

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received NOV 07 1988
date entered

1. Name

historic Historic and Architectural Properties in Angelina County, Texas

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Various N/A not for publication

city, town see individual site forms N/A vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~ Angelina County

state Texas code 048 county Angelina code 005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Various (on file at Texas Historical Commission)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Angelina County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Lufkin state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Angelina County Historic Site Survey has this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ☐ nodate 1986 federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin state Texas

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Angelina County, located in the Piney Woods of East Texas, was primarily rural and agricultural until the exploitation of timber resources throughout the area encompassed by East Texas, Northwest Louisiana, and Southern Arkansas began in the 1880s. The influx of population, with the associated industry, commerce, and transportation, had a dramatic and permanent impact upon the physical environment. The built urban environment of the two largest towns in Angelina County, Lufkin and Diboll, primarily reflect, therefore, the period from approximately 1880 to 1940. The residences of many of the business leaders were constructed utilizing exuberant styles of architecture reflecting the successful expansion of the timber and manufacturing businesses that still provide the economic base of the county.

Victor and Victor Consultants, Inc., in cooperation with the Texas Historical Commission and the Angelina County Historical Commission, completed a Historic Site Survey and National Register Multiple Resource Nomination during 1986-87. The work accomplished was phased in the following work program.

The site survey was conducted using the official county boundaries as the project boundaries. During the first two weeks of the project a windshield survey of the largest towns in the county--Diboll, Huntington, Lufkin, and Zavalla--was conducted. It became apparent during the first few days of the windshield survey that there were many more historic sites than originally anticipated within Angelina County and that the contractual agreement to survey 900 sites was insufficient to record every site 50 years old or older within the county. Since the total number of sites exceeded the proposed figure of 900 structures, those structures that did not exhibit substantial historic or architectural merit were recorded with location, condition, and style only. This procedure conformed with discussions the contractor conducted with representatives of the Angelina County Historical Commission and the Texas Historical Commission.

A total of 1,050 sites were located by the survey team. This number increased the coverage of historic sites within the county; however, all parties involved realized that it would still not include all sites 50 years old or older. Therefore the survey was defined as a sampling survey rather than as a comprehensive survey. Several additional phases will be required to complete a

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

comprehensive historic site survey within the entire county.

The addresses and/or locations of these 1,050 historic sites were noted on the approved survey cards. Each site was assigned a unique number with the first letter of the town it was closest to as a prefix: for example, L-0001, for those sites in or near Lufkin; D-0990, for those sites in or near Diboll; H-1100, for those sites in or near Huntington; and Z-1150, for those sites in or near Zavalla. Additional sites were located by utilizing 1937 and 1939 aerial photographs and a 1936 Texas Highway Department map. Structures identified were plotted on U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute topographic sheets. Large concentrations and representative sites were field checked by the survey team. This technique was particularly effective in rural areas where dense vegetation hindered visual identification of sites.

The survey team recorded the historic sites verbally and photographically. Block and lot information was gathered on as many sites as possible. Block and lot maps made available by the cities of Lufkin and Diboll and the Angelina County Appraisal District were utilized by the survey team on most historic sites. The Angelina County Appraisal District furnished legal descriptions and ownership information for all historic sites nominated to the National Register. This conforms to procedures outlined by the Texas Historical Commission.

As the surveyors progressed through the city and as historic resources were reviewed by the historian, historic sites in addition to those identified in the windshield survey were identified and added to the survey. This phase of the project was conducted from January through May 1986. The location of each site surveyed was plotted on City of Lufkin, City of Diboll, City of Huntington, City of Zavalla, or appropriate U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute topographic maps.

The National Register Multiple Resource Nomination of Angelina County, Texas, was written utilizing the information gathered by the survey team, historic site survey, oral interviews, and archival research at Lufkin, Diboll, and Austin libraries and depositories. This phase of the project was conducted from March through August 1986.

The historian, Sally S. Victor, with the assistance and support of Dorothy L. Victor, a member of the survey team, and John Ferguson at the Texas Historical Commission, identified those properties located by the historic site survey which met the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Concentrations of those historic sites as either individual sites or as districts were analyzed on the project survey maps. A total of 41 individual sites are recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

Places.

The survey team conducted background research for a physical and historical overview of Angelina County and the surrounding environs. The survey team worked with many Angelina County residents conducting historical investigations and oral interviews to obtain information relating to the architecture and significance of sites recommended as potential National Register sites. The contractor worked closely during the project with representatives of the Angelina County Historical Commission and the City of Lufkin, as well as many interested residents of the county.

Additional structures will be added to the multiple resource nomination in the future as the comprehensive survey of Angelina County progresses. In addition, currently recognized historic sites not included herein may also be included if and when they are thoroughly researched, sympathetically rehabilitated, or reach the 50-year mark. It was not within the scope of this project to survey every historic site within Angelina County. The survey team recorded what they felt were the most significant historic sites in Diboll, Huntington, Lufkin, and Zavalla, as well as representative rural sites in each quadrant of the county.

No archeological sites were examined, mapped, or recorded by the contractor. However, the Gibbs/Flournoy Residence at Manning is located in the abandoned sawmill town of Manning, Texas. This town is recommended for future archeological study and nomination to the National Register as a district. The possibility of large concentrations of historic archeological material is significant and should be addressed in future phases of the project or if the site becomes threatened by development pressures.

Angelina County is in East Texas, lying between the Angelina and Neches rivers, which form the two long boundary lines of the county. It has a total area of approximately 738 square miles. It is bounded by Cherokee and Nacogdoches counties on the north, San Augustine and Jasper counties on the east, Tyler and Polk counties on the south, and Trinity and Houston counties on the west. The topography is flat to gently rolling, rising in higher swells toward a central ridge running almost parallel with the rivers and forming a watershed between them. The county is generally at the 250 foot altitude contour with the central ridge rising to an elevation of 325 feet.

There are numerous underground water resources, both shallow and deep; however, few of the tributaries of the two rivers are permanent, year-round water sources. This had significant influence upon prehistoric and historic inhabitants and settlers. Areas of fertile farming soils are present in the flood plains of both the Angelina and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

Neches rivers. Underlying clays however, cause drainage problems during the rainy season, leaving waterlogged or swampy areas. Annual rainfall averages approximately 45 inches, with occasional heavy rains. Commercially valuable mineral resources include bentonite clay, petroleum, and lignite.

Angelina County is predominantly a pine timber region. In his review of the environment and ecosystems of the national forests in Texas, John Ippolito describes the forests before and after the widespread clearcutting practices of the early 20th century. This analysis includes the smaller region of the national forest within Angelina County, and a wider region within East Texas. However, it can be utilized to describe the overall vegetation of forested areas of Angelina County. He quotes B.C. Tharp (1939), a Texas naturalist, as dividing the East Texas forests into two regions, the long-leaf pine and the pine-oak forests. Tharp, who conducted his studies in 1922-1924, identified the East Texas pine forest as a relatively stable stage or community of plants that was achieved through successful adjustment to its environment, with long-leaf pine (Pinus palustris) as the dominant species (Tharp 1926; 20-23). Tharp's description "is that of a pine savannah, with little or no understory shrubs, and very few of the other pine species, loblolly (Pinus taeda) and shortleaf (omis ecjomata) (Ippolito 1983: 6). " Longleaf pine historically had a much wider range than it does currently. At the present time it is predominantly confined to areas in the Angelina and Sabine national forests. Modern timber harvesting practices have altered the species composition of the East Texas forests. Within the four National Forests in Texas, three general communities have been identified. They are the loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, and upland hardwoods; the bottomland hardwoods; and the longleaf pines (Ippolito).

The enormity of some of the virgin timber in Angelina County is recorded by Effie Boon in her History of Angelina County. "The largest trees of the county grow in the river valleys. During the year 1933 the Angelina Hardwood Company cut one white oak that measured seventy-two inches at the stump and scaled 2,800 board feet; one red oak that measured seventy-four inches at the stump and scaled 1,600 board feet; and several sweet gums scaling from 2800 to 4200 board feet" (Boon 1937: 22-23). Boon estimates that the pines averaged forty inches in diameter and scaled from 2,500 to 4,000 board feet with some more than six feet in diameter scaling 6,000 board feet (Boon 1937: 84).

Conservation and reforestation of the woodlands was begun after the turn of the century. Two of the early pioneers in these fields were the Angelina County Lumber Company located at Keltys and the Southern Pine Lumber Company located at Diboll. Ernest L. Kurth, Sr.,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

President of the Angelina County Lumber Company, was instrumental in fostering the notion of reforestation in East Texas (Bowman 1976: 115). The Texas Forest Service grew out of the organization of the Texas Forest Association in 1914 and the forestry law passed by the Texas Legislature in 1915. The law provided for appointment of a state forester and the establishment of a department of forestry at Texas A&M University as well as providing the power to purchase lands suitable for the production of timber as state forests.

In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, forest fire protection was initiated in 30 East Texas counties for protection of the watersheds of the Red, Sabine, Neches, and Trinity rivers. The Forest Products Research Laboratory was established in Lufkin in 1939, and in 1940 the Indian Mound Nursery was established at Alto in Cherokee County to raise seedlings for farmers and forest industries. In 1926 the State Department of Forestry was renamed the Texas Forest Service. By 1960 four departments of service included forest management, protection, products, and research and education (Webb 1952 2: 740).

Angelina County was not only dense forests but also included several areas of natural grassland or prairies during the historic period. These regions are reflected in the names of several widely dispersed farming communities such as Shawnee Prairie and Renfro Prairie in the southeast portion of the county. Some of the earliest rural schools were established in these prairie regions. These prairies afforded early settlers a significant opportunity to produce cotton and corn without the intense labor of clearing the more heavily timbered sections. In her History of Angelina County, Effie Boon interviewed J. W. Barge and described the prairies as follows:

The county as a whole has much flat, level land. One of the distinguishing features of the level lands was the little prairies which were entirely treeless prior to 1890. These prairies ranged in size from about two hundred to six thousand acres and had a smooth table-like surface covered with tall coarse grasses and small flowering plants. These original prairies have almost disappeared (Boon 1937: 10).

Many of the early Angelina County settlers received one league or larger land grants from the Mexican government between 1834 and 1835. Early agricultural development was primarily farming and stock raising. Improved land in the county increased from 3,000 acres in 1850 to 16,000 acres in 1860. Uncultivated land sold for approximately \$.50 to \$2.00 per acre and cultivated land sold for \$1.00 to \$5.00 per acre. Farms were generally small and worked by the owner and family. Four large slave plantations, however, were

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

present before the Civil War. The Stovall, Ewing, Moore, and Humphrey plantations are discussed later in this nomination (Mathews 1952: 19-20; Cravens 1970: 13-31).

The chief crops produced in Angelina County were cotton, corn, sugar cane, sorghum, sweet potatoes, oats, rye, barley, melons, and tobacco. Switch cane and grass in the uplands supported cattle, sheep, horses, and mules. Hogs ate hickory nuts, beech nuts, and acorns in the forests. Farming remained the chief occupation in the county after the Civil War with the average small farmer producing three to six bales of cotton as an annual cash crop. From 1870 to 1890 farm income was primarily derived from cotton and livestock. The sawmills employed a small number of workers who lived in the vicinity of the mills. Therefore farmers had little chance to supplement their income by working at the sawmills (Mathews 1952: 26-27). Two large farms in the rich bottomland on the Neches River in northwest Angelina County included the Chancey and Bonner farms. In 1903 Alex Chancey sold 162 bales of cotton at approximately \$65.00 per bale from his 500 cultivated acres. The Bonner farm, three to four miles from Chancey's farm, produced 300 bales of cotton from 1,000 cultivated acres as well as cane and corn. Cotton continued as the principal agricultural product until the boll weevil and the Great Depression significantly affected production (Mathews 1952: 25, 32, 34).

An attempt at diversification produced the Angelina Orchard Company, incorporated in 1901 on 12,500 acres of cut-over timber land on the T&NO Railroad approximately eight miles from Lufkin. In 1902 the company planted 500 acres in peach, 350 acres in pear, and 150 acres in plum trees. The town of Manton that grew out of this experiment was organized in the same manner as lumber mill towns with tenant houses, church, school, and commissary. When the manager died within a few years after the orchard began producing, the property was sold and converted to cotton production. Two other attempts at orchard production included the Lufkin Fruit and Orchard Company and the Chancey orchard. However, the commercial orchards had significantly declined by 1914 (Mathews 1952: 29-30).

The county seat of Angelina County has been at Marion (1847-54); Jonesville (1854-58); Homer (1858-92); and Lufkin (1892-present). The first two locations are now ghost towns, and Homer is a very small community. Other principal towns within the county include Diboll, Huntington, and Zavalla.

Below is a chart of census enumerations for Angelina County from the Texas Census of 1847 to 1980.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 6a

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cty</u>	<u>Lufkin</u>	<u>Diboll</u>	<u>Anglo</u>	<u>Slave</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>
								<u>Born</u>	
						<u>Black</u>			
1847	834	-	-	679	154	1	-	-	-
1850	1,165	-	-	945	196	24	-	-	-
1860	4,271	-	-	3,575	686	10	-	-	-
1870	3,985	-	-	3,243	-	742	-	9	-
1880	5,239	-	-	4,405	-	834	-	19	-
1890	6,306	529	-	5,705	-	601	-	26	-
1900	13,481	1,527	-	11,324	-	2,156	-	178	-
1910	17,705	2,749	-	15,270	-	2,435	-	225	-
1920	22,287	4,878	-	19,317	-	2,764	1	195	-
1930	27,803	7,311	1,363	23,376	-	4,248	-	66	-
1940	32,201	9,567	-	27,341	-	4,859	-	103	-
1950	36,032	15,135	2,391	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	39,814	17,641	2,506	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	49,349	23,049	3,557	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	64,172	28,562	5,227	51,806	-	9,625	44	-	4,047

Sources: Hogan 1946: 117; United States Census.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 6b

From 1847 to 1890 the population of Angelina County grew at a fairly slow rate. The population doubled from 1850 to 1860, illustrating the growth of early agriculture-based settlements and doubled again from 1890 to 1900, indicating that the timber industry was expanding rapidly. Prior to 1900 Lufkin was a center of commerce and transportation; however, after that time the business interests diversified, establishing a significant industrial economic base. The steady growth in population over the following decades can be attributed to the expanded base of economic activity in the county.

Manufacturing expanded to include industries that initially supported the local timber industry and then grew to include the world-wide oil and gas industry. Examples include Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company, founded in 1902 to repair sawmill and locomotive equipment and currently known as Lufkin Industries, Inc., one of the largest manufacturers of pumping units in the world, and Martin Wagon Company. Founded in 1908 to manufacture an eight-wheel log wagon, it later became a part of Lufkin Industries and currently is one of the largest trailer manufacturers in the world.

The first railroad was the Houston East and West Texas, built in Angelina County in 1882 from Clark's Ferry on the Neches River to Shawnee Crossing on the Angelina River. The second railroad was the Kansas City and Gulf Short Line, built from Tyler to Lufkin in 1885. Lufkin was the terminus of this railroad until after 1900, when it was extended to San Augustine County. The railroads provided vital transportation facilities for the export of Angelina County timber and manufacturing resources. The numerous, although usually short lived, tram roads connecting lumber camps to the main railroad lines formed a spiderweb of track throughout the county. The raised beds of these roads can still be recognized in the rural sections of the county. The tram line at the sawmill town of Manning is still clearly visible at Site No. Z-1165.

By the mid-1930s the four most significant lumber mill towns in Angelina County were Lufkin, Keltys, Diboll, and Manning. Lufkin and Diboll diversified their economic bases and expanded. Keltys no longer has businesses and was incorporated into the City of Lufkin. Manning is a ghost town with few visible reminders of the prosperity and activity of its boom years. Each community is briefly discussed below with a special discussion of specific solutions to the problem of housing the mill employees at Keltys and Diboll.

Lufkin

Lufkin was founded in 1882 as a depot for the Houston, East and West Texas Railway, a line constructed from Houston to Shreveport, Louisiana. It was named for E.P. Lufkin, an engineer engaged in the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 7

construction of the railroad. The land survey for the railroad through Angelina County was completed between 1877 and 1880. Construction began in Houston in 1876 and was completed into Lufkin in October 1882. The original townsite contained approximately 360 acres. W.L. Denman conveyed 189.5 acres to the railroad for the south half of the townsite and F.P. Abney conveyed 178.6 acres as the north half of Lufkin in November 1881. The sale of lots in Lufkin began in the fall of 1882. By 1883 at least six businesses had been established. They included W.R. Kerr and Company, groceries, hardware, stoves, tinware, saddles, and harnesses; Muller and Clark, drygoods, hardware, and holiday goods; W.H. Bonner, general merchandise; Denton Hotel; Shofner Hotel; and Dr. J.A. Abney, physician.

The sale of the majority of town lots, however, was delayed until 1885 when the railroad held an auction with excursion trains running from Houston, Shreveport, and Tyler to Lufkin. The streets were laid out in a traditional grid pattern east of the railroad tracks (Boon 1937: 194-197). By 1887 there were several additional businesses in Lufkin. The Abrams began their mercantile business at Homer in 1872 and relocated to Lufkin in 1887. W.M. Glenn and Company was established in 1897 and reorganized as Glenn Hardware and Furniture Company in 1930. C.A. Burke established his drug store in 1895 (Boon 1937: 198-199).

Lufkin became a transportation center for the county and gradually attracted businesses from nearby Homer. It became the county seat by an election in 1892. The first Lufkin courthouse, constructed in 1892, was a two-story frame building. It was replaced by a graceful three-story domed Classical Revival brick building in 1903. It was demolished in 1953 and replaced by the present brick and limestone courthouse constructed in 1955 (Bowman 1976: 27). The frame businesses centered around Calder (also known as Cotton) Square burned in three successive fires, the first occurring ca. 1900. As the business section was rebuilt utilizing fire resistant brick construction, the concentration of businesses moved one block east to Lufkin Avenue and First Street (Boon 1937: 196-199).

The 1904 Sanborn Maps illustrate the establishment of a centralized business district around Cotton (also known as Calder) Square, First Street, and Lufkin Avenue. Establishments included the railroad passenger and freight depot, hotels, banks, general stores, groceries, hardware stores, furniture stores, saloons, restaurants, clothing stores, drug stores, livery stables, county jail, and courthouse. Three blocks from Cotton Square was the Cook Brothers Planing Mill and Cabinet Shop that probably provided much of the frame ornamentation on local residences built near the turn of the century. The successive years of Sanborn Maps to 1927 illustrate the infill of the Central

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 8

Business District around Cotton Square, First, Lufkin Avenue, and Dosier (currently known as Frank) streets.

The Lufkin Land and Lumber Company was established within the city limits on the east side of Lufkin along the Cotton Belt Railroad in 1900 near the present intersection of Lufkin Avenue East and Timberland Drive. It was the first and only large sawmill in Angelina County to be constructed within a city. Stockholders included T.L.L. Temple and E.W. Frost of Texarkana, A.E. Frost of Shreveport, and G.A. Kelly of Lufkin. By 1905 the mill was sold to a group of Angelina County investors known as Long-Bell Lumber Company. With a ten-hour work schedule the mill had a capacity of 100,000 board feet. The mill remained in operation until 1928, producing more than 1.5 million board feet of lumber. The mill operated as a self-contained community with company-owned houses, general store, market, drug store, grammar school, and other businesses in the vicinity of the mill (Bowman 1976: 179-180). When the timber was cut out in 1928, the mill closed and the management moved the operation to Washington State. The closing of the Long-Bell Lumber Company was a significant loss to the economic base of Lufkin, causing a depression.

Keltys

Keltys was one of the first large sawmills to be constructed. It was founded by Charles L. Kelty, a native of Alsace-Lorraine who took his mother's maiden name, Kelty, when he came to Texas in 1867. Kelty owned one of two steam sawmills in Angelina County in 1867, located on Biloxi Creek four miles west of Homer. Ca. 1870 he moved his mill to its current location and attached a planing mill. During the mid-1880s the mill became a station for the St. Louis Southwestern railroad, which extended its tracks from Tyler to Lufkin. Kelty and his son-in-law, James A. Ewing, operated the mill at Keltys and another at Ewing on the Angelina River until 1887, when they sold out to the Angelina County Lumber Company, started by Joseph H. Kurth and S.W. Henderson, Sr. Two years later Sam and Eli Wiener became partners in the company. The mill burned down in 1906 and again in 1939, but was quickly rebuilt each time with larger and more modern machinery (Boon 1937: 88; 91; Bowman 1976: 167-168; Walter Ford, personal communication). The 1939 fire destroyed the mill buildings and much of the equipment. A third major fire in 1948 burned the power plant, which was also rebuilt (Mayberry 1948: 3).

An exceptional description of the layout of Keltys during 1948 is included in a manuscript by Lita M. Mayberry. Keltys incorporated in 1946 to maintain its status as a community amidst the expanding city limits of Lufkin. It was bounded on the west by U.S. Highway 69, and on the east and south by the Lufkin city limits, and on the north by a line extending from a point on Highway 69 north of the Cotton Belt Railroad Underpass to the city limits of Lufkin. The rolling terrain

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 9

around the sawmill was not adapted to a standard grid pattern for streets; rather, the streets wind around the Old Highway 69 (replaced by the current location of U.S. Highway 69 immediately west of Keltys).

Approximately three-fourths of the town, located west of the Cotton Belt Railroad which runs through the mill, was inhabited by Anglo employees and their families. The remainder of the town east of the railroad was occupied by Black employees and their families. Known as the "Quarters," the eastern portion of Keltys was located on a high sandy hill with winding roads and closely spaced houses. Another area identified as being separate was in northeast Keltys, occupied by "Camp People." This was a section occupied by loggers and their families. Originally they were housed at logging camps in the forest, and the name stuck when they were moved by the company into Keltys around the end of the 1930s.

Mayberry classifies the residences owned by the mill and occupied by employees into four categories. Type A houses were large white frame structures with eight to ten rooms, modern conveniences, spacious grounds, and a garage on one side of the house (Mayberry 1948: 4). They were surrounded by large open areas in groves of oak trees and located along Old Highway 59. Type B houses were smaller than Type A. They featured modern construction, five to six rooms, small porches, smaller yards enclosed by board fences, and some had single garages. Type B houses were located on Old Highway 59 as well as the road which connected the old highway with the new Highway 69. Type A and B houses were supplied with electricity, water, natural gas, and sewer connections.

Type C houses were old mill houses with four to six rooms, large porches, and small yards enclosed by old board fences. They were located south, west, and north of the company office along both sides of Old Highway 59 and northeast of the mill and the railroad. Type D houses were unpainted, with two or three rooms, unfenced yards, and no garages. They were located north of the mill and east of the railroad in the "Quarters." Type C houses had water and electricity furnished, but no sewage or natural gas. Some Type D houses had electricity and water furnished; however, many in the "Quarters" only had access to water from hydrants located at intervals along the streets.

Walter Ford and Chester Collins, longtime Black residents of Keltys, recalled that the houses in the "Quarters" were larger than Mayberry described them. Ford and Collins described the Black housing as four or five rooms with board and batten construction, side gable shake roof, and shed front porch. Collins, born at Keltys in 1904, recalled that the Black section was built during the formative years of the Angelina County Lumber Company and was basically intact for as

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 10

long as he could remember. New houses were built through the years for employees whose homes burned.

In 1948 Maberry states that most of the houses in Keltys had well-tended yards with shrubbery and flower beds. Approximately half of the residents had vegetable gardens, and a few families kept chickens, cows, and horses. The business section of Keltys was located immediately west of the railroad and the mill. It included the offices of the Angelina County Lumber Company, the Railroad, commissary, barbershop, and post office (Mayberry 1948: 1-8).

A review of the 1900 and 1910 census returns yielded information about the nativity, ethnic distribution, and occupations of the Keltys area. Although Keltys was not specifically enumerated as a separate community in either 1900 or 1910, it was possible to isolate the concentration of sawmill workers in the immediate vicinity of Joseph Kurth and his family. In 1900 there were approximately 633 households in the Keltys area, with a population of 3,500 men, women, and children. There were several boarding houses for single men. Most of the residents were born in Texas and the Southern States with others from Germany, Ireland, Italy, and Mexico.

The 1910 population had declined considerably with an approximate population of 610 (470 Anglo and 140 Black) in 140 households. Sawmill and railroad occupations included day laborer, carpenter, house painter, lumber management, mill-wright, wood chopper, railroad foreman, locomotive engineer, blacksmith, sawer, ox driver, house carpenter, shipping clerk, and bookkeeper. Other occupations included farmer, dressmaker, cook, laundress, dentist, physician, teacher, preacher, postmaster, saloon keeper, servant, and cook.

In the late 1930s Keltys had a population of approximately 1,000 with an ethnic distribution of three-fifths Anglo and two-fifths Black. In 1948 the mill employed approximately 350 Anglo and 150 Black men, as well as an additional 40 Anglo men and women at the commissary and drug store. By 1950 the population had increased to approximately 1,093, and it had four stores (Bowman 1976: 169-170; U.S. Census data). The fluctuations in population were related to the ebb and flow of the timber industry.

The Kurth family quickly became one of the most influential families in Angelina County as they expanded and diversified their business interests. In 1940 Ernest Kurth, successor to Joseph H. Kurth, helped found Southland Paper Mills, Inc., at Lufkin, the first plant to turn southern pines into newsprint. By the time of his death in 1960, Kurth had built a financial empire including interests in timber, paper manufacturing, banking, theatre chains, foundries, railroads, and insurance agencies (Texas Historical Commission files;

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 11

Bowman 1976: 168).

Keltys represents a classic example of a mill company town providing most of the necessities of life for its workers from cradle to grave. The mill was responsible for employment, housing, utilities, parks, burials, and health care. It also provided buildings for churches, fraternal organizations, and community activities. Employees were paid in script redeemable only at the company commissary. Cash was given to employees when they were required to travel outside the community for family funerals and such (Personal communication, Walter Ford and Chester Collins). Until the consolidation of rural schools in Angelina County during the 1920s, Keltys maintained its own grammar school. After consolidation the school became known as Brandon School and served as the Black Grammar school for children in that section of Lufkin (Personal communication, Ecomet Burley).

During the Great Depression the mill shut down completely only once, for three weeks. Throughout the rest of the Depression the mill operated on a shortened 3-day week, rotating employees so that all had the opportunity to continue working at the mill. The company also provided mules to plow a family garden plot as well as the seed. Although the mill operated at reduced capacity and employees earned less, Ford and Collins felt that the company carried its workers through the Depression without grave hardship.

