

*Nacogdoches
Historic Site Survey
and
Preservation
Feasibility Study
1986*

Prepared by

Victor & Victor Consultants, Inc.

P.O. Box 26189

Austin, Texas 78755

512-451-3708

**NACOGDOCHES
HISTORIC SITE SURVEY
AND
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FEASIBILITY STUDY
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Prepared for the City of Nacogdoches

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Credits

Victor and Victor Consultants, Inc. wishes to express its appreciation to the following individuals and organizations that gave their assistance during the course of this project. The cooperative efforts of the citizens of Nacogdoches have helped in many ways.

Project Consultants

Project Director: Sally S. Victor

Survey Team: Dorothy L. Victor

Larry D. Hodge

Project Archaeologist James E. Corbin

Project Coordinator Arnold Gully

Texas Historical Commission Staff: Kenneth Breisch

Jim Steely

John Ferguson

City Officials City Manager Jarvis Ammons

City Planner Scott Ingalls

Chairman of the Nacogdoches Landmark

Committee Ruth Carroll

Project Volunteer Coordinator Pamela Thorstenson

Volunteers Cherry Baker

Geraldine Brown

Lois Gully

Donna Heeney

Jere Jackson

Jeannette Still

Drafter: Dorothy L. Victor

Typist: Rebecca Salinger

Cash Contributors:

**Friends of the Adolphus Sterne House
Nacogdoches Downtown Business Association
Nacogdoches Noon Lions Club
Nacogdoches Junior Forum
Nacogdoches Heritage Club
Dr. and Mrs. Dwane Russell**

Many people worked long hours to produce this report. We appreciate the efforts of all those named above and all the many other people that assisted us. It has been a pleasure for all of us involved in preparing this report and to work in Nacogdoches during the past nine months. We appreciate the opportunity to work with the City of Nacogdoches.

Sally S. Victor

Project Director

July, 1986

Executive Summary

During nine months of field survey and research, Victor and Victor Consultants, Inc., conducted a Historic Site Survey of the City of Nacogdoches and prepared a Preservation Feasibility Study.

Survey teams visited potential historic sites within the city limits.

Approximately 1,333 sites were determined to be 50 years of age or more and were recorded on official Texas Historical Commission Survey Cards.

Archival research and personal interviews were conducted to determine the historical significance of selected surveyed structures.

A Survey Report was prepared which describes the methodology and results of the Historic Site Survey.

A Preservation Feasibility Study was prepared which

- reviews the rationale for historic preservation
- reviews the history of Nacogdoches
- identifies the historic resources extant within the Nacogdoches City Limits
- defines three potential Local Landmark Historic Districts in Nacogdoches, the Central Business District, the Washington Square District, and the Zion Hill Neighborhood District
- identifies 158 structures possibly eligible for National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and/or Local Landmark status
- locates each surveyed site on a map of Nacogdoches
- recommends specific action to be taken with regard to selected significant historic resources identified
- recommends short-term and long-term goals to guide the development of a preservation plan for Nacogdoches
- identifies local, state, and national resources which are available to the City of Nacogdoches for the development of a preservation plan

Program and Purpose

The interest in Nacogdoches' place in the history of the region, state, and nation is of long standing. It will continue into the future assisted by new development. The broad purpose of this report is to catalogue and comment on physical vestiges of past achievement and events in Nacogdoches. It is hoped that this study will serve as a catalyst to increase local concern and enthusiasm for those architectural and historic objects and places which have given meaning to the city's cultural and social evolution. The advantages of this will be several:

1. Preservation of the unique physical character of the city.
2. Help in establishing an urban character for developing and redeveloping areas of the city.
3. Establishment of priorities for protection of historic and/or architectural features of the city which might be threatened due to extensive clearance or reshaping of the urban environment.
4. A realistic assessment of preservation relative to community goals and objectives.
5. A greater community awareness of its cultural and physical assets and pride in its unique history and heritage.
6. A basis for continued historic research and architectural renovation of existing structures.
7. And, finally, analysis of selected future preservation options available to the city.

