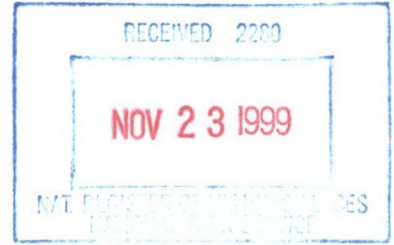


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



1600

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Navy Park Historic District
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER:

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Roughly bounded by Dewey Ave., Farragut St.,
S. Farragut Ave., 2nd St., Cooper's Gully, 3rd St., W. Morrell Blvd., 6th St.,
Park Place and W. Decatur Ave.
CITY OR TOWN: Orange
STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Orange **CODE:** 361

NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
VICINITY: N/A
ZIP CODE: 77630

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

[Handwritten Signature]

11-17-99

Signature of certifying official

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

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

Date of Action
12/22/99

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: district

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	179	24 BUILDINGS
	1	0 SITES
	3	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	183	24 TOTAL

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: Domestic: institutional housing

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: Domestic: single and multiple dwelling

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: NO STYLE

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION CONCRETE
WALLS STUCCO
ROOF OTHER/composition shingles
OTHER

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-21).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Navy Park Historic District (1941) is a housing development in northeast Orange, Texas, seat of Orange County. Orange lies at the junction of the Sabine River and the Gulf Intercoastal Waterway near the Texas/Louisiana border. Navy Park covers 100 acres in northeast Orange, bounded roughly by Park Place, Dewey Avenue and Decatur Avenue on the north, Farragut Street on the east and south, Cooper's Gully on the south, and Sixth Street on the west. The district features a well-organized plan of straight and curvilinear streets and boulevards, with buildings set back uniformly on flat, tree-covered lots. All Navy Park buildings are utilitarian 1-story gable-roofed, steel-frame and stucco houses, with nine plan variations and three major types (singles, duplexes, and quadruplexes). The complex is largely intact, retaining roughly 80% of its original buildings (56 units of 257 have been demolished or relocated, mostly from a single area on the far west side of the project), and retains its original architectural and landscape planning integrity, with 183 of 208 resources classified as contributing to the district.

Navy Park contains 203 of its original Navy-built buildings, with almost no post-war infill, laid out along a street plan which combines a regular linear grid intersected by a U-shaped curve. The primary east-west artery, Morrell Boulevard, and the primary north-south artery, Third Street, both feature grassy medians. Most lots feature trees and a variety of plantings, but no driveways or sidewalks.

Navy Park houses are composed of steel frames and joists on concrete piers, with steel rafters and hardwood floors, executed in a utilitarian style. Most of these houses are set parallel to the street, with the exception of those at the intersections of Knox Avenue with 2nd and 4th streets, which are set diagonally to the street. The exteriors are Cellotex fiberboard (derived from sugar cane fibers), covered with a layer of metal lath and stucco. The original windows and window screens are steel casement, but many houses have had windows replaced. The interior plans follow uniform patterns, each unit having a living room, bathroom, kitchen, dining area, and either one or two bedrooms. Each has a gabled roof with simple porch roofs over the entrance. There are 3 basic types of houses (single, duplex, and quadruplex), which follow nine configurations (see plans, p. 7-12 through 7-17):

- Types A and A^a: Single-family, single bedroom units, both approximately 725 sq. feet. Type A features a front-gabled roof, while A^a features a side-gabled roof, and a minor variation in plan.
- Types B, B^b, and F: Two-family, two bedroom duplex units, all approximately 1425 sq. feet. Type B^b has paired entrances under a single central porch, while type B features separate porches and slightly different plan. Type F was designed to allow division into a 3-bedroom/single bedroom plan, and features a central paired entranceway.
- Types C and C^c: Four-family, two bedroom units, approximately 2800 sq. feet. Type C features two paired entrances separated by four windows, while type C^c features a central paired entrance, and two single entrances near both ends of the primary elevation.
- Type D: Two-family, single bedroom units, approximately 1305 sq. feet, all featuring separate (unpaired) entrances.
- Type E: Four-family, single bedroom units, approximately 2523 sq. feet, featuring a central paired entrance, and two single entrances near both ends of the primary elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Registration Requirements

Buildings which are **contributing** to the Navy Park historic district remain in their original locations, and retain the original stucco exterior finish and original window configuration (though not necessarily the original window material or window type). Variations exist in porch configuration (some have gabled porch roofs, while others have simple cantilevered roofs, with or without supports), in keeping with the variety of porch types originally built. Contributing houses may have minor landscape enhancements (trees, gardens, fences) and carports, but no additions which greatly alter the primary elevations. Houses with a combination of two or more non-historic enhancements (predominately synthetic siding and windows alterations) are considered **non-contributing** to the district, as are houses with dramatic changes to fenestration, porches, or entryways, which detract from the original utilitarian design. The metal Butler shed (1812 1st Street), which currently serves as a rental property office and shop is non-contributing to the district, as it dates to 1948, outside the period of significance. The pattern of streets within the Navy Park is a **contributing** resource to the district as a **structure**, for its distinctive plan, which combines a regular grid intersected by a U-shaped road, and also for its thoughtfully designed boulevards (3rd Street and Morrell Avenue) which feature grassy curbed medians. The parcel known as "Cooper's Gully," undeveloped during the period of significance, and currently used as a city park, is largely unchanged and is **contributing** to the district as a **site**. Two simple bridges over Cooper's Gully (2nd and 3rd streets) are **contributing structures**.

Forty-eight houses on the periphery of Navy Park are wood-framed buildings constructed after the completion of Navy Park, starting in late 1941. The boundary of the National Register District is drawn to exclude these properties, in keeping with the original plans for the housing development, which consisted solely of steel-framed houses and an administration building. (See Boundary Justification, page 10-34).

Navy Park retains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, design, feeling and association. The complex is intact (less 53 housing units, the administration building and 2 garages), and most of its buildings still serve as strong reminders of the wartime period in Orange. The majority of Navy Park buildings which have been moved or demolished were located at the most remote west section of the development, and their loss in the 1960s has not detracted from the significance of the remaining properties. Navy Park is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the Area of Planning and Community Development, and under Criterion C in the Area of Architecture, both at the local level of significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Navy Park Property List

All properties built in 1941 unless otherwise noted.

1.	1812 1st Street	<i>Butler metal building</i>	<i>Non-contributing, built 1948</i>
2.	201-203 Decatur	duplex	Contributing
3.	202-204 Decatur	duplex	Contributing
4.	205-207 Decatur (Duplex	duplex	Contributing
5.	206 Decatur	single	Contributing
6.	208, 210, 212, 214 Decatur	quad	Contributing
7.	209 Decatur	duplex	Contributing
8.	211, 213, 215, 217 Decatur	quad	Contributing
9.	216 Decatur	single	Contributing
10.	219-221 Decatur	duplex	Contributing
11.	301-303 Decatur	duplex	Contributing
12.	302-304 Decatur	duplex	Contributing
13.	305 Decatur	single	Contributing
14.	306-308 Decatur	duplex	Contributing
15.	307, 309, 311, 313 Decatur	quad	Contributing
16.	310 Decatur	single	Contributing
17.	312-314 Decatur	duplex	Contributing
18.	315-317 Decatur	duplex	Contributing
19.	319-321 Decatur	duplex	Contributing
20.	401-403 Decatur	duplex	Contributing
21.	405-407 Decatur	duplex	Contributing
22.	409 Decatur	single	Contributing
23.	411-413 Decatur	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
24.	415 Decatur	single	Contributing
25.	417-419 Decatur	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
26.	503 Decatur	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
27.	505 Decatur	single	Contributing
28.	507 Decatur	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
29.	511 Decatur	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
30.	515 Decatur	single	Contributing
31.	519 Decatur	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
32.	523 Decatur	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
33.	611 Decatur	<i>apartment building</i>	<i>Non-contributing, built c. 1970</i>
34.	201-203 Dewey	duplex	Contributing
35.	202-204 Dewey	duplex	Contributing
36.	205 Dewey	single	Contributing
37.	206-208 Dewey	duplex	Contributing
38.	207-209 Dewey	duplex	Contributing
39.	210-212 Dewey	duplex	Contributing
40.	214 Dewey	single	Contributing
41.	216-218 Dewey	duplex	Contributing
42.	219 Dewey	single	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 8

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

43.	301 Dewey	single	Contributing
44.	302, 304, 306, 308 Dewey	quad	Contributing
45.	303, 305, 307, 309 Dewey	quad	Contributing
46.	310-312 Dewey	duplex	Contributing
47.	311-313 Dewey	duplex	Contributing
48.	314-316 Dewey	duplex	Contributing
49.	101-103 Knox	duplex	Contributing
50.	102-104 Knox	duplex	Contributing
51.	105 Knox	single	Contributing
52.	106 Knox	single	Contributing
53.	108 Knox	single	Contributing
54.	110-112 Knox	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
55.	111 Knox	single	Contributing
56.	113 Knox	single	Contributing
57.	114 Knox	single	Contributing
58.	201 Knox	single	Contributing
59.	202 Knox	single	Contributing
60.	204-206 Knox	duplex	Contributing
61.	208-210 Knox	duplex	Contributing
62.	211-213 Knox	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
63.	212 Knox	single	Contributing
64.	214-216 Knox	duplex	Contributing
65.	217-219 Knox	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
66.	218-220 Knox	duplex	Contributing
67.	301-303 Knox	duplex	Contributing
68.	302-304 Knox	duplex	Contributing
69.	306 Knox	single	<i>Non-contributing</i>
70.	308-310 Knox	duplex	Contributing
71.	307,309,311,313 Knox	quad	Contributing
72.	317-319 Knox	duplex	Contributing
73.	320-322 Knox	duplex	Contributing
74.	401, 403, 405, 407 Knox	quad	Contributing
75.	402-404 Knox	duplex	Contributing
76.	406, 408, 410, 412 Knox	quad	Contributing
77.	409 Knox	single	Contributing
78.	414-416 Knox	duplex	Contributing
79.	418 Knox	single	Contributing
80.	419-421 Knox	duplex	Contributing
81.	420-422 Knox	duplex	Contributing
82.	501-503 Knox	duplex	Contributing
83.	502-504 Knox	duplex	Contributing
84.	505 Knox	single	Contributing
85.	506, 508, 510, 512 Knox	quad	Contributing
86.	507-509 Knox	duplex	Contributing
87.	511-513 Knox	duplex	Contributing
88.	514 Knox	single	<i>Non-contributing</i>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 9