The Angelina County Lumber Company was sold to Owens-Illinois Company, a northern lumber concern, during the 1960s. The new owners closed down the lumber mill operation of the plant and tore down many of the old company structures, including the old office building. Owens-Illinois maintained only the plywood division of the plant (Bowman 1976: 169-170), causing many of the former employees to lose their jobs. Before the Kurth and Henderson families sold their business, they gave their employees the opportunity to purchase their homes and property at a minimal cost. Lufkin Savings and Loan financed many of these homes for approximately \$300.00 to \$900.00. After the change of ownership, the segregation of Black families in the "Quarters" began to break down. Many Black families moved to the western portion of Keltys in homes previously occupied by Anglo employees (Ford and Collins).

Since the 1960s the community spirit of Keltys has declined as the businesses and post office located there were closed or moved and Keltys was incorporated into the City of Lufkin. The modern Keltys post office is located on North Raguet and is a substation of the Lufkin Post Office.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 12

Diboll

Diboll was established in 1894 by T.L.L. Temple, of Texarkana, Arkansas, the same year that he organized the Southern Pine Lumber Company creating a large sawmill south of Lufkin on the Houston East and West Texas Railway (the Cotton Belt). With the purchase of approximately 7,000 acres of virgin timberland from J.C. Diboll, Temple began a successful and prosperous business empire (Bieseke 1987: 13; Bowman 1976: 156).

The Southern Pine Lumber Company constructed several types of residences to fit the needs of their lumber camp and Diboll employees. Two of these types of houses have significance in the area of engineering.

The lumber mills had logging camps in the woods or "at the front" where the timber was being harvested and sent into the mill by railroads or tramways. Many of these temporary camps utilized a form of portable housing for the families of the logging crews. Known as railroad boxcar houses because of their shape and the early method of transporting them from camp to camp, they presented a striking feature in the woods. One of the longest lived and best known of the camps operated by Southern Pine Lumber Company (SPLC) was at Fastrell (1922-41), near the Neches River in western Cherokee County. The advantages of utilizing such camps were shortened travel time between home and work, economic benefit to the company, and keeping families together as a unit rather than having the loggers live in the woods during the week and return home only on the weekends.

The boxcar house was a rectangular four-room frame structure with built-in kitchen cabinets and bedroom dressers. It was connected by a porch to another similar structure. Employees paid no rent, had a water tank next to the house, and used wood heaters. Outbuildings included smokehouse, outhouse, chicken house, cow pen, and storage cellar. Fastrell, as one of the more permanent camps, had rows of sycamore trees landscaping the community assembled adjacent to the railroad tracks.

When the houses were moved by SPLC crews, the cabinet doors, beds, and furniture were fastened down. Once the company began using trucks, the houses were raised on stilts. The transport truck was backed up under the house and it was lowered onto the truck bed. The crew began moving the houses from one camp to the next camp in the morning. The process was so smooth that it was usual for wives to have supper prepared when the loggers arrived in the new camp that evening (Personal communication: Ervelia Jordan).

Another type of housing utilized by SPLC was a three-section frame structure slightly larger than the boxcar houses. Interviews with

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 13

several early SPLC carpenters revealed that the houses were prefabricated and could be dismantled when necessary. Approximately 50 of these houses were built from 1938-41 in the Redtown section of Diboll near the intersection of Judd and Rutland streets on the east side of U.S. Highway 59 as replacement housing for the logging crews and their families who were moved from Fastrell to Diboll. The section was known as Redtown because all the houses were painted red.

Also referred to as "turnbuckle houses," they consisted of three sections. The center section was approximately 16'x30' with a wing on either side approximately 12'x30'. The three sections were tied together with 2x4 plates at the ceiling and floor where the three sections met. These plates were pulled together with turnbuckles, bolted together, and the turnbuckles removed. The meeting places between sections are covered by 1x4s. Each house was generally divided into six rooms. Originally most had 117 siding, four over four windows, and concrete block foundation. They constitute a significant type of portable worker housing that could be easily moved from one place to another. The center section had a front gable roof and the two side sections had a separate shed roof with very little overhang. Each house had a small shed roofed front porch.

SPLC moved some of these houses in 1948 to Daisetta, where they were logging. The houses were dismantled and moved in three sections on truck trailers. During the early 1950s SPLC began to divest itself of residential real estate and urged employees to purchase their houses from the company. Some houses were purchased and remained on their original sites, such as on Ballenger and Hines streets; many others, however, were purchased and moved to different lots in Diboll. It is, therefore, not unusual for a house in Diboll to have been moved onto its present site during the 1950s.

The turnbuckle houses in Redtown were moved to the Lakeview Addition on Neal Pickett and Box Factory roads during this time. Of an estimated 40 turnbuckle houses moved to Lakeview, there are approximately 25 extant. All of the extant turnbuckle houses in the Lakeview Addition have been altered since the 1950s. These alterations include bathrooms, additional bedrooms, expanded living areas, replacement windows, and applied siding. Generally they are in fair to dilapidated condition. They were constructed as temporary housing and have not withstood extended heavy use.

During the late 1930s the population of Diboll was approximately 1,500 (Boon 1937: 107-108). Since the 1950s Diboll has incorporated, and SPLC has expanded into one of the largest wood products companies in the world. Temple Inland, the parent company, has timber holdings throughout East Texas and active promotes and practices reforestation programs. Unlike the smaller town of Keltys, Diboll became a

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 14

sufficiently large and diversified town that has flourished as well as expanded beyond the bounds of the original mill company town.

Manning

Manning was established by G.A. Kelley of Lufkin and W.T. Carter of Homer in 1903 as part of the Carter-Kelley Lumber Company. Kelley was associated with the Lufkin Land and Lumber Company, and Carter was the principal owner of the W.T. Carter and Brother Lumber Company of Camden in Polk County. The population of Manning was approximately 700 in 1910 and 1,500 in 1920, composed primarily of Anglos, Blacks, and Italians. By 1929 the population was 1,300 with an ethnic distribution of approximately two-thirds Anglo and one-third Black.

Like the Keltys mill, the company provided employment, housing, utilities, parks, and medical care. There were approximately 140 structures, excluding the saw mill in Manning. These included a railroad depot, commissary, ice house, Masonic Lodge, drug store, movie theatre, railroad depot, community building, barber shop, high school, and grammar school. The housing was divided into the White, Black, and Italian sections (Poland 1985: 21-23).

In January 1936 a fire destroyed the Manning sawmill and with it a community spanning over 30 years. Several factors were involved in the decision to abandon Manning rather than rebuild the mill. The effects of the Great Depression discouraged the financial commitment required for rebuilding, and in addition the timber resources in the area had substantially declined. The company instead consolidated its activities and facilities at one of their other mills at Camden, 30 miles west of Manning, where timber was still available. Within a short period of time the houses and buildings that had constituted the built environment of Manning had been moved from the site. The only extant structure is the sawmill superintendent's Classical Revival house, known as the Gibbs/Flournoy Residence. Other visible signs of occupation include the railroad grade and cemetery. Most of the foundation remains are on property owned by M.M. Flournoy, a former Manning school principal who purchased much of the townsite in the 1930s and 1940s (Poland 1985: 30, Texas Historical Commission files).

As in many early settled areas of Texas, the architecture of Angelina County began with log buildings and graduated to clapboard structures during its earliest years (Cross 1910: 7-14). The abundance of timber in the immediate vicinity soon became utilized for more substantial buildings. There are numerous examples of vernacular and high architectural styles including Queen Anne/Eastlake, Art Moderne, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, American Foursquare, and Craftsman/Bungalow styles present in Angelina County.

The Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination contains 41

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 15

individual nominations. Commercial and residential districts in Lufkin were considered; however, none are nominated at this time. It was not possible to design a commercial district in downtown Lufkin that would achieve the required 51 percent contributing structures ratio. Alterations to the older buildings include modern store front facades and aluminum slip cover facades. A residential district on three blocks of Groesbeck Street north of the Lufkin Central Business District should be considered when additional research to justify the areas of significance has been completed. Another residential district on Mantooth street in Lufkin was also considered; however, the newer construction in the area detracts from the sense of neighborhood, height, and density that would have existed until approximately 1940. Therefore, no National Register districts are recommended by this project.

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
L-0152	C.W. Perry/Hallmark Residence	302 Bynum St., South
L-0153	A.F. Perry/Pitmann Residence	402 Bynum St., South
L-0199	G.E. Lawrence Residence	2005 Chestnut St., South
L-0078	Pines Theatre	113 First St., South
L-0763	Rastus Reed Residence	1509 First, St., South
L-0277	Texas Highway Department Complex	110 Forest Park
L-0034	R.A. Kennedy/Lowrey Residence	519 Groesbeck St., East
L-0035	Banks/Ogg Residence	602 Groesbeck St., East
L-0036	A.C. Kennedy/Runnells Residence	603 Groesbeck St., East
L-0305	Humason/Pinkerton Residence	602 Grove
L-0309	Howard Walker Residence	503 Harmony Hill Road
L-0312	S.W. Henderson/Bridges Residence	202 Henderson
L-0346	Houston Brookshire/Yeates Residence	304 Howe St., East
L-0364	Walter C. Trout/White Residence	444 Jefferson
L-0366	Percy/Abney Residence	466 Jefferson
L-0385	Boynton/Kent Residence	107 Kerr St., West
L-0861	Bowers/Felts Residence	1213 Lotus Lane
L-0050	Fenley Commercial Building	112 Lufkin Ave., East
L-0057	McClendon-Abney Hardware Co.	119 Lufkin Ave., East
L-0458	Lufkin Land/Log Bell/Buck Residence	1218 Lufkin St.
L-0818	Keltys Worker Housing	109 Maas (Medford)
L-0800	Binion/Casper Residence	404 Mantooth
L-0801	Byus/Kirkland Residence	411 Mantooth
L-0839	Newsom/Moss Residence	420 Mantooth
L-0820	Russell/Arnold Residence	121 Menefee St., West
L-0500	Everitt/Cox Residence	418 Moore
L-0529	Kurth/Glover Residence	1847 Old Mill Road
L-0526	J.H. Kurth Residence	1860 Old Mill Road
L-0527	Clark/Whitton Residence	1865 Old Mill Road
L-0528	McGilbert Residence	1902 Old Mill Road
L-0541	Abercrombie/Cavanaugh Residence	304 Paul

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 16

L-0593	Parker/Bradshaw Residence
L-0596	Marsh/Smith Residence
L-0070	Corstone Sales Company
L-0645	Behannon/Kenley Residence
L-0092	Old Federal Building
L-0678	Standley Residence
L-0848	Angelina River Bridge
D-0972	Henry G. Temple Residence
H-1136	Dunham Residence
Z-1165	Gibbs/Flournoy Residence

213 Raquet St., North
503 Raquet St., North
109/111 Shepherd St., East
317 Shepherd St.
104 Third St., North
1607 Tulane
U.S. Highway 59
501 Hines Road
Highway 69
Vicinity of Manning

STRATHMORE PARCHMENT

100% COTTON FIBER USA

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
				New Deal Programs

Specific dates see continuation sheets **Builder/Architect** see continuation sheets

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Angelina County has been a source of raw materials for timber and agriculture interests that fueled commerce and industry from its early beginnings in first half of the 19th century to the present. The timber industry has grown from small local mills to nationally owned timber and manufacturing complexes whose production is shipped all across the country and throughout the world. The same mills that harvested timber resources spawned new industries that serviced the oil and gas industry during the 20th century. The architecture in Angelina County is a reflection of its prosperity, including a representative number of many 19th and 20th century architectural styles. In particular many of the 20th century residences directly reflect the boom periods of economic prosperity in their elaborate ornamentation and eclectic styles. The production of the timber industry utilizing clear-cut methods between 1890 and 1920 changed the ecosystem of Angelina County. The New Deal programs of the 1930's helped reverse this dramatic change to some extent with the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration, and federal highway funds. The roads and bridges built through these programs helped fuel Angelina County's economic recovery after the Great Depression.

(Note: Commerce, Industry, Religion, and Black Ethnic Community are additional areas of significance that are justified in the general history of Angelina County below. Specific sites within these areas of significance are not included in this nomination. Supplemental survey and research in an additional phase of this overall project will be required to supplement this nomination with specific sites within these additional areas of significance.)

Architecture

Victorian, Neoclassical, Art Moderne, Italian Renaissance Revival, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, American Foursquare, and Craftsman/Bungalow are the principal architectural styles present in Angelina County. The historic structures represented herein were constructed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Several are directly related to lumber mill owners and employees.

Victorian refers to a melange of styles, sometimes in combination, made up in large part by elements of the Stick Style, the Eastlake Style, the Queen Anne Style, and the smaller Victorian Cottage. In Angelina County, as in other counties throughout Texas, those styles tended to take on a characteristic blend of their own, hence the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

umbrella term, Victorian. The Victorian Cottage was easily adapted to the area with its multitude of lumber mills making building materials locally available and generally inexpensive. The Victorian Cottage was a style utilized on multitudes of homes throughout the United States. Several hundred examples exist throughout Angelina County. Victorian styles are represented by the Humason/Pinkerton Residence at Site No. L-0305, the Dr. Edward Percy Residence at Site No. L-0366, Site No. L-0527, the R.D. Glover Residence at Site No. L-0529, and the Binion Residence at Site No. L-0800.

Queen Anne details were often added to the basic ell or central hall floor plan as ornamentation. The Angelina County Mechanic Liens indicate that the Lufkin builders W. P. Berry and W. R. McMullen built several of this type of house. Examples of Queen Anne Victorian are the Banks Residence at Site No. L-0035 and the Cavanaugh Residence at Site No. L-054. Folk Victorian includes architecture designed and built according to traditional local patterns by the people who will use it with minimal decorative ornamentation. Although not constructed until the 1920s, the Standley Residence at Site L-0678 is an example of Folk Victorian with a small amount of Victorian style trim.

A number of Neoclassical residences were built in Angelina County between 1890 and approximately 1920. This house type features a facade dominated by full-height porch with roof supported by classical columns, symmetrically balanced windows and central entry door on the main facade, and generally a central hall plan. The Neoclassical style is represented by the Henry G. Temple Residence at Site No. D-0972, Dunham Hill at Site No. H-1136, the S.W. Henderson Residence at Site No. L-0312, and the Kurth Residence at Site No. L-0526. In addition one site has Neoclassical elements added to a Victorian Cottage. The Everitt/Cox Residence at Site No. L-0500 is Victorian with a Neoclassical facade renovation by local architect Shirley Simons.

A house type that developed in India and Southern California, the bungalow succeeded Victorian styles, especially the Victorian Cottage, for houses throughout the United States. Bungalows are a very common house type nationwide and are particularly well suited to the climate of East Texas. Many examples of one-story and two-story residences with varying degrees of ornamentation are evident throughout Angelina County. W. P. Berry and W. R. McMullen also built Craftsman/Bungalow residences in the central area of Lufkin, especially in the area of Mantooth Park. As in many cities throughout the state, there are a large number of Craftsman/Bungalow houses throughout Angelina County. Two good examples of the Craftsman/Bungalow style are the Behannon/Kenley Residence at Site No. L-0645, and the Russell/Arnold Residence at Site No. L-0820. Two examples of American Foursquare are

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

the Marsh Residence at Site No. L-0596 and the Gibbs/Flournoy Residence at Site No. Z-1165.

A slight variation of the frame Craftsman/Bungalow is the masonry native rock house, folk architecture from the 20th century represented by a number of rock cottages crafted of local stone. This is a vernacular folk type of structure that was very popular from ca. 1910 through ca. 1960. It was characterized by slab rock facades in two or more colors. The exterior walls were either load bearing or non-load bearing over a frame structure. They were popularized during the 1930s and 1940s when New Deal programs including Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC), and National Youth Administration (NYA) programs utilized the form extensively in public works projects such as recreation areas and governmental buildings. There are some good examples of this type of architecture in Angelina County that date from ca. 1910 to 1940. As a New Deal program building the Chambers Park Clubhouse in Lufkin should be considered for National Register status, if certain minor exterior changes are made.

This architectural form is in the same category as the Victorian Cottage and the Bungalow styles for extensive residential construction in the mid and lower price ranges of the housing market in Angelina County. It is represented exuberantly by the Rastus Read Residence at Site No. L-0763 and the Lawrence Residence at Site No. L-0199. Characterized by fossilized wood and/or slab rock facades in two or more colors, the rock work is some of the most significant of this style in the entire county. The Texas Highway Department Complex at Site No. L-0277 follows this same tradition in its Eclectic/Rustic offices and shops.

Other examples of the Craftsman/Bungalow style are the Kennedy/Lowrey Residence at Site No. L-0034, the Kennedy Residence at Site No. L-0036 originally built as a twin to L-0034, the Walker Residence at Site No. L-0309, the Trout Residence at Site L-0364, the Parker/Bradshaw Residence at Site No. L-0593, and 411 Mantooth at Site No. L-0801.

Masonry Mediterranean Revival style is somewhat unexpected in Angelina County, known for its vast timber resources. It is represented by the modest 1-story Newsom/Moss Residence at Site No. L-0839. Although the tile roof has been replaced by a composition roof, this residence is the only known 1-story example of this style in Angelina County. An example of Italian Renaissance Revival is the Boynton/Kent Residence at Site No. L-0385. It was constructed to reflect the Boynton's elaborate and prosperous, though short-lived, lifestyle.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

The Tudor Revival style was characterized by steeply pitched roof; tall, narrow windows, usually in multiple groups and with multi-pane glazing; and massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots. Shirley Simons, a noted architect in East Texas, designed a number of structures in Lufkin using the Colonial, Tudor, and Georgian Revival styles. Tudor Revival is represented by the C.W. Archie Perry Residence at Site No. L-0152, the A.F. and Myrtle Perry Residence at Site No. L-0153, the Houston Brookshire Residence at Site No. L-0346, and the Harry and Robbie Mantooth Bowers Residence at Site No. L-0861.

Only five buildings in the Lufkin Central Business District are included in this nomination. The majority of the buildings in the district have been altered with slip cover facades, modern aluminum and plate glass store fronts, and glazed tile. Due to these alterations the district as a whole no longer exhibits the significant architectural fabric required for a National Register District.

The five buildings nominated individually include Art Moderne, Federal, and early 20th century commercial styles. The Art Moderne style is represented by Corstone Sales Company at Site No. L-0070 and the Pines Theatre at Site No. L-0078. Governmental buildings in smaller towns were often designed by out-of-state government architects to project an authoritarian and respectable image. The Federal style is represented by the Old Federal Building/Post Office at Site No. L-0092. Early 20th century commercial architecture is represented by the Fenley Commercial Building at Site No. L-0050, and McClendon-Abney Hardware Company at Site No. L-0057.

Diboll

While the above styles generally describe the building stock in Lufkin, Huntington, and Zavalla, there are some significantly different trends that were identified in Diboll. These trends are attributed to the creation of Diboll as a company town associated with Southern Pine Lumber Company, currently known as Temple Inland Corporation. The majority of the houses in Diboll were owned by the Southern Pine Lumber Company. Exceptions to this would be houses built in the Copestown subdivision to the north of the mill and houses on the outer boundaries of town such as the Massengill Residence at Site No. D-0937 on Dennis Street.

Of the buildings surveyed in Diboll, the majority are residential and of vernacular wood frame, board and batten, and box construction. The exceptions are heavy timber and brick structures at the Temple Inland Mill, such as the Engine Building at Site No. D-1008, the Welding Shop at D-1009, the Dry Kiln at D-1010, and the Mop and Broom Factory at D-1012. Stylistically the houses reflect Victorian and Bungalow influences and are of two types. These are a rectangular plan house with a pyramidal hip roof and an ell plan with a gable

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

roof. Examples of the types are Site No. D-0937 on Dennis Street, D-0982 on N. Hendrix, D-0936 on Cross Street, and D-0996 on Thompson Street. Some houses combine a hip roof with a gable roof wing or bay. Screened porches are predominant for both housing types either across the front or to one side. The foundations are wood or concrete block and brick pier. Many houses have two entry doors on the front porch. The windows are predominantly four over four double hung. There are very few brick chimneys in the older houses. The siding is usually horizontal board, 117 or bull-nose, composition, or vinyl.

Two other types of residential structures are the board and batten cottages and the turnbuckle houses. Examples of these types are D-0924 and D-0925 on Box Factory Road. The turnbuckle houses were described in detail in Section 7 of this nomination. They constitute a significant type of worker housing moved from one place to another by rail cars. There are approximately 25 of these structures in the Lakeview Addition neighborhood. They are locally known as "Redtown" houses by virtue of the fact that all were once painted red and situated together in a northeast section of Diboll.

It was not unusual for a house in Diboll to have been moved onto its present site. Three influences contributed to the house moving. (1) Workers from Fastrell, a logging camp, were moved into company built turnbuckle houses located in an area known as Redtown, in the northeast area of Diboll near the current T.L.L. Temple Library on U.S. Highway 59. Later many of these houses were relocated to Neal Pickett and Box Factory roads area, also known as the Lakeview Addition. (2) Worker housing adjacent to the mill along First Street was moved to other parts of town as the Southern Pine Lumber Company expanded in size and when for insurance and safety reasons it was necessary to have greater distance between housing and mill buildings. (3) Between 1948 and the early 1950s, the Southern Pine Lumber Company divested itself of its residential real estate and urged employees to purchase their houses from the company. Some houses were purchased and remained on their original sites, such as on Ballenger and Hines streets; others were purchased and moved to different lots in town.

New Deal Programs

From the mid-1880s through the 1930s a substantial percentage of the timberlands in Angelina County had been clear-cut, leaving thousands of acres subject to severe erosion and general environmental decline. Two federal programs instituted during the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) and the National Youth Administration (NYA) significantly changed the 1930's landscape of Angelina County.

By March 1933, as the Great Depression deepened and unemployment was widespread, the Civilian Conservation Corps was created by the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 5

federal government under the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration. The program continued until 1942, providing unemployed young men ages 17-25 from diverse ethnic backgrounds employment, education, and job training. Religious, athletic, and social opportunities were also made available (Otis 1986: 8).

Their duties included the reforestation of the nation's forests, control of soil erosion, the planning and construction of national and state parks, fighting forest fires, reducing forest pests and disease. The CCC was administered by a Director and an Advisory Council composed of representatives from the co-operating agencies of the Army, Labor, Agriculture, and Interior departments. Army reserve officers commanded the CCC camps, which followed a modified military regimen (Otis 1986: 6-8).

The CCC provided room, board, clothing, recreation, education, and \$30.00 in wages per month for the average recruit. The recruit was issued \$5.00, and \$25.00 was sent to his family. Texas was included in Region 8 which also included the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Texas, with one of the larger CCC programs, had 97 CCC camps with a capacity of 19,400 men at its height in 1935. Usually there were approximately 200 men to a camp. Although CCC camps were originally equipped with canvas army tents, these were replaced by portable frame camp buildings beginning in 1934 which became standard by 1935. This change was initiated by the Army and the American Forest Products, Inc., a lumber industry group which cited the cost feasibility of lumber products (Otis 1986: 8-9).

In 1934 the Texas Legislature petitioned the Federal Government to purchase cut-over lands as part of the National Forests. The majority of these purchases were completed by 1937 with approximately one-third, or 58,842 acres, of present-day Angelina County within the boundaries of the national forests (Ippolito 1983: 1,3). The CCC camps in Angelina County were located at Lufkin and Camp Nancy. The recruits stationed at these camps significantly replenished the depleted and cutover forest lands, built roads and bridges, poisoned gophers and ants, built telephone lines, constructed the Boykin Springs Recreation area, stocked area lakes with game fish, and constructed fire control towers.

The CCC installation at Camp Nancy, south of Zavalla, was identified by this project through 1935 and 1937 aerial photographs, area maps, and oral interviews with CCC recruits. Camp Nancy was built on the site of an Angelina County Lumber Company (ACLC) logging camp. Nancy, Texas, was established in 1923 on the Texas and New Orleans Railroad and named for Charles Kelty's wife, Nancy Kelty. ACLC built a commissary and offices to supplement approximately 200

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 6

boxcar houses similar to those described in Section 7 at Fastrell. Logs from Nancy were shipped to the ACLC mill at Keltys, northwest of Lufkin. Interviews with several CCC enrollees in the Zavalla area of Angelina County revealed that Camp Nancy utilized newly constructed portable frame buildings when it was established ca. 1935, as well as the extant ACLC commissary building. Harry Long was the camp superintendent. Recruits came from many northern states, from large urban centers in Texas, and from Angelina County. When Camp Nancy was shut down in 1939, the barracks buildings were moved to Concord, east of Zavalla on State Highway 147, and then to a site outside of Angelina County in 1942.

The Lufkin CCC camp, established in May 1933, was one of the first camps established in Texas following the creation of the CCC on March 31, 1933. R.E. "Bob" Erwin, who came to Lufkin from Groveton to work with the Angelina County Lumber Company, was hired as camp superintendent. The camp was located near Texas Highway 94, west of downtown Lufkin, near the Perry Brothers Warehouse located just off Frank Street. The first recruits were 17- and 18-year-olds from northern cities such as Boston and New York. Troops were also recruited from Angelina County. There was both a White and Black company located at the Lufkin CCC Camp, each having separate barracks. In 1936 there were 139 black recruits at the Lufkin CCC Camp (Texas Historical Commission files).

In 1939 the National Director of the CCC, Robert Fechner, established a centralized maintenance facility program for the vast amount of motorized equipment the CCC utilized in the course of its extensive operations. In the past the repair and maintenance of this machinery had been conducted by the co-operating agencies (Salmond 1967: 175-176). One of these facilities was constructed in Lufkin on what is currently known as on U.S. Highway 69 or North Raguet Street. It operated from 1939 to 1942, when the CCC camps were officially closed as many of the enrollees enlisted in the armed forces.

Shortly after the CCC left the repair and maintenance facility on Raguet Street, it was utilized as a German Prisoner of War Camp. The first group of POWs arrived on November 22, 1943, although the camp did not officially open until February 15, 1944. The average number of prisoners was 300, most of them from General Erwin Rommel's Afrika Corps.

POW labor was utilized by the lumber industry in the forests. Southland Paper Mill applied for POW labor, and it was administered by the War Manpower Commission and the Office of the Provost Marshal General. Other area business that utilized POW labor included Angelina County Lumber Company, Frost-Johnson Lumber Company, Garrison Brick and Tile, and W.T. Carter and Brother Lumber Company. The

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 7

prisoners cut trees, trimmed logs, loaded logs, and processed lumber in the mills. The prisoners also constructed the double stone gates and fence that separate the camp from North Raguet Street. The camp closed in May 1946. The buildings and grounds constructed by the CCC and the POWs are currently owned and maintained by the United States Forest Service.