Methodology

Victor and Victor Consultants, Inc., in cooperation with the Texas Historical Commission and the City of Nacogdoches completed a Historic Site Survey and a Preservation Feasibility Study during 1985 and 1986. The work accomplished was phased in the following work program.

The site survey was conducted using the city limits as the project boundaries.

1. During the first week of the project a windshield survey of the entire project area was conducted. The survey team included the Project Director, Sally S. Victor, and team members Dorothy L. Victor, and Larry D. Hodge. Historic sites are defined as any building, site, district, structure, object, data, or other material significant in history, architecture, science, or culture. Structures surveyed were approximately 50 years old or older. A total of 1,333 sites were located by the survey team. The addresses of these historic sites were noted on the approved survey cards and assigned priorities in the areas to be surveyed. In several cases more than one structure was included as a site, if the structures were of similar architectural style and in close proximity to one other. Therefore, approximately 1,450 structures were actually surveyed.

2. The survey team recorded the historic sites verbally and photographically on approved Texas Historical Commission materials. Since the total number of sites exceeded the proposed figure of 1,200 structures, those structures that did not exhibit substantial historic or architectural merit were recorded with location, condition, and style. This procedure conforms with discussions V&V conducted with the City of Nacogdoches and the Texas Historical Commission.

3. 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 November, 1985, through April, 1986.

4. The location of each site surveyed was plotted on a City of Nacogdoches base map. The lot and block information on each site was derived from Nacogdoches Appraisal District maps.

5. The Survey Report and Preservation Feasibility Study includes a discussion of the methodology used in the survey, introduction to identify survey boundaries and the purpose of the survey, credits, overview of the history of Nacogdoches and its environment, copies of the individual survey cards, and bibliographic summary. Five copies of the Nacogdoches Historic Site Survey Report and Preservation Feasibility Study are been submitted to the City of Nacogdoches, herewith.

6. The Survey Report was prepared by the Project Director, Sally S. Victor, utilizing the information gathered by the historic site survey, oral interviews, and archival research at Nacogdoches and Austin libraries and depositories. This phase of the project was conducted from January through June, 1986. The Project Director with the assistance and support of Dorothy L. Victor, a member of the survey team, Kenneth Breisch, Jim Steely, and John Ferguson from the Texas Historical Commission identified those properties located by the historic site survey that met the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Concentrations of those historic sites as either an individual site or as a district were analyzed on the Nacogdoches Historic Site Survey Map.

7. The survey team conducted background research for a physical and historical overview of the City of Nacogdoches and the surrounding environs. They worked with many Nacogdoches residents conducting historical investigations and oral interviews to obtain information relating to the architecture and significance of sites recommended as potential National Register, Recorded Texas Historical Landmark, and/or Local Landmark sites.

8. A Preservation Feasibility Study has been prepared by V&V, and is included herein. This phase of the project was conducted during June and July, 1986. The Preservation Team consisting of Project Director Sally S. Victor and Dorothy L. Victor, analyzed the results of the historic site survey. They evaluated all sites identified by the survey regarded as eligible for National Register of Historic Places, Recorded Texas Historical Landmark, and Local Landmark status. The Preservation Team outlined federal and state programs that could affect and/or benefit Nacogdoches, outlined national and state organizations that are currently involved with community preservation, and submitted copies of several historic zoning ordinances that have been prepared by other Texas localities and that could be useful to Nacogdoches.

V&V has worked closely during the project with representatives of the City of Nacogdoches, especially City Manager Jarvis Ammons, City Planner Scott Ingalls, the Project Coordinator Arnold Gully, Project Archaeologist Jim Corbin, and Chairman of the Landmark Committee Ruth Carroll.

It is possible that additional structures will be added to the Nacogdoches Historic Site Survey in the future as they are located and/or reach the 50 year mark. Several groups in Nacogdoches, such as Nacogdoches Chamber of Commerce and the Nacogdoches County Historical Commission are currently working on other projects relating to the history and architecture of Nacogdoches.

