story Commercial Style building named for its builder and principal occupant, James Oswell Toole, whose family operated businesses in the building until the 1970s. The first commercial brick building in Hemphill – built to withstand the fires which routinely destroyed parts of the downtown commercial district – it represents the turn-of-the-century growth of the east Texas community around the central square and the influence of a locally prominent merchant family. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the area of Commerce, at the local level of significance for its associations with the early commercial history of Hemphill, and under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as an early and representative local example of a Commercial Style 2-part commercial block.

Sabine County, an original Texas county, is located on the Sabine River at the Texas-Louisiana border, 140 miles northeast of Houston. In the 1830s, the provisional government of the Republic of Texas established the home of John Maximilian, (near the present community of Geneva in the northern part of the county) as the young republic's legal place of entry on its eastern border. Later, Sabinetown became the entry port. Roughly 50,000 Anglo-Americans entered Texas through Sabine County, but very few of the early immigrants settled in the area. Sabine County began to grow after Texas became a part of the United States in 1845. Agriculture remained the county's principal industry until the turn of the twentieth century when timber brought boom times to the area. The county's population peaked at 12,299 in 1920 but declined during the Great Depression due to the resulting decline in timber sales. This economic decline has been recently offset by increased tourism generated by nearby Toledo Bend Lake.

From the county's founding until commercial banking became generally available locally in the 1940s, larger merchants served as the financial engines of Hemphill and Sabine County. These merchants not only offered a wide range of products for sale, but they were also the principal lenders to cash-strapped rural families. Hemphill had two important mercantile families: the Pratts and the Tooles. After the Civil War, Hampton Pratt was the largest merchant in the area and dominated the field until the 1890s when his son-in-law, James Oswell Toole, entered into direct competition with him. Pratt was the traditional rural merchant: he extended open credit at 6% during the growing season and settled accounts at harvest time. Merchant's ledger pages served as the sole means of record-keeping. Toole, on the other hand, represented the new entrepreneur of the 20th century. Expanding on the open credit practices, he would advance cash with a share of the crop or even the whole crop or the farm as collateral. These loans were recorded in formal legal documents signed by both parties. Toole also expanded the general merchandise offerings of the traditional merchant and built a modern, brick building with handsome display cases to further promote sales. He invested in new business enterprises and became politically active to further his claim for leadership in the community.

Sabinetown was the county's commercial center during the Antebellum period. Hemphill became the county seat in 1858 and gradually displaced Sabinetown as the commercial center of the county after the Civil War. Hampton Pratt moved to Sabinetown from Alabama before the war. When he returned from service in Hood's Brigade, CSA, he moved to Hemphill and opened a general merchandise store which became the largest in the area. Located on the east side of the courthouse square, it was a frame building about 40 feet wide and 100 feet deep. A bench-lined porch ran along the front and one side of the building; a water well was at the rear. Pratt's two-story dog-trot log home was adjacent. The store carried a wide variety of goods, including agricultural tools and equipment, veterinary supplies, canned goods, clothing, caskets, ammunition, books, patent medicines, staple goods, school supplies, and liquor. Well-respected in the community, Pratt served as a county commissioner in 1866 as the county struggled in the aftermath of war, and was also an original trustee of Sabine Valley University, incorporated in 1879. The principal financial force in the community, Pratt, and to a lesser degree the town's smaller merchants, provided the credit that kept farm families functioning between

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 8

Toole Building
Hemphill, Sabine County, Texas

planting and harvest, during periods of economic downturn, and when crops failed. These short-term loans, common in the regional economy, were negotiated at rates set by each merchant. Farmers who bartered their produce for supplies were usually better off in the long run.

T.R. Fehrenbach brilliantly characterized these years in Texas:

The new mercantile and banking groups that rose in the shambles of Reconstruction were not industrial or productive; they tended to acquire control of the resources of the land, or the land itself, but without increasing the creation or flow of material wealth ... Texas was one-crop country and the crop was cotton. The Texas market was entirely in the industrial world; half the crop went to Europe, and half to the Northern states. In both markets the price of raw cotton continually fell ... The Texas farmer was not able, in these years, to change to different crops. He was bound to cotton; it was the only marketable commodity he knew. ... His taxes, which had to be paid in hard cash, stayed level. The costs of the industrial products he increasingly needed or wanted rose. ... [Farmers] had to borrow money to live, and to put in a crop. ... [Small farmers] had to mortgage their crop. Credit became increasingly harder to get. ... [The declining prices were] a hazard, like the weather, utterly beyond the farmer's control. Men could resignedly accept the burning drouths of 1886-1887 as acts of God. But the enormous erosion of income that followed was something else. Texas farmers, generally poor, were being ground into something resembling debt peonage...