The National Youth Administration (NYA) was a New Deal program envisioned by Eleanor Roosevelt to provide jobs and job training to the vast unemployed juvenile workforce of the 1930's. By 1935 the Federal Emergency Relief Administration counted 3,000,000 youths as unemployed. Almost one-fifth of this number had never before held a job of any sort. This lack of experience was a severe detriment to their future employability. Lyndon Baines Johnson, a young democratic congressional aide from Texas and the 36th President of the United States (1963-1969) was appointed as the state director of the Texas Youth Administration in July, 1933. Some of the projects that the NYA constructed included road side parks on highways and recreational facilities (Bourgeois 1986: 4, 37). The most visible product of their work in Angelina County is the Chambers Park Community Building.

Another project developed during the New Deal years as a new source of employment, but promoted by the private sector rather than by the public sector, was the Temple/White Mop and Broom Factory in Diboll at Site No. D-1012. It was constructed in 1939 to manufacture mop and broom handles. The company officers were H.B. White, president; H.G. Temple, vice-president; and H.C. White, secretary-treasurer. A.R. Weber was the plant superintendent. It was a major source of new jobs in Diboll during the downturn of the construction industry and reduced production at Southern Pine Lumber Company (SPLC). The factory employed approximately 75 men and women producing 20 million pine handles per year. It also produced washboards and various other small woodware items, utilizing the waste wood from SPLC which had once been utilized as fuel for the boilers. Production increased as high as 42,000 handles per year. The Mop and Broom factory was discontinued ca. 1985. This structure is one of the few industrial historic sites associated with Angelina County timber and manufacturing industries to escape fire and remain extant with its architectural integrity intact. It should be nominated to the National Register in 1989.

Transportation

The transportation category is represented by railroads and highways in Angelina County. The Houston, East, and West Texas Railroad began building track into Angelina County in 1882. Its founders included Paul Bremond, E.L. Bremond, T.W. House, and S.C. Timpson, prominent figures in the early industrial-commercial sectors of the state. The line was built to extend north from Houston through the East Texas piney woods to Shreveport. The railroad eventually

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 8

became part of the Southern Pacific railroad system, still serving Angelina County. The 1914 brick and clay tile roofed passenger depot was unfortunately torn down in 1960 (Bowman 1976: 135-136). However, the 1-story load bearing brick freight station, constructed at approximately the same time is extant. Minimal ornamentation included diamond patterned shingles, and finials. Although the freight station has been altered with aluminum replacement windows and a frame/metal addition on the north end it represents the early railroad transportation within the county. With some additional research the freight station should be nominated to the National Register as significant to transportation in the county.

Another railroad important in the history of the county is the Angelina and Neches River Railroad. It was founded by Joseph H. Kurth, Sr., S.W. Henderson, Sam Wiener, and Eli Wiener in the late 1880's. The railroad was established to serve the interests of the Angelina County Lumber Company (ACLC) at Keltys, Texas. Ca. 1900, when the lumbering industry was experiencing its greatest production, the line was chartered as a common carrier. By 1911 it extended north to Chireno, a small community in Nacogdoches County approximately 30 miles north of Keltys, where ACLC had a logging camp. In addition to its logging route, the railroad hauled agricultural products, finished lumber products, foundry products, and other goods. In 1976 it was owned by Southland Paper Mills and families of the four original founders (Bowman 1976: 137).

A very interesting industrial structure associated with the Angelina and Neches River Railroad is their 1-story poured in place concrete building at Site No. L-0233. It also features a stepped parapet, large bays of multiple paned windows, and a repair pit. Although most of the windows have been broken and the site is in only fair condition, it is a significant architecturally and representative of a local railroad operation. With some additional research the round house should be nominated to the National Register as significant to transportation in the county.

The U.S. Highway 59 highway bridge across the Angelina River at Site No. L-0848 and the Texas Highway Department Complex at Site No. L-0277 represent highway transportation in Angelina County.

The Texas Highway Department District 11 was created in 1924 with offices at Beaumont. Headquarters were moved to Lufkin in 1925 and this complex was constructed in 1934 when the 10 acre site was donated by area residents. It was primarily a forested area when the department began construction. The complex included a 2-story cream brick resident engineers office and reflecting pool that was somewhat residential in configuration and plan with a hipped roof. It is similar to the District 19 headquarters at Atlanta, Texas,

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 9

approximately 152 miles northeast of Lufkin in Cass County. Both complexes were constructed in a park like or forest oriented setting with extensive landscaping.

Other district offices built across the state during the 1930s were generally 2-story brick and representative of the architectural styles prevalent in that area, though most did not have the residential configuration, plan, and hipped roof such as those at Lufkin and Atlanta. Others that did utilize this format were District 2 headquarters in Fort Worth and District 3 headquarters in Wichita Falls with a Classical Revival influence; and District 10 headquarters in Tyler with a Mediterranean influence. The headquarters of District 8 in Abilene and District 13 in La Grange also utilized the Mediterranean style with barrel tile roof. The majority of the headquarters buildings, however, utilized a 2-story standard design with flat roof such as those at District 4 in Amarillo and District 5 in Lubbock in the Art Moderne style (Texas Highway Department 1967: 50-77).

As Angelina County became more thickly settled during the first quarter of the twentieth century, and as farmers began to grow less of their own foodstuffs and depend more on merchants for necessities, the need for better roads became more apparent. Moving large loads of logs and 500-pound bales of cotton over roads muddied by fall rains argued the case for improved roads. The first road improvements consisted of grading and ditching roads and building bridges.

The Texas State Highway Department was formed in 1917 in order to take advantage of federal aid for road building. National legislation required that state cooperation must come through a state highway department (Webb 1952 I: 810). Road building began in earnest following World War I, and a network of paved roads began to snake its way across the state. By 1921 Angelina County had embarked on a program of road improvement and construction of a system of highways. A bond election held on August 20, 1921, approved a one million dollar bond issue. The Angelina County Good Road Association adopted and mapped a list of roads to be constructed and improved from that bond issue.

In 1934 the old iron bridge across the Angelina River on U.S. 59 was replaced by a concrete and steel span bridge (Boon 1937: 159). It was surveyed by this project as Site No. L-0848. The improved access to Angelina County provided by this bridge stimulated commerce and industry in the county. It also assisted two other federal programs approved for Angelina County in 1934. The National Forest Service had begun to acquire timberlands and the Civilian Conservation Corps had begun its reforestation, conservation, and recreation projects. It is one of two similarly constructed bridges in Angelina County. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 10

other example is located across the Neches River on State Highway 94. This highway is currently being widened by the Texas Highway Department. Plans for the preservation of the State Highway 94 bridge are uncertain at this time.

The Texas Highway Department Division 11 office was moved from Beaumont to Lufkin on March 6, 1925. Division 11 included 14 counties: Angelina, Nacogdoches, Houston, Jasper, Newton, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, Trinity, Tyler, Jefferson, Orange, and Hardin. Tom E. Huffman was the resident district engineer in 1934 (Boon 1937: 159) when the current division offices and associated buildings were constructed by highway department employees with federal funds. They were surveyed by this project as Site No. L-0277 and are included in this nomination.

GENERAL HISTORY OF ANGELINA COUNTY

The scope of this report was the study of historic resources in Angelina County. However, to understand the historic period and early settlement, a review of prehistoric and historic aboriginal groups is helpful. Spanish explorers and early settlers were influenced by many of the same environmental forces that affected the prehistoric and historic aboriginal inhabitants of East Texas. The following summary is taken from John Ippolito's A Cultural Resource Overview of the National Forests in Texas, published in 1983. According to Ippolito,

the principal indigenous groups of eastern and southeastern Texas...were the Bidai, Deadoose, Patiri, and Akokisa... To the north, were the Caddoan groups, who are the most widely studied culture in the area...Interaction with the Hasinai Caddo was long enough for the Bidai to become fluent speakers of Caddo, although it was not their native language...The Bidai, Deadoose and Orcoquiza were once thought to be Caddoan subgroups, but this has been rejected on the linguistic evidence. Despite this lack of a genetic relationship, the Bidai-Deadoose-Caddo alliance was a close one, as the Bidai and Deadoose viewed the Caddo as their 'kin'...

The early Caddo were agriculturists, cultivating corn and supplementing their diet with hunting and utilization of existent plant resources. They were responsible for the construction of mound complexes...in southwestern Arkansas...northwestern Louisiana...and in central east Texas...

The Caddo populations encountered by the first Europeans were

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 11

just a shadow of the culture that had flourished in east and northeast for nearly 1000 years. The early sites include ceremonial centers with platform mounds...Mounds became smaller over time, and by the time of European contact in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, mound building was non-existent...

At the time of European contact, more than two dozen tribes were loosely united into one or more confederacies, sharing a common language. The largest group, the Hasinai, occupied the Neches and Angelina River Valleys...

By the time of the first written accounts, the Caddo had abandoned the large ceremonial centers, except for very special occasions, in favor of scattered hamlets. These hamlets, or villages, were comprised of beehive-shaped, thatched huts, usually occupied by two or more families...

Central to village life was the agricultural production of corn...

They adequately supplemented their agricultural subsistence base with gathering of pecans, acorns, chestnuts, hickory nuts, plums, cherries, mulberries, blackberries, and wild grapes. Deer, bear, wild hogs, prairie chickens, ducks, turkey, rabbits, mice, snakes, and fish were also utilized extensively. Buffalo was hunted even before the acquisition of the horse (Ippolito 1983: 23-25).

Ippolito attributes the decline in the Caddo culture to a combination of several cultural and environmental circumstances including a reduction in the influence of the elitist class resulting in smaller villages organized along familial lines, climatic changes or soil depletion because of farming techniques, pressures from aboriginal groups to the east and west which led to hostilities, and European diseases introduced by the Spanish. Fewer than 500 Caddo remained on a reservation in present day Oklahoma by 1876 (Ippolito 1983: 25).

The written history of the area known as Angelina County dates back to the beginning of the sixteenth century, when adventurous Spanish explorers and the military spied out the land. The territory of East Texas as a whole was primarily controlled by various Indian tribes until the early decades of the nineteenth century.

European exploration of East Texas began not with its Spanish claimants but with a French intruder, Ren Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle. Two years after La Salle's travels down the length of the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 12

Mississippi River in 1682, he launched an expedition to establish a settlement of French colonists at the mouth of that great river. They did not find the mouth of the Mississippi and established a settlement at Fort St. Louis, in present-day Victoria County. Determined to succeed in his quest, La Salle and a group of followers set off to the east in search of the Mississippi River, hoping to follow it to Canada. La Salle's exact route is uncertain, and he was murdered by his own men somewhere between the Brazos and Trinity Rivers. The remainder of the Fort St. Louis party, led by Henri Joutel, reached Canada and returned to France. Joutel's diary is one of the earliest written accounts of the East Texas region.

News of the La Salle intrusion into Texas led to increased Spanish interest in establishing their claim to East Texas in order to counter claims to the area by the French in Louisiana. The Spanish presence was established in East Texas with the 1689 Alonso de Len expedition to establish Spanish missions in East Texas. De Len established Mission San Francisco de los Tejas near the present village of Weches in Houston County. However, the East Texas missions were not successful, and it was abandoned in 1693. The missionaries removed the mission to San Juan Bautista, on the Rio Grande. Legend has it that they took a young Hasinai Indian girl, whom they called "Angelina" or "Little Angel," from a village near present-day Nacogdoches. She later returned to her village. The Angelina River and thus Angelina County are said to have been named for her (Boon 1937: 29-31).

Additional French incursions into East Texas led the Spanish to reconsider their decision to retreat from the area. The Marques de Aguayo led an expedition of approximately 500 men from San Antonio to East Texas in 1721. He was commissioned to reoccupy the missions of East Texas as well as to investigate French activity among the Indian groups in the area by Frenchman Louis Juchereau de St. Denis and his associates. The expedition increased the number of Texas missions from two to ten and firmly established the Spanish claim to Texas (Bolton 1970: 34; Webb 1952: I, 17).

By 1762 France was forced to retreat from Louisiana and the Spanish named the presidio and mission at Los Adaes near Natchitoches, Louisiana, as the first capital of the province of Texas. When the threat of French intrusion into the area was decreased, the Spanish began to retreat from the financial burdens of the missions. All the missions and presidios were relocated to San Antonio by 1772-73, officially ending the Spanish missionary activities in East Texas. Aside from the presidios and missions, the majority of which were of short duration, Spanish settlement in East Texas was negligible. However, the Spanish did leave civilian settlers in the area. Nacogdoches and San Augustine, just north and east of Angelina County,

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 13

were among the earliest of these settlements.

Spanish, Mexican, Texan, and United States land grants were issued in Angelina County. The earliest Spanish title issued for land within the present limits of the county was for a large tract of land granted to a converted Indian, Pedro de lara Pozos, who conveyed it to his son-in-law, Esteven Goguet. It was then acquired from the Bedias Indians through barter by Vincente Micheli (also spelled Michili) (1770-1848), an Italian and an active Indian trader, in 1797. The property consisted of approximately 17,000 acres along the banks of the Angelina River near the Bedias Trail leading into Nacogdoches (Bowman 1976: 4; Boon 1937: 32, 38). It was one of two properties owned by Micheli in Angelina County. Micheli was, however, listed as a non-resident of the county when his patent was issued in 1810 (Boon 1937: 39), and his grant did not lead to additional settlement in Angelina County.

The colonization efforts of Stephen F. Austin and other empresarios led to increased settlement throughout East and Central Texas, including Angelina County, during the first half of the nineteenth century. Haden Edwards was granted a colonization contract by the State of Coahuila and Texas in 1825 to settle 800 families in a district including Angelina County. There is no evidence, however, that Edwards was able to attract any families for settlement within the county. His contract was canceled in 1826 and divided among three other empresarios--David G. Burnet, Joseph Vehlein, and Lorenzo de Zavala--in 1829. In this partition the largest part of the county was within Zavala's grant and a smaller part within Vehlein's grant (Boon 1937: 32).

Zavala, a Mexican citizen, was to settle 500 Mexican and foreign families within his district, while Vehlein's contract was to settle 100 families. The Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company also issued grants on lands located between the Navasota and Sabine rivers. As a result of these settlement efforts, legal records indicate that 52 land titles of one-quarter to four leagues of land were issued between 1834 and 1835 for lands in Angelina County. The majority of these grants were located near the river banks in the western and eastern portions of the county (Boon 1937: 41). It was during this time period that permanent American and European ethnic settlement really began.

In 1830 General Mier y Teran traveled through East Texas and laid out a town on four leagues of land named for himself. It is said to have been located on the Neches River west of the mouth of Shawnee Creek. Colonel Ellis P. Bean, the acting Indian agent in East Texas for the Mexican government, was left in command. In 1832 Bean built Fort Teran on the Neches River, continuing his work as Indian agent.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 14

After the Texas Revolution Bean gave up the fort and returned to Mexico. The exact location of the fort has not been established to this date. Some scholars believe that it was located in Tyler County, while others believe it lay in Angelina County. A research project through Texas A&M University will attempt to locate Fort Teran during 1988.

The settlers who came to Angelina County after 1836 were primarily from the Southern states of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Tennessee. Many of the early Angelina County settlers were small farmers and stock raisers rather than slave holding planters. They raised cotton, corn, potatoes, sugar cane, and other food crops as well as stock including cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep (Bowman 1976: 12).

The earliest dwellings were built of logs, generally double pen log houses with a dog trot. Planed lumber was not readily available until after the establishment of the first steam sawmills ca. 1867 (Boon 1937: 43). Two of these log houses are marked as Recorded Texas Historical Landmarks. The Havard Log House, originally located at the Neches River settlement of Saron, was constructed about 1853. It was disassembled and moved to Farm Road 1270, 1 1/2 miles south of Zavalla, ca. 1966 (Texas Historical Commission files). During the course of the survey the house was in poor condition and vacant. Local organizations are seeking to move the cabin again and restore it.

The John Gann House is located approximately 10 miles west of Lufkin near the Neches River. It was constructed in the 1860s by John Delaney Gann, who served as the county's first district clerk between 1846 and 1850. Gann was instrumental in having Angelina County created by the Texas Legislature in 1846. The house was sold by the Gann heirs to W.H. Bonner in 1870 and has been in the Bonner family since then. It was moved in the 1950s about 50 yards from its original location to a site closer to a spring that provides water to the house. It was originally a two-room dog trot but has been expanded by the Bonner family over the years (Texas Historical Commission files; Bowman 1976: 7).

Angelina County was created by an act of the state legislature on April 22, 1846. It was created out of what was then a part of Nacogdoches County. William G. Lang, Henry Massengil, Joseph Herrington, James A. Ewing, and John Bowman served as a board of commissioners to locate a county seat, whose name was to be Marion. The site was chosen by election on April 3, 1847. On July 13, 1846, the first election was held at the home of A. C. Caldwell at Shawnee Prairie in southeastern Angelina County to elect county officers.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 15

The first courthouse was built in July 1847, a two-story log structure, 30 feet long and 24 feet wide. The structure was covered with 30-inch red oak boards. In 1849 a second courthouse was built at Marion in a two-story frame structure, with the same dimensions as the first. Within a short time there was also a mercantile store, drugstore, and blacksmith. A granite 1936 Centennial marker marks the site of Marion. However, Marion was located on the northeastern edge of the county and was inconvenient for most of the people living near the Neches River.

Jonesville became the next county seat in 1854. A granite 1936 Centennial marker marks the site of Jonesville. By 1858 Homer became the county seat. William G. Lang surveyed and laid out the town site. The courthouse was a frame structure which burned in 1891. A granite 1936 Centennial marker marks the site of Homer. In 1892, Lufkin, on the Houston East and West Texas Railway (HE&WT), became the county seat (Boon 1937: 53- 74). After the move of the county seat to Lufkin, Homer declined in importance and Lufkin became the largest population center in the county.

The early period of economic development in Angelina County was characterized by mixed agriculture and stock raising in what was primarily a subsistence economy, although there were a few large planters and stock raisers, some of whom were slave owners. Extensive cotton growing as a cash crop was impractical due to the transportation difficulties in getting the product to market.

One of the other earliest communities in the county was known as Cheeseland, near the Angelina River in the northern portion of the county. It was established by Jacob Ferguson Humphrey (1810-1882), a native of Whales, who came to Angelina County ca. 1844 and was a slave owner. He owned a sizeable tract of land at Cheeseland, where he kept 200 head of cattle and 10 to 12 houses. Within a few years the Humphreys were joined by the Wenzel Hillenkamp family, from Prussia, who operated a combination stagecoach station, post office, and general store. Caroline Hillenkamp made and sold the cheese that gave the community its name. In 1886 the Cheeseland post office and store were moved north to the new town of Wells on the newly constructed Cotton Belt Railroad. After this date Cheeseland lost its identity as a community (Cravens 1970: 13-33).

Another early town was Miami or Neches City, located on the east bank of the Neches River at Clark's Ferry. Established as early as 1857, it became the terminus of the HE & WT Railway in 1882. One of the early river communities within Angelina County was Saron, located north of the Neches River in the southern portion of the county. Three Havard brothers, Jeremiah (1803-81), Tom (1805-72), and Henry (1811-73) came from Mississippi in the 1840s. Saron was near two

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 16

early-day crossings on the Neches known as Pickering Log and Allen Log landings (Texas Historical Commission files; Bowman 1976: 273-274).

From approximately 1852 to 1880, steamboat lines were operated on the Neches and Angelina rivers on a seasonal basis depending upon the depth of water in the rivers. Primarily freight carriers, the light draft vehicles operated from Pattonia in Nacogdoches County on the Angelina River and from Rockland in Tyler County on the Neches River to Beaumont, transporting bales of cotton (Boon 1937: 51-52). The steamship service was eventually replaced by railroad transportation in the early 1880s; however, it was a significant factor in encouraging early cotton production in Angelina County.

Angelina County was but 15 years old when the Civil War began. Although a majority of the voters in Angelina County opposed secession (184 against secession, 139 for secession), Angelina County furnished approximately 500 soldiers to the Confederate army. They formed what became known as Tom Green's Brigade. The effects of Reconstruction were minimal in Angelina County. No Federal troops were stationed within the county; the closest installation was at Nacogdoches. The local cotton market was adversely affected by Reconstruction treasury agents for a short time and all the county officers were removed; however, local candidates were appointed to serve (Boon 1937: 78-79).

The coming of the railroads to East Texas brought great economic benefits to the area. The Houston East and West Texas Railway (HE&WT), later to become the Cotton Belt line, greatly accelerated the growth of Angelina County as a whole and the timber industry in particular. New towns were founded on the railroad lines, and older towns bypassed by the tracks declined. Lufkin became the most important trading center and the depot for the HE&WT Railway in 1882. By 1885 the Kansas and Gulf Short Line (partly owned by the Texas and St. Louis Railway) reached Lufkin from Tyler, making Lufkin a crossroad town (Bowman 1976: 136-137). Ca. 1900 a third major railroad was constructed in Angelina County. The Texas and New Orleans Railroad (T&NO) extended their track from Rockland northward into Angelina County, and eventually on to Nacogdoches. This northward push stimulated the production of the timber industry and helped found the towns of Zavalla and Huntington in southeastern Angelina County. Several additional short-line railroads were constructed by the timber industries throughout the county; however, none ever achieved the volume or commerce of the three lines described above (Bowman 1976: 137-139).

The railroads also encouraged the development of agriculture and the timber industry. Timber, cotton, and corn were the principal crops, with some oats and rye planted. In addition, sorghum was grown

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 17

for syrup production. Since these products could be marketed more easily, the price of timber and agricultural lands in Angelina County increased. Calder Square, formerly known as Cotton Square, in Lufkin is commemorated with a 1972 Texas Historical Commission Marker attesting to the close relationship between the railroads and cotton production as well as the importance of cotton to the area's economy.

Black Ethnic Community

The Black Ethnic Community in Angelina County can be traced back to the founding of the county in 1846. The majority immigrated into the county with white plantation owners from the Southern States as slaves. In addition, there were also a number of Free Blacks who came to Angelina County. The 1847 State of Texas Census enumerated 154 slaves and 1 Free Black. The population grew substantially over the next two decades to 686 slaves and 10 Free Blacks in the 1860 United States Census. This level of population remained fairly constant until it increased almost four-fold in 1900 to 2,156 Blacks. In comparison, the general population of Angelina County from 1890 to 1900 doubled in response to the growing lumber industry. It can be assumed that the increase in Black population was also associated with the growing lumber industry.

Prior to the Civil War several plantations in Angelina County utilized slave labor, including the John McDonald Stovall (1822-unknown) property approximately five miles southeast of present-day Diboll. The Stovall farm had a double pen log house, slave quarters, and a blacksmith shop. It was a stopping place for travelers in the sparsely populated southern section of Angelina County. Other slave owners included James L. Ewing, Sr. (1835-55), on the Angelina River a few miles northeast of the Ora settlement. Ewing operated a gristmill, cotton gin, sugarcane mill, blacksmith shop, and brick kiln on his farm. His slaves also helped care for his livestock. His grandson, James Alexander Ewing (1856-1937), established the Ewing sawmill with his father-in-law Charles Louis Kelty (Bowman 1976: 265-266). The community known as Ewing grew around the Ewing farm and later the Ewing sawmill. A Black school with 8 students was located at their mill in 1885 (Maroney 1885: np). Although the community is currently inundated by parts of the Sam Rayburn Reservoir, it is remembered by many Lufkin residents interviewed by this project.

Another slave plantation was owned by Abram E. Moore and his wife on the Angelina River. After their death in 1856 an inventory of their real and personal property was ordered by the probate court. It included 33 slaves valued at \$20,500.00, several hundred acres of land, and livestock consisting of cattle, sheep, mules, and oxen (Bowman 1976: 198-199). The 33 slaves constitute a substantial number of slaves for an Angelina County plantation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 18

Jacob Ferguson Humphrey (1810-1882), a native of Wales who came to Angelina County in 1844, was also a slave owner. He owned a sizeable tract of land at Cheeseland, in northwest Angelina County, where he kept 200 head of cattle and 10 to 12 houses. By 1886 the post office and store was moved to the new town of Wells on the newly constructed Cotton Belt Railroad. After this date Cheeseland ceased to retain its identity as a community (Cravens 1970: 13-33).

In 1885 the census of school communities and funding showed the following statistics on Black schools.

<u>School Name</u>	<u>Number of Scholastics</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Community/ Vicinity</u>
Free Will	43	\$335.75	Lufkin
Cedar Grove	22	202.67	C.L. Kelty's mill, northwest of Lufkin
Union	30	219.00	near Isaac Knighton and Chancey's, northwest Angelina County
Homer	22	160.60	Homer
Davis Chapel	22	160.60	Davis Chapel, north of Lufkin
Free Union	8	58.40	Ewing mill in northeast part of county near Angelia River
Mount Moriah	30	219.00	Boykin
Crawford Creek	24	175.20	Crawford Creek in western part of county
<u>Robbs Ranch</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>80.30</u>	<u>Jonesville, east of Homer</u>
Total	212	\$1,611.52	

approximately \$7.65 per student per year

Source: School funding records established by Judge J.T. Maroney on August 1, 1885.

These statistics indicate that in 1885 the majority of Black children in Angelina County were living in rural areas. This data can be extended to the Black population as a whole. The Black schools also had Black trustees and were located in homes or churches within a community. According to Howard Walker, former Superintendent of the Angelina County School System, the school district boundaries were indefinite during those early years and were generally gauged by access to a school across creeks and rivers. There were nine Black schools in Angelina County from 1902-11: at Big Creek, Cedar Grove, Clawson, Davis, Durst, Grant, McCalvery, Prospect, and Union Star.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 19

There are several other indicators that the early Black population of Angelina County was primarily located in rural areas. Pre-1900 there were approximately 250 Blacks employed by the Tyler Car Lumber Company at Micheli, on the south bank of the Angelina River and the Houston East and West Texas Railway. Boon notes that this large number of Black employees was the highest of all the sawmills in the county (Boon 1937: 102).

Interviews with several Black leaders in Lufkin suggest that the rural sawmill-related Black population began to move into the more urban areas of the county during the first quarter of the 20th century when lumber mills at Lufkin, Keltys, and Diboll were either starting up or expanding their operations. The largest concentration of Black population in Lufkin from ca. 1900 to the 1950s was north of Abney Street and in pocket neighborhoods such as Chestnut and Paul streets, as well as Knight and Ridge streets. Many Blacks were employed with industrial companies such as the Angelina County Lumber Company at Keltys, Long-Bell Lumber Company on East Lufkin Avenue, Texas Foundry on North Raguet, Southland Paper Mills near Highway 103, and Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company on South Raguet.

A sense of community within the Black population of Lufkin was actively fostered after World War II in connection with Dunbar High School. Prior to that time many Blacks still maintained the rural lumber mill standard of living and loyalties associated with the communities where they lived prior to moving to Lufkin. This sense of community led to the enactment of new city ordinances during the 1950s requiring improved sanitation and elimination of pit toilets within the city limits (Personal communication, Elmer Redd).