No archeological sites were examined, mapped, or recorded by V&V. This phase of the project was conducted by Dr. James Corbin. A separate report on the archeological resources of Nacogdoches is included with this report under separate cover.

The Historic Site Survey and Preservation Feasibility Study have inventoried existing buildings and sites which have not only historic interest, but also architectural, technological, or cultural value. A comprehensive survey evaluation and recording of each category has been completed. One hundred fifty-eight structures have been recommended as candidates for nomination for one or more historic designations, the National Register of Historic Places, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and/or Local Landmark.

It should be recognized that within the project time allotted, it has been not been possible to document fully all historic subjects in detail. It is hoped that this portion of the Comprehensive Planning effort will be a continuing operation. The preparation of a Multiple Resource Nomination for the City of Nacogdoches will be the second phase in the preservation process involving the following three phases:

- (1) Survey
- (2) Multiple Resource Nomination and
- (3) Preservation Plan

Important in the development of this first phase of the preservation process, the Historic Site Survey must necessarily be the collection of vital information for various consultants that will work on future projects. Most critical in this relationship is the accurate identification of buildings and sites for the urban designers who may recommend physical changes in the cityscape, for the historians' and sociologists' concern for information of the ethnic concentrations, and the economists' interests in the monetary value of historic buildings.

However, there is an important extension of this collecting process. It is felt that we must in some way reflect on the values and motives behind preservation. To save every site, building, or district merely because of age can and will restrict the natural, logical, and beneficial growth of the city. The proper emphasis should be placed on the preservation of historic subjects which best serve to enhance the character, visual quality, and economic and social potential of the city.

There is a foundation already laid in Nacogdoches for the preservation of historic urban fabric as evidenced by the existence of the City of Nacogdoches Landmark Committee, the City of Nacogdoches

Historic Preservation Ordinance passed in 1979, the application to the Texas Historical Commission's Main Street Program by the City of Nacogdoches, the interest in historic preservation evidenced in the projects sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, the continuing projects of the Nacogdoches County Historical Commission, and local citizen groups activities.

As people look for symbols of their cultural heritage, historic structures exhibit an image of permanence and duration. They form a visual record of the growth patterns of regions and communities, as well as reflections of the lifestyle of past generations. The preservation of many historic structures is a tribute to the craftsmanship and imagination exhibited in exterior and interior details. They stand as visual encouragement to promote this variety of artistry and workmanship not often found in today's structures. In addition, the reuse of existing structures conserves precious national resources. The demolition of a structurally sound building is often a waste of energy, materials, construction time, and craftsmanship.

Mrs. Helen Dupry Bullock, in her introduction to Jacob H. Morrison's second edition of Historic Preservation Law, issues the challenge to cities that they not only have a "right to be beautiful," they also have an "obligation to be beautiful." She takes the "right" of a city to be beautiful from Justice William O. Douglas in his United States Supreme Court decision in the 1954 case, Berman v. Parker. It viewed public welfare in a broad sense and allowed that a governing body can "determine that the community should be beautiful as well as healthy, spacious as well as clean, well-balanced as well as carefully patrolled...." The "obligation" of a city to be beautiful is taken from Lyndon B. Johnson's message on natural beauty in 1965. He stated that "the government must...do its share to assist...local efforts which have an important national purpose," such as historic preservation. Mrs. Bullock continued this vein of thought, stating "[a] link with the best of its past gives a character and quality to the city of today..."

Regulation of urban historic preservation is a responsibility that is best handled by the municipal government. There are numerous programs and projects sponsored and financed at the federal and state levels, but the real estate, regulatory procedures, and public interest are all locally centered. Authority to regulate must come from the federal and state constitutions, but implementation is best shouldered by the municipal government. With motivation, conviction, and intention by the local political structure to endorse and promote landmark preservation, structures will be renovated and reused.