This was the economy J.O. Toole faced when he moved to Texas. Born in McDuffie County, Georgia, in 1858, James Oswell Toole arrived in Hemphill in 1880 to teach at the Sabine Valley University; the next year he taught at Mt. Nebo School in neighboring San Augustine, County. While teaching in Hemphill, he met Miss Emily Pratt, Hampton Pratt's daughter. They married in 1882, and that year young Toole went to work for his father-in-law. Two years later he bought an interest in the business. The partnership was dissolved in 1890 when Pratt's son, George Edward "Ed", took his father's place in the business and did not want to be second-in-command to his brother-in-law.

In 1888, Toole purchased the corner lot of the block facing the north side of the courthouse square, diagonally across from the Pratt store. After the dissolution of his partnership with the Pratts, he built a typical wood-framed store similar to the other stores on the square. It was built toward the back of the lot and later was used as a storehouse. In 1899, Toole bought the lot adjoining the east side of his property and then built a two-story brick building on the front of the corner lot. It was the first brick building built in the commercial district. (An undated photograph, shows a brick building built in 1910 across the street on the northeast corner of Main and Oak). Large plate glass display windows flanked the doorways on Main Street. The well-lighted interior featured handsome wood and glass display cases on the first floor. His inventory was directly competitive with the Pratts: agricultural and veterinary supplies, garden seed, household goods, school supplies (including textbooks), sporting goods, sewing fabrics and notions, patent medicines, ready-to-wear clothing, furniture, canned goods, flour, sugar, tobacco, fire arms, and ammunition. It's unclear if he sold liquor at this location, but that he planned to open a saloon next door until his wife threatened to play Carrie Nation and destroy the facility (it became a drug store and ice-cream parlor instead.) Offices and a storage area for the store's inventory filled the second floor. Toole quickly established trading arrangements with cotton factors in Galveston and New Orleans. Ledgers

¹ Fehrenbach, T. R. *Lone Star A History of Texas and the Texans* [New York: Macmillan Publishing, 1968].

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 9

Toole Building
Hemphill, Sabine County, Texas

of the period show him both forwarding local farmers' cotton to factors on commission and buying cotton to trade on his own account. While Hampton Pratt was satisfied doing business "the old fashioned way" – informal agreements; casually kept records, Toole quickly put in place formal lending agreements that could be enforced legally. As early as 1893, Toole used printed crop lien forms. In one instance, in exchange for a \$40 loan, George and Richard Daniels conveyed three-quarters of their crop of cotton and corn to Toole. The remaining quarter was to be used to pay J.W. Speights for the rental of the land (Clearly the Daniels were not going to be out of debt any time soon). With growing frequency, farmers put up their land as collateral for credit. If they were unable to pay their store debt, Toole would obtain legal title to their land. He was insensitive to crop failures or economic downturns, remaining intent on equaling and then exceeding the financial success of the Pratt family.

Toole was shrewd in other ways. Soon after he arrived in Sabine County, he realized the importance of strong political ties and became politically active. Although the Farmers' Alliance Party generated strong support from farmers, Toole wisely remained a Democrat. In 1887 he was elected to his first two-year term as County Treasurer; he was re-elected in 1889. He ran again for treasurer in 1897 and served until 1902. After 1902, he remained a political contributor but not a candidate for office, instead focusing on business and the burgeoning timber industry.

At the turn of the twentieth century, Sabine County's economy entered a growth period that lasted until the Great Depression. Two factors created the boom: the Gulf, Beaumont & Great Northern Railroad located a terminus 10 miles southwest of Hemphill and the Kirby Lumber Company built a sawmill at the terminus. The terminus became the town of Bronson, which overshadowed Hemphill economically for the first two decades of the century. J.O. Toole was among the first merchants to open a store in the new town, again in head-to-head competition with his Pratt in-laws. In Bronson, business was, by and large, cash only. Customers were salaried sawmill and railroad workers and their families. Soon, a bank opened to handle the financial needs of this new community. These developments changed Toole's income mix: interest income declined but cash revenues soared. Toole invested in a bank.

Hemphill, however, remained an agricultural community. As corn crops failed and cotton was ravaged by the boll weevil, farmers grew more dependent on Toole for credit. As a result of foreclosures on these liens, Toole became a large land and timber owner in this part of the county. He was a demanding employer who had no patience with slaggards. When jobs were scarce, he set his pay scale accordingly.

Toole's mercantile business began to change, however, as specialized stores began to siphon off some of his business. A dry goods store offered clothing and sewing materials and notions; a grocery store offered a greater variety of foodstuffs; several drug stores opened in Hemphill, including one Toole opened with his son-in-law as pharmacist. These changing business practices did not hurt Toole financially, however: he simply diversified his interests. In October of 1912, he became a principal investor and director of the Lufkin, Hemphill and Gulf Railway. The line was to run originally between Kindred in Angelina County east to Goodwin's Ferry on the Sabine River. The line began in Bronson and by 1916 it had reached Hemphill where the Knox Lumber Company had built a sawmill. Toole profited from the railroad's income and from the sale of his timber to the sawmill. In 1921, Temple Lumber Company bought the sawmill and the railroad. Even in the depths of the Depression, Toole's income grew.