There were also a number of Black owned businesses in Black neighborhoods including grocery stores, garages, saloons, and restaurants. Will Ingram (1883-1946) was a Black carpenter who came to Lufkin from the Kilgore area. He constructed many homes for Black residents as well as shotgun rental units for Anglo landlords, known as "quarters," in the area near Chestnut and Paul streets. Financing for some of the homes he built for Black clients was arranged with Sam Hyman who lived at 640 Groesbeck St., East (Personal Communication, Bettie Kennedy). Cedar Grove north of Keltys was the only Black rural farming community in the county to have continuous occupation and land ownership by Blacks.

The Black population of Angelina County has historically been and continues to be an important segment of Angelina County. There are, however, no historic resources within Angelina County directly associated with the category of Black Ethnic Community nominated at this time to the National Register. Additional survey and research

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 20

will be required to adequately document historic sites in this category. Potentially important communities will include Keltys, Diboll, Cedar Grove, Manning, and Ewing. Neighborhoods in Lufkin will include the area north of Abney Street, the area adjacent to Chestnut and Paul streets, and the area adjacent to Knight and Ridge streets.

Commerce

Lufkin, like many county seats in Texas, was a center of banking, commerce, and government. These factors all interacted to make the town a focal point for Angelina and surrounding counties. Unfortunately, there are few structures in the downtown area that meet the criteria for National Register. Five individual structures within the Lufkin downtown area are included in this nomination. These sites represent the least altered and most significant architectural styles. They include the Pines Theatre at Site No. L-0078, Three Sisters Antiques at Site No. L-0050, McClendon-Abney Hardware at Site No. L-0057, the Old Federal Building at Site No. L-0092, and Corstone Sales Company at Site No. L-0070. The Angelina River Bridge at Site No. L-0848 was significant in improving the access of people and products into and out of the county.

Industry

Industry has been a significant aspect of the economic base of Angelina County since the expansion of the lumber industry in the 1890s and the establishment of the foundry industry after 1900. However, this survey project did not locate any industrial structures 50 years or older that maintained their original integrity. Most had substantial fires within the past 50 years that destroyed the older extant structures. Additional survey and research will be required to adequately document historic sites in this category.

The vast economic potential of the forests was nationally recognized by the 1880s. Charles S. Sargent prepared a significant report for the Department of the Interior entitled The Forests of North America (exclusive of Mexico) in 1884. The following is his viewpoint on Texas forests:

It is probably no exaggeration to say that west of the pine belt (of Texas), and with the exception of a small amount of hard wood found on the bottom lands near the coasts, the forests of Texas do not contain a single tree fit to manufacture into first-class lumber. The pine forests, therefore, of eastern Texas and western Louisiana are important factors in the future development of Texas, as well as the treeless northeastern provinces of Mexico, which must draw their building material from these pineries. The position of these forests, therefore, with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 21

reference to an enormous territory destitute of timber, although adapted to agriculture and grazing, and which must soon be covered with a considerable population and a net-work of railroads, their richness of composition and the facility with which they can be worked, give to them perhaps a greater prospective value than that possessed by any body of timber of similar extent in the United States...

Sargent estimated the standing timber stock of East Texas to be 20,508,200,000 board feet of longleaf pine, 26,093,200,000 of shortleaf pine, and 20,907,100,000 of loblolly pine. He estimated Angelina County's share of that timber stock at 1,340,800,000 board feet of long-leaf pine and 1,190,400,000 of loblolly pine. By the year ending May 31, 1880, only 274,440,000 board feet had been harvested within the state (Sargent 1884: 541). These figures are difficult to grasp and the degree of accuracy cannot be closely gauged since Sargent did not describe his methodology for estimation. They do, however, serve to grossly describe the vast resources available within the East Texas forests.

The Texas Forest Service estimations for lumber production in Texas reveal dramatic increases from 1869 through the turn of the century. Although these calculations do not specifically enumerate the lumber production in Angelina County, they act as a gauge illustrating the expansions and recessions of the Texas lumber industry from 1869 to 1960. Below is a list of some of these estimations:

<u>Texas Lumber Production</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>Board Feet</u>
1869	93,000,000.0
1879	299,000,000.0
1889	770,000,000.0
1899	1,139,248,000.0
1907	2,197,233,000.0
1910	1,826,931,000.0
1913	2,024,231,000.0
1920	1,200,087,000.0
1929	1,173,937,000.0
1930	881,726,000.0
1931	506,146,000.0
1932	353,571,000.0
1934	509,788,000.0
1936	811,214,000.0
1940	1,142,798,000.0
1945	809,214,000.0
1950	1,583,184,000.0

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 22

1960

757,600,000.0

(Texas Almanac 1968-69: 134)

The timber industry expanded dramatically after the construction of the railroads in Angelina County as large sawmills overtook the size and local production of the small sawmills. The 1890 United States Census Report on Manufacturing Industries reported that there were 237 lumbering establishments within the state that produced 5,516,823,000 board feet of lumber at a total estimated value of \$4,778,454.00. Forests in the eastern portions of the United States had been significantly depleted by the 1880s, and population expansion to the west was growing rapidly. New timber reserves were essential to that expansion. The forests of East Texas helped meet those demands and continue to do so to the present time.

Angelina County was generally divided into two pine timber areas. The dense stand of long-leaf pine was located in the southern half of the county and was broken by hardwoods in the stream valleys. The loblolly and short-leaf pine was located in the northern half of the county. It consisted of dense stands of mixed timbers including hardwoods, short-leaf and loblolly pine, as well as some long-leaf pine. The timber varied in size. The short-leaf and loblolly pines ranged from 40 to 80 inches in diameter, 20 to 80 feet in merchantable length, and scaled from 2,500 to 6,000 board feet of lumber. The long-leaf pine was somewhat smaller in diameter, but had longer trunks, while the hardwoods were larger in diameter, but had shorter trunks (Boon 1937: 83-84).

The sawmill towns of Micheli, Emporia, and Diboll were located on the HE&WT Railway (Cotton Belt) and Clawson and Pollok were on the Kansas City and Gulf Short Line. The tracks of the latter railroad were constructed through the little sawmill town of Keltys, the only one of the large mills that was already in operation. In general the location of other large sawmills in the county was directly related to the location of the rail lines. Manning, located south of Huntington, however, built its own rail line to connect with the Cotton Belt.

Several large lumber companies were organized from 1870-1920 in Angelina County, during the early years of extensive timber production activity in Texas. They include the Kelty Mill built by Charles L. Kelty which became the Angelina County Lumber Company, organized by J. H. Kurth, S. W. Henderson, and Eli and Sam Weiner; Southern Pine Lumber Company, organized by T. L. L. Temple, C. M. Putnam, and Ben Whitaker; the Boynton Lumber Company, organized by Moses and A. L. Boynton; and the Carter-Kelley Lumber Company, organized by W. T. Carter and G. A. Kelley. The companies and their founders had a significant impact upon the shape and growth of Angelina County's

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 23

environmental and economic growth. In addition, they are all directly associated with historic sites included in this nomination.

The lumber industry in Angelina County operated on a relatively small scale for local consumption prior to the early 1880s. The construction of railroad lines was the single most significant factor in the dramatic expansion of the timber industry with its spiderweb of tram lines and company towns. These lumber mill towns, which dotted the county, were generally short lived, surviving only until the timber supply in their immediate vicinity was cut out.

The longest lived mill towns were Keltys, Diboll, Lufkin, and Manning. The companies in each of these towns owned extensive timber holdings throughout the county and in adjoining counties; therefore, their supply of timber was continually replenished. This nomination includes sites at the first three mill towns.

Through conservation and diversification, the lumber mills at Lufkin and Diboll survived the near depletion of the timber supply by the late 1920s and presently those towns are the largest population centers in Angelina County. The large lumber mills in the Lufkin area spawned new support-type industries. The Angelina Building Material Company was organized in 1904 to retail building materials and financing for homes in Lufkin and area communities. The Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company was founded in 1902 by S.W. Henderson, Sr., J.H. Kurth, Sr., Eli Wiener, Frank Kavanaugh, Sr., and Frank Kavanaugh, Jr. (Jackson 1982: 2-3). It is presently known as Lufkin Industries, Inc., and is an international manufacturer of sucker rod pumping units. The company is commemorated by a 1983 Texas Historical Commission marker. Another timber associated company was the Martin Wagon and Trailer Company, established in 1908 by D.W. Martin to manufacturing an eight-wheel log wagon for the sawmills in Angelina and surrounding counties. In the 1920s, following the consolidation of rural schools in Angelina County, Howard Walker and F.B. Thompson, a Martin Wagon Company employee, designed one of the earliest school buses to carry 30 children. In 1939 the Martin Wagon and Trailer Company was sold to Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company and became the Trailer Division (Jackson 1982: 83-86). It is presently one of the largest manufacturers of trailers in the world. The Martin Wagon Company is also commemorated by a 1980 Texas Historical Marker. Southland Paper Mills, Inc., was established east of Lufkin at Herty in 1940 (Boon 1937: 201; Bowman 1976: 137).

Prior to the construction of the railroads, rafting of timber products was available seasonally on both the Angelina and Neches rivers for timber facilities located in riverine areas. Although logs could be transported as loose timber, the most satisfactory method was to cut and assemble the logs in parallel rows into rafts. As many as

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 24

six rafts might be chained together and left in a stream or cove until a river rise drove them downstream to timber markets (Easton 1947: 167).

Religion

Religion has been an important aspect of life in Angelina County from the earliest inhabitants to the present day. Current religious affiliations in Angelina County include Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, Church of Christ, Christian Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, First Christian, Episcopal, Church of the Nazarene, United Pentecostal, Assembly of God, Lutheran, and African Methodist Episcopal. Some of the early congregations were organized in homes, in brush arbors, or open air revival meetings. Many of the rural church buildings were also utilized as schools and community centers. In 1888 there were 14 Baptist, 9 Methodist Episcopal South, 4 Christian Baptist, 3 Old School Presbyterian, 2 Primitive Baptist, and 1 Protestant Methodist churches in Angelina County. Since the turn of the century there has also been a small Jewish community in Lufkin. Since they were few in number, a Temple was never built and services were held in homes or in other church buildings (Bowman 1976: 62, 85).

One of the oldest church buildings in the county is believed to have been constructed by the Methodists at Homer in 1866. Two church buildings in Angelina County have exceptional architectural merit. Ryan Chapel United Methodist Church, established in 1866, is currently housed in a log church built in 1938. A good example of 20th century log construction, it should be nominated to the National Register in 1988. The First Baptist Church of Lufkin, organized in 1885, utilizes a 1927 Classical Revival building designed by local architect, Shirley Simon. Additional research should be conducted on this church building for nomination to the National Register.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 25

Architects and Builders

A number of architects and builders who worked in Angelina County have been identified. Below are brief biographies of those identified by this project.

James Richard Abercrombie

James Richard Abercrombie (1870-1937) was a prominent carpenter in Lufkin from ca. 1910 to the 1930s. He and his wife Buna Vista (1872-1947) came to Lufkin from Alabama ca. 1910. He is known to have built the Abercrombie/Cavanaugh Residence at 304 Paul and the Abercrombie Residence at 203 E. Groesbeck (demolished).

Edward Bodet

Edward Bodet (1902-73) was a registered architect who worked most of his life in the Houston area. He studied architecture at Rice University during the late 1920s and played on the football team. In the late 1920s Bodet worked in the Galveston office of Andrew Fraser. He was a colleague of Harvin Moore, Sr., F.A.I.A., and Milton B. McGinty, A.I.A., at Rice University. In 1930 he received an architecture degree from the University of Texas at Austin. He joined the Houston Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1949. During the 1930s Bodet, McGinty, and Harry Bovay, an engineer, all worked for Temple Lumber Company on Leeland Avenue in Houston or in Diboll, designing houses or other projects for the Temple enterprises. McGinty recalls that Bodet opened his own office and primarily designed churches. Harvin Moore, Sr., recalled that Bodet was a sensitive designer who did beautiful detailing. Gresham Temple recalled that Bodet worked with his mother Lucy Anderson Temple on the plans for the Henry G. Temple Residence, Site No. D-0972.

Will Ingram

Will Ingram (1883-1946) was a Black carpenter who came to Lufkin from the Kilgore area. He constructed many homes for Black residents as well as shotgun rental units for Anglo landlords, known as "quarters," in the area near Chestnut and Paul streets from ca. 1920 to 1946. Financing for some of the homes he built for Black clients was arranged with Sam Hyman who lived at 640 Groesbeck St., East. Ingram's daughter, Bettie Kennedy, still lives in Lufkin.

W. P. Berry and W. R. McMullen

William Pinkney (Pink) Berry was a building contractor in partnership with W. R. McMullen. Berry married Katherine Elizabeth McMullen in 1895. He built many Lufkin residences, as evidenced by the number of mechanic liens he held during the first quarter of the 20th century. He was the contractor on Shirley Simons' First Baptist Church at First and Bremond in 1927, and the Kurth Memorial Library

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 26

also designed by Shirley Simons in 1932. W. R. McMullen was the cashier at the Lufkin National Bank and in 1907 and 1911-13 was mayor of Lufkin. McMullen handled the business and money aspects of the partnership.

Shirley Simons

Shirley Simons was a practicing architect in Lufkin from the early 1920s through approximately 1937. He married Molly Mantooth, the daughter of Judge E. J. Mantooth, who established the Lufkin Telephone Exchange and the Lufkin National Bank. The Simonses had six children. He designed a large number of commercial and residential structures within the city. These include the E.T. Clark Residence at 418 Mantooth, the Bowers Residence on Lotus Lane, the Houston Brookshire Residence on Howe, The Lufkin National Bank at First and Lufkin Avenue, the C. P. Campbell Building at 117 E. Lufkin Avenue, the First Baptist Church at First and Bremond, and the Central Fire Station in the 300 block of E. Lufkin Avenue. His office in Lufkin was located in the Lufkin National Bank Building on Lufkin Avenue. He also designed structures in Nacogdoches and Gladewater. After leaving Lufkin, Simons continued his practice in Tyler. Sites associated with Simons are listed below:

Structures Identified as Associated with Shirley Simons

Site Number

Address

L-0011	First and Bremond
L-0045	Lufkin and First
L-0055	117 Lufkin St., East
L-0065	314 Lufkin St., East
L-0326	620 Mantooth
L-0346	304 Howe, St., East
L-0387	110 W. Kerr
L-0500	418 Moore
L-0729	601 First St., North
L-0861	1213 Lotus Lane
not surveyed	902 S. Raguet
not surveyed	1100 block Persimmon
demolished	Old Kurth Memorial Library, Calder Square

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Bibliography

Barnstone, Howard

1966 The Galveston That Was. New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc.

Bieseke, Megan, with the Diboll Historical Society

1986 The Cornbread Whistle: Oral History of a Texas Timber Company Town. Diboll Historical Society, Diboll, Texas.

Boon, Effie

1937 The History of Angelina County. Thesis for Masters of Arts Degree at The University of Texas at Austin.

Bourgeois, Christie Lynne

1986 Lyndon Johnson's Years with the National Youth Administration. Thesis for Master of Arts Degree at The University of Texas at Austin.

Bowman, Bob, Editor

1981 Land of the Little Angel, A History of Angelina County, Texas. Lufkin Printing Company, Lufkin, Texas.

Cravens, John N.

1970 A History of Three Ghost Towns of East Texas Near the Cherokee and the Angelina County Line. Abilene Printing and Stationery Company.

Dallas Morning News

1968-Texas Almanac. Dallas Morning News, Dallas Texas.

1969

Deep East Texas Council of Governments

1973 Historical Preservation Study-Phase I. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.

Easton, Hamilton Pratt

1947 The History of the Texas Lumbering Industry. Dissertation for Doctor of Philosophy at The University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Fletcher, Charles S.

1980 The History of the Texas Lumbering 9,000 Acre Tract in the Area of Huntington, Angelina County Texas. Cultural Resources Laboratory, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 2

Haltom, R.W.

- 1969 History and Description of Angelina County. 1888;
reprinted 1969 Jenkins Publishing Company/Pemberton Press,
Houston, Texas.

Huntington State Bank

- 1976 Huntington Heritage Calendar, 1976, Prepared by Huntington
State Bank celebrating America's Bicentennial.

Ippolito, John

- 1983 A Cultural Resource Overview of the National Forests in
Texas. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Lufkin, Texas.

Jackson, Elaine

- 1982 Lufkin From Sawdust To Oil, A History of Lufkin Industries,
Inc. Gulf Publishing Company: Houston, Texas.

Jordan, Ervelia

- 1986 Personal interview conducted by Megan Bieseke for project
with the Diboll Historical Society.

Jordan, Terry G.

- 1978 Texas Log Buildings: A Folk Architecture. Austin:
University of Texas Press.

Kennedy, Bettie

- 1988 Interview with Bettie Kennedy by Sally S. Victor, Lufkin,
Texas, January 5, 1988.

Kurth Memorial Library Geneological References including the

- 1928 Lufkin City Directories.
1937
1946
1947

Mayberry, Lita M.

- 1948 Keltys-An East Texas Sawmill Town. Research Study, Stephen
F. Austin University, Nacogdoches, Texas.

Mayberry, Ted.

- n.d. The Redlander. Privately published.

Mathews, Archie Birdsong

- 1952 The Economic Development of Angelina County. Masters Thesis
for Master of Arts, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 3

Medford, Dr. Gail

1986 Interview with S.S. Victor and D. L. Victor,
June 1986.

Medford, Dr. Gail and John Wilkins

Angelina County Cemetery Records. Privately Published.
Located at the Kurth Memorial Library, Lufkin, Texas.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee

1984 A Field Guide To American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New
York.

Otis, Alison T., William D. Honey, Thomas C. Hogg, and Kimberly K.
Lakin

1986 The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps:
1933-1942. United States Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, G.P.O.

Poland, R.L.

1985 Were You At Manning? 1906-1936. Privately published.

---From The President's Desk. Lufkin Industries, Lufkin, Texas.
1903

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company.

1904 Lufkin, Texas. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, New York.

1908 Located at the Barker Texas History Center in Austin, Texas,
and the Stephen F. Austin Special Collections Library in
Nacogdoches, Texas.

1927 Located at the Barker Texas History Center in Austin, Texas,
and the Stephen F. Austin Special Collections Library in
Nacogdoches, Texas and the City of Lufkin, Engineering
Department.

Sargent, Charles S.

1880 Report on the Forests of North America (exclusive of
Mexico). United States Department of the Interior, Census
Office, Washington, D.C., GPO.

Salmond, John A.

1967 The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case
Study. Duke University Press, Durham, North Carolina.

Tatum, Miriam Havard

1979 River Road, Remembering With Miriam Havard Tatum. Angelina

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 4

Free Press, Inc., Diboll, Texas.

Texas State Highway Department

1936 A Guide to points of general and historical interest in
Division No. 11. Texas State Highway Department, Lufkin.

1967 Texas Highways. "The 25 Highway Departments of Texas."
Texas State Highway Department, Austin, Volume 14, No. 9.

Walker, Howard. Interview with D. L. Victor and S. S. Victor,
1986 June, 1986.

Wharton, Clarence R.

Texas Under Many Flags. The American Historical Society,
New York.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

All the properties in the nomination have less than one acre, except the following:

1. Texas Highway Department Complex, 2.40 acres.
2. Gibbs/Flournoy Residence, 9 acres
3. Standley Residence, 3.0 acres.
4. J.H. Kurth Residence, 9.54 acres.
5. Howard Walker Residence, 13.522 acres.
6. Dunham Residence, 32.14 acres.

Quadrangle Names:

- Map 1: Lufkin, Tex.
- Map 2: Redland, Tex.
- Map 3: Keltys, Tex.
- Map 4: Diboll, Tex.
- Map 5: Huntington, Tex.
- Map 6: Manning, Tex.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

NOV 07 1988

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 1

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0152
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/334620/3467800
2. Name C.W. Archie Perry/Hallmark Residence 6. Date: Factual _____ Est. 1937
Address 302 Bynum St., South 7. Architect/Builder _____
Contractor _____
3. Owner Kenzy D. Hallmark 8. Style/Type Tudor Revival
Address 302 S. Bynum, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
10. Description 1-1/2 story; wood frame with brick veneer; brick foundation; intersecting steep gable roofs with hipped gables, composition shingles; irregular U-plan; broken pediment entry with spiral columns, elliptical arched door with quatrefoil light; ornamental header courses of brick around windows, below eaves; elliptical arch picture window with sunburst transom over casement windows on southeast and south corner, spiral columns supporting the arch are inside the window area; windows are wood double-hung with horizontal muntins and casements with
11. Present Condition Good; later additions at rear; some window modifications.
12. Significance Unusual and locally significant variant of Tudor Revival cottage. Spiral columns supporting the pedimented entry and elliptical arch are particularly rare. The 1937 city directory lists C.W.
13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX

14. Bibliography Land of the Little Angel; 1927 Sanborn maps; City of Lufkin tax records; 1937, 1946-47 city
15. Informant Dr. Gail Medford, John Hallmark
16. Recorder Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor Date May 5, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		31	5	to	31	5
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. J. L. Quinalty, Abstract 40, Tract 100, 0.660 acres, Account # 0040-389-100-000-00. 10. horizontal muntins; small arched window at front gable end; exterior chimney on north with arched panel and herringbone-patterned brick; small extended bay with castellated parapet on north; wrought iron balconies at upper floor windows on south; porte cochere closed with wrought iron balconies at upper floor windows on

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 2

south; porte cochere closed with wrought iron fencing; very fine roughcut stone fence with beaded mortar joints on east and west of grounds; two-story garage at rear. 12. Archie Perry, the director of Perry Brothers as the occupant. The 1946-1947 directories list Jewel Perry, widow of C.W. Perry, Falcor (son of C.W. and Jewell), and wife Rachel Perry as occupants. The Perry family founded the variety store chain of Perry Brothers. Perry Brothers first store was established in Center, Texas, in 1918 they began operating as a partnership, in 1924 the company incorporated and had their offices in Lufkin. Perry Brothers variety stores are located in many East Texas towns. Area not shown on the 1927 Sanborn maps. Local tradition is that the two Perry residences on Bynum and one on Jefferson were constructed at the same time utilizing the same architect so that the building materials could be purchased in quantity at a savings. In 1937 C.W. Archie Perry paid taxes on improvements of \$4,040 and on \$9,400 in 1938. Given this substantial increase in valuation it is possible that the original structure was substantially enlarged in 1937 or the acreage around the residence was increased. The architect of the structure has not yet been identified but is said to have been the same architect of two other Perry Brother homes on Bynum Street and Jefferson Street. The area of significance is architecture at the local level. 14. directories.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 07 1988
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 3

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. Site No. L-0153
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/334660/3467700
2. Name A.F. and Mrytle Perry/Pitmann Residence 6. Date: Factual Est. 1935
Address 402 Bynum St., South 7. Architect/Builder
Contractor
3. Owner E. G. Pittman 8. Style/Type Tudor Revival
Address same 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
10. Description 2-story; brick veneer; H-plan; brick foundation; steep intersecting gable roofs, clipped gable end on front with small brackets below the eave; composition shingle; extended entry with battered corners, keyed arched entry with cast stone arch above, wood door with long wrought iron hinges, lantern flank entry, tile and brick steps with half piers; windows wood double-hung 6/6, 9/9 with soldier course lintel, small arched windows on north and south on entry; decorative arches with spiral column at upper story windows below the clipped gable end;
11. Present Condition Excellent
12. Significance This very well detailed Tudor Revival variant has such unusual features as a buttressed entrance pavillion with incised gable detail; a spiral column supporting round tympanums on the
13. Relationship to Site: Moved Date Original Site XX

14. Bibliography 1928, 1937, 1946-1947 city directories, Land of the Little Angel; 1927 Sanborn maps.15. Informant Dr. Gail Medford, John Hallmark16. Recorder Dorothy Victor Date May 5, 1986DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. Old THC Code / RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- NR: XX Individual Yes District PHOTO DATA slides
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s 35 mm Negs.NR File Name Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		31	3	to	31	4
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. J. L. Quinalty, Abstract 40, Tract 118, 0.79 acres, Account # 0040-389-118-000-00. 10. rounded cornice return at gable ends; exterior brick chimney on north with decorative inset brick panel; quarter round arched vents flank chimney stack; compatible two-bay brick garage at rear. House is set back from the street.
12. second floor windows; and a small oculus. Built for A. F. and Mrytle Perry. He was President of Perry

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 4

Brothers Variety Stores. Perry Brothers first store was established in Center, Texas, in 1918 they began operating as a partnership, in 1924 the company incorporated and had their offices in Lufkin. Perry Brothers variety stores are located in many East Texas towns. Area not shown on the 1927 Sanborn maps. The 1946-47 City Directory lists Rayford Perry as the occupant. Local tradition is that the two Perry residences on Bynum and one on Jefferson were constructed at the same time utilizing the same architect so that the building materials could be purchased in quantity at a savings. In 1937 A.F. Perry paid real estate taxes on \$11,900 and on \$9,520 in 1938. The architect of the structure has not yet been identified but is said to have been the same architect of two other Perry Brother homes on Bynum Street and Jefferson Street. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 5

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. Site No. L-0199
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/337440/3465400
2. Name G.E. Lawrence Residence 6. Date: Factual Est. 1934-35
Address 2005 Chestnut St., South 7. Architect/Builder Mr. G. E. Lawrence
Contractor
3. Owner Mr. Jimmy Lawrence 8. Style/Type Craftsman/Bungalow
Address 2101 S. Chestnut, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
10. Description 1-story; petrified wood/masonry construction; concrete perimeter beam foundation 4-6 feet in depth; intersecting gable roofs, composition shingles, exterior chimney on north; shed roof over porch, trimmed tree trunk porch supports; multipaned glass and wood entry door; 8/8 wood double-hung windows; low rock wall at porch; petrified rock birdbath on north; trees on lot grown from acorns. The property has been continuously owned by the Lawrence family with no substantive alterations.
11. Present Condition Good
12. Significance Good example of style; Mr. G. E. Lawrence was a builder in the Lufkin area, G. E. & Helen Lawrence collected the rock locally, a stockpile remains for work not completed; house in
13. Relationship to Site: Moved Date Original Site XX

14. Bibliography Family has photos of early construction; 1927 Sanborn maps.15. Informant Michael Lawrence, 5/13/8616. Recorder Dorothy Victor Date May 13, 1986DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. Old THC Code

/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX-

NR: XX Individual Yes District PHOTO DATA slides
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s 35 mm Negs.NR File Name Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		1	4	to	1	4
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Lafayette Finley, Abstract 691, Tract 14, 0.5 acres, Account # 0691-376-014-000-00. 12. The house and ornamental lawn features constitute an excellent example of Craftsman/Bungalow style of architecture by utilizing local "naturally beautiful" materials including petrified wood and stone. Area not shown on the 1927 Sanborn maps. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