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

89.	515 Knox	single	<i>Non-contributing</i>
90.	516 Knox	single	Contributing
91.	517-519 Knox	duplex	Contributing
92.	518, 520, 522, 524 Knox	quad	Contributing
93.	521-523 Knox	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
94.	526 Knox	single	<i>Non-contributing</i>
95.	601-603 Knox	duplex	Contributing
96.	605 Knox	single	Contributing
97.	607, 609, 611, 613 Knox	quad	Contributing
98.	615 Knox	single	Contributing
99.	101-103 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
100.	102,104,106,108 Morrell	quad	Contributing
101.	105 Morrell	single	Contributing
102.	107, 109, 111, 113 Morrell	quad	Contributing
103.	110-112 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
104.	114, 116, 118, 120 Morrell	quad	Contributing
105.	115-117 Morrell	postwar wood frame house	<i>Non-contributing</i>
106.	201-203 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
107.	202-204 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
108.	205-207 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
109.	206 Morrell	single	Contributing
110.	208-210 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
111.	209 Morrell	single	Contributing
112.	211-213 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
113.	212, 214, 216, 218 Morrell	quad	Contributing
114.	215 Morrell	single	Contributing
115.	217-219 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
116.	220 Morrell	single	Contributing
117.	301 Morrell	single	Contributing
118.	302 Morrell	single	Contributing
119.	303-305 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
120.	304-306 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
121.	307, 309, 311, 313 Morrell	quad	Contributing
122.	308, 310, 312, 314 Morrell	quad	Contributing
123.	315-317 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
124.	316-318 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
125.	319-321 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
126.	320 Morrell	single	Contributing
127.	401-403 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
128.	402-404 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
129.	405 Morrell	single	Contributing
130.	406, 408, 410, 412 Morrell	quad	Contributing
131.	407-409 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
132.	411-413 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
133.	414-416 Morrell	duplex	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 10

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

134.	415, 417, 419, 421 Morrell	quad	Contributing
135.	418 Morrell	single	Contributing
136.	420-422 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
137.	502-504 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
138.	506, 508, 510, 512 Morrell	quad	Contributing
139.	514 Morrell	single	Contributing
140.	516, 518, 520, 522 Morrell	quad	<i>Non-contributing</i>
141.	524 Morrell	single	Contributing
142.	526-528 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
143.	602 Morrell	single	Contributing
144.	604-606 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
145.	608 Morrell	single	Contributing
146.	610-612 Morrell	duplex	Contributing
147.	614 Morrell	single	Contributing
148.	1 Park Place	single	<i>Non-contributing</i>
149.	2 Park Place	single	Contributing
150.	3 Park Place	single	Contributing
151.	4-5 Park Place	duplex	Contributing
152.	6-7 Park Place	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
153.	8-9 Park Place	duplex	Contributing
154.	10 Park Place	single	Contributing
155.	11-12 Park Place	duplex	Contributing
156.	13 Park Place	single	Contributing
157.	14 Park Place	single	Contributing
158.	202, 204, 206, 208 S. Farragut	quad	Contributing
159.	210-212 S. Farragut	duplex	Contributing
160.	214, 216, 218, 220 S. Farragut	quad	Contributing
161.	222 S. Farragut	single	Contributing
162.	224, 226, 228, 230 S. Farragut	quad	Contributing
163.	232 S. Farragut	single	Contributing
164.	300 S. Farragut	single	Contributing
165.	304-306 S. Farragut	duplex	Contributing
166.	310 S. Farragut	single	Contributing
167.	400 S. Farragut	single	Contributing
168.	402-404 S. Farragut	duplex	Contributing
169.	406 S. Farragut	single	Contributing
170.	101-103 Schley	duplex	Contributing
171.	102-104 Schley	duplex	Contributing
172.	105 Schley	single	Contributing
173.	106, 108, 110, 112 Schley	quad	Contributing
174.	107-109 Schley	duplex	Contributing
175.	201-203 Schley	duplex	Contributing
176.	202, 204, 206, 208 Schley	quad	Contributing
177.	205 Schley	single	Contributing
178.	210-212 Schley	duplex	Contributing
179.	211, 213, 215, 217 Schley	quad	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 11

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

180.	214 Schley	single	Contributing
181.	216-218 Schley	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
182.	219-221 Schley	duplex	Contributing
183.	220-222 Schley	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
184.	223-225 Schley	duplex	<i>Non-contributing</i>
185.	301 Schley	single	Contributing
186.	302-304 Schley	duplex	Contributing
187.	303-305 Schley	duplex	Contributing
188.	306 Schley	single	Contributing
189.	307 Schley	single	Contributing
190.	308, 310, 312, 314 Schley	quad	Contributing
191.	309-311 Schley	duplex	Contributing
192.	316 Schley	single	Contributing
193.	318-320 Schley	duplex	Contributing
194.	401-403 Schley	duplex	Contributing
195.	402-404 Schley	duplex	Contributing
196.	405 Schley	single	Contributing
197.	406 Schley	single	Contributing
198.	407-409 Schley	duplex	Contributing
199.	408-410 Schley	duplex	Contributing
200.	411 Schley	single	Contributing
201.	412 Schley	single	Contributing
202.	414 Schley	single	Contributing
203.	416-418 Schley	duplex	Contributing
204.	East Cooper's Gully Bridge	bridge	Contributing
205.	West Cooper's Gully Bridge	bridge	Contributing
206.	Cooper's Gully Tract	park (site)	Contributing
207.	streets & infrastructure	structure	Contributing

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

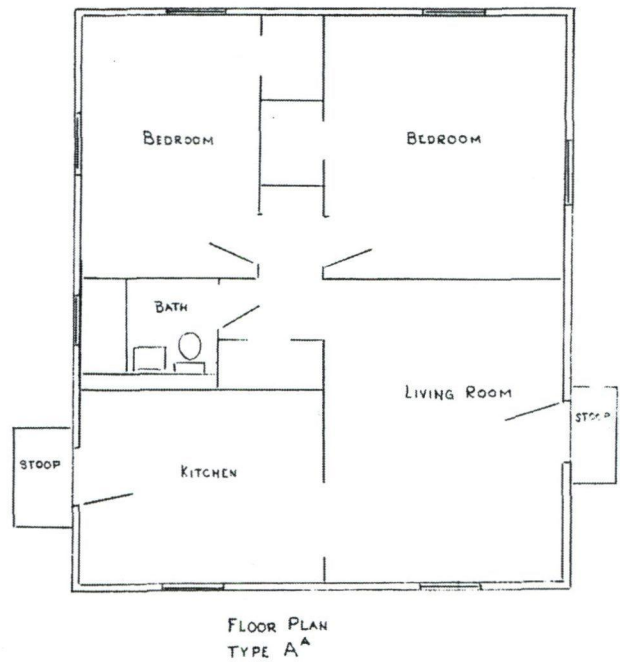
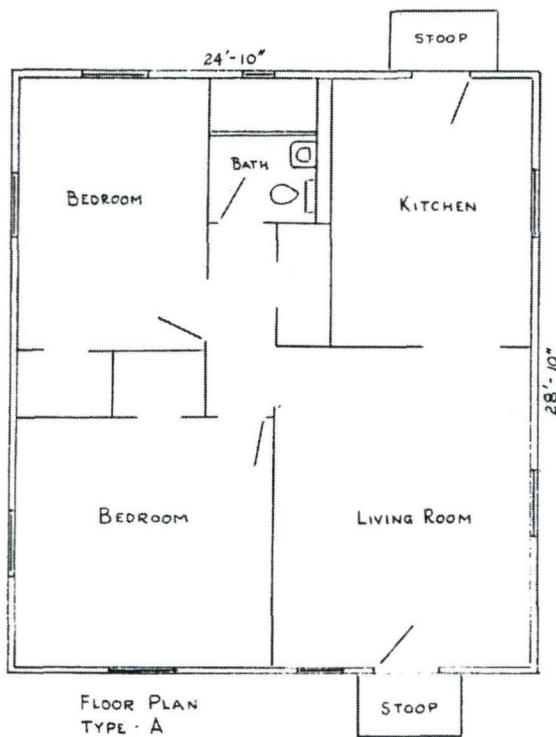
Section 7 Page 12

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Floorplans A and A^a

Single unit, 2 bedrooms

Source: *National Archives, Southwest Regional Records Services Facility, Ft. Worth, TX (RG 291, G.S.A.)*



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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

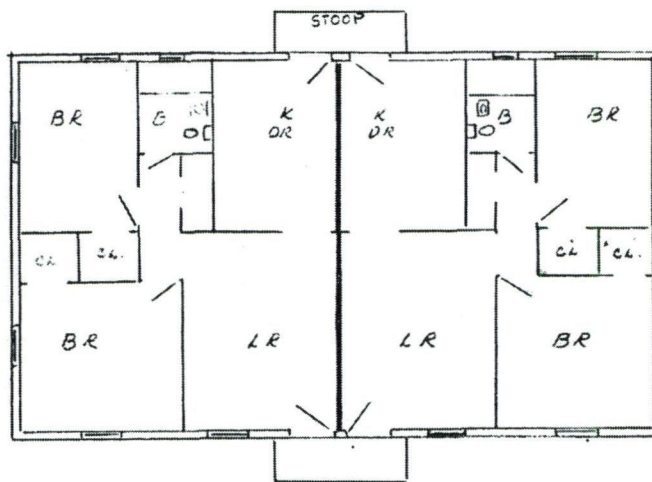
Section 7 Page 13

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

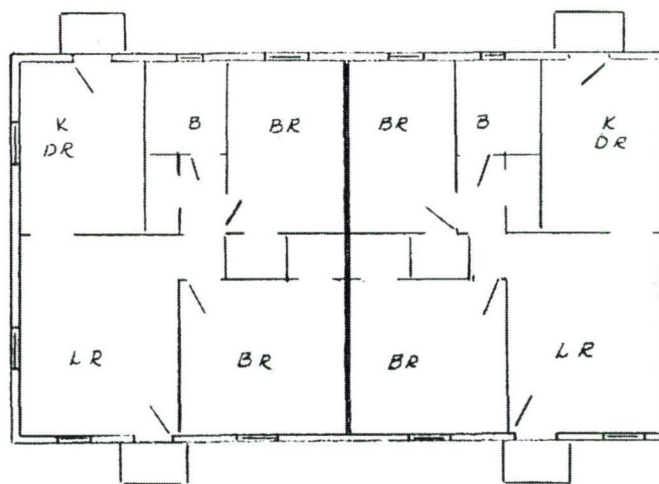
Floorplans B and B^b

Duplex, 2 bedrooms

Source: *National Archives, Southwest Regional Records Services Facility, Ft. Worth, TX (RG 291, G.S.A.)*



