

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

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**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street & number Various N/A not for publication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 Angelina County

state Texas code 048 county Angelina code 005

**3. Classification**

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

date 1986 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin state Texas

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## 7. Description

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**Condition**☒ excellent☐ deteriorated**Check one**☒ unaltered**Check one**☒ original site☒ good☐ ruins☒ altered☐ moveddate N/A☒ fair☐ unexposed

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**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.

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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

## 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

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property see individual site forms

Quadrangle name see continuation sheet

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

see individual site forms

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Verbal boundary description and justification

see individual site forms

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sally S. Victor (with James W. Steely, THC)

organization Preservation Consultant

date May 13, 1988

street & number P.O. Box 1280

telephone (915) 347-5794

city or town Mason

state Texas 76856

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

State: Texas Highway Dept. Complex

    national   X   state   X   local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*James W. Steely*

DEPUTY  
title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 31 OCT. 1988

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*Bruce Noble*

date 12/22/88

for Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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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

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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

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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.,

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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



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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.

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| <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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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;

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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.



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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 (Biesele 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

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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 actively promotes and practices reforestation programs. Unlike the smaller town of Keltys, Diboll became a

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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

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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                 |

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| 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

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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

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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.

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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



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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

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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

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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

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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

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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,

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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

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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

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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



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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,

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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.

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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.

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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

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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

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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.

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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<br/>Scholastics</u> | <u>Funds</u> | <u>Community/<br/>Vicinity</u>                                     |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Free Will          | 43                               | \$335.75     | Lufkin   |
| Cedar Grove        | 22                               | 202.67       | C.L. Kelty's mill, northwest<br>of Lufkin                          |
| Union              | 30                               | 219.00       | near Isaac Knighton and<br>Chancey's, northwest<br>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<br>of county near Angelia River       |
| Mount Moriah       | 30                               | 219.00       | Boykin   |
| Crawford Creek     | 24                               | 175.20       | Crawford Creek in western<br>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.

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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



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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

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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:

| Texas Lumber Production |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| <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   |

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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

| <u>Site Number</u> | <u>Address</u>                            |
|--------------------|---|
| 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 |

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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.

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State TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

Cover

Substantive Review

for Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

1. Angelina River Bridge

for 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

for Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

4. Behannon--Kenley House

Keeper Shelores Byrum 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

5. Binion--Casper House

for Keeper Patricia Andrews 7/19/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

6. Bowers--Felts House

Keeper Shelores Byrum 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

7. Boynton--Kent House

Substantive Review

for Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

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8. Brookshire, Houston--Yeates House

Entered in the  
National RegisterKeeper Shelores Byrum 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

9. Byus--Kirkland House

for Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

10. Clark--Whitton House

Entered in the  
National RegisterKeeper Shelores Byrum 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

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11. Corstone Sales Company

Substantive Review

for Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

12. Dunham Hill

Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Delores Byers 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

13. Everitt--Cox House

for Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

14. Fenley Commercial Building

for Keeper Delores Byers 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

15. Gibbs--Flournoy House

Substantive Review

for Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

16. Henderson, S.W.--Bridges House

Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Delores Byers 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

17. Humason--Pinkerton House

Sub.

for Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

18. Keltys Worker Housing

for Keeper Delores Byers 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

19. Kennedy, A.C.--Runnells House

Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

for Attest Bruce Noble 12/22/88

20. Kennedy, R.A.--J.N. Lowrey House

Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Delores Byers 12/22/88

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

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31. Percy, Dr. Edward--Abney House

Substantive Review

for Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

32. Perry, A.F. and Myrtle--Pitmann House

for Keeper Melons Byers 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

33. Perry, C.W. Archie--Hallmark House

for Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

34. Pines Theatre

National Register

for Keeper Melons Byers 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

35. Rastus--Read House

for Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

36. Russell--Arnold House

Substantive Review

for Keeper Melons Byers 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

37. Standley House

Substantive Review

for Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

38. Temple, Henry G., House

Substantive Review

for Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

39. Trout, Walter C.--White House

for Keeper Bruce Noble 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

40. Walker, Howard, House

National Register

for Keeper Melons Byers 12/22/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_



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- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 41. Texas Highway Department Complex | for Keeper <u>Bruc Noble 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 _____                          |