NOV 07 1988

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 6

1. County	Angelina	5. USGS Quad No.		Site No.	L-0078
City/Rural	Lufkin	UTM Sector	15/335540/3468220		
2. Name	Pines Theatre		6. Date: Factual	1925	Est.
Address	113 First St., South		7. Architect/Builder	W.P. Berry	
			Contractor		
3. Owner	cont'd		8. Style/Type	Art Moderne	
Address	115 S. First, Lufkin, TX 75901		9. Original Use	Cinema	
4. Block/Lot	cont'd		Present Use	Religious Revival Hall	
10. Description	2-story; masonry construction with stucco and brick veneer at first floor; rectangular plan 3-bay facade with central inset entry; facade dominated by the theatre marquee - stepped convex metal panels with neon sign reading "Pines," flanked by large green floral panels with yellow neon tubing outline, projecting backlit panels with announcements over the entry; 2 pairs of wood double doors with square glass lights; semi-circular ticket booth with vertical convex metal sheathing; northwest corner of the building is Jo's Beauty Salon with wood frame display				
11. Present Condition	Fair				
12. Significance	The Pines Theatre was built by the Lufkin Amusement Company with a grand opening on September 9, 1925. The company also owned the Palace and Victory theatres. The				
13. Relationship to Site:	Moved	Date		Original Site	XX
14. Bibliography	Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; 1928 and 1937 city directory, Angelina County Deed cont'd				
15. Informant	Josephine Hughes, Marge Beckham; Elliott Cavanaugh.				
16. Recorder	Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor		Date	March 11, 1986	

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____

/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____

NR: XX Individual Yes _____ District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____

/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		16	11	to	16	11
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

3. Trustees of New Day Deliverance Interdenominational Holiness Church. 4. Block 10 north half of lots 17, 18, 19, 10, 21, 22, 23, 24, Account # 3750-388-010-018-02. 10. window, single wood and glass entry door, aluminum canopy; secondary theatre entry on south end, inset with wood door. The interiors of the theatre are virtually intact including the ticket booth, billing display, stage, wooden folding seats, camera, balcony, powder

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 7

room, concessions area, and ceilings. Ceiling fans have been added to the interior in the seating area. 12. opening movie was Gloria Swanson in "Coast of Folly." The 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows a brick structure; the 1927 map shows a 2-story brick movie theatre. The 1928 directory shows the Pines Moving Pictures, East Texas Theatres, Inc.; the 1937 listing is the same. In 1935 Lufkin Amusement Company sold the property to East Texas Theatres, Inc., E. L. Kurth, President (Vol 38, P. 371). In 1950 East Texas Theatres sold the property to T. L. Laird (Vol. F, P. 162). The structure is no longer being utilized as a movie theatre; it is currently being operated by a religious organization as a noon soup kitchen and revival center. It is an excellent example of an early movie theatre with virtually all the interior detailing intact. It is the only remaining example of an early downtown Art Moderne movie theatre in Lufkin. The significance is architecture at the local level. 14. Records; Land of the Little Angel, pp. 91-93; Lufkin Dailey News, February 1, 1926, February 2, 1926, February 8, 1926; photos- Museum of East Texas archives.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 07 1988

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 8

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0763
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/335640/3466180
2. Name Rastus Read Residence 6. Date: Factual _____ Est. 1934-35
Address 1509 First, St. South 7. Architect/Builder _____
Contractor Jack Berry
3. Owner Mrs. E. E. Read 8. Style/Type Craftsman/Bungalow
Address 914 Jefferson, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot continued Present Use Residence
10. Description One-story petrified wood rock cottage; masonry is laid in random courses; irregular plan; polychrome tile intersecting hip and gable roof with ridge caps; exterior stone chimney on west facade; extended porch and porte cochere with arched openings, entry door is wood with multipane glass lights and storm door; multipane wood double hung windows; detached garage in similar construction at rear.
11. Present Condition Excellent; few alterations if any on exterior.
12. Significance Very fine example of rock cottage and stone masonry in the Craftsman tradition. Built for E.E. Rastus and Erma Read. First listed on Old Diboll Highway in the 1937 city directory.
13. Relationship to Site: Moved Date _____ Original Site XX
14. Bibliography 1928, 1937, 1946-1947, 1957, city directories; 1927 Sanborn map.
15. Informant Mary Jewell Tatum, daughter of Rastus and Erma Read.
16. Recorder Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor Date April 23, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		7	21	to	7	24
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Thompson Highway Addition, Block 4, Lot 1, Account # 6380-390-004-001-00. 12. The 1946-1947 and 1957 directories also list E.E. Rastus and Erma Reed as occupants. Read owned the E.E. Rastus Read Tin Shop at 110 S. Bonne, now Waller Sheet Metal. Erma was a saleslady at H. Abram & Son. The house was constructed with East Texas petrified rock. Mary Jewell Tatum, the Read's daughter, recalls that every Sunday the Reads

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 9

would drive area roads looking for farmers who had cleared their fields of petrified rock. Mr. Read would then send a truck to the farm the next day. The fireplace contains an entire petrified tree. Area not shown on the 1927 Sanborn map. The contractor was related to W.P. Berry, who built a large number of homes in the Mantooth area of Lufkin. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received **NOV 07 1988**
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 10

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0277
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/336540/3470148
2. Name Texas Highway Department Complex 6. Date: Factual 1934 Est. _____
Address 110 Forest Park/ Box 280, Lufkin, Texas 7. Architect/Builder E. V. Manning and Harry Burcher
75902-0280 Contractor _____
3. Owner Texas Highway Department 8. Style/Type Eclectic/Rustic
Address Austin, Texas 9. Original Use Administrative Office & Shops
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Administrative Office & Shops
10. Description Four buildings which were generally built in the 1930s: (1) 2-story offices; (2) equipment shop and laboratory facility; (3) resident engineer office; (4) large office, shop, and warehouse; (5) shop ; (6) shop; landscaped grounds with rusticated stone gate post at entrance; fish pond with foot bridge; stone fence on south; picnic tables, large pine and oak trees; all buildings constructed of a pink-tan brick.
11. Present Condition Good
12. Significance Constructed by highway department employees in 1935. Good example of rustic landscaping in foot bridges and grounds. Plaque on the site reads "This site was donated to the State
13. Relationship to Site: Moved Date _____ Original Site XX

14. Bibliography Boon, History of Angelina County; early photographs at Division 11 offices in Lufkin, TX.
15. Informant Dr. Gail Medford; Paula Nichols, Texas Highway Department, Austin, TX, Tina Walker, Joe Ben
16. Recorder Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor Date April 23, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		1	15	to	1	15
1986		21	22	to	21	25
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Fairchild Boynton Addition, Block 1, Lots 1-12 and J. L. Quinalty, Abstract 40, Tracts 6 (1.09 acres) and 7 (1.31 acres), Account #'s 0040-385-006-000-00, 0040-385-007-000-00, and 040-385-008-000-00. 10.
Building 1: 2-story; load-bearing brick; brick foundation with concrete water table course; symmetrical rectangular plan; hip roof with composition shingles; windows 1/1 wood double-hung, arranged symmetrically,

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 11

jack arch and keystone head, concrete sill; extended 1-story entry portico with cast stone or concrete faceted parapet; telescoping entry, double entry doors wood in a geometric wheel and vertical pattern with multipaned glass lights. It is a contributing element of the complex. Building 2: Equipment shop and laboratory facility: one-story; brick veneer; rectangular plan; hip roof with composition shingles; 1/1 wood double-hung windows with soldier course head, header course sill; wood-paneled garage doors; two wood entry doors. It is a contributing element of the complex. Building 3: Resident engineer office: 1-story; cream brick veneer; rectangular plan; concrete foundation; hip roof with composition shingles; gable roof cover over entry, supported on metal flared brackets, wood entry door with glass (modern); windows 1/1 wood double-hung with soldier course head; header course sill; symmetrical placement of windows. It is a contributing element of the complex. Building 4: Office, shop, and warehouse building: 1-story with very high ceiling (15-20 ft); brick veneer; rectangular plan; gable roof with stepped parapet on front; loading entries on north and west; steel frame multipaned glass windows with soldier course header, concrete sill. Originally had a corrugated sheet metal exterior; brick veneer was added during the 1950's when funds were available for renovations. Building 5: 1-story cream brick veneer with intersecting gable sheet metal roof; windows are steel awning and aluminum replacement; 2 overhead doors, large vent in front gable. It is a contributing element of the complex. Building 6: 1-story cream brick veneer with flat roof and stepped parapet, 2 overhead doors; sheet metal awning across main facade. It is a contributing element of the complex. Structure 7: native rock entry columns. It is a contributing element of the complex. Structure 8 is a fiberglass and aluminum green house. It is a non-contributing element of the complex. Structure 9 is a modern brick administration building. It is a non-contributing element of the complex. Structure 10 is a modern shop. It is a non-contributing element of the complex. Structure 11 is a modern shop. It is a non-contributing element of the complex. 12. Highway Department of Texas for Division Headquarters by A.L. Boynton, Mrs. I.D. Fairchild, M.M. Boynton, and John S. Redditt." The donation was completed on part of the current 10 acre site in 1934. The Division 11 Office was moved from Beaumont to Lufkin on March 6, 1925. Tom E. Huffman was the resident district engineer in 1937. Division 11 included 14 counties, Angelina, Nacogdoches, Houston, Jasper, Newton, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, Trinity, Tyler, Jefferson, Orange, and Hardin. Huffman was particularly interested in landscaping. The grounds and buildings were constructed by highway department employees. The rock utilized in the buildings and landscape was hauled in from all over East Texas. The highway department also built the streets in the vicinity of the headquarters. It was primarily a forested area when the department first moved there. There are six contributing structures and four non-contributing structures in the complex. The areas of significance are architecture and transportation at the state level. 15. Vaughn, Darceille Warren, Mable Powers, Texas Highway Department, Lufkin, TX; Haydon Melton.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

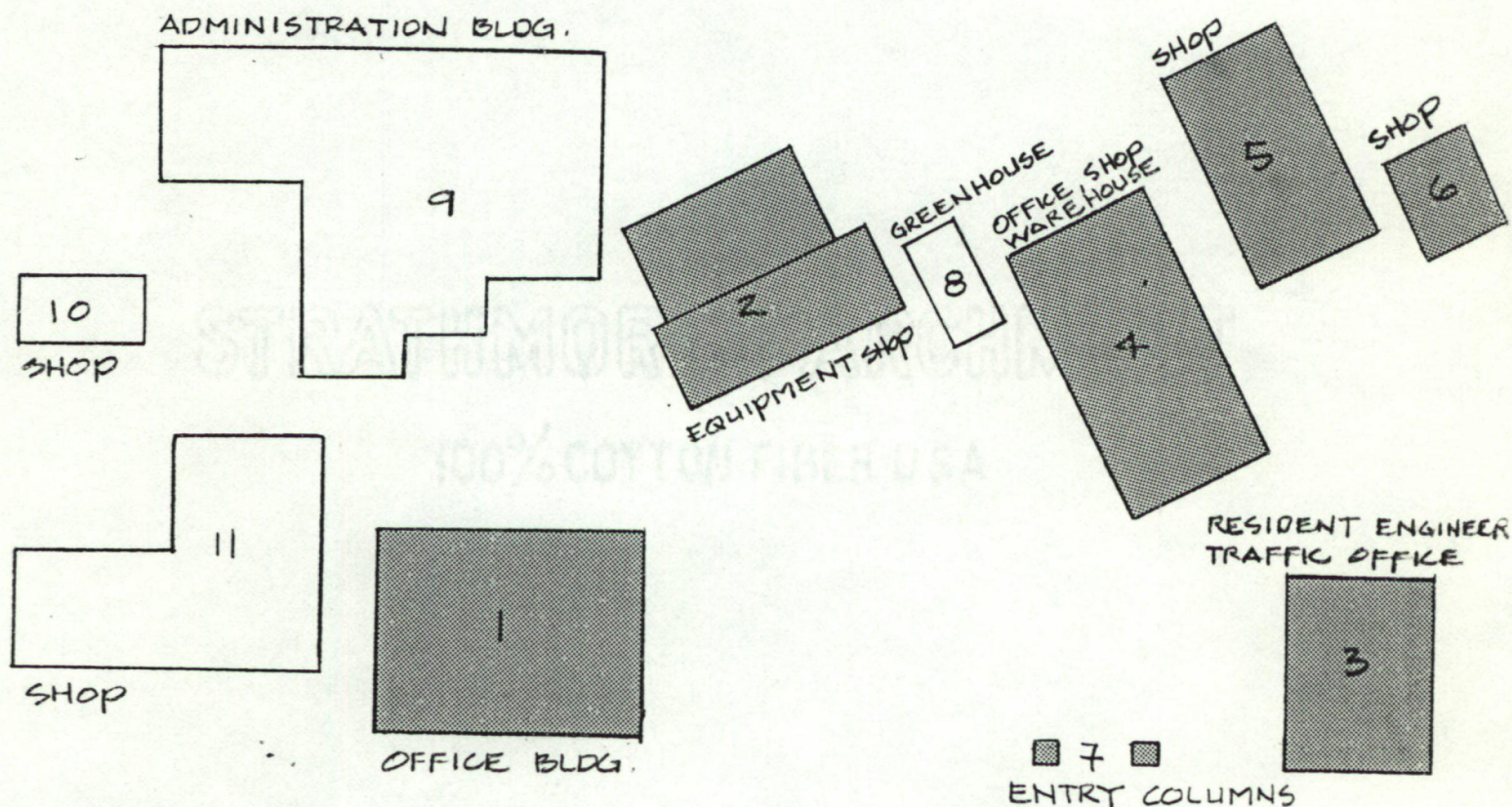
received

date entered

Continuation sheet

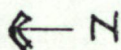
Item number all

Page 12



TEXAS HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT COMPLEX

- ☒ CONTRIBUTING
☐ NONCONTRIBUTING
NOT TO SCALE



United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 07 1988
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 13

1. County	Angelina	5. USGS Quad No.		Site No.	L-0034
City/Rural	Lufkin	UTM Sector	15/336100/3468360		
2. Name	R.A. Kennedy /J. M. Lowrey Residence		6. Date: Factual	Est. 1900	
Address	519 Groesbeck St., East		7. Architect/Builder		
			Contractor		
3. Owner	James N. Lowrey		8. Style/Type	Bungalow	
Address	same		9. Original Use	Residence	
4. Block/Lot	Block 91, Lot 4, cont'd		Present Use	Residence	
10. Description	1-1/2 story frame with drop siding; massed plan; composition gable roof pierced by interior chimney stack and dormer; extended eaves and knee braces; projecting porch is screened and supported by large brick piers; windows are 9/1, 6/1, 12/1, wood double-hung with hood molds; entry door has multiple beveled lights; brick pier foundation.				
11. Present Condition	Good				
12. Significance	Unusual and notable bungalow design: three lateral gables on entrance front are exceptional. One of two similar residences owned by the Kennedy brothers across the street from one				
13. Relationship to Site:	Moved	Date		Original Site	XX
14. Bibliography	1914-15 Lufkin Business Directory; 1927 Sanborn maps.				
15. Informant	Mrs. J. M. Lowrey				
16. Recorder	Sally Victor		Date	March 17, 1986	

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____

/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____

NR: XX Individual _____ District Grosbeck St. District PHOTO DATA slides _____

/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		18	23	to	18	23
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. # 3570-388-091-004-00. 12. another. This is the older of the two; remodeled to resemble 603 E. Groesbeck. R. A. Kennedy owned and operated the Lufkin Steam Laundry. Part of an early residential area developed north of the central business district. Shown on the 1927 Sanborn map with minor alterations by 1957-64. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received **NOV 07 1988**
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 14

1. County	Angelina	5. USGS Quad No.		Site No.	L-0035
City/Rural	Lufkin	UTM Sector	15/336140/3468280		
2. Name	Banks/Ogg Residence		6. Date: Factual	Est. 1900	
Address	602 Groesbeck St., East		7. Architect/Builder		
			Contractor		
3. Owner	Mrs. Hattie Ogg		8. Style/Type	Queen Anne Victorian Cottage	
Address	same, Lufkin, TX 75901		9. Original Use	Residence	
4. Block/Lot	Block 98, Lot 1 (cont'd)		Present Use	Residence	
10. Description	1-story frame with bull-nosed siding; hip-and-gable pressed metal roof pierced by three corbeled chimneys; massed plan; wraparound porch is supported by Doric columns; brick pier foundation with lattice skirt; windows are slender 1/1 double-hung; three entry doors onto porch have multiple lights; finials at gables. Residence is surrounded by a cast concrete fence strung with links of chain.				
11. Present Condition	Good; few alterations.				
12. Significance	Very good example of transitional late Victorian/early 20th century residence: asymmetrical form, pressed metal roof and wrap around veranda essentially Victorian, but Doric columns				
13. Relationship to Site:	Moved	Date		Original Site	XX
14. Bibliography	1927 Sanborn maps.				
15. Informant	Dr. Gail Medford				
16. Recorder	Sally Victor		Date	March 17, 1986	

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual _____ District Grosbeck St. District PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name _____

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		19	2	to	19	2
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. #3570-388-098-001-00. 12. and siding suggest 20th century. Built ca. 1900-1905 for the Banks family. He was associated with the Lufkin Land and Lumber Company established in 1900. The family moved to San Antonio ca. 1915. Their son Stanley Banks was chairman of the Texas State Historical Association for several years. He is retired and living in San Antonio (may be 96 years old). Leila Cockrell, former mayor of

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 15

San Antonio, is the grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. Banks. Part of an early residential area developed north of the central business district. Shown on the 1927 Sanborn maps. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

NOV 07 1988

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 17

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0305
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/335080/3468680
2. Name Humason/Pinkerton Residence 6. Date: Factual 1909 Est. _____
Address 602 Grove 7. Architect/Builder WP Berry & WR McMullen
Contractor _____
3. Owner Victor L. Huntsman 8. Style/Type Victorian
Address same 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
10. Description 1-story frame with lap wood siding; massed plan; composition hip-and-gable roof pierced by two chimneys; projecting chamfered bay has bargeboards and pendants; 1/1 wood double-hung windows with hood mold; inset wraparound porch has turned columns, bannisters and fretwork; entry door has transom and side lights; pier and beam foundation is skirted with latticework.
11. Present Condition Good - Fair
12. Significance Good example of style; nice gingerbread ornamentation suggests the Victorian chronology. On July 6, 1909 W. P. Humason and Rose Humason gave a Mechanic Lien to W. P. Berry and W. R.
13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX
14. Bibliography 1928 and 1937 city directories; Mechanic Lien, Vol. 2, P. 160-163; Humason geneology at
15. Informant Dr. Gail Medford
16. Recorder Sally Victor; Dorothy Victor Date April 23, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		7	12	to	7	12
1986		22	2	to	22	2
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Block 87, Lot 4, #3570-389-067-004-00. 12. McMullen for \$2,700.00, \$500.00 upon completion and \$2,200.00 in 63 monthly payments of \$35.00 with the last payment of \$30.00, interest at 10% per annum. The structure was described as a six room shingle roofed dwelling to be built by September 1, 1909. The Contractors were partners, Berry was known for his construction expertise and McMullen for his business and

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 18

money connections. William P. Humason married Rose Green in Livingston, Texas and had three sons, William P. Jr., Lawrence, and John Norris. He was an early day ice cream maker and showman. The Humason Ice Cream Company was located at the corner of Bonner and Grove streets. His brick ice cream was often embellished with decorations of flags, roses, and other designs embedded in the cream. He also played the violin and directed the six-piece orchestra and plays at the Lufkin Opera House located on the southwest corner of Herndon and Frank streets (demolished). Humason was from Mississippi and was also the first manager of Hotel Bonner (demolished). He left Lufkin ca. the 1920's and moved to Tuscon, Arizona, where he died. His brother, Charles Norris Humason was mayor of the City of Lufkin from 1909 to 1911 and city manager from 1911 to 1927. The 1928 and 1937 city directories list the occupants as J. W. and Jessie Pinkerton. The area of significance is architecture at the local level. 14. Kurth Memorial Library, HOUSTON CRONICLE, July 25, 1971, "Humason Was a Showman With Ice Cream and Opera."

STRATHMORE PARCHMENT

100% COTTON FIBER USA

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 07 1988
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 19

1. County	Angelina	5. USGS Quad No.		Site No.	L-0309			
City/Rural	Lufkin	UTM Sector	A.15/336120/3465060 B.15/336420/3465020					
2. Name	Howard Walker Residence		6. Date: Factual	Est.	1932 (see below)			
Address	503 Harmony Hill Road		7. Architect/Builder	H. Walker & Mr. Faircloth,				
			Contractor	Howard Walker				
3. Owner	Howard Walker		8. Style/Type	Bungalow				
Address	503 Harmony Hill Rd, Lufkin, TX 75901		9. Original Use	Residence				
4. Block/Lot	cont'd		Present Use	Residence				
10. Description	1-1/2 story; wood frame with beveled wood siding; rectangular plan, three-bay facade with extended porte cochere at center bay; gable roofs, extended rafter ends, composition shingles, gabled dormers with windows, two interior brick chimneys (two double fireplaces on interior); two porches on front with square brick columns, battered box columns on brick piers; side-facing steps into porte cochere; wood panel entry doors with upper glass; 6/6 wood double-hung windows arranged in singles, pairs, triples; detached shed and garage; entry lane							
11. Present Condition	Good; interiors are intact, walls paneled ca. 1974.							
12. Significance	Owner/builder used varied architectural stylistic influences, bungalow, Colonial Revival, and Rustic with great imagination. Construction information: Judson Cowart - brick mason, John							
13. Relationship to Site:	Moved	Date		Original Site	XX			
14. Bibliography	Land of the Little Angel							
15. Informant	Mr. Howard Walker, 5/21/86.							
16. Recorder	Dorothy Victor		Date	May 21, 1986				
DESIGNATIONS:	TNRIS No.	Old THC Code						
	/RTHL	/HABS (no.)	TEX-					
NR: XX	Individual	Yes	District	PHOTO DATA	slides			
	/ Thematic / Multiple Property			B&W 4 x 5s	35 mm Negs.			
NR File Name	Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination		YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME	ROLL	FRME
			1986		32	3	32	4

Continuation sheet

4. A. Proctor, Abstract 510, Tract 36, 13.522 acres, Account # 0510-349-036-000-00. 7. Architect.
10. flanked by oak trees planted from acorns; original house site was 17.5 acres, now 15.5 acres; two springs are on the north end of the lot. 12. Card - carpenter, Mr. Foster made windows and door casings, Mr. Walker and two sons participated in construction; foundation sills are heart pine; ship lap and 2 x 4 were shipped
C.15/336040/3464860 D. 15/336360/3464800

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 20

from Diboll, \$11/thousand, beveled siding procured locally, \$35/thousand; Mr. Walker installed the first water line in the neighborhood in the early 1930s. Mr. Walker was Angelina County Superintendent of Schools during the 1920s and 1930s when the rural schools were consolidating with urban schools. He designed the first school buses for the county; they were built by the Martin Wagon Company. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

STRATHMORE PARCHMENT

100% COTTON FIBER USA

2775

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

NOV 07 1988

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 21

1. County	Angelina	5. USGS Quad No.		Site No.	L-0312			
City/Rural	Lufkin	UTM Sector	15/333620/3470480					
2. Name	S.W. Henderson/Bridges Residence		6. Date: Factual	Est. 1895-1901/1930s				
Address	202 Henderson		7. Architect/Builder					
			Contractor					
3. Owner	Bill Bridges		8. Style/Type	Classical Revival				
Address	same, Lufkin, TX 75901		9. Original Use	Residence				
4. Block/Lot	cont'd		Present Use	Residence				
10. Description	2-story; wood frame with beveled board siding; brick foundation; irregular plan with porte cochere on side of front facade; hip and gable roof, deep eaves, composition shingles; side-facing front porch, square brick columns with capitols, low brick wall with concrete coping, entry door flanked by 1/1 wood double-hung windows, hood molding above; windows 1/1 wood double-hung and multipaned over some sashes with stained glass; second story balcony with wood rail above entry and above porte cochere; two secondary entries off front porch; rear							
11. Present Condition	Fair - Good							
12. Significance	Remodeled in the 1930's to its current style and configuration. The Henderson Residence has many of the Classical Revival stylistic elements including brick columns with capitols, porte							
13. Relationship to Site:	Moved	Date		Original Site	XX			
14. Bibliography	Kelty's-An East Texas Sawmill Town, Lita Mayberry; Land of the Little Angel; cont'd							
15. Informant	Bill Bridges							
16. Recorder	Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor		Date	May 21, 1986				
DESIGNATIONS:	TNRIS No.	Old THC Code						
	/ RTHL	/ HABS (no.)	TEX-					
NR: XX	Individual	Yes	District	PHOTO DATA slides				
	/ Thematic / Multiple Property			B&W 4 x 5s 35 mm Negs.				
NR File Name	Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination		YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME	ROLL	FRME
			1986		27	16	27	17
Continuation sheet								
4. A. Barela, Abstract 49, Tract 584, Account # 0049-383-584-000-00.	10. porch with wood supports; sun porch at second floor (southwest) with geometric paned casements. Brick columns and porch added in the 1930s by Mrs. Henderson. The house west of this structure was originally a five bay carriage house. It has been converted into a residence. 12. cochere, hip and gable rood, deep eaves, and hood molding. S.W. Henderson							

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 22

was secretary-treasurer of the mill when it first started; built by materials and labor furnished from the mill; decorative interiors, substantially intact; Mr. Henderson is still in Lufkin; Mr. Bridges purchased the house 1982-83 from Mr. Jordan (related to the Hendersons). Described by Lita Maberry as a "Type A" house "distinguished by their size, spacious fenced yard, and location in the community. Each house was painted white, had eight to 10 rooms, and was equipped with all modern conveniences. Each Type A house was usually attached to a garage and could be found in groves of oak trees. The area of significance is architecture at the local level. 14. historic photographs at Kurth Memorial Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received **NOV 07 1988**
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 23