FLOOR PLAN TYPE B



FLOOR PLAN TYPE B^b

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

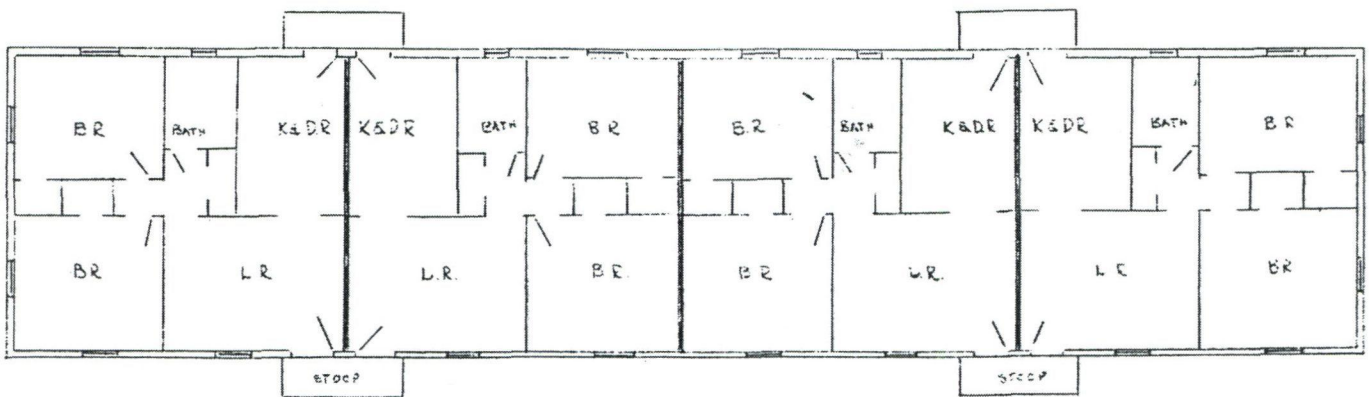
Section 7 Page 14

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

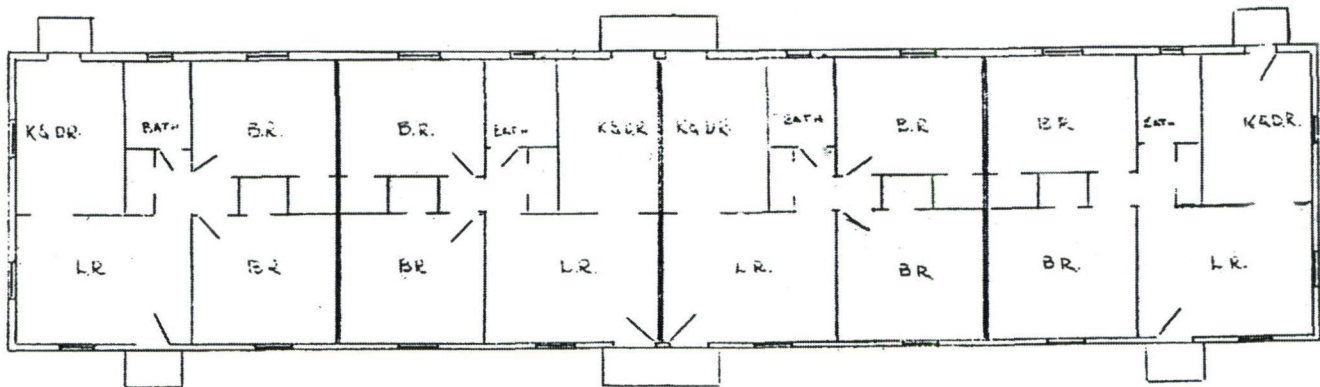
Floorplans C and C^c

Quadruplex, 2 bedrooms

Source: *National Archives, Southwest Regional Records Services Facility, Ft. Worth, TX (RG 291, G.S.A.)*



FLOOR PLAN TYPE - C



FLOOR PLAN TYPE - C^c

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

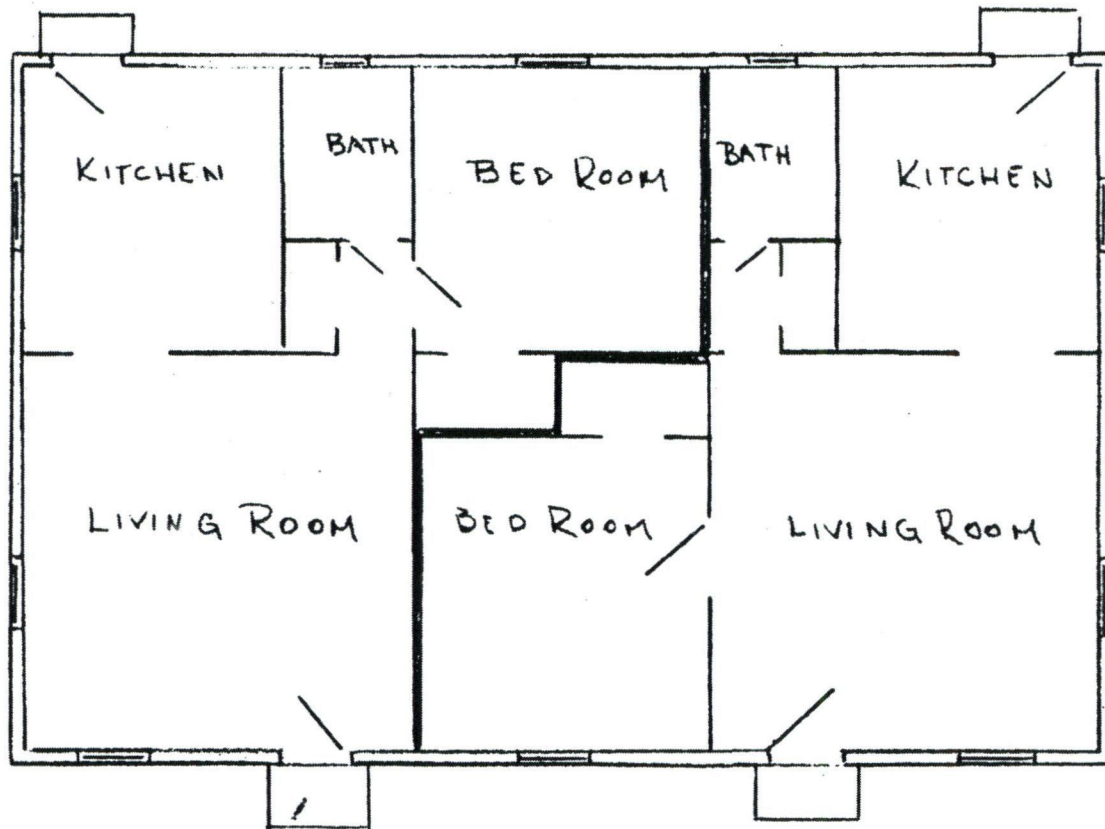
Section 7 Page 15

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Floorplan D

Duplex, 1 bedroom

Source: *National Archives, Southwest Regional Records Services Facility, Ft. Worth, TX (RG 291, G.S.A.)*



FLOOR PLAN
TYPE - D

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

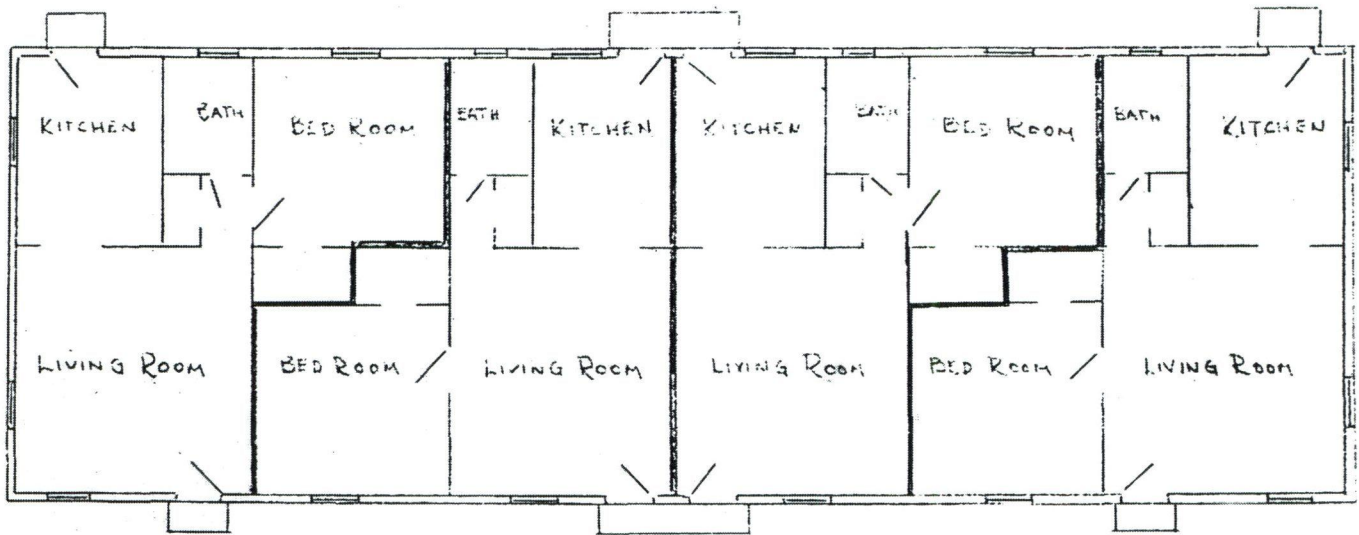
Section 7 Page 16

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Floorplan E

Quadruplex, 1 bedroom

Source: *National Archives, Southwest Regional Records Services Facility, Ft. Worth, TX (RG 291, G.S.A.)*