J.O. Toole died in 1940. He was eulogized as a major force in the community, but although he was recognized as a very wealthy and important man, there were few mentions of contributions to the community. Many remembered him as a rapacious man who rose to power on the backs of the poor farmers who were his primary customers. During World War

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 10

Toole Building
Hemphill, Sabine County, Texas

II, his sons kept the family business operating. After the War, his grandson, J.O. "Joe" Toole became the business force in the community. The mercantile business faded to a memory. In its place, younger Toole operated the Hemphill Gas Company out of the building. When rural electrification brought safe, cheap electricity to the community, that business petered out. Finally, in the 1970s, the Toole Building was leased for a variety of commercial activities ranging from business offices to antique shops to storage.

The Toole Building is a good example of a Commercial Style two-part commercial block. The two-part commercial block is the most common composition for small (2 to 4 story) commercial buildings built in the period 1850-1950. Divided horizontally into two zones, the ground floor of two-part commercial blocks typically feature storefronts and other public space; upper floors are devoted to more private spaces, such as offices or apartments. Numerous brick warehouse and retail establishments built in Texas through the first half of the 20th century follow this 2-part arrangement, and feature hallmarks of the Commercial Style such as regular fenestration and ornament limited to polychromatic brickwork, corbelled cornices, and geometric parapet designs. The use of columns and piers allow for open floor plans, making such buildings adaptable for warehouse, commercial, or office use.

Today, the Toole Building is unoccupied but stands ready to become part of the renaissance of the square and the commercial heart of Hemphill. Despite years of neglect, the building retains a high degree of integrity and the majority of its character-defining features, including the original windows, transoms, storefront configuration, and corbelled parapet. The building represents early commercial activity on the square and is thus nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, in the areas of Commerce and Architecture, at the local level of significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 11

Toole Building
Hemphill, Sabine County, Texas

Bibliography

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES Zone Easting Northing
 15 419240 3467660

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-12)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-12)

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Gregory Smith, THC historian)

NAME/TITLE: C. Carlin McDaniel, President

ORGANIZATION: Sabine County Historical Foundation

DATE: 1 June 2001

STREET & NUMBER: PO Box 1129

TELEPHONE: (409) 787-1845

CITY OR TOWN: Hemphill

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 75948-1129

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-13)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Sabine County Historical Foundation

STREET & NUMBER: PO Box 1129

TELEPHONE: (409) 787-1845

CITY OR TOWN: Hemphill

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 75948-1129

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 12

Toole Building
Hemphill, Sabine County, Texas

Verbal Boundary Description: A portion of Lot 6 of the South East Corner of Block 24 in the town of Hemphill, Texas and being described as follows: Beginning at the Southeast corner of the two story Brick building known as the Toole Building located on said Lot 6 of Block 24; Thence North along the East wall of said building at distance of approximately 80 feet and 9 inches pass the North East corner of said building and continuing for a total of 100 feet to a point for corner in the East line of said Lot 6 of Block 24, being the North east corner of the tract being herein conveyed; Thence West and parallel with the North line of said Lot 6 of Block 24 a distance of approximately 64 feet and 6 inches to a point to corner in a chain link fence; Thence South along said chain link fence a distance of 100 feet to a point for corner; Thence East along the South line of said Lot 6 of Block 24 and the South Wall of said building a total distance of approximately 64 feet and 6 inches to the place of Beginning; and specifically including the two story brick building known as the Toole Building located thereon.

Boundary Justification: Nomination includes all property historically associated with the building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 13

Toole Building
Hemphill, Sabine County, Texas

Photographs

Toole Building
2020 Main Street
Hemphill, Sabine County, Texas
Photographed by Carlin McDaniel
Summer 2001

Photo 1 of 2

Southeast oblique
Camera facing northwest

Photo 2 of 2

Northeast oblique
Camera facing southwest

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Toole Building

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Sabine

DATE RECEIVED: 11/04/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/22/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/08/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/19/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02001568

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12/20/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N