In addition to legislative and legal issues, a city is well advised to encourage and provide economic incentives to influence the forces of economic development. Lyndon Johnson noted in a message on

natural beauty that

....[the] greatest single force that shapes the American landscape is private economic development. Our taxation policies should not penalize or discourage conservation and the preservation of beauty.

Generally, historic preservation must be socially, politically, and economically viable for a governing body to consider making use of the array of legislative and financial incentives available. A governmental entity such as a city should, in developing the public's agenda and carrying out its mandate regarding the public welfare, strive for the appropriate balance of public/private involvement and support of its various programs of comprehensive development. It is not a sound policy for the public sector to carry the entire scope of these activities. Structures of all types must be an integral part of daily life to continue to be of importance in a community.

Nacogdoches has a rich variety of architectural and historical resources on which to draw. Many of these resources are well known to members of the community, while others may not be widely recognized. The lack of general awareness of many valuable cultural resources is a prime reason for a historic site survey, multiple resource nomination, and preservation plan. The City of Nacogdoches and its citizens are to be commended for having taken the initiative in this area. The Nacogdoches Historic Site Survey forms the data base for the Preservation Feasibility Study. This project will hopefully serve as the stimulus for the development of a National Register Multiple Resource Nomination and Comprehensive Preservation Plan to preserve and fully utilize the unique resources within the city. With this in mind we pursue this study.

Historical Influences on the Project Area

History affects the development of architectural resources in an area. Therefore, it is appropriate to include a brief overview of the history of the Nacogdoches area.

Nacogdoches, as a center of Indian, Hispanic, Anglo, and black settlement, has a rich and varied cultural heritage. While few physical remains of the earliest periods of settlement are extant, the area is rich in history, and the people of Nacogdoches take great pride in their past.

The city of Nacogdoches and the county of which it is the seat of government were named for the Nacogdoche Indians, the original inhabitants of the area. The Nacogdoche, a Caddoan tribe, was one of the nine major members of the Hasinal Confederacy. In the early 1700s their main village was located where the city of Nacogdoches now stands. Evidence of their long occupation of the area is visible on Mound Street, where a burial mound still exists.

The first European to enter the Nacogdoches vicinity may have been René Robert Cavellier, Sieur de La Salle. After setting up a French post on the Texas coast, La Salle launched several exploratory expeditions into the interior, possibly penetrating into the Nacogdoches area before his death in 1687. La Salle's incursions into Spanish Texas spurred Spanish attempts to settle the area and thereby gain a firmer grip on the territory.

Spanish expeditions searching for La Salle's settlement came into contact with East Texas Indians, and the decision was made to establish missions in East Texas to guard against French influence from Louisiana. The first mission was established near Weches in 1690. In 1691 a historic transportation route was laid out between Mexico and its East Texas mission. This route, which was called El Camino Real, or The King's Highway, played a vital role in Texas history. From Saltillo, Mexico, the King's Highway proceeded north to Monclova, northeast to San Juan Bautista on the Rio Grande, east to San Antonio de Bexar, northeast across the Colorado, Brazos, Trinity, and Navasota rivers, and thence on to Nacogdoches and eventually Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Nacogdoches, located astraddle the Camino Real, or the Old San Antonio Road (OSR), has been witness to many of the major events in Texas history. Moses and Stephen F. Austin, Sam Houston, and countless other Texans both famous and infamous trod its dusty streets. The OSR was the main highway of commerce, invasion, and immigration, and Nacogdoches was the principal settlement on the eastern end of the road. In 1915 the Texas Legislature set in motion a plan to survey and mark the route of the OSR

from the Sabine to the Rio Grande. In 1929 the OSR was designated a state highway; Texas 21 today parallels much of the route.

The first Spanish missions in East Texas failed due to a lack of support by the Spanish Crown and a lack of interest on the part of the Indians. However, repeated visits to Texas by French traders from Louisiana kept the Spanish desirous of maintaining a presence in East Texas. In June 1716 Domingo Ramón arrived at the site of Nacogdoches and founded a mission, Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de los Nacogdoches. The approximate site of this mission is identified with a Texas Historical Marker on North Street. Three other missions were established in East Texas at this same time, and two other missions and a small fort, or presidio, were built soon after.