FLOOR PLAN
TYPE II

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

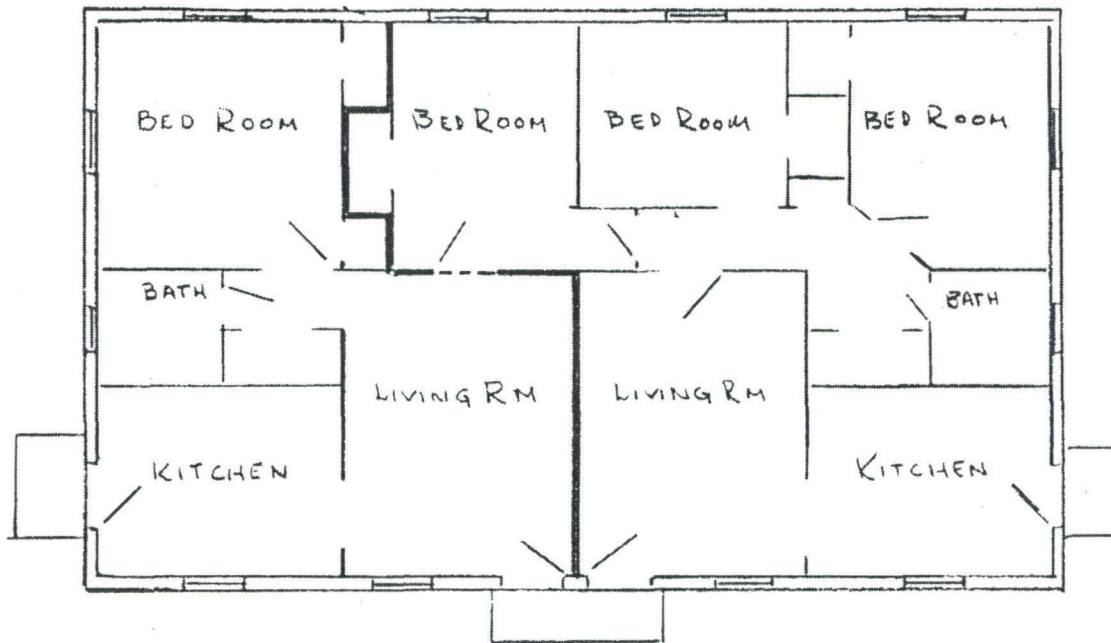
Section 7 Page 17

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Floorplan F

Duplex, 2 bedrooms each, or 3 bedrooms + 1 bedroom

Source: *National Archives, Southwest Regional Records Services Facility, Ft. Worth, TX (RG 291, G.S.A.)*



FLOOR PLAN
TYPE - F

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 18

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Single unit houses, showing gable variation



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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 19

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Duplex houses, showing doorway variations



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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 20

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Quadrplex (type C^c)



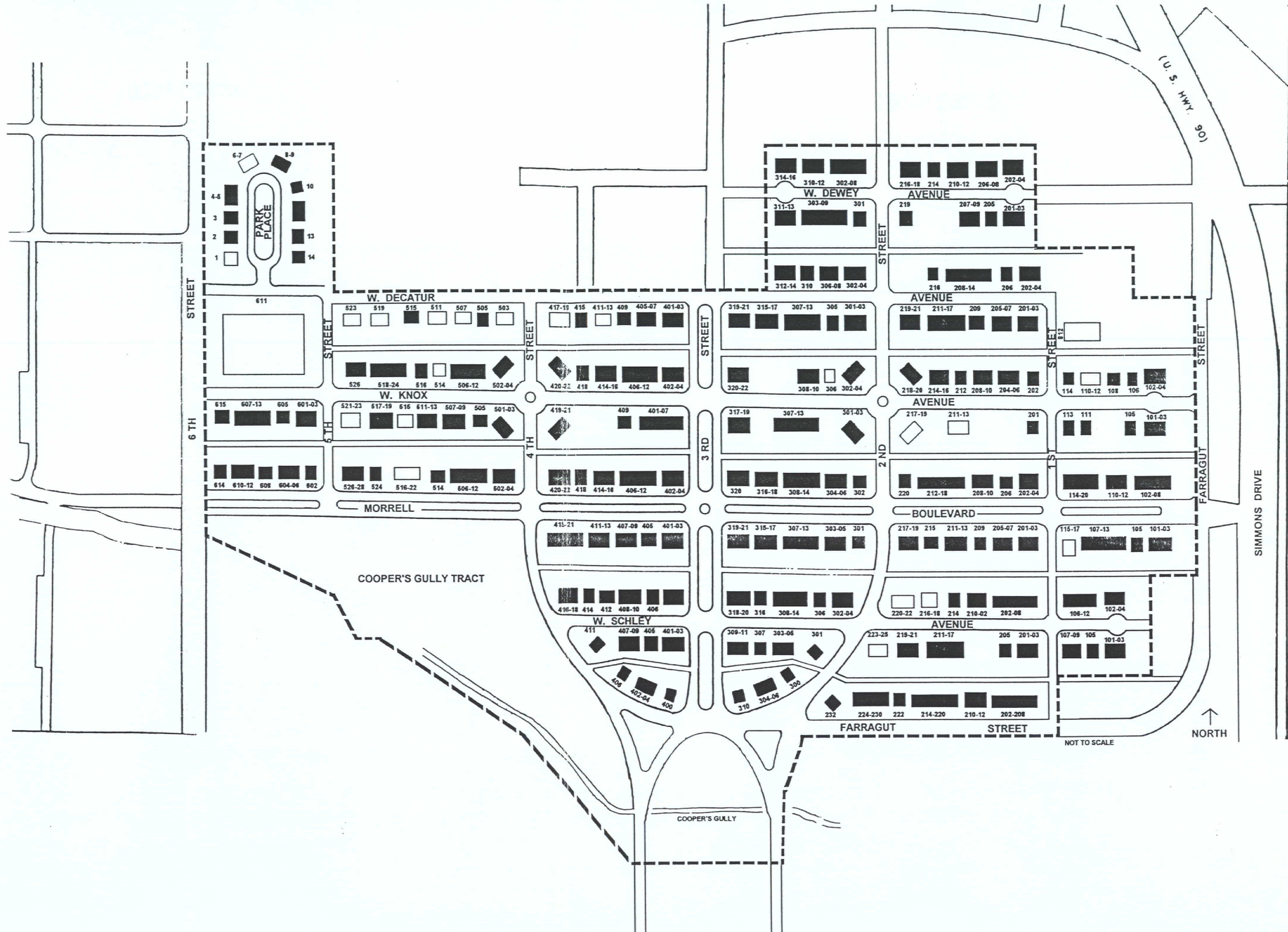
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 21

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Map, Navy Park District
Contributing/non-contributing properties, district boundary



6 TH STREET

PARK PLACE

W. DECATUR

W. KNOX

MORRELL

COOPER'S GULLY TRACT

W. SCHLEY

W. DEWEY

AVENUE

AVENUE

AVENUE

BOULEVARD

AVENUE

FARRAGUT STREET

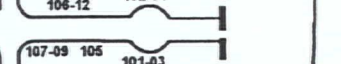
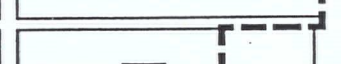
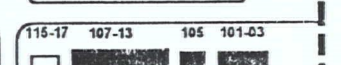
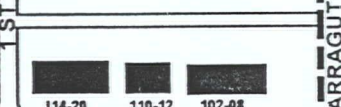
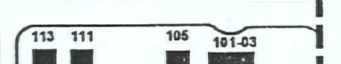
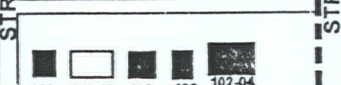
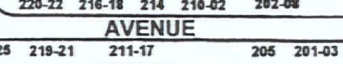
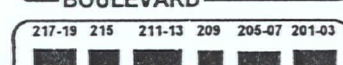
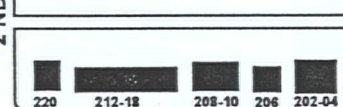
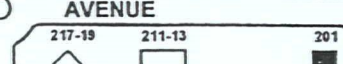
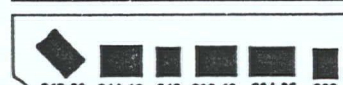
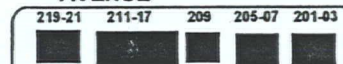
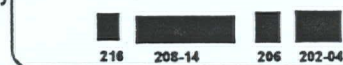
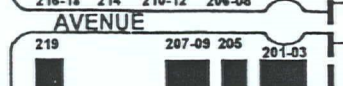
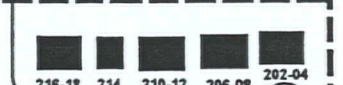
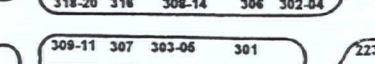
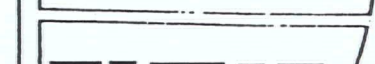
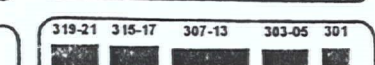
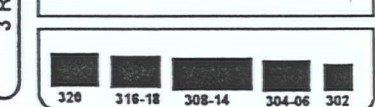
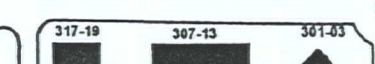
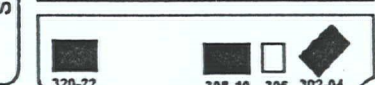
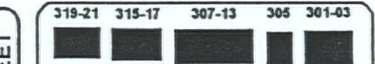
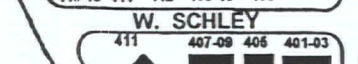
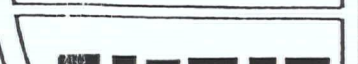
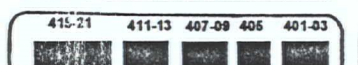
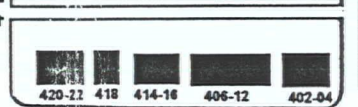
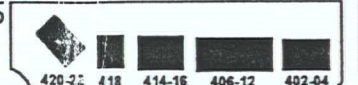
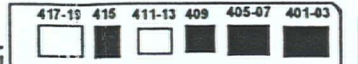
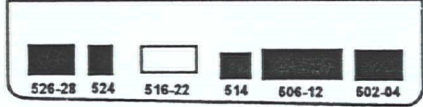
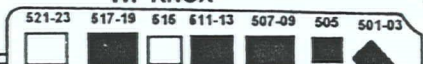
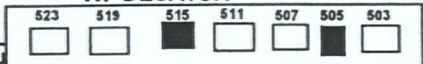
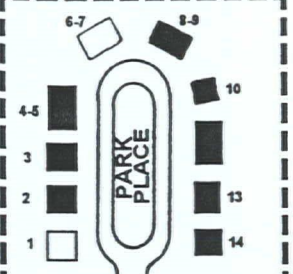
COOPER'S GULLY

(U. S. HWY. 90)

SIMMONS DRIVE

NORTH

NOT TO SCALE



8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

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

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Community Planning and Development; Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1941-1945

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1941

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: U.S. Navy; Builders: Brown Lane (Beaumont, TX), Central Contracting (Dallas, TX)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-22 through 8-31).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheets 9-32 through 9-33).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

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

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: *Tyrell Historical Library, Beaumont, TX*
National Archives, Southwest Regional Records Services Facility, Ft. Worth, TX

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 22

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Navy Park (1941) is a housing project built by U.S. Navy in response to an acute shortage of housing for Orange shipyard workers and Navy personnel in the months prior to U.S. entry into World War II. Laid out along a thoughtfully-designed street plan, approximately 80% of the original 254 utilitarian, steel-frame houses remain in the district. Navy Park is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the area of Community Planning and Development, at the local level of significance, because it represents the growth of Orange due to the development of the wartime shipbuilding industry, and subsequent federal efforts to provide housing for civilian and military workers in a vital defense industry. It is also nominated under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance, as a representative example of standard-plan steel-frame houses developed by the U.S. Navy in the early 1940s.