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0346
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/335940/3468700
2. Name Houston Brookshire/Yeates Residence 6. Date: Factual _____ Est. 1920's
Address 304 Howe St., East 7. Architect/Builder Shirley Simons
Contractor _____
3. Owner James Puttnam Yeates 8. Style/Type Tudor Revival Influence
Address same, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot Block 38, Lot 1 Present Use Residence
10. Description 2-story masonry with brick veneer; composition hip and gable roof pierced by dormer; H-plan; two projecting gables, one has cast concrete crest and large brick chimney; recessed entry has double doors with diamond panes and another crest; windows are 6/6 double-hung wood and wood casement; enclosed frame patio on east facade; garage at rear.
11. Present Condition Excellent
12. Significance Designed for Houston Brookshire. A noteworthy Lufkin commission of architect Shirley Simons, the Brookshire Residence has the H-plan, brickwork, and 6/6 windows associated with
13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX
14. Bibliography Land of the Little Angel, 1937, 1946-1947 city directories; 1927 Sanborn maps.
15. Informant Dr. Gail Medford
16. Recorder Sally Victor, Dorothy Victor Date March 18, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		20	6	to	20	6
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. # 3570-388-038-001-00. 12. the Georgian Revival. But the irregular massing, cast-stone ornamentation, and fine triple casement window suggest Tudor Revival influence. Brookshire was one of 10 Brookshire brothers and sisters who founded the Brookshire Brothers grocery store chain. The Brookshire brothers worked as farmers, ranchers, and teachers until they decided to pool their money and efforts in the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 24

grocery business. Their first store opened in 1921 on the Angelina County courthouse square. It is one of the largest grocery chains in East Texas and Louisiana. Houston Brookshire was the second son of Permenas Jasper Brookshire and his second wife Francis Abigail Brazil. He married Lelia Puyear. Shown on the 1927 Sanborn maps. The 1937 city directory lists this address as the residence of H. Brookshire. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 07 1988
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 25

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0364
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/335000/3467900
2. Name Walter C. Trout/White House 6. Date: Factual 1913 Est. _____
Address 444 Jefferson 7. Architect/Builder _____
Contractor _____
3. Owner Robert and Joyce White 8. Style/Type Bungalow
Address same, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot continued Present Use Residence
10. Description 2-story; wood frame with yellow vinyl siding; brick foundation; irregular plan; hip roofs with deep eaves, brackets, composition shingles, interior brick chimney, hipped dormer; extended porch, gable roof over entry, square brick columns, low brick wall, wood-paneled entry door with leaded glass upper light and side lights; wood double-hung windows with 9/1, 12/1, 18/1 sash, shutters on front; detached 2-car garage at rear; sunporch on east with ribbon of multipaned casement windows, small balcony on second story with plain wood railing. Before
11. Present Condition Good; altered by applied siding on exterior.
12. Significance A very fine imposing American Four Square House, perhaps the best in Lufkin. Wide overhangs, 18/1 windows, and art glass front door unit are exceptional. Rare interior
13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX

14. Bibliography Land of the Little Angel; From Saw Dust to Oil (historic photo); 1905 and 1928 city15. Informant Dr. Gail Medford16. Recorder Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor Date May 6, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____

/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____

NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		8	2	to	8	2
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Hill Addition, Block 2, Lot 1, Account # 4400-389-002-001-00. 10. At rear is detached 3-room servant quarter, frame construction with kitchen, bath, and bedroom. The residence currently has applied siding on the exterior; however, it is very similar in width to the original siding, still visable on the garage and servants quarters. The interior vestibule includes the original elevator Trout had installed in the house. Jefferson Street

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 26

was created in 1913, Kiln Street ran on the other side of these residences. There is still evidence of the old street in the alley way. 12. elevator. Mr. Walter C. Trout (1874-47) moved to Lufkin from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1905 as general manager of Lufkin Foundry and Machine Co. He helped to expand the company from the lumber industry to include oil industry. W. C. Trout and his father, W. H. Trout, owned a number of patents on sawmill equipment. He joined Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company after being a sawmill machinery salesman for Allis-Chalmers Company. In 1938 he was one of the organizers of the Texas Foundries, Inc., another major industry in Lufkin. He was married to Nellie Percy in 1896 in Milwaukee. They had three sons, William Walter, Edward Percy, and James Howard. The 1905 directory shows that Walter C. Trout had a residence telephone. The 1928 directory lists the address as the residence of Walter C. Trout. The history of Lufkin Industries notes that the house was built by W. C. Trout for his wife Nellie and their sons after their first home in Lufkin burned. Trout dug a cellar for their new house and installed ducts throughout the house for a central heating system designed to burn wood slabs from the sawmills. He opened Jefferson Street with the construction of the new house. There are no other unaltered historic industrial structures still standing associated with the Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company or Lufkin Industries, the significance of this site is in the areas of architecture at the local level. 14. directories; Shown on 1927 Sanborn maps.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

NOV 07 1988

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 27

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0366
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/334860/3467860
2. Name Dr. Edward Percy/Abney Residence 6. Date: Factual _____ Est. 1900
Address 466 Jefferson 7. Architect/Builder _____
Contractor _____
3. Owner Diane & Paul Abney 8. Style/Type Vernacular Victorian
Address 466 Jefferson 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
10. Description 1-story; wood frame with horizontal board siding; brick pier foundation with brick skirt; irregular plan; intersecting gable roofs with composition shingles, interior brick chimney ; fishscale shingles at front gable end; gallery porch across front with boxed wood columns, plain wood railing, fretwork and floral brackets between columns; wood entry door with large oval leaded glass light, flanked by Doric wood pilasters; windows across front are oversized 4/1 double-hung, 2/2 wood double-hung on east; original house was an ell plan with sun porch
11. Present Condition Good
12. Significance Unusual architectural hybrid: shingled gable, porch detailing suggest late Victorian, while square posts and wide windows indicate early 20th century influences. Street ran diagonally
13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX

14. Bibliography 1928, 1937, 1946-1947 city directories; Lufkin From Sawdust to Oil; 1927 Sanborn maps.15. Informant Mrs. Diana Abney, Dr. Gail Medford16. Recorder Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor Date May 6, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____

/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____

NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		8	4	to	8	4
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. J. L. Quinalty, Abstract 40, Tract 105, Account # 0040-389-105-000-00. 10. and possibly front entry on east; sunporch was enclosed in 1950s; some original woodwork and two back-to-back fireplaces remaining; additions to house made in 1920s, 1940s, 1950s; large garage at rear, probably not original. 12. to east side, prior to 1913; purchased in 1947 by Paul Abney's parents. Percy was associated with the Lufkin Foundry

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 28

and Machine Company, now Lufkin Industries, Inc. The 1928 directory listed the structure as 512 Jefferson, the residence of Archie E. and Birdie Percy, with Edward Percy. In 1913 W. C. Trout had opened Jefferson Street. Shown on the 1927 Sanborn maps. The 1937 directory lists Arch E. and Betty Percy; he was the Superintendent of Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company; the address had changed to 466 Jefferson. The 1946-1947 directory lists the residence of Dixon F. and Elsie Abney; he was associated with Abney and Medford Hardware. There are no other unaltered historic industrial structures still standing associated with the Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company or Lufkin Industries. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

2779

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received **NOV 07 1988**
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 29

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. Site No. L-0385
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/335380/3467400
2. Name Boynton/Kent Residence 6. Date: Factual Est. 1929
Address 107 Kerr St., West 7. Architect/Builder Clarence C. Bulgar, Arch.,
Contractor
3. Owner Dr. Charles R. Kent, Inc., DDS 8. Style/Type Mediterranean Revival
Address 107 W. Kerr 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Commercial
10. Description 2-story; wood frame with brick veneer; massed plan with shallow projections on north, south, west; symmetrical 3-bay front facade; low hip roof with clay tile, ridge cap, deep eaves with coffered soffitt, two gabled dormers with arched panels, tile roofs; skylight at roof peak, exterior brick chimneys on east and south; brick ornamentation on building: soldier course at the foundation and below eaves, flat and arched soldier course above windows; projecting three-tiered entry with inset doorway flanked by Doric columns, brick pilasters, classical
11. Present Condition Excellent
12. Significance This unusual architectural hybrid demonstrating Mediterranean and Georgian Revival features was designed by Clarence C. Bulgar of Dallas, presumably a member of the family who
13. Relationship to Site: Moved Date Original Site XX

14. Bibliography Land of the Little Angel; 1927 Sanborn maps.
15. Informant Dr. Kent, Ms. Pam Davis, 5/7/86, Dr. Gail Medford.
16. Recorder Dorothy Victor Date May 7, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. Old THC Code
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX-
NR: XX Individual Yes District PHOTO DATA slides
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		8	11	to	8	11
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Gibson Addition, Block 1, Lot 1, Account # 4226-388-001-001-00. 7. Dallas. 10. entablature crowned by heavy spindle wood railing; wood-paneled doorway with leaded glass, matching sidelights; at second floor three triple-hung multipaned wood windows with arched glass in upper sash, leaded stained glass, balcony with railing; pilasters flanking the entry portico terminated above second floor, portico crowned by wood

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 30

railing; low brick porch wall with cast stone coping; concentric curved entry steps; windows 6/1 wood double-hung with cast stone lintels, some with stained glass, arched multipaned windows on first floor, wood casement windows on west at service entry; inset balcony with wood railing on west; porte cochere on south with brick columns, low wall, Doric wood columns, wheel brackets, tile patio curved driveway; servants quarters razed; 2-story garage and apartment: wood frame with brick veneer, hip roof with tile; 6/1 wood double-hung windows; three extra-wide garage doors of car siding with upper glass lights; rectangular plan. 12. designed National Register properties in Dallas, Waco, Galveston, and Belton. The interior finishes are substantially intact; Mr. Boynton was affiliated with the lumber industry; sequence of owners: Boyntons, Perrys, Allgoods, Dr. Kent (1982). The 1928 city directory lists Albert L. and Arminta Boynton; he was President of Boynton Lumber Company. His father, Amos Chapman Boynton established a lumber company in Carthage, Panola County, Texas, in 1882. In 1898 his two sons, A. L. and Moses M. established a sawmill, expanding it in 1913. They purchased the Phillip A. Ryan Lumber Company in 1927. The Boynton business did not survive the Great Depression and A. L. Boynton returned to Carthage. Shown on the 1927 Sanborn maps. The 1937 directory lists Roscoe L. and Mattie Perry; he was Chairman of the Board of Perry Brothers, Inc. The structure is a good example of Italian Renaissance Revival style; it is substantially intact with many of the original interior finishes. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 07 1988
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 31

1. County	Angelina	5. USGS Quad No.		Site No.	L-0861
City/Rural	Lufkin	UTM Sector	15/334000/3468500		
2. Name	Bowers/Felts Residence		6. Date: Factual	Est. 1928-1937	
Address	1213 Lotus Lane		7. Architect/Builder	Shirley Simons	
			Contractor		
3. Owner	T. S. Felts		8. Style/Type	Tudor Revival	
Address	same, Lufkin, TX 75901		9. Original Use	Residence	
4. Block/Lot	cont'd		Present Use	Residence	
10. Description	2-story masonry with wood shingle multi-gable roof; projecting porte cochere on north facade; projecting wrap around porch on east and south facades is supported by paired boxed columns; windows are wood casements; dormers pierce the roof on two facades; rustic rough sawn random width gable infill; massed plan. Landscaping includes large oak trees and extensive ivy. Garage of similar style at rear.				
11. Present Condition	Excellent				
12. Significance	One of the best examples of the Tudor style designed by Shirley Simons. Robbie Mantooth was Simons' wife's sister. Robbie Mantooth Bowers was the daughter of Judge Edwin James				
13. Relationship to Site:	Moved	Date		Original Site	XX
14. Bibliography	Land of the Little Angel; 1927 Sanborn Map.				
15. Informant	Dr. Gail Medford				
16. Recorder	Sally Victor, Dorothy Victor		Date	July 14, 1986	

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual Yes _____ District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		31	8	to	31	9
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. J. L. Quinalty, Abstract 40, Tract 3 Account #0040-389-003-00-00. 12. Mantooth and Caledonia Watson. Mantooth (1852-1944) was a lawyer, born in Tennessee and moved to Lufkin, establishing the Lufkin Telephone Exchange and Lufkin National Bank. Harry T. Bowers owned and operated the Bowers Grocery in Lufkin; they had five children. Area not shown on the 1927 Sanborn map. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 07 1988
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 32

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0050
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/335580/3468260
2. Name Fenley Commercial Building 6. Date: Factual _____ Est. 1904-1908
Address 112 Lufkin Ave., East 7. Architect/Builder _____
Contractor _____
3. Owner Curtis W. Fenley 8. Style/Type Early 20th Century Commercial
Address 814 Grove, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Retail
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Retail
10. Description 1-story masonry, rectangular plan; three bays; recessed chamfered bay, two of three awning lights intact, middle one is clear glass and reads "Three Sisters Antiques Gifts Collectables," stuccoed facade is scored; entry doors are double oak with brass hardware.

11. Present Condition Good
12. Significance The 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows a 1-story brick structure. The 1928 city directory shows the Lufkin Daily News and Weekly News, Watford-Binion Ptg. Co.
13. Relationship to Site: Moved Date _____ Original Site XX

14. Bibliography Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1908; 1928 and 1937 city directories.
15. Informant _____
16. Recorder Sally Victor Date February 20, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		15	18	to	15	18
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Block 10, Lot 6, #3570-388-010-006-00. 12. The 1937 directory shows Royal Auto Supply and C. P. Thomas Optometrist. Nominated to the National Register as one of the last remaining relatively unaltered examples of utilitarian commercial architecture in the Lufkin Central Business District. The significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received **NOV 07 1988**
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number allPage 33

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0057
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/335600/3468280
2. Name McClendon - Abney Hardware Company 6. Date: Factual 1901 Est. _____
Address 119 Lufkin Ave., East 7. Architect/Builder D. A. Ballew
Contractor _____
3. Owner Cassells, Haglund, Clark 8. Style/Type Early 20th Century Commercial
Address 117 E. Lufkin, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Retail
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Retail
10. Description 1-story masonry, rectangular plan; brick facade with ornamental details; two retail spaces with common wall; space on west facade is well-preserved with original recessed entry, awning lights depending canvas awning; space on east is painted with aluminum and glass modern storefront and metal depending awning; west side has pressed metal ceiling and original display cases. Built as two separate structures with identical floor plan and facade; also have different legal descriptions and ownership; therefore considered as two separate structures, rather than
11. Present Condition Good; well-preserved on exterior and interior.
12. Significance The 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows a 2-story brick structure with a general store. The 1928 city directory shows occupant as Perry Brothers Inc., Variety Store.
13. Relationship to Site: Moved Date _____ Original Site XX

14. Bibliography Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; 1928 and 1937 city directory; Mechanic Lien, Vol 2, P. 37.15. Informant John Ippolito, Dr. Gail Medford, Wayne Haglund.16. Recorder Sally Victor; Dorothy Victor Date February 20, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____

/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____

NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		15	11	to	15	11
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. City of Lufkin Block 9, Lot 15, Account # 3570-388-009-015-00. 10. single. The 1937 directory lists as McClendon-Abney Hardware Co. On March 13, 1901, W. A. Abney et al, T. W. Largent and S. P. Cunningham gave a Mechanic Lien to D. A. Ballew for construction of a two brick storehouses, to front on Lufkin Ave, extend back 70 feet, two-story height, 70 feet deep, 25 feet wide, built upon the same plan and specifications as the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 34

brick building known as Kerr Brick Building (believed to have been demolished), exceptions: upstairs shall be one large room, doors the same as addition to L. W. Wettermark Bank (demolished, was on the northeast corner of Lufkin and First); dividing wall 13" thick downstairs, plastered; wooden partition dividing wall upstairs painted; to be erected as soon as practicable. Ballew was paid \$3,400.00, and advanced money for material and labor, balance upon completion of the contract. Very good example of early Lufkin retail structure and still in good condition. Has original pressed metal ceilings and some furniture from McClendon-Abney Hardware Company. Part of the remaining contents of the hardware store are now housed at the local museum. Several of the member of the Abney family had other hardware stores in the city. Although built at the same time as 221 Lufkin Avenue East, 119 Lufkin Avenue East is a separate building with separate ownership and legal description. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

2783

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

NOV 07 1988

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 35

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0458
 City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/336700/3467940
 2. Name Lufkin Land/Long Bell/Buck Residence 6. Date: Factual _____ Est. 1910-20
 Address 1218 Lufkin St. 7. Architect/Builder _____
 Contractor Lufkin Land and Lumber Co.
 3. Owner George and Betty Rose Buck 8. Style/Type Bungalow
 Address same, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Residence
 4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
 10. Description 1-1/2 story; wood frame with horizontal siding; raised foundation; irregular plan; intersecting hip and gable roofs with deep eaves, composition shingles, extended beam ends at front gable, gable end with small windows, applied curved wood trim; extended porch with paired Doric columns resting on low wall with siding; windows 1/1 wood double-hung with haystack muntin pattern; exterior brick chimney on west.
 11. Present Condition Good
 12. Significance Unusual and notable bungalow design: the gable infill is outstanding. Unusually ornate example of lumber company housing in Texas. Built by the Lufkin Land and Lumber Company for
 13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX
 14. Bibliography Texas Under Many Flags; 1927 Sanborn maps; Land of the Little Angel.
 15. Informant Dr. Gail Medford
 16. Recorder Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor Date May 20, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
 / RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
 NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
 / Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		1	8	to	1	8
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Long Bell Addition, Block 1, Lot 5 #481-392-001-005-00. 12. company manager housing. It is the most elaborate of all the residences built in a row, originally situated across the road from the company plant. The Lufkin Land and Lumber Company was active from approximately 1900-1906. It was organized by George A. Kelley, T.L.L. Temple, and E. W. Frost. They sold it to the Long/Bell Lumber company who operated the mill until

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 36

ca. 1929 when they moved their operations to Washington State. Area not included on the 1927 Sanborn maps. The structure is a fine example of the Bungalow style in Lufkin. It is currently in private ownership. This structure is the best and least altered of all the manager/foreman dwellings constructed by the lumber company during its's short hisory. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

2784

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 07 1988
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 37

1. County	Angelina	5. USGS Quad No.		Site No.	L-0818
City/Rural	Lufkin/Kelty's	UTM Sector	15/329300/3468680		
2. Name	Keltys Worker Housing	6. Date: Factual		Est.	1890-1910
Address	109 Maas (Medford)	7. Architect/Builder			
		Contractor			
3. Owner	Douglas Wayne Cook	8. Style/Type	Vernacular		
Address	Rt. 10, Box 2630, Lufkin, TX 75901	9. Original Use	Residence/Worker Housing		
4. Block/Lot	cont'd	Present Use	Residence		
10. Description	1-story; board and batten siding; rectangular plan with shed addition; wood block foundation; gable roof and shed roofs, composition shingles; 4 x 4 wood posts at porch, two wood panel entry doors; 4/4 wood windows.				
11. Present Condition	Fair - Good				
12. Significance	Good example of worker housing in the Keltys area using a noteworthy, mass produced Cumberland plan. It is relatively unaltered. Lita M. Mayberry describes four types of housing				
13. Relationship to Site:	Moved	Date		Original Site	
14. Bibliography	Kelty's-An East Texas Sawmill Town, Lita M. Mayberry; Land of the Little Angel.				
15. Informant					
16. Recorder	Dorothy Victor; Sally Victor	Date	May 21, 1986		

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual Yes _____ District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		32	7	to	32	7
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. A. Barela, Abstract 49, Tract 577, Account # 0049-383-577-000-00. 12. associated with the Angelina County Lumber Company. This structure is included in the category of "Type C" houses, "also called 'the old mill houses.' They had four to six rooms, large porches, and small fenced yards. Usually, they lacked garages and were furnished only with electrical and water connections." The significance is architecture at the local level.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received JUN 05 1989

date entered

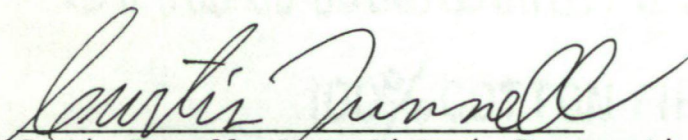
Continuation sheet

Item number All

Page 38A

Re: Historic Resources of Angelina County, Texas,
resubmission of Binion/Casper Residence, 404 Mantooth, Lufkin, Texas

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 the National Register criteria at a local level of significance.



Curtis Tunnell, State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711

8 May 1989
Date

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received JUN 05 1989
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number All

Page 38B

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. Site No. L-0800
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/335120/3468580

2. Name Binion/Casper Residence 6. Date: Factual Est. 1900-1910
Address 404 Mantooth 7. Architect/Builder
Contractor

3. Owner Ray H. Casper 8. Style/Type Victorian
Address same, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Residence

4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence

10. Description 1-1/2 story; wood frame with horizontal board siding; brick foundation; irregular plan with projecting bay on south and east; steep hip roof with intersecting gables, composition shingles, pedimented gable ends with bargeboards; interior brick chimney; wraparound gallery porch with cylindrical Doric columns, one entry door with large rectangular glass, side lights and transom light; 1/1 wood double-hung windows with flat pedimented hood mold, Queen Anne fixed window at gable ends; large sycamore tree in yard; white picket fence on east part of yard.

11. Present Condition Good

12. Significance A popular turn-of-the-century vernacular form similar to the Banks Residence (Site L-0035). The wraparound veranda was a special concession to the Texas climate. Shown on the 1927

13. Relationship to Site: Moved Date Original Site XX

14. Bibliography 1928 and 1937 city directories; 1927 Sanborn map.15. Informant 16. Recorder Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor Date April 10, 1986DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. Old THC Code / RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- NR: XX Individual Yes District PHOTO DATA slides
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s 35 mm Negs. NR File Name Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		22	5	to	22	6
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Block 70, Lot 4 & E 35'x140' Lot 5, Account #'s 3570-389-070-004-00 and 3570-389-070-005-01.
12. Sanborn map. The 1928 directory list W. C. Binion as living at 206 Mantooth and as Vice-President of Watford Binion Printing Company. The 1937 directory lists W.C. and Mattie P. Binion at 404 Mantooth; he was the U. S. Postmaster. The different addresses can probably be attributed to a large scale address change

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received JUN 05 1989

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 39

throughout the city between 1928 and 1937, noted in the directories. Shown on the 1927 Sanborn map. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

NOV 07 1988

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 40

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0801
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/335100/3468500
2. Name Byus/Kirkland Residence 6. Date: Factual 1914 Est. _____
Address 411 Mantooth 7. Architect/Builder W.P. Berry and Company
Contractor _____
3. Owner Wiley D. Kirkland 8. Style/Type Craftsman/Bungalow
Address same, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
10. Description 1-1/2 story; wood frame with horizontal board siding; irregular plan; intersecting hip and gable roofs with composition shingles; brackets with extended beam ends at gable over the porch, paired boxed columns resting on a low wall, with mortice and tenon ornamentation, capitols with curved profile, semi-circular attic vent with cornice below at gable end; two side-facing entry doors wood-paneled; windows 6/6 wood double-hung, multipaned casements; hipped dormer on west; exterior brick chimney on west; detached 2-story garage at rear.
11. Present Condition Good; some windows altered.
12. Significance Particularly well detailed front porch with hefty proportions. Constructed for John F. and Alice Byus in 1914. On April 4, 1914 they gave a Mechanic Lien to W. P. Berry and Company
13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX

14. Bibliography Mechanic Lien Vol. 2, P. 239-241; 1928 and 1937 city directories; 1927 Sanborn maps.
15. Informant Mrs. W.D. (Margie) Kirkland
16. Recorder Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor Date April 10, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		22	7	to	22	7
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Block 70, Lot 2, #3570-389-075-002-00. 12. for \$2650.00 to construct a 5 room frame shingle roof dwelling by May 15, 1914. It was to be constructed of "good substantial material and erected strictly according to the plans and specifications..." Payments to Berry were to be 13 quarterly installments, the first 4 of \$100.00, the remaining 9 of \$250.00. It is shown on the 1927 Sanborn map. The 1928 directory lists Ned D.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 41

and Lillian Shands at 213 Mantooth; he was the Vice-President of the First State Bank and Trust. The different addresses can probably be attributed to a large scale address change throughout the city between 1928 and 1937, noted in the directories. Structure is good example of Craftsman/Bungalow style. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

2787

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

NOV 07 1988

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 42

1. County	Angelina	5. USGS Quad No.		Site No.	L-0839			
City/Rural	Lufkin	UTM Sector	15/335060/3468540					
2. Name	Newsom/Moss Residence		6. Date: Factual	Est. 1920-27				
Address	420 Mantooth		7. Architect/Builder					
			Contractor					
3. Owner	Roger Neil Moss		8. Style/Type	Mediterranean Revival				
Address	113 E. Lufkin, Lufkin TX 75901		9. Original Use	Residence				
4. Block/Lot	cont'd		Present Use	Residence				
10. Description	1-story; wood frame with rough finish stucco; U-plan; intersecting gable roofs with flat deck and narrow mansard roof over porch; inset porch with arched openings and two central spiraled Tuscan columns; centered entry door; windows are 8/8, 4/4 wood double-hung; at east bays on south facade, windows are separated by spiraled pilasters, with oval arched transom light; at west bay on south facade two multipaned casement doors are flanked by spiraled columns with finial capitols and a semicircular transom light; curved stepped buttress at southwest corner of							
11. Present Condition	Good							
12. Significance	Shown on the 1927 Sanborn map. The 1928 directory lists Delmas and Jacque Newsom at 506 Mantooth; he worked at the Lufkin Coca Cola Bottling Company. The 1937 directory list the							
13. Relationship to Site:	Moved	Date		Original Site	XX			
14. Bibliography	1928 and 1937 city directories; 1927 Sanborn Map.							
15. Informant								
16. Recorder	Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor		Date	April 10, 1986				
DESIGNATIONS:	TNRIS No.	Old THC Code						
	/ RTHL	/ HABS (no.) TEX-						
NR: XX	Individual	Yes	District	PHOTO DATA slides				
	/ Thematic / Multiple Property		B&W 4 x 5s 35 mm Negs.					
NR File Name	Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination		YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME	ROLL	FRME
			1986		22	8	22	8
Continuation sheet								
4. Block 70, Lot 6, Account # 3570-3189-070-006-00.	10. west bay; wrought iron railing on porch; exterior brick chimney on west; detached garage. 12. Newsoms at 420 Mantooth; he was Associate Manager of the Coca Cola Bottling Company. The different addresses can probably be attributed to a large scale address change throughout the city between 1928 and 1937, noted in the directories. Shown on the 1927 Sanborn map.							