TOOLE BUILDING
202 MAIN STREET
HEMPHILL, SABINE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 2

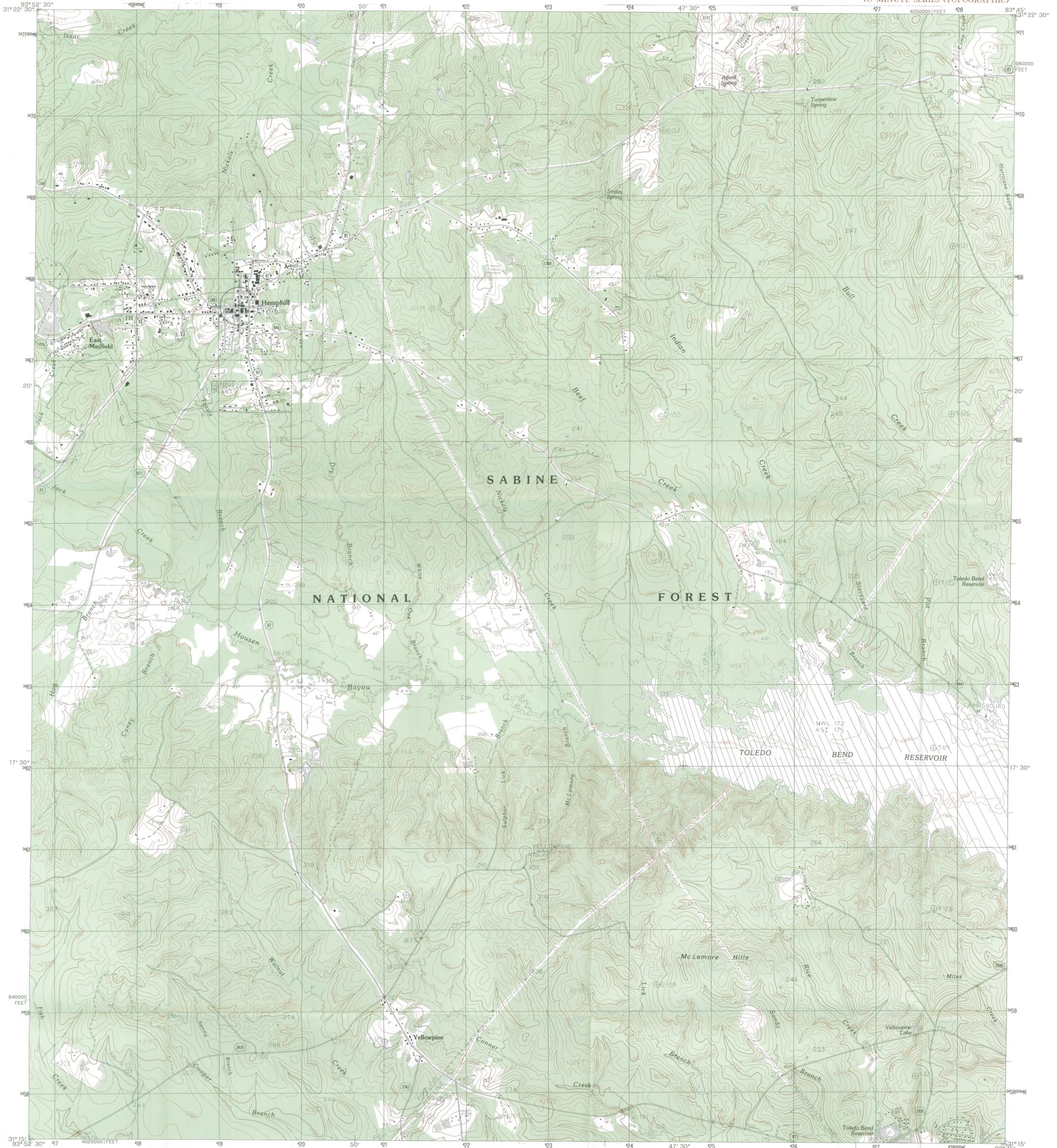


TOOLE BUILDING

202 MAIN STREET

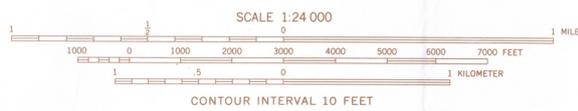
HEMPHILL, SABINE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 2



PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY USGS, NOS/NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1977
FIELD CHECKED 1979 MAP EDITED 1984
PROJECTION LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC
GRID: 630-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ZONE 15
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS TEXAS CENTRAL ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION 0°25' WEST
1984 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 5° EAST
VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks
(16 meters south and 18 meters east)
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal and State Reservations shown on this map
All marginal data and lettering generated and positioned by
automated type placement procedures

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original
manuscript drawings. Informa-
tion shown as of date of
field check. 3



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Canon
			2 Milan
			3 Siler Creek
			4 Windfall North
4		5	5 Nagsen SW
			6 Windfall South
			7 Fairmount Creek
6	7	8	8 Fairmount

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES
3193-231

ROAD LEGEND

- Improved Road
- Unimproved Road
- Trail
- Interstate Route ○ U.S. Route ○ State Route

HEMPHILL, TEXAS
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1984

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