Orange, Texas, has been a shipbuilding town since early in its history. As early as 1846, Charles Baxter and John Fielding built and repaired schooners at Green's Bluff (in the vicinity of present-day Orange). During the Civil War, the Confederacy built and repaired boats at Weavers Shipyard. World War I spurred the modern shipbuilding industry in Orange, which was designated a deep-water port in 1916. By 1918, four new shipyards had opened in the city, including the Levingston Shipyard, which initially built barges and tugboats, and the shipyard now known as Consolidated, which made two 3,500-ton steamships, the *Arenas* and the *Gonzales*, during the war. After WWI, the shipbuilding industry collapsed, and International Shipbuilding Corporation, Orange Maritime Corporation, and National Shipbuilding Company ceased operations. The expansive 1930s oil industry, however, stimulated the local economy, and helped support the Levingston Shipbuilding Company, which fulfilled orders for tugs and barges. In 1937, Levingston began making steel ships.¹

Despite some activity in the shipbuilding industry, Orange's economy in 1940 primarily revolved around agriculture and timber. With the coming of World War II, however, the local shipbuilding industry experienced dramatic growth. Partially through the shrewd political manipulations of Martin Dies, Orange's representative in the U.S. House of Representatives, and John Nance Garner, Vice President of the U.S., the Levingston and Weaver shipyards received federal contracts to construct tugboats, oil and deck cargo barges, small tankers, minesweepers, and submarine chasers. The Levingston Shipbuilding Company and the Consolidated Western Steel Co. Ship Building Division shared a peninsula on the Sabine River in southeast Orange. In 1940, the U.S. Navy awarded Consolidated a contract to operate a new shipyard adjacent to its existing plant. In August, 1940, the Navy awarded Levingston Shipbuilding a contract to construct twenty-four 30-foot surf-landing boats. That same month, the Office of the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, USN, Orange, was established, with Commander E.B. Perry as the first Supervisor. In September, the Navy awarded Consolidated an \$82 million contract to build 12 Fletcher Class Destroyers.

The increase in shipyard activity attracted thousands of job-seekers to Orange. The Navy established training programs for new workers, and men and women poured in to take advantage of jobs and free training. Navy personnel also came to Orange, as the Supervisor of Shipbuilding's staff grew from one (August 1940) to 463 men and women, of which 45 were officers and nine were enlisted men. Orange's population grew from approximately 7,000 in 1940 to 60,000 by the end of the war. This tremendous increase in population created a severe housing shortage for both shipyard workers and Navy personnel in Orange.

¹ Freeman, Martha Doty. U.S. Naval Station, Orange. (Texas Group, Atlantic Reserve Fleet). Written Historical and Descriptive Data. Historic American Engineering Record, Southwest System Support office, 1996.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 23

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Defense Housing and the Construction of Navy Park

The Roosevelt administration first addressed the defense housing shortage in June, 1940, by supporting a congressional measure (National Defense Act), which authorized the U.S. Housing Authority to assist the War and Navy departments and local housing authorities in building homes for military personnel and defense contractor employees in designated industrial areas. The National Defense Act made no new appropriations for public housing, but instead allowed the USHA to use up \$150 million in unexpended funds from its final \$800 million prewar appropriation. Such housing was to be leased to, and operated by, the War or Navy Departments, with the title remaining with the USHA.²

USHA funds became available to the Navy in August 1940. By the end of 1940, the Navy had been awarded over \$55 million to house families of married enlisted men, civilian personnel, and employees near posts, bases, and privately-owned industrial plants involved in defense work. Public Act No. 781 (76th Congress) allocated \$100 million to the Navy and War Departments to construct defense housing, while the Lanham Act (Public Act No. 849, approved October 1940) provided additional funding through the Federal Works Agency. Instead of allocating this money to an existing federal housing agency, the Navy's Bureau of Docks and Yards handled the funds, laid out the sites, designed the buildings, and managed the projects under the Low-Cost Defense Housing Section. The Navy found great success with this strategy, and surpassed other federal agencies in the quest to build adequate housing quickly and efficiently in 1940-41. By the end of 1941, 15,600 Navy-built family units were ready for occupancy.³ One of the reasons for the Navy's success was due to its previous experience with pre-assembled house manufacturers, and its decision to work with these companies on new projects.

The Navy first built a "trial run" housing project in Norfolk, VA, which served as the model for future projects, including Navy Park. Stran-Steel, a subsidiary of Great Lakes Steel Corp. (a unit of National Steel), supplied steel framing members for the Norfolk Naval Operating Base, completed in the Fall of 1940. Based in Ecorse, MI, Stran-Steel manufactured steel studs, joists, plates, and other structural members, welded them together to form trusses and wall panels, and shipped them partially pre-assembled to site.⁴ Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Navy Department's Bureau of Yards and Docks, described the project houses to the U.S. Congress, noting: "the Bureau of Yards and Docks...has developed standard floor plans for single family and two-family units. By minor changes in partition arrangements, the two-family units can give combinations of one bedroom, two bedrooms, or three bedrooms, which should meet the requirements of most families... With ordinary care and maintenance they should last 30 years."⁵ (photos, p 8-28)

Navy Park served as the first federal defense housing project in Orange, but featured standardized building plans used in Norfolk, VA, Long Beach, CA, Jacksonville, FL, and numerous other Navy defense housing projects. The Navy awarded the contract for the construction of Navy Park to the Brown-Lane Company of Beaumont, Texas, and the Central Contracting Company of Dallas, Texas in early 1941. H.L. McKay worked with both firms as the general superintendent, while Hugh Field supervised road work. Construction of 500 housing units (in 254 freestanding

² Building the Navy's Bases in World War II, Vol. 1, p. 371.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 373.

⁴ "Building for Defense: The Navy Turns to Steel." *Architectural Forum* 74 (February 1941), 84.

⁵ "One-Family Defense House Partially Prefabricated for the Navy in Norfolk, Va." *Architectural Forum* 73 (November 1940), 450.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 24

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

buildings) began February 17, 1941, and by April, some families started moving in. The project was completed by May 23, 1941, at the cost of \$1.5 million. A wood frame administration building (demolished c. 1970) and two garages were built immediately south of Park Place, a small enclave at Sixth and Decatur Streets, with housing reserved for Naval officers. Enlisted men and civilians lived throughout the rest of the project, which was an all-white neighborhood.

In addition to Stran-Steel, Navy Park houses utilized materials from various parts of the country, including lumber from Deweyville, Texas, and exterior Cellotex wall boards (made from sugar cane fibers) from New Orleans, Louisiana. More than 15,000 yards of concrete, approximately 500 tons of steel, and 50,000 yards of dirt were used in the construction of Navy Addition. Navy Park houses, painted white, light gray, pale blue, pink, and other pastel colors, had steel windows and window screens. Each unit featured a living room, bathroom, kitchen, dining area, and either one or two bedrooms, and was equipped with a gas cooking range, electric refrigerator, built-in cabinets, bathroom fixtures, and a hot water heater. Families provided their own furniture, and established telephone service. Navy Park's special sewage equipment lifted the sewage to the level of the city sewage where it entered the city line. The city-maintained streets were named for distinguished naval figures, including Rear Admiral Moreell.⁶

J.W. Edgar, Superintendent of Schools, obtained Lanham Act funds for new public schools, and from 1942 to 1944, the number of public schools increased from five to twelve. In 1942, Lucher Stark Senior High School replaced Orange High School (the only white high school in Orange). Navy Park children attended Colburn Elementary, one of three new elementary schools in the nearby Riverside housing development. Public nursery schools, for children ages two to five, also served families involved in the war effort. Navy Park's recreational park, at the southwest of the housing units in the Copper's Gully Tract, featured a baseball diamond.

Orange Shipyard Activity and Increased Defense Housing

On April 17, 1941, the U.S. Navy awarded Weaver Shipyards a contract to build auxiliary motor minesweepers (YMSs), followed by a September 1941, contract for two wooden sub-chasers. Navy activity was not restricted to Orange, as Resident Offices were established all along the Gulf Coast in Houston, Galveston, Seabrook, Rockport, Beaumont, Port Arthur, and Brownsville. All personnel, however, were furnished from the Orange offices. In the aftermath of Pearl Harbor, the demand for ships increased dramatically, and housing in Orange had to be expanded. The USS Aulick, launched on March 2, 1942, was the first combatant warship built for the U.S. Navy on the entire gulf coast. A total of 39 destroyers were built in Orange, along with approximately 100 destroyer escorts, and other smaller ships during the war. The federal government built additional defense housing projects in Orange, including the West Park, Farnsworth, Pine Grove, and Riverside projects. Riverside, the largest federal public housing project in the U.S., consisted of pre-fabricated buildings with a 10-20 year life expectancy, hastily constructed and densely packed on reclaimed marshland, with little or no vegetation. By the end of the war, the Federal Public Housing Authority had built a total of 4580 family units in Orange, 1660 of which were permanent construction, intended for retention after the war.⁷

Additional defense housing was added to the periphery of Navy Park, as well as in other parts of Orange, as early as 1941. These houses were not part of the original Navy Park plan, but were instead built on readily available lots near

⁶ The incorrect spelling of Moreell's name (as Morrell) occurs on all current city maps and property records, and is thus used in this nomination as the official street name.