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 43

Even though the clay tile roof has been removed and replaced with a composition roof it is the only example of a small Mediterranean Revival style residence extant in Lufkin. The significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

NOV 07 1988

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 44

1. County	Angelina	5. USGS Quad No.		Site No.	L-0820
City/Rural	Lufkin	UTM Sector	15/335520/3466960		
2. Name	Russell/Arnold Residence		6. Date: Factual	Est. 1920's	
Address	121 Menefee St., West		7. Architect/Builder		
			Contractor		
3. Owner	L. J. Arnold, Jr.		8. Style/Type	Craftsman	
Address	same, Lufkin, TX 75901		9. Original Use	Residence	
4. Block/Lot	cont'd		Present Use	Residence	
10. Description	1-story round log house with composition gable roof, extended rafter ends; stacked rock chimney; multipaned wood casement windows, screened projecting porch with stacked rock piers; a second entrance on the north facade; stacked rock pillars at entry off street; heavy vegetation surrounds site. A second bath was added by Mrs. Russell on the northwest corner of the house in the same style. The exact date of this alteration is not certain, however, it appears to have been done during the 1930s. A pergola on the west facade has been removed.				
11. Present Condition	Good				
12. Significance	Built for Claude M. and Annie Russell ca. 1920. The 1928 directory list Russell as a traveling shoe salesman. A 1925 Mayfete photograph shows the house and the feast taking				
13. Relationship to Site:	Moved	Date		Original Site	XX

14. Bibliography	Kurth Memorial Library files; City of Lufkin tax rolls.	
15. Informant	Dr. Gail Medford, Mrs. L. J. Arnold, Jr.	
16. Recorder	Sally Victor, Dorothy Victor	Date May 21, 1986

DESIGNATIONS:	TNRIS No.	Old THC Code
	/ RTHL	/ HABS (no.) TEX-
NR: XX	Individual Yes	District
	/ Thematic / Multiple Property	
PHOTO DATA	slides	
B&W 4 x 5s	35 mm Negs.	

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		31	6	to	31	7
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. J. L. Quinalty, Abstract 40, Tract 138, 0.88 acres, Account # 0040-390-138-000-00. 12. place in an area between the house and South First Street. There is currently another residence at that site. When the Russells passed away, the residence was owned by Karl Cook; he sold the structure to the Arnold's. The structure is a good example of the Craftsman movement of the first quarter of the 20th century. Menefee

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 45

Street was not shown on the 1927 Sanborn maps. In 1937 C.M. Russell paid taxes on real estate valued at \$2780 and in 1938 at \$2280. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

2790

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 07 1988
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 47

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0529
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/333160/3470080
2. Name Kurth/Glover Residence 6. Date: Factual _____ Est. 1898-1903
Address 1847 Old Mill Road 7. Architect/Builder _____
Contractor _____
3. Owner Richard D. Glover 8. Style/Type Queen Anne Cottage
Address same, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
10. Description 1-story; wood frame with bull-nosed siding; brick pier foundation with foundation skirt; irregular plan with projecting chamfered bay; intersecting pyramidal hip and pedimented gable roofs with curved ridge crests, interior brick chimney, composition shingles; porch across front curves around to south side, slender Doric columns; wood and glass entry door with paned side lights and transom light; windows 1/1 wood double-hung with drip mold; small wood frame gazebo in yard with gingerbread trim. Servants quarters at the rear are frame with bath,
11. Present Condition Excellent
12. Significance Very good example of Queen Anne cottage form. The bay window, wraparound veranda with Doric columns, and the large hip roof are classic features of the style in Texas at the turn of
13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX

14. Bibliography Kelty's-An East Texas Sawmill Town, Lita Mayberry; Land of the Little Angel15. Informant Dr. Gail Medford; Mrs. R.D. Glover.16. Recorder Dorothy Victor Date March 10, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____

/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____

NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		3	11	to	3	12
1986		23	18	to	23	18
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. A. Barela, Abstract 49, Tract 611, 0.99 acres, Account # 0049-383-611-000-00. 10. kitchen, and bedroom. 12. the century. Built for Ernest Kurth; president of the Angelina County Lumber Company and son of Joseph Kurth, one of the founders of the Angelina County Lumber Company. Closely associated with sites No. L-0526 and L-0529, also Angelina County Lumber Company residences. Described by Lita Mayberry as a "Type

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 48

A" house "distinguished by their size, spacious fenced yard, and location in the community. Each house was painted white, had 8 to 10 rooms, and was equipped with all modern conveniences. Each Type A house was usually attached to a garage and could be found in groves of oak trees." The current owner, Mrs. R.D. Glover recalls a story that the lumber for the house was hand picked and milled on only one side leaving the interior side rounded; probably built of virgin pine. Martha Carrie Kurth Tipton was born in the house. Many of the original interior finishes remain in the house. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

NOV 07 1988

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 49

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. Site No. L-0526
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/333860/3470180
2. Name J. H. Kurth Residence 6. Date: Factual Est. 1890
Address 1860 Old Mill Road 7. Architect/Builder
Contractor
3. Owner Lynn Fisher 8. Style/Type Classical Revival
Address Route 3, Box 3450, Lufkin 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
10. Description 2-1/2 story; wood frame with horizontal board siding; brick foundation with brick foundation skirt; massed plan with central hall, 1-story addition on north; pyramidal hip roof with hipped dormers, composition shingles, entablature with dentils beneath the boxed eaves; 2-story projecting portico on a raised masonry base with paired cylindrical Doric columns, third story balcony atop the portico with boxed column balusters and solid paneled railing; second story porch extends around the entire south, west, and north sides, has a metal shed roof, and boxed
11. Present Condition Excellent; exterior appears unaltered, interior renovation.
12. Significance This large and handsome hybrid Classical/Foursquare home was the most substantial and elaborate residence in the Keltys community. Currently has a RTHL awarded in 1966.
13. Relationship to Site: Moved Date Original Site XX

14. Bibliography Land of the Little Angel; Texas Historical Commission files; Lufkin from Sawdust to Oil;
15. Informant Lynn Fisher, Dr. Gail Medford
16. Recorder Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor Date March 10, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. Old THC Code
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX-
NR: XX Individual Yes District PHOTO DATA slides
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		3	1	to	3	4
1986		23	20	to	23	21
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. A. Barela, Abstract 49, Tract 534, 9.54 acres, Account # 0049-383-534-000-00. 10. wood half columns with paneled railing, the 1st and 2nd floor porch have curved corners on sw and nw; Doric columns on 1st floor porch are cylindrical; windows 1/1 wood double-hung; elaborate entry w/ single door flanked by multipaned side lights and transom lights; hipped dormers on 4 sides of main roof w/ shingled siding and stained

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 50

glass windows; small 1-story wing on n. side w/ gable roof, turned wood columns and fretwork on the porch, 1/1 wood windows; rear screened porch at se; detached wood frame garage. Interior description: the structure is 3 units wide and 2 units deep with service wing at rear. Central front entry hall and stairs are flanked by rectangular rooms, two rooms deep. Living and dining rooms are back to back on w. side, each w/ ceramic tiled fireplace and mantel. Dining room has built-in cabinets. On the e. there is a parlour type room w/ bedroom and small bath to rear. Rear service wing is comprised of screened entry porch; large kitchen with plain wood cabinets and modern black & white vinyl tile floor; w. of kitchen is entry hall flanked by bath and what was called the milk room. Central stair has large intermediate landing, windows w/ stained glass, and plain wood bannister. At 2nd floor there is wide central hall flanked by 2 bedrooms on each side, w/ bath on e. side. Screened porch wraps around the e., s., and w.; smaller stairs lead up to attic. Attic has large central room w/ alcoves created by dormers; peripheral storage rooms wrap around main room. Stained glass windows in the walls between the large room and peripheral rooms. Original interiors are substantially intact. Flooring is slash pine and yellow pine, w/ the first floor main rooms finished in diagonal flooring. Walls have been sheetrocked and papered; the first floor ceilings have been papered between boxed beams. Major changes during recent renovation were sheetrocking of walls, and addition of central air heating and cooling system. Floor vents were placed where individual room heating units had been located. 12. Residence of J. H. Kurth, one of the founders of the Angelina County Lumber Company. No early lumbering or manufacturing structures are extant at mill. Joseph H. Kurth, a German immigrant from Polk County, moved to Angelina County in 1887. He and SW Henderson, Sr., acquired a sawmill founded by Charles L. Kelty ca. 1870, north of Lufkin. Kurth, had operated a smaller mill at Kurth Station near Corrigan, Polk Cty. Their business was known as Henderson & Kurth. By 1900 Sam Weiner and his brother, Eli Wiener, joined Henderson & Kurth, forming the Angelina County Lumber Company. During it's hey day the 3 families had nearly a dozen sawmills, a paper mill, hotels, movie theatres, railroads, investment companies, newspapers, radio and television, insurance firms, banks, foundries, hospitals, and other enterprises. In 1902 these partners with Frank Kavanaugh Sr., and Frank Kavanaugh, Jr., from Rusk, estab the Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company to purchase, manufacture, repair, and sell machinery, the parent company of current day Lufkin Industries, Inc. ACLCo. was sold to Owens-Illinois in 1966. The area of significance is architecture at the local level. 14. 1890 and 1910 U.S. Census.

2792

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

NOV 07 1988

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 51

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0527
 City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/333060/3470420
 2. Name Clark/Whitton Residence 6. Date: Factual _____ Est. 1900
 Address 1865 Old Mill Road 7. Architect/Builder _____
 Contractor _____
 3. Owner Edna Whitton 8. Style/Type Victorian Cottage
 Address cont'd 9. Original Use Residence
 4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
 10. Description 1-story frame with lap siding; composition hip and gable roof with projecting chamfered bay; frame wraparound porch is supported by slender Doric columns; modern entry door is flanked by oval sidelights; roof pierced by corbeled brick chimney; windows are 1/1 double-hung with ornamental surrounds; foundation skirted; garage at rear; extensive landscaping; rectangular plan.
 11. Present Condition Good; few alterations, except entry door.
 12. Significance Queen Anne cottage, very similar to nearby Glover House (Site L-0529). Curvilinear lintel details appear to be the hallmark of an unidentified local builder. Built for Dr. Clark, the
 13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX

14. Bibliography Kelty's-An East Texas Sawmill Town, Lita M. Mayberry; Land of the Little Angel
 15. Informant Dr. Gail Medford
 16. Recorder Sally Victor Date March 10, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
 / RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
 NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
 / Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		3	5	to	3	6
1986		23	22	to	23	22
				to		

Continuation sheet

3. Box 3126, Kelty's Station, Lufkin, TX 75901. 4. A. Barela, Abstract 49, Tract 602, 0.67 acres, Account # 0049-383-602-000-00. 12. Angelina County Lumber Company physician. Example of the high style residence built for prominent officials at the mill. Closely associated with sites No. L-526 and L-529, also Angelina County Lumber Company residences. Described by Lita Mayberry as a "Type A" house "distinguished

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 52

by their size, spacious fenced yard, and location in the community. Each house was painted white, had 8 to 10 rooms, and was equipped with all modern conveniences. Each Type A house was usually attached to a garage and could be found in groves of oak trees." The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

NOV 07 1988

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 53

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0528
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/333760/3470500
2. Name McGilbert Residence 6. Date: Factual _____ Est. 1880's
Address 1902 Old Mill Road 7. Architect/Builder _____
Contractor _____
3. Owner Mrs. M. C. McGilbert 8. Style/Type Vernacular Victorian
Address same, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
10. Description 1-story frame with lap siding; gable composition roof; shed porch upheld by wood posts; windows are 4/4 double-hung; garage at rear; enclosed by chain link fence; rectangular plan.

11. Present Condition Fair12. Significance An unusually early surviving example of company housing in Texas. Good example of worker housing associated with the Angelina County Lumber Mill and the company town of Keltys.13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX14. Bibliography Kelty's-An East Texas Sawmill Town, Lita Mayberry; Land of the Little Angel.

15. Informant _____

16. Recorder Sally Victor Date March 10, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____

/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____

NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.NR File Name Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		3	8	to	3	8
1986		24	2	to	24	2
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. A. Barela, Abstract 49, Tract 577 #0049-3838-536-000-00. 12. Described by Lita Mayberry as in an area of "B houses," smaller than Type A houses. They were generally painted white, had five or six rooms, little porches, and smaller yards enclosed by board fences. Some had single garages and were furnished with electricity, water, natural gas, and sewer connections. The significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

NOV 07 1988

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 54

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0541
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/335900/3468600
2. Name Abercrombie/Cavanaugh Residence 6. Date: Factual _____ Est. 1910-1915
Address 304 Paul 7. Architect/Builder Richard Abercrombie
Contractor _____
3. Owner William D. Martin 8. Style/Type Victorian Queen Anne
Address same, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
10. Description 1-story frame with drop siding; hip and gable composition roof pierced by one corbeled brick chimney; gables have bargeboard and decorative shingles; massed plan; wraparound porch has turned columns with brackets and bannister; main entry door and side lights have oval glass panel, also has transom light; windows are 1/1 wood double-hung with half screens and decorative surrounds; chamfered bay has pendant brackets and ornate stained glass windows; foundation is brick pier with lattice; garage of similar style at rear.
11. Present Condition Good
12. Significance Unusually late and very well detailed example of a Queen Anne cottage. Built between 1910 and 1915 by Richard Abercrombie (1870-1937), a prominent Lufkin carpenter, and his wife
13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX

14. Bibliography 1928, 1937, 1946-1947 city directories; 1927 Sanborn maps; Angelina County Cemetery
15. Informant Dr. Gail Medford, Elliott Cavanaugh
16. Recorder Sally Victor, Dorothy Victor Date May 21, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		19	19	to	19	20
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Block 31, Lot 1, #3570-388-031-001-00. 12. Buna Vista (1872-1947). They were married for over 40 years and had no children. In 1921 they moved to another house Abercrombie built at the corner of Groesbeck and Second (demolished). Ca. 1921 the M.D. Cavanaugh family purchased the house. Cavanaugh operated a taxi company at the Star Cash Drug Store, later the Burke Drug Store, and currently the Saska Studio

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 55

at the corner of Lufkin Avenue and First Street. The garage at the rear of the residence was constructed between 1921 and 1927 to house Cavanaugh's taxi, garage, and trucking business. He was married to Sarah Elizabeth Cavanaugh who had three children by a previous marriage Lois Peden Barrett, Ruth Peden Jones, and Lyle Peden. They had one son, Elliott Cavanaugh. The house is shown on the 1927 Sanborn map; corrections in 1957-64 show it as apartments. In 1928 directory listed as residence of Mrs. S. E. Cavanaugh, the housekeeper at Hotel 1946-1947 it was the residence of Mrs. Annie Dickerson. Elliott Cavanaugh graduated from the University of Texas in 1937 with a degree in pharmacy degree and worked in his sister, Lois Peden Barrett, and brother-in-law's store on First Street in Lufkin. In 1947 Cavanaugh and Lyle Peden purchased the pharmacy and renamed it Cavanaugh-Peden Drug. They opened a pharmacy and gift center at Ellis and Raguet streets in 1962 which eventually became Cavanaugh's Jewelers. The house is one of the few relatively unaltered residences in a late 19th century and early 20th century neighborhood north of the central business district. The area of significance is architecture at the local level. 14. records; Lufkin Daily News September 28, 1947.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 07 1988

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 56

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0593
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/334960/3468340
2. Name Parker/Bradshaw Residence 6. Date: Factual _____ Est. 1919-1920
Address 213 Raguet St., North 7. Architect/Builder _____
Contractor I. W. Baker
3. Owner Mr. and Mrs. Barney Bradshaw 8. Style/Type Bungalow
Address same, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
10. Description 1-1/2 story; wood frame with grooved wood siding; irregular plan; intersecting gable roofs with extended rafter ends and brackets, deep eaves, composition shingles; interior brick chimney; extended porch and porte cochere on east and south, brick columns with capitols, low brick wall with concrete coping; primary entry door - multipaned glass and wood, secondary entry on south; windows - 8/1 wood double-hung; detached wood frame garage; chamfered bay on north.
11. Present Condition Good
12. Significance Built for Samuel and Freddie Parker 1919-1920. A Mechanic Lien describes the residence as a nine-room Aeroplane Bungalow. Mrs. Parker first saw the design in Hollands, the Magazine
13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX

14. Bibliography Mechanic Lien dated Nov. 12, 1920.
15. Informant Mr. and Mrs. Barney Bradshaw
16. Recorder Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor Date April 30, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		13	19	to	13	20
1986		22	19	to	22	19
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Heights Addn, Block 1, Lots 1 & 2, Account # 6925-389-001-001-00. 12. of the South, ca. 1918. All the construction materials were from Parker's sawmill, northeast of Lufkin. He hand selected all the lumber. The floors are edge grain pine, three corner fireplaces in living, dining, and den rooms. The stairway in the original plans was changed from a circular stair to the current zig zag configuration. Major alterations to the structure

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 57

have been sheet rock applied to walls in the living and dining rooms; paneling applied to walls in remainder of the house; bathroom and pantry/kitchen remodeled. Mrs. Bradshaw has a 1924 postcard of North Raguet which shows 207 N. Raguet and a small portion of 213 N. Raguet in the background. The house was originally painted dark brown. Shown on the 1927 Sanborn map. Good example of architectural style. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

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

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

NOV 07 1988

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 58

1. County	Angelina	5. USGS Quad No.		Site No.	L-0596
City/Rural	Lufkin	UTM Sector	15/334880/3468600		
2. Name	Marsh/Smith Residence	6. Date: Factual		Est.	1910-30
Address	503 Raguet St., North	7. Architect/Builder			
		Contractor			
3. Owner	John Thomis Smith	8. Style/Type	Bungalow with Four Square plan		
Address	same, Lufkin, TX 75901	9. Original Use	Residence		
4. Block/Lot	continued	Present Use	Residence		
10. Description	2-story frame with wood lap siding; rectangular plan; composition gable roof with extended rafter ends and knee braces; projecting porch has rectangular masonry columns; dormer and chimney pierce the roof; windows are decorative 6/1 in pairs and fours, with hood molds; decorative multipaned doors, porte cochere on north facade.				

11. Present Condition	Good
12. Significance	Unusual variant of American Foursquare style - more linear and lacking a hip roof. Shown on the 1927 Sanborn map. Listed as residence of Mrs. Chloe Collins in 1928 directory. Residence
13. Relationship to Site:	Moved Date Original Site

14. Bibliography 1928, 1937, 1946-1947 city directories; 1927 Sanborn map.

15. Informant

16. Recorder	Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor	Date	April 23, 1986
--------------	------------------------------	------	----------------

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. Old THC Code

/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX-

NR: XX Individual Yes District PHOTO DATA slides
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		7	14	to	7	15
1986		22	21	to	22	22
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Mantooth Addition, Block 1, Lot 1, Account # 4930-389-001-001-01. 12. of Major Marvin W. and Anna L. Marsh in 1937. He was the first District Commander of the Civilian Conservation Corp. In 1946-47 it was the residence of Jean and Garvice Shotwell. He was the General Manager of the Lufkin Telephone Exchange. Good example of Bungalow with Foursquare plan. Shown on the 1927 Sanborn map. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

NOV 07 1988

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 59

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0070
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/335540/3468180
2. Name Corstone Sales Company 6. Date: Factual _____ Est. 1930s
Address 109 / 111 Shepherd St., East 7. Architect/Builder _____
Contractor _____
3. Owner Nelson Properties, c/o Jeanne Harelik 8. Style/Type Art Moderne
Address 4927 Glenmeadow, Houston, TX 77096 9. Original Use Commercial
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Commercial
10. Description 1-story; masonry with stucco, rectangular plan, 3-bay facade; flat roof with ornate stepped parapet with horizontal band which curves and terminates in vertical arrow heads, engaged columns at each end, diamond-patterned tiles; aluminum canopy, closed transom area; east entrance is inset with double wood and glass doors, other two entry doors are aluminum storefront, black glazed tile apron below the rectangular display windows, a band of black diamond tiles set on a green background; on interior, some of the pressed metal ceiling is intact.
11. Present Condition Good - Fair
12. Significance Not listed in the 1928 or 1937 directories; in 1946 107-109 E. Shepherd was listed as Wadel-Connally Company, 111 was listed as Lufkin Paint Co. Corstone Sales Company is
13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX

14. Bibliography 1928, 1937, 1946, 1947 city directories.

15. Informant _____

16. Recorder Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor Date March 17, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____

/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____

NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.NR File Name Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		17	10	to	17	10
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Block 11, south half of lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, Account # 3570-388-010-019-01. 10. Original entry doors are intact with decorative glass and wood panels. 12. owned by Jim Stone. The company provides sales and service for restaurant equipment. Nominated to the National Register as one of only two extant examples of Art Moderne architecture in the city. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

NOV 07 1988

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 60

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0645
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/335680/3468140
2. Name Behannon/Kenley Residence 6. Date: Factual _____ Est. 1925-27
Address 317 Shephard 7. Architect/Builder _____
Contractor _____
3. Owner D. C. Kenley, c/o Edd Kenley 8. Style/Type Craftsman/Bungalow
Address same 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
10. Description 1-story; wood frame with brick veneer; irregular plan; brick foundation; hip and gable roof with pressed metal roof made to resemble clay tile; tile ridge cap; extended porch, square brick columns with capitols, low brick wall with concrete coping, adjacent porte cochere; deep eaves, extended rafter and beam ends; windows 6/1 wood double-hung; multiple light entry door.
11. Present Condition Good
12. Significance Good example of type in old residential area adjacent to downtown. Very well detailed bungalow, whose tile roof and brick construction are unusual for the area. Orientation is
13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX
14. Bibliography 1928 City Directory; 1927 Sanborn map.
15. Informant Mrs. H. J. Shands
16. Recorder Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor Date May 20, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		1	20	to	1	20
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. City of Lufkin, Block 22, Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, and east 1/2 of 11, Account #3570-388-022-007-00 12.
atypical. Shown on the 1927 Sanborn map. The 1928 City Directory listed the residence of Robert and Sudie E.
Behannon. They had a meat market at 124 Dozier (now Frank). Their daughter now owns the property. Shown
on the 1927 Sanborn map. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

2799

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

NOV 07 1988

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 61

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0092
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/335780/3468220
2. Name Old Federal Building/Federal Courthouse 6. Date: Factual 1936 Est. _____
Address 104 Third St., North 7. Architect/Builder Louis A Simon, Supervising
Contractor _____
3. Owner U.S. Government, General Services Admin. 8. Style/Type Classical Revival
Address Washington, D.C. 9. Original Use Post Office
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Federal Courthouse
10. Description 1-story masonry, rectangular plan with load-bearing red brick walls; hip standing seam metal roof; limestone cornice and four massive Doric pilasters; windows are 12/12 wood double-hung with limestone lintels; granite entry stairs; federal cast metal modillions on main facade. Entry doors have probably been altered with modern glass and aluminum entry. Landscaping has been replaced during recent renovation.
11. Present Condition Good; recently renovated.
12. Significance Unorthodox variation of common Post Office plan. The hip roof is uncommon as are the Tuscan Doric pilasters. Nominated to the National Register. Currently being renovated as Federal
13. Relationship to Site: Moved Date _____ Original Site XX
14. Bibliography 1928 and 1937 city directories.
15. Informant Carol Moore
16. Recorder Sally Victor Date February 20, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		18	13	to	18	14
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Block 21, Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12, Account # 3570-388-021-009-00. 7. Architect; Neal Melick Engineering. 12. Courthouse. It is said that the federal judges wanted to renovate the structure rather than tear it down to build a new structure. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received **NOV 07 1988**
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 62

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0678
City/Rural Lufkin UTM Sector 15/336040/3465840
2. Name Standley Residence 6. Date: Factual 1921-1929 Est. _____
Address 1607 Tulane 7. Architect/Builder E. O. Standley
Contractor _____
3. Owner E. O. Standley Estate 8. Style/Type Bungalow & Barn
Address same, Lufkin, TX 75901 9. Original Use Residence & Farm Complex
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence & Farm Complex
10. Description 1-story frame with 117 siding, composition clipped gable roof, extended rafter ends; 3/1 wood double-hung windows; projecting porch upheld by chamfered columns; pier and beam foundation; double pen frame barn with central dogtrot at rear; sheet metal roof. Has some Victorian style ornamentation.
11. Present Condition Good
12. Significance Good example of style and farm complex that have been surrounded by the city. The barn was built in 1921 when family moved here from Trinity County. It is same style as Standley's
13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX
14. Bibliography 1946-1947 city directory; 1927 Sanborn maps.
15. Informant Poe Standley
16. Recorder Sally Victor Date May 21, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: XX Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		1	2	to	1	3
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. J. L. Quinalty, Abstract 40, Tract 98, 3.0 acres, Account No. 0040-391-098-000-00. 12. father's log barn. Family lived in old house on property until this house was constructed in 1929. Exterior siding from the older residence was reused on this house. Total cost was approximately \$2,000.00. Standley was a farmer, raising hay, corn, peanuts, cotton, and truck. The 1946-1947 city directory lists E. O. Standley as an employee

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 63

at the Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company. The clipped gable bungalow and the barn are a good example of the style and a farm complex. Area not shown on the 1927 Sanborn map. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 07 1988

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11 64

Page 64

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. L-0848
City/Rural _____ UTM Sector 15/336000/3481360
2. Name Angelina River Bridge 6. Date: Factual 1935 Est. _____
Address U.S. Highway 59 7. Architect/Builder G.G. Wickline, Bridge Eng.
Contractor Russ Mitchell, Inc.
3. Owner Texas Highway Department 8. Style/Type Span Bridge
Address Austin, Texas 9. Original Use Highway Bridge
4. Block/Lot continued Present Use Highway Bridge
10. Description Poured concrete bridge resting on concrete piers; square balusters and rails with chamfered edges; poured in sections approximately twenty-five feet long; marble reflectors on end stanchions; a second, parallel, but separate bridge was constructed for northbound one-way traffic.
11. Present Condition Fair; relatively few alterations.
12. Significance Good example of style and representative of public works projects during the 1930s. The Texas State Highway Department was formed in 1917 in order to take advantage of federal aid
13. Relationship to Site: Moved _____ Date _____ Original Site XX

14. Bibliography Boon, History of Angelina County, Original plans are located at Division Office, Lufkin, TX.
15. Informant Dr. Gail Medford; Tina Walker; Joe Ben Vaughn.
16. Recorder Larry Hodge, Sally Victor Date May 17, 1986

DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____
/ RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- _____
NR: _____ Individual Yes District _____ PHOTO DATA slides _____
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s _____ 35 mm Negs.