⁷ Freeman.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 25

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

the blocks originally platted for the Navy. No records have been located which explain their relationship to Navy Park; indeed, no known source (including GSA maps of Navy Park dating to 1953, and documents relating to the auction of Navy property in the 1960s) associates the wood frame buildings with Navy Park, nor do they reveal anything conclusive about their placement, design, or construction. It is likely that as the war emergency continued, standard wood frame buildings were built as needed because they could be assembled quickly with locally available materials, while metal building components would have to be factory-made.

After the war, most Navy Park homes were turned over to the Federal Public Housing Authority and rented to the public. In 1945, the Navy established a \$2 million naval base in Orange, which became one of eight locations for the storage of deactivated vessels. In 1962, the Orange naval station was closed, and in the mid 1960s, the General Services Administration sold the houses in a series of auctions. Despite protests from a large constituency in Orange, who wanted the land cleared of "slums," most of the houses remained in place as family-owned homes or rental units. Navy Park became integrated in the 1960s, but eventually became a predominately African-American neighborhood. Most of the houses are owned by single families, but many have been purchased by Donald Ball and Navy Park Properties, who has restored the original windows to many of his rental units.

Navy Park dates to the beginning of Orange's contribution to the war effort. Navy Park retains its original site plan, building orientation, and setting, as well as a high percentage of original buildings. The houses are largely in good construction, fire resistant, and provide housing for many families. The largest number of removed or demolished Navy Park buildings were in the most remote end of the development, leaving a dense core of historic properties remaining. Most houses retain original building features, including roof configurations, fenestration patterns, and facade materials. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, in the Area of Architecture because it represents an excellent example of standard plan steel-frame housing built by the U.S. Navy in the early 1940s. Navy Park is also nominated under Criterion A, in the area of Community Planning and Development because it represents the rapid growth of Orange brought about by the development of the Navy-supported shipbuilding industry during WWII, for which the construction of federal housing for migrating civilian workers and their families was imperative. Navy Park is a good example of a large-scale housing project in which uniformity of design, and thoughtfully arranged streets and boulevards, resulted in a well-crafted environment for both military personnel and civilian workers. Most houses in Navy Park retain a good or high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and the development as a whole retains its significance as an early World War II-era defense housing project.

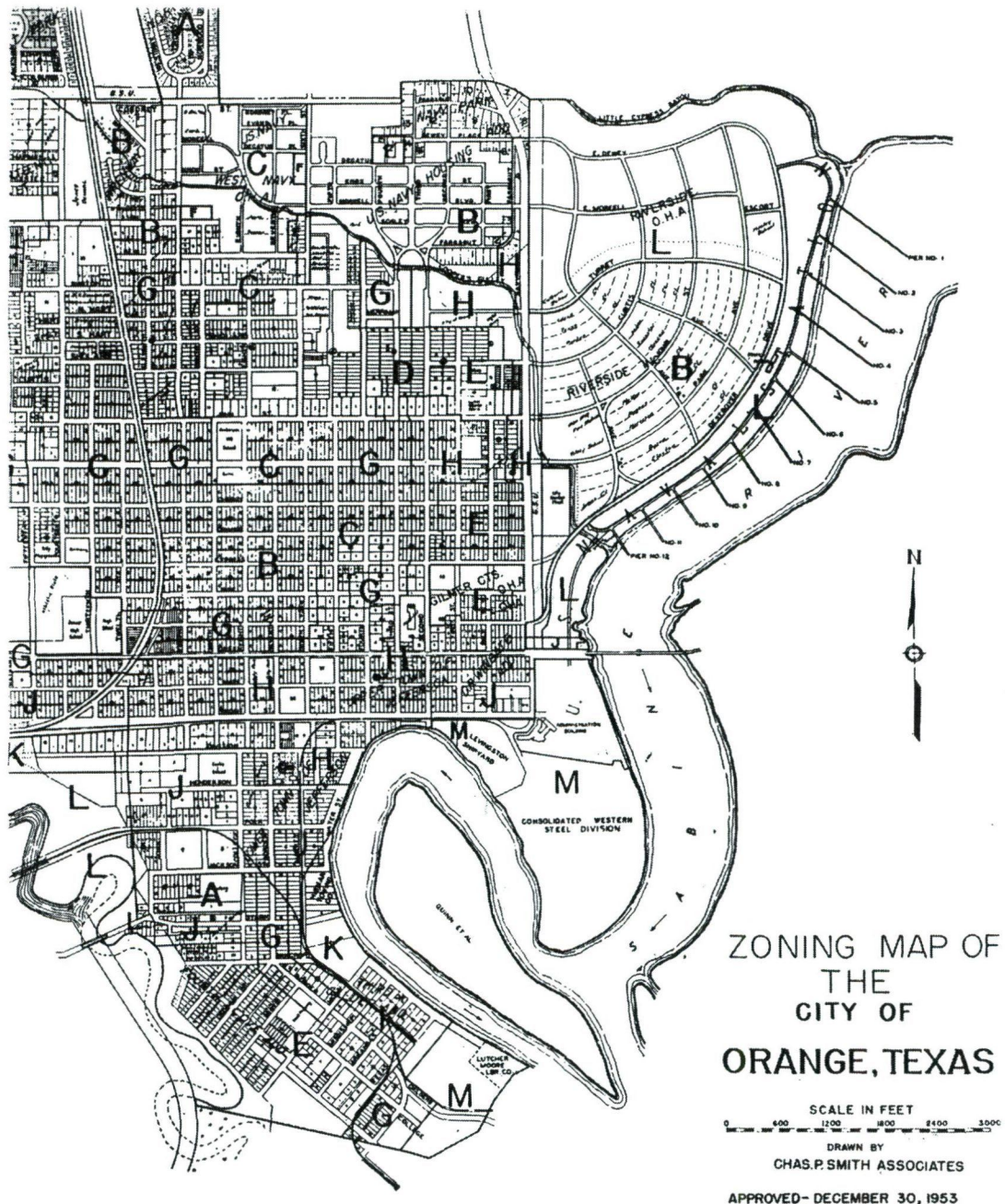
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 26

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Map, showing proximity of Navy Park to Riverside Housing, docks, and industrial sites on Sabine River (1953)



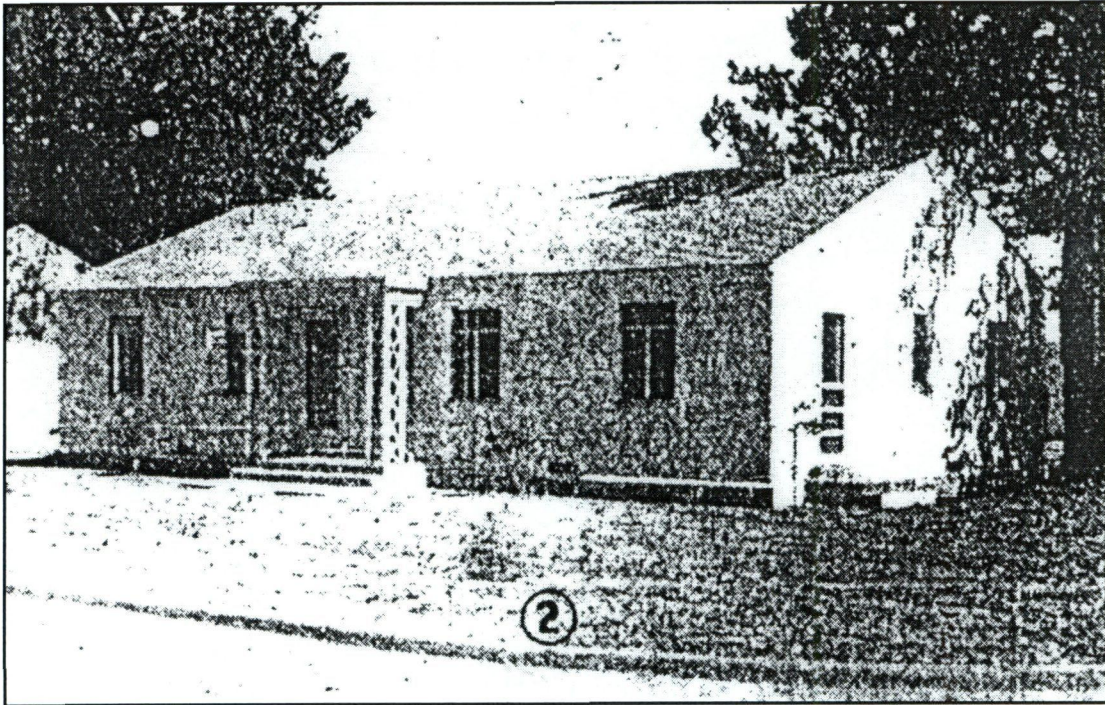
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 27

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Duplex, Address Unknown
Beaumont Enterprise, May 22, 1941



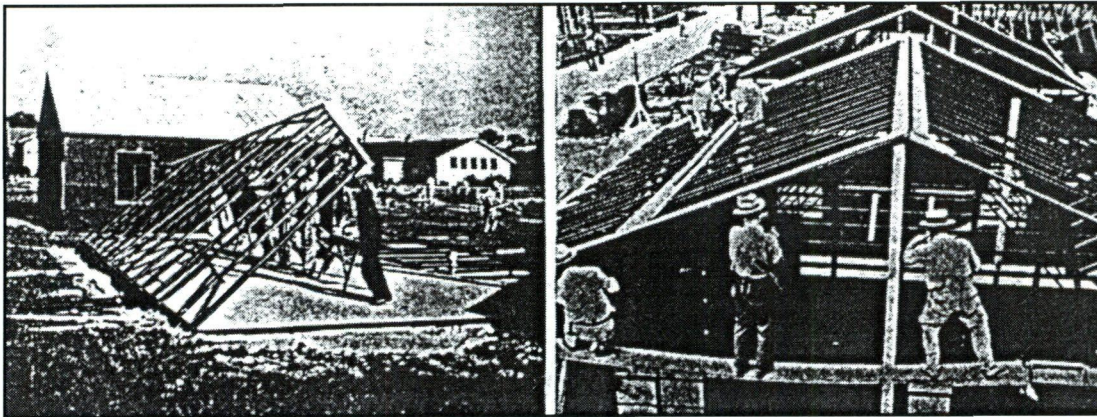
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 28