NR File Name Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		25	5	to	25	5
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

12. for road building. National legislation required that state cooperation must come through a state highway department (Webb 1952 I: 810). By 1921 Angelina County had embarked on a program of road improvement and construction of a system of highways. A bond election held on August 20, 1921 approved a one million dollar bond. The Angelina County Good Road Association adopted and mapped a list of roads to be constructed and

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 65

improved from that bond issue. However, an old iron bridge across the Angelina River on current day U.S. 59 was left in place. The Texas Highway Department division office was moved from Beaumont to Lufkin on March 6, 1925. T. E. Huffman was the resident district engineer in 1937 (Boon 1937: 159). In 1935 the current division offices (Site No. L-0277) and the current concrete and steel span Angelina River Bridge were constructed. They were surveyed by this project and are included in this nomination. In 1935 the old iron bridge across the Angelina River on U.S. 59 was replaced by a concrete and steel span bridge (Boon 1937: 159). The cost of the bridge was \$120,000. The improved access to Angelina County provided by this bridge was significant to two other federal programs approved for Angelina County in 1935. The National Forest Service had begun to acquire timberlands and the Civilian Conservation Corps had begun to establish its reforestation camps. The Texas Highway Department plans to widen the bridge for better traffic flow in the near future. It is one of the few examples of this style of public works project in an unaltered condition in the state. It is the only unaltered bridge of its type in Angelina County. The bridge is nearly 2000 feet long, an exceptional length in Texas. It was built as an important transportation link on U.S. Hwy. 59, which winds from Texarkana on the Arkansas border to Laredo on the Mexican border. The areas of significance are transportation and engineering at the local level. Boundary description: The bridge is located on that portion of the southbound lane of U.S. Highway 59 as it crosses the Angelina River. The main channell is 1954 feet long, and the overall width is 27 feet. The nominated area consists of a rectangle 1,964 feet long and 37 feet wide centered on the bridge.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 07 1988
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 66

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. Site No. D-0972
City/Rural Diboll UTM Sector 15/329640/3450500
2. Name Henry G. Temple Residence 6. Date: Factual Est. 1937
Address 501 Hines Road at Booker 7. Architect/Builder Ed Bodet
Contractor continued
3. Owner Temple Eastex Corporation, c/o Tony Benne 8. Style/Type Neoclassical
Address Drawer N, Diboll, TX 75941 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot continued Present Use Residence
10. Description 1-1/2 story; wood frame with wide lapped horizontal board siding; irregular plan; brick foundation; intersecting gable roofs with composition shingles, cornice returns, three dormers across south facade; five-bay gallery porch across front with boxed Doric columns, diamond-patterned railing and is screened; central entry door - wood (modern) with small paned side lights and transom lights; windows 8/8, 6/9, 6/6 wood double-hung with hood mold; later addition on east -- sun porch/family room with sliding glass doors and Doric pilasters;
11. Present Condition Excellent; house has been re-sided with wood fiber board of similar texture to original.
12. Significance Good example of style with classical detailing and ornate landscaping. Built for Henry G. and Lucy Anderson Temple; he was Superintendent of the Southern Pine Lumber Company
13. Relationship to Site: Moved Date Original Site XX

14. Bibliography Land of the Little Angel; historic photographs, T.L.L. Temple Memorial Library.15. Informant Gresham Temple; Harvin Moore, Sr. A.I.A.; Milton McGinty, A.I.A.16. Recorder Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor Date April 1, 1986DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. Old THC Code / RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- NR: XX Individual Yes District PHOTO DATA slides
/ Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s 35 mm Negs.NR File Name Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		25	4	to	25	4
1986		31	15	to	31	15
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. Town of Diboll, Block 8, Lot 9, Account #3550-321-008-009-02. 7. Temple Lumber Company, Lewis Landers, foreman. 10. extensive grounds, bounded by painted board fence and brick wall; barn structure, greenhouse, garage, caretaker's house; porte cochere on west side of house; exterior brick chimney on west; curved, exposed aggregate driveway. Interior details: The house has a central hall with living room on the east

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 67

side and dining room on the west or railroad side; the hall extends past the kitchen and breakfast room; there are four bedrooms; the 2nd floor is one open room for parties, etc. The walls were papered, hardwood floors; ceiling height is 8 to 9 feet. Ca. 1939 the chief engineer at the mill designed an air conditioning system for the house and the mill installed it. Gresham Temple remembers it as home-made but effective. 12. during the 1930s and president during the 1940s. The Temples came to Diboll in 1906, shortly after their marriage, from Millers Tavern, Virginia. Temple worked as a laborer in the mill for his uncle, T.L.L. Temple. At some point the Temples moved to Pineland, where Temple was superintendant. In 1937 the Temples returned to Diboll and had this house built. Ed Bodet, an architect in Houston, who was employed by the Temple Lumber Company designing houses during the Great Depression, was the architect of the residence with input from Mrs. Temple. Bodet went to school at Rice University and studied at Rice University. He is remembered by his colleagues as having designed a large number of churches. It is similar in style to the East Texas residences drawn by Texas architects during the Depression in the New Deal project, Historic American Building Survey. It is highly likely that Bodet took his inspiration for the plan and style of this house from early 19th Century Texas houses drawn by the HABS project. The plan and style of the house are as applicable to the East Texas climate in the 1930's as they were in the 19th Century. Extant examples of this style constructed in the 19th Century still exist in the vicinity of San Augustine in East Texas and Brenham in Central Texas. The house was constructed by a carpenter crew from the Temple mill. In February 1939 he and H. B. White and H. C. White organized the Temple-White Company to manufacture broom and mop handles at Diboll. It was an important Depression Era project creating many new jobs in Diboll. Gresham Temple, son of Henry and Lucy Temple, lived in the house with his parents from 1939 to 1963. Henry Temple died in 1948. The residence still serves the Arthur Temple family when they are in Diboll. Mr. Watson Walker remodeled the house after 1937 and again at a later, but unknown, date. Gresham Temple recalls that Arthur Temple did some renovations when he moved into the house; however they did not significantly alter the structure. The residence is one of the few early structures associated with the Southern Pine Lumber Company now the Temple-Inland Corporation. The Commissary Building, an RTHL, (Site No. D-0902) has been extensively altered. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received **NOV 07 1988**
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 68

1. County	Angelina	5. USGS Quad No.		Site No.	H-1136
City/Rural	Huntington	UTM Sector	A.15/348400/3462340 B.15/348720/3462300		
2. Name	Dunham Hill	6. Date: Factual	1914	Est.	(see below)
Address	Highway 69	7. Architect/Builder	F. L. Dunham		
		Contractor			
3. Owner	L. G. Dunham	8. Style/Type	American Foursquare		
Address	Box 362, Huntington, TX 75949	9. Original Use	Residence		
4. Block/Lot	continued	Present Use	Residence		
10. Description	1-story frame; cedar shake hip roof pierced by dormer; inset porch runs across facade; supported by boxed columns; entry door and side lights have oval lights; windows are 1/1 wood double-hung; brick pier foundation; concrete porch; outbuildings at rear.				
11. Present Condition	Excellent				
12. Significance	Exceptional 1-story version of American Foursquare style with immense pyramidal roof. Built by Foster Lee Durham, a local sawmill owner; all clear virgin pine lumber. Dunham had a				
13. Relationship to Site:	Moved	Date		Original Site	XX
14. Bibliography	1976 Huntington Heritage Calendar.				
15. Informant	George Dunham				
16. Recorder	Sally Victor, Dorothy Victor		Date	March 25, 1986	
DESIGNATIONS:	TNRIS No.	Old THC Code			
	/RTHL	/HABS (no.)	TEX-		
NR: XX	Individual	Yes	District	PHOTO DATA	slides
	/ Thematic / Multiple Property			B&W 4 x 5s	35 mm Negs.
NR File Name	Angelina County Multiple Resource Nomination				
Continuation sheet					
4. E. A. Evans Survey, Abstract 223, Tract 8, 32.14 acres, Account # 0223-030-008-000-00. 12. Southern Pine Lumber Company in Diboll, and several Kirby mills. He purchased the standing timber for the house and had it milled. The well in front was dug by Frank Kamie on August 7, 1919. It is currently owned by F. L. Dunham's son, L. G. Dunham. The significance is architecture at the local level.					
C.15/348340/3461960 D.15/348660/3461900					

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 07 1988
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 69

1. County Angelina 5. USGS Quad No. Site No. Z-1165
City/Rural Manning UTM Sector 15/353140/3446140
2. Name Gibbs/Flournoy Residence 6. Date: Factual 1905, 1928 Est.
Address Manning, Texas 7. Architect/Builder
Contractor
3. Owner Julianne Johnson 8. Style/Type American Foursquare/Classical Revival
Address Rt. 2, Box 248-C, Huntington, TX 75949 9. Original Use Residence
4. Block/Lot cont'd Present Use Residence
10. Description 2-story; wood frame with horizontal board siding; pier foundation; rectangular massed plan; hip roofs with hipped dormers extending out over porches on two sides, deep overhangs, composition shingles; two-story portico on front with brick columns, one-story porch on front wrapping around to southwest; paired battered boxed wood 1/2 columns resting on brick piers, low brick wall around porch, single entry door with screen door, wood-paneled door with upper glass light, side lights; windows 4/4 wood double-hung; two second story boxed
11. Present Condition Good; renovated 1986-1987; enlarged to two stories in 1928.
12. Significance The house was built in two phases. On completion of the second phase in 1928, the house bore a notable American Foursquare/Classical Revival appearance. The home is unusually imposing
13. Relationship to Site: Moved Date Original Site XX

14. Bibliography "Were You At Manning;" Land of the Little Angel, Texas Historical Commission files.15. Informant Bob Bowman, The Towns We left Behind.16. Recorder Dorothy Victor, Sally Victor Date March 11, 1986DESIGNATIONS: TNRIS No. Old THC Code / RTHL / HABS (no.) TEX- NR: XX Individual Yes District PHOTO DATA slides / Thematic / Multiple Property B&W 4 x 5s 35 mm Negs. NR File Name Angelina County Multiple
Resource Nomination

YEAR	DRWR	ROLL	FRME		ROLL	FRME
1986		5	5	to	5	9
				to		
				to		

Continuation sheet

4. That portion of Lincoln Norris, Abst. 878, Tract 2 Account #0878-051-002-000-00, described as follows: beginning at BM 229 on FM 844 at the old Manning townsite; thence southwesterly 600' along a graded and drained road; thence northwesterly at a 90° angle for 600'; thence northeasterly at a 90° angle for 600'; thence southeasterly at a 90° angle for 600' to point of origin.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number a11

Page 70

10. balconies w/ dormers w/ simple wood railings, balcony on sw has boxed, battered wood porch supports; sunroom on sw at 1st floor; 1 exterior brick chimney on east, 1 interior brick chimney on west; ridge cresting on dormers; ventilator cupola on crest of main hip roof; farm outbuilding at rear in poor condition 12. for a rural residence in the area. Home of the superintendent of the mill at Manning, Mr. W. M. Gibbs; good example of architectural style. WM Gibbs was succeeded as manager by his son Ernest Gibbs. After the mill burned he moved to Shawnee Prairie, n. of Manning, to operate a farm and cotton gin. Next owners were Morgan & Ruby Flournoy, who came to Manning in 1929 as teachers at the school. They raised 5 children. The house was also occupied by MP Flournoy, educated at Texas A&M, and an engineer at Lufkin Industries. The house is currently unoccupied. It is 1 of only 2 structures extant that represents the town of Manning. Manning was named for Dr. WW Manning, the founder of Homer. He established a sawmill at Manning in 1867; he later abandoned the site and estab. a newer, mechanical mill near Homer. Ca. 1903, WT Carter of Houston, and GA Kelley, of Lufkin organized Carter-Kelley Lumber Co. & built a large sawmill. In 1907 the Houston-Shreveport & Gulf Railroad was built at Huntington, 10 miles n. of Manning, to connect w/ the Cotton Belt and T&NO Railroad; a spur was built to Manning for export of products. By 1910 the town had a population of 1300, 2/3 white, 1/3 black. During the 1920s Manning was the 2nd largest town in Angelina Cty, with approximately 1500 residents. Lufkin had 5000, Diboll had, 100, Huntington had 1000, Zavalla had 600. The town was divided according to race & seniority at the sawmill. The white quarters were closer to the center of the town; the black quarters were across the pond n. of the white section; the Italian quarters were e. of the white quarters. The black quarters had school, churches, pool hall, barber shop, hotel, & cemetery. The business section of the town held the mill offices, commissary, post office, depot, drug store, barber shop, Masonic Lodge, & movie theatre. The white section had grammar and high school with seven teachers. Water was pumped from the mill pond, purified by condensing unit near the sawmill, & pumped to a water tower for gravity distribution. Only nicer homes had running water inside; others had a hydrant or faucet in the yard. Some homes were provided w/ electricity from a generator; however, most used coal oil lamps. Ice was delivered to the commissary by rail for purchase by residents. Workers were paid in checks, brass coins, redeemable only at Manning or nearby. The mill was 1 of the largest in East Texas. It was equipped with a double band saw and planer mill; logs were brought from woods on flat cars and rolled off into the mill pond; a conveyor transported the logs to band saws. The layout of the mill can clearly be seen on the early 1937 aerial photographs. Before it closed the mill had a capacity of 34 million board feet of lumber a year and employed 300 men. The mill burned in January 1936 and was soon abandoned. The effects of the fire, the Great Depression, and the heavy timber cutting, caused the owners to concentrate its activities at Camden 30 miles west of Manning. The current owner of the property intends to subdivide an area around one of the mill ponds for a housing development. The archeological features of the site immediately surrounding the house could be jeopardized. The area of significance is architecture at the local level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName Angelina County MRAState TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

Cover

Substantive Reviewfor Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/881. Angelina River Bridge Substantive Reviewfor Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest _____

2. Abercrombie--Cavanaugh House Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Shelores Byrum 12/22/88

Attest _____

3. Banks--Ogg House Substantive Reviewfor Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest _____

4. Behannon--Kenley House Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Shelores Byrum 12/22/88

Attest _____

5. Binion--Casper House Substantive Reviewfor Keeper Patrick Andrews 7/19/89

Attest _____

6. Bowers--Felts House Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Shelores Byrum 12/22/88

Attest _____

7. Boynton--Kent House Substantive Reviewfor Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest _____

8. Brookshire, Houston--Yeates House Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Shelores Byrum 12/22/88

Attest _____

9. Byus--Kirkland House Substantive Reviewfor Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest _____

10. Clark--Whitton House Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Shelores Byrum 12/22/88

Attest _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName Angelina County MRA
State TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 11. Corstone Sales Company | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Bruce Noble</u> | <u>12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 12. Dunham Hill | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers</u> | <u>12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 13. Everitt--Cox House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Bruce Noble</u> | <u>12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 14. Fenley Commercial Building | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers</u> | <u>12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 15. Gibbs--Flournoy House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Bruce Noble</u> | <u>12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 16. Henderson, S.W.--Bridges House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers</u> | <u>12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 17. Humason--Pinkerton House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Bruce Noble</u> | <u>12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 18. Keltys Worker Housing | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers</u> | <u>12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 19. Kennedy, A.C.--Runnells House | Substantive Review | Keeper | _____ | _____ |
| | | for Attest | <u>Bruce Noble</u> | <u>12/22/88</u> |
| 20. Kennedy, R.A.--J.N. Lowrey House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers</u> | <u>12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName Angelina County MRA
State TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | |
|---|---|------------|-------------------------------|
| 21. Kurth, J.H., House | <u>Substantive Review</u> | for Keeper | <u>Bruce Noble 12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 22. Kurth--Glover House | <u>Entered in the
National Register</u> | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 23. Lawrence, G.E., House | <u>Substantive Review</u> | for Keeper | <u>Bruce Noble 12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 24. Lufkin Land--Long Bell--Buck House | <u>Entered in the
National Register</u> | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 25. Marsh--Smith House | <u>Substantive Review</u> | for Keeper | <u>Bruce Noble 12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 26. McClendon--Abney Hardware Company | <u>Entered in the
National Register</u> | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 27. McGilbert House | <u>Substantive Review</u> | for Keeper | <u>Bruce Noble 12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 28. Newson--Moss House | <u>Entered in the
National Register</u> | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 29. Old Federal Building--Federal
Courthouse | <u>Substantive Review</u> | for Attest | <u>Bruce Noble 12/22/88</u> |
| | | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 12/22/88</u> |
| 30. Parker--Bradshaw House | <u>Entered in the
National Register</u> | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Angelina County MRA
State TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 31. | Percy, Dr. Edward--Abney House
<i>Substantive Review</i> | for Keeper <u>Bruce Noble</u> <u>12/22/88</u>
Attest _____ |
| 32. | Perry, A.F. and Myrtle--Pitmann House
<i>Entered in the National Register</i> | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers</u> <u>12/22/88</u>
Attest _____ |
| 33. | Perry, C.W. Archie--Hallmark House
<i>Substantive Review</i> | for Keeper <u>Bruce Noble</u> <u>12/22/88</u>
Attest _____ |
| 34. | Pines Theatre
<i>Entered in the National Register</i> | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers</u> <u>12/22/88</u>
Attest _____ |
| 35. | Rastus--Read House
<i>Substantive Review</i> | for Keeper <u>Bruce Noble</u> <u>12/22/88</u>
Attest _____ |
| 36. | Russell--Arnold House
<i>Entered in the National Register</i> | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers</u> <u>12/22/88</u>
Attest _____ |
| 37. | Standley House
<i>Substantive Review</i> | for Keeper <u>Bruce Noble</u> <u>12/22/88</u>
Attest _____ |
| 38. | Temple, Henry G., House
<i>Substantive Review</i> | for Keeper <u>Bruce Noble</u> <u>12/22/88</u>
Attest _____ |
| 39. | Trout, Walter C.--White House
<i>Substantive Review</i> | for Keeper <u>Bruce Noble</u> <u>12/22/88</u>
Attest _____ |
| 40. | Walker, Howard, House
<i>Entered in the National Register</i> | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers</u> <u>12/22/88</u>
Attest _____ |

5-12-88
S.H.P.F.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Angelina County MRA
State TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|---------|---|------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 111 41. | Texas Highway Department Complex
<i>Substantive Review</i> | for Keeper | <u>Bruce Noble</u> | <u>12/22/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | |
| 42. | | Keeper | _____ | |
| | | Attest | _____ | |
| 43. | | Keeper | _____ | |
| | | Attest | _____ | |
| 44. | | Keeper | _____ | |
| | | Attest | _____ | |
| 45. | | Keeper | _____ | |
| | | Attest | _____ | |
| 46. | | Keeper | _____ | |
| | | Attest | _____ | |
| 47. | | Keeper | _____ | |
| | | Attest | _____ | |
| 48. | | Keeper | _____ | |
| | | Attest | _____ | |
| 49. | | Keeper | _____ | |
| | | Attest | _____ | |
| 50. | | Keeper | _____ | |
| | | Attest | _____ | |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEETAngelina County MRA (Cover)
Angelina County
TEXAS

Substantive Review

NOV 07 1988

Working No. _____

Fed. Reg. Date: _____

Date Due: 12/8/88 - 12/22/88Action: ☒ ACCEPT 12/22/88☐ RETURN☐ REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- ☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

This cover form provides a comprehensive overview of Angelina County's local history. However, despite the fact that the cover form develops context documentation for several areas of significance, most individual properties are nominated for architectural significance alone. Also, some of the individual nominations do not overtly clarify how the resources meet the

Recom./Criteria AcceptReviewer NobleDiscipline HistorianDate 12/22/88

_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

National Register criteria. Hopefully many of these issues will disappear when the SHPO converts to the new multiple property forms. Still, the nominations should exhibit a closer connection between the context statements and the individually eligible property types.

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent ☐ deteriorated
☐ good ☐ ruins
☐ fair ☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☐ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____

date _____

13. Other

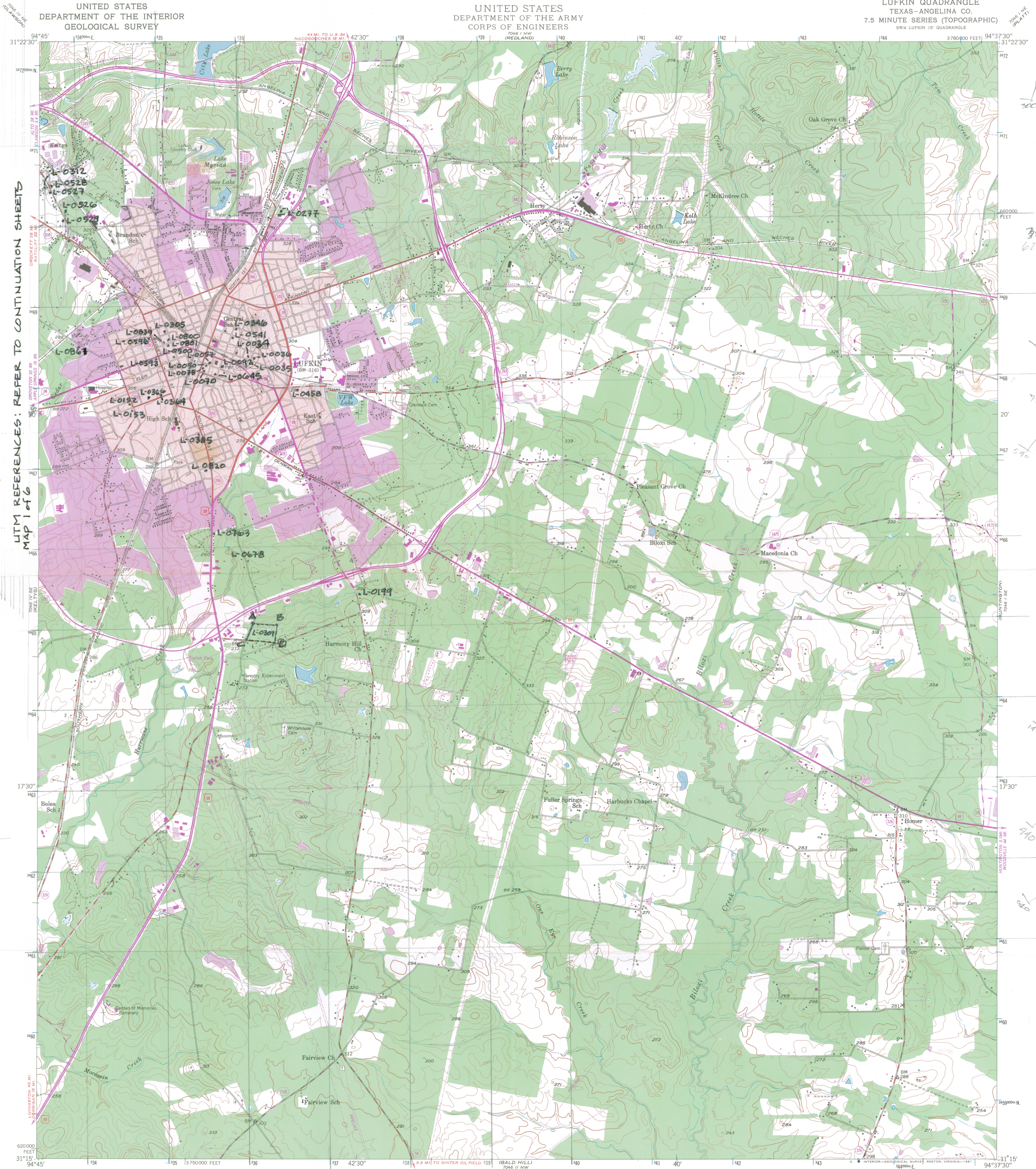
- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF ANGELINA CO., TEXAS

UTM REFERENCES: REFER TO CONTINUATION SHEETS
MAP 1 of 6



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Culture and drainage in part compiled from

aerial photographs taken 1946

Topography by plane-table methods 1948-1949

Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,

central zone

Red tint indicates area in which only

landmark buildings are shown

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,

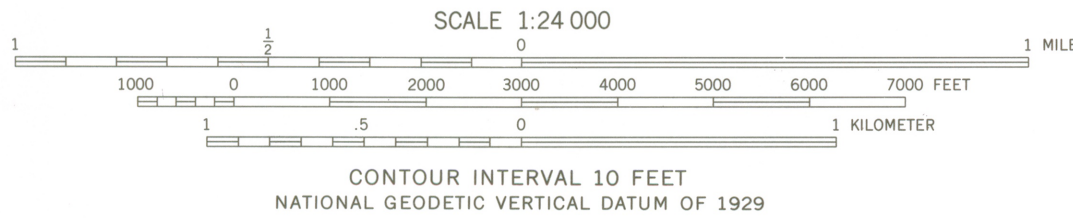
zone 15, shown in blue

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983

move the projection lines 16 meters south and

20 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from
aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data
This information not field checked. Map edited 1980
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



3194-242

ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
HARD-SURFACE ALL WEATHER ROADS	DRY WEATHER ROADS
Heavy-duty... 2 LANE 16 LANE	Improved dirt... 2 LANE 16 LANE
Medium-duty... 2 LANE 16 LANE	Unimproved dirt... 2 LANE 16 LANE
U. S. Route	State Route

LUFKIN, TEX.
SW/4 LUFKIN 15' QUADRANGLE
N3115-W9437.57.5

1949
PHOTO REVISED 1980
DMA 7046 I SW-SERIES W982

T.R. FEHRENBACH, SAN ANTONIO
CHAIRMAN
MRS. H.L. LONG, KILGORE
VICE-CHAIRMAN
DR. DAN A. WILLIS, FORT WORTH
SECRETARY

MRS. LUNELLE A. ANDERSON, SAN MARCOS
JOHN M. BENNETT, SAN ANTONIO
CARRIELU B. CHRISTENSEN, AUSTIN
GEORGE CHRISTIAN, AUSTIN



CURTIS TUNNELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RICHARD H. COLLINS, DALLAS
HAROLD D. COURSON, PERRYTON
MARTHA J. CROWLEY, RICHARDSON
MAXINE E. FLOURNOY, ALICE
BETTY E. HANNA, BRECKENRIDGE
SUZANNE W. HARRIS, SAN ANTONIO
KARL A. KOMATSU, FORT WORTH
JAMES S. NABORS, LAKE JACKSON
MARY ANN PERRYMAN, ATHENS
GAY RATLIFF, AUSTIN
EVANGELINE L. WHORTON,
GALVESTON ISLAND

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 12276

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

(512)463-6100

31 October 1988

RECEIVED

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service / WASO
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

NOV 7 1988

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Dear Carol,

Enclosed is the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the Historic Resources of Angelina County, Texas.

This document has been completed in our office on the "old" form, and we are asking for your special consideration of this submission past the established deadline for using this form. Many of our recent submissions in fact were initiated before the "new" form was implemented, and were part of a backlog which unfortunately resulted from a series of funding and staff reductions at the Commission over the past two years.

You will note that there are two letters of objection from the Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation. In both our original notification letters and in conversation later, we have stated in necessity of having notarized letters of objection. The letters nonetheless have not been notarized.

We have been working diligently through the past year, and particularly in the past month, to complete and submit all outstanding nominations which were begun on the old form. The large number of recent submissions is an obvious--and very pleasing to us--result of these efforts.

I assure you we are well into a program requiring the new National Register nomination form for submissions to our SHPO. As you know, we hosted a public workshop this summer on the form's use, and are making progress with integrating our State Plan and Historic Context statements.

Thank you for your generous consideration, and for the continued assistance and helpful attitude of your fine staff.

Sincerely,

Jim Steely, Director
National Register Programs, DSHPO