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Navy housing at Norfolk Naval Base, 1940.
These houses are identical in plan and materials to those at Navy Park.
Source: *Architectural Forum*, November 1940.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

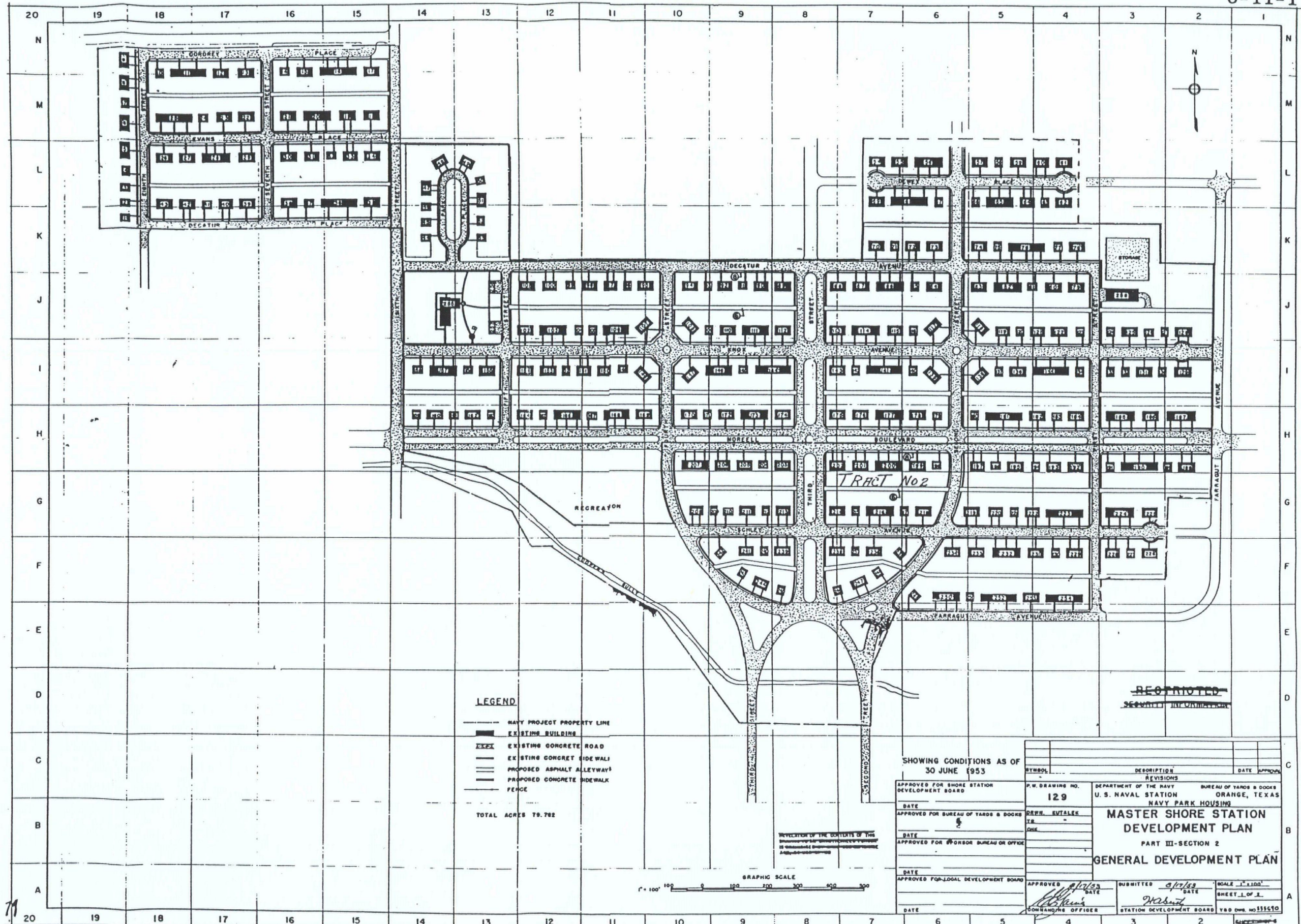
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 29

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Map, Navy Park District
General development plan

Source: *National Archives, Southwest Regional Records Services Facility, Ft. Worth, TX (RG 291, G.S.A.)*



LEGEND

- NAVY PROJECT PROPERTY LINE
- ▬ EXISTING BUILDING
- ▬ EXISTING CONCRETE ROAD
- ▬ EXISTING CONCRETE SIDEWALK
- ▬ PROPOSED ASPHALT ALLEYWAY
- ▬ PROPOSED CONCRETE SIDEWALK
- ▬ FENCE

TOTAL ACRES 79.782

SHOWING CONDITIONS AS OF
30 JUNE 1953

APPROVED FOR SHORE STATION DEVELOPMENT BOARD
DATE

APPROVED FOR BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS
DATE

APPROVED FOR SPONSOR BUREAU OR OFFICE
DATE

APPROVED FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD
DATE

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
REVISIONS			
P.W. DRAWING NO. 129		DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS	
PERM. EVTALES		U. S. NAVAL STATION ORANGE, TEXAS	
NAVY PARK HOUSING			
MASTER SHORE STATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN			
PART III-SECTION 2			
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN			
APPROVED	DATE	SUBMITTED	SCALE
<i>[Signature]</i>	8/17/53	8/17/53	1"=100'
STATION DEVELOPMENT BOARD	DATE	NAVY	SHEET 1 OF 2
<i>[Signature]</i>			
TSD DWR NO. 555650			

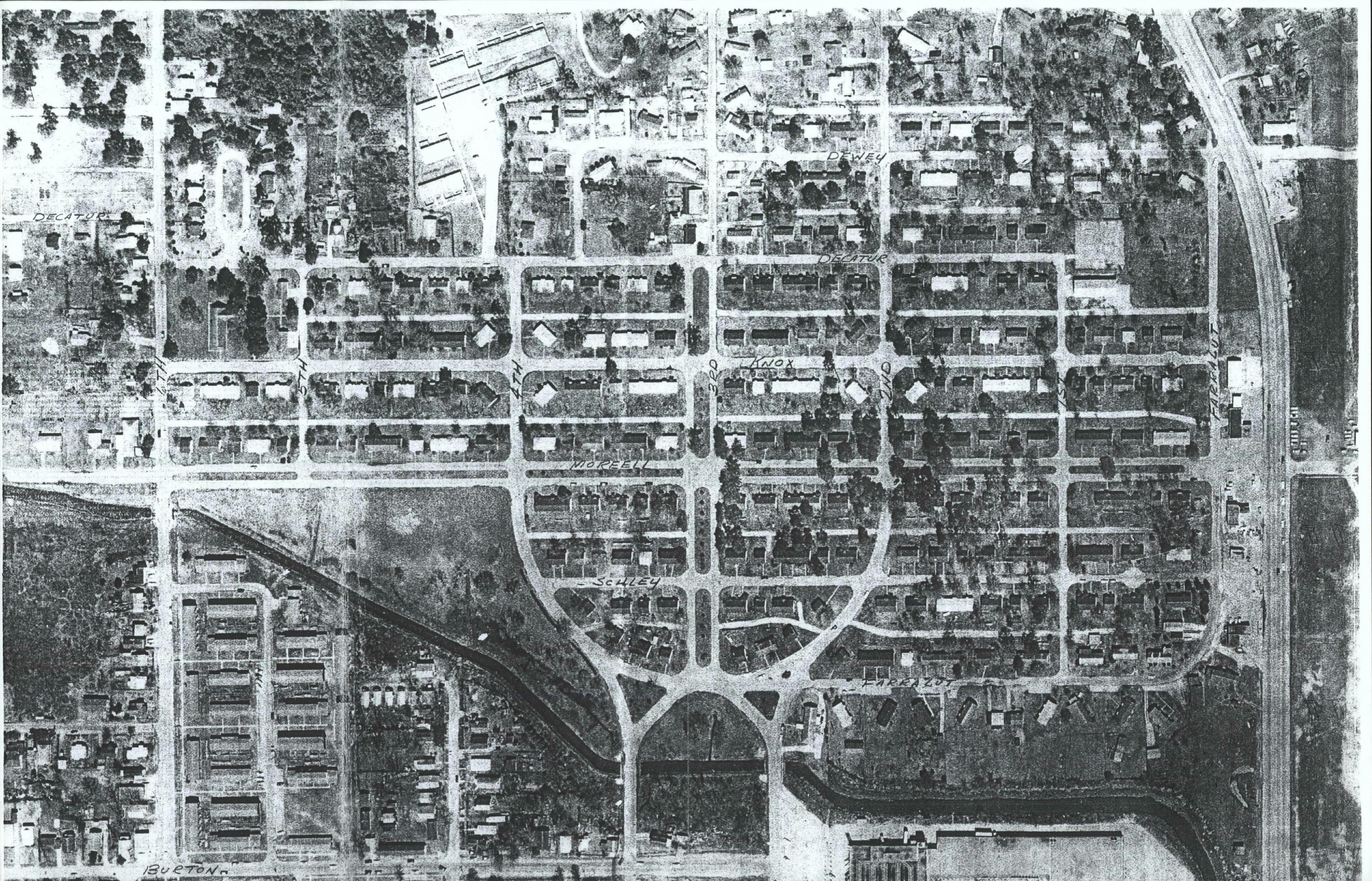
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 30

Navy Park
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Aerial Photograph, c. 1960
Source: City of Orange



DECATUR

DEWEY

DECATUR

KNOX

MOREELL

SCULLEY

FARRAZUT

BURTON

17TH

5TH

1TH

3RD

2ND

FARRAZUT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 31

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Streetscape, photographed 1962.

Source: General Services Administration inspection report, RG 291, HM1994, Box TX250, *National Archives Southwest Regional Records Services Facility, Ft. Worth, TX*



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 32

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

“\$1,500,000 Navy Housing Project at Orange Will Be Opened Tomorrow at 4.” *Beaumont Enterprise*, May 22, 1941, 7.

Beaumont Enterprise, May 21, 1941, page 1.

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Marilyn Skeeler, Orange Public Library

Margaret Louviere, The Heritage House Museum of Orange

Carolyn Rose, The Heritage House Museum of Orange

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 33

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Elizabeth Williams, The Heritage House Museum of Orange
Tommy Vercher, City of Orange
Eddi Mae Scarborough, Orange school teacher during WWII
Albert Adams (telephone interview), native of Orange
Arthur Black, historian and a native of Orange
Dr. Howard C. Williams, Chair, Orange County Historical Commission

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: 100 acres

UTM REFERENCES:	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
	1 15	429120	3331000	3 15	429900	3330460
	2 15	429900	3331000	4 15	429120	3330460

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: (see continuation sheet 10-34).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: (see continuation sheet 10-34).

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

NAME/TITLE: Don Ball

ORGANIZATION: N/A

DATE: 7/15/97

STREET & NUMBER: 1720 Camelot Dr.

TELEPHONE: (409) 883-0702

CITY OR TOWN: Orange

STATE: TX

ZIP CODE: 77630

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Map-#)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-35)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Don Ball

STREET & NUMBER: 1720 Camelot Dr.

TELEPHONE: (409) 883-0702

CITY OR TOWN: Orange

STATE: TX

ZIP CODE: 77630

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 34

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

Verbal boundary description

All of blocks A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, Navy GSA; plus Cooper's Gully Tract, plus all street infrastructure between these blocks of Navy GSA, Orange, Orange County, TX

Boundary Justification

The boundary of Navy Park Historic District is drawn to include all extant steel frame houses built by the U.S. Navy in the spring of 1941. This boundary corresponds to the original Navy Park boundary, with the exception of the Navy GSA property deeded to the Orange Independent School District in the 1960s (bounded by Decatur Avenue, Cordrey St., 6th St., and 8th St.). The western edge of the historic district thus terminates at 6th Street, beyond which all steel frame houses (43 in all) were removed to make way for a public school. With the exception of an apartment building at the northwest corner of W. Knox and 5th Street, a c1970 duplex at 115-17 Morrell, and the 1948 Butler building on 1st Street, no postwar infill has occurred within the historic district.

Forty-eight wood frame houses dating to the period of significance lie on the north and south edges of the district, but these houses do not share architectural characteristics of Navy Park houses. Built in late 1941 after the completion of the steel frame units in Navy Park, they feature wood shiplap siding and wooden pier-and-beam foundations. General Services Administration records regarding Navy Park (dating from 1953 onward) do not address these houses, indicating that they were not integral to Navy Park. The blocks in this portion of Navy GSA are designated by numbers, while all (and only) the blocks containing metal frame houses are designated by alphabetical letters, indicating that the blocks not originally containing metal frame houses were not part of the original Navy Park plat. A 1961 General Services Commission appraisal of Navy Park makes a clear distinction between the wood and metal-frame houses:

The area immediately to the north of the Navy Park Housing Addition, was formerly a portion of low cost housing that was constructed during World War II to serve the needs of the many construction workers which located in this area. This housing was primarily of two unit frame duplexes and have since been sold to private individuals. Many have been remodeled and moved away and many have been cut to make single living units.⁸

Furthermore, the majority of wood-frame houses lack integrity, with 28 out of 48 suffering from the addition of unsympathetic siding, as well as conspicuous changes in fenestration; only two out of 48 such houses retain a high degree of integrity.

⁸ General Services Administration, Appraisal of Portions of Navy Park Housing Project, Orange Texas, March 27, 1961. Box TX 243, RG 291, GSA, National Archives, Southwest Regional Records Services Facility, Ft. Worth, TX. Navy Park properties were sold in a series of auctions. The boundary for the Navy GSA is described in the "Neighborhood Data" section of the March 1961 appraisal, and correspond to the boundary for the proposed National Register district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 35

Navy Park Historic District
Orange, Orange County, Texas

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Morrell Boulevard at 2nd Avenue
Orange, Orange County, Texas
Photographed by Gregory Smith
August 1998
Negative on file with Texas Historical Commission
Camera facing west
Photograph 1 of 5

316 Schley Avenue
Orange, Orange County, Texas
Photographed by Gregory Smith
August 1998
Negative on file with Texas Historical Commission
Camera facing northwest
Photograph 2 of 5

414-416 Morrell Avenue
Orange, Orange County, Texas
Photographed by Gregory Smith
August 1998
Negative on file with Texas Historical Commission
Camera facing northeast
Photograph 3 of 5

307-313 Decatur Avenue
Orange, Orange County, Texas
Photographed by Gregory Smith
August 1998
Negative on file with Texas Historical Commission
Camera facing south
Photograph 4 of 5

Park Place
Orange, Orange County, Texas
Photographed by Gregory Smith
August 1998
Negative on file with Texas Historical Commission
Camera facing southeast
Photograph 5 of 5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Navy Park Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Orange

DATE RECEIVED: 11/23/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/06/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/22/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/07/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99001600

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12/22/99 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in the
National Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



MORRELL BOULEVARD AT 2ND AVENUE
NAVY PARK
ORANGE, ORANGE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 5



316 SCHLEY AVENUE
NAVY PARK
ORANGE, ORANGE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 5



414-416 MORRELL AVENUE
NAVY PARK
ORANGE, ORANGE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 5



307 - 313 DECATUR AVENUE
NAVY PARK
ORANGE, ORANGE CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 5



PARK PLACE
NAVY PARK
ORANGE, ORANGE CO., TEXAS

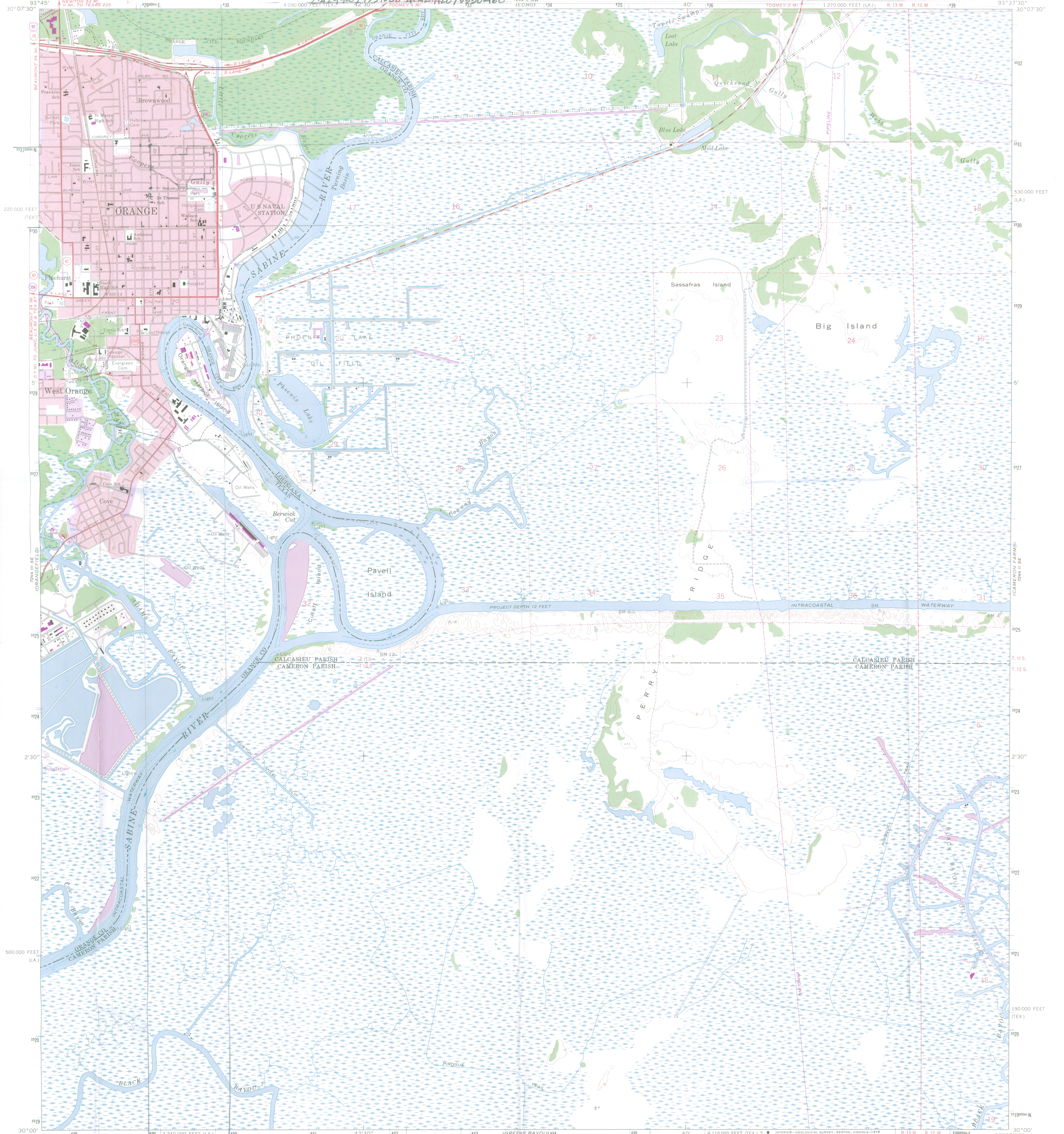
PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 5

NAVY PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ORANGE, ORANGE CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCES: 15/1: 429120/3331000 2: 429100/3330460
2: 429100/3331000 4: 429120/3330460

ORANGE QUADRANGLE
LOUISIANA-TEXAS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 ORANGE 15 QUADRANGLE



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, US&GS, and Louisiana Geodetic Survey
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1959. Topography enlarged from 1:62 500-scale map of
Orange quadrangle, 15 minute series. Original map
by planetable surveys 1955. Revised 1960
Hydrography compiled from USC&GS chart 884 (1955)
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Louisiana coordinate system, south zone,
and Texas coordinate system, central zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations
Dotted land lines established by private survey for the State of Louisiana
Land lines unsurveyed in T. 12 S. - R. 13 W.

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1970 and 1975. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS NEGLIGIBLE
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND BY THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty - - - - -
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt - - - - -
Interstate Route (red circle) U.S. Route (black circle) State Route (blue circle)
ORANGE, LA.—TEX.
SW/4 ORANGE 15 QUADRANGLE
N3000—W9337.5/7.5
1960
PHOTOREVISED 1970 AND 1975
AMS 7244 II SW—SERIES V885
3093-212