In 1719 war broke out in Europe between France and Spain. The first the Spanish in East Texas knew of the war was when a French corporal and six soldiers descended upon the mission at Nacogdoches and attempted to capture the priests. Some of the soldiers, interested in reaping the spoils of war, began to pursue the mission's flock of chickens, one of which took an escape route which led it under the corporal's horse. The horse dumped the corporal, and in the confusion one of the priests escaped, spreading the alarm. This small raid was quickly blown up into a full-scale invasion, and the Spanish hurriedly abandoned the East Texas missions and fled to San Antonio.

In 1721 the Marquis de Aguayo reestablished the East Texas missions, beginning with Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de los Nacogdoches. The Spanish were determined to counter the French threat in Louisiana. However, the French threat was soon removed. In 1763 England defeated France in the French and Indian War. France, in order to avoid giving Louisiana to England, gave it to Spain instead. Suddenly Texas was no longer the frontier, and Spanish interest in keeping missions in East Texas waned. Years of deficit spending by the Spanish Crown had left the treasury depleted, and money for missions was lacking. Consequently, the missions the Spanish had gone to so much trouble to establish and sustain were ordered permanently abandoned in 1772.

The five hundred Spanish settlers of East Texas were ordered to abandon their homes and move to San Antonio as well. They were unhappy with the location and asked to be allowed to return to East Texas. The Spanish government refused, but it did allow them to return as far as the Trinity River. Indian raids and floods led to dissatisfaction with this site as well, and finally, in 1779, without permission from the government, Antonio Gil Ybarbo led the settlers back to East Texas. They established the town of

Nacogdoches near the site of the old mission. Ybarbo, who was active in commerce, built the Old Stone Fort, possibly as a warehouse for his merchandise.

The volume of commerce which passed through Nacogdoches may be inferred from the report of the Spanish commandant at Nacogdoches in 1802 that 1,187 horses and mules had passed through the town bound for New Orleans, and that he believed that number to be only one-tenth the animals that had actually been exported. Thousands of Texas longhorns were also driven through Nacogdoches each year to markets in Louisiana. Nacogdoches became the gateway into Texas from the United States. In 1803 the United States acquired Louisiana, and with the stroke of a pen Spain had a powerful new neighbor on its eastern border.

American interest in Texas dated from well before the time of the Louisiana Purchase. Adventurers called filibusters entered Texas from the United States seeking to wrest control of the territory from Spain, which by now had declined to such an extent that it was no longer a significant military power. One filibuster after another came to Texas to make war on Spain, and in most cases the first town captured was Nacogdoches, which had about 500 inhabitants.

In 1812 the Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition, calling themselves the Republican Army of the North, moved on Nacogdoches from Natchitoches. The town was captured without difficulty. The members of the expedition published the first newspapers in Texas, *Gaceta de Tejas* and *El Mejicano*. The expedition moved on to San Antonio, where it met disaster at the hands of a Spanish army led by General Joaquín de Arredondo. The survivors fled for the United States, and Arredondo followed. Arredondo's forces virtually destroyed Nacogdoches.

In 1819 Nacogdoches was again the scene of a struggle between filibusters and Spanish soldiers. Dr. James Long led an expedition which captured the almost deserted town and occupied the Old Stone Fort. Long proclaimed Texas to be a free and independent republic, and his enthusiastic supporters elected him president. Long sought the help of the pirate Jean Lafitte, was refused, and he and his army met defeat at the hands of the Spanish.

People in other parts of Spain's territories had also been working for independence, and in 1821 Mexico won its freedom. During this same time Moses and Stephen F. Austin completed negotiations for a contract to introduce three hundred American families into Texas. Other empresarios also sought permission to settle people in Texas, and trouble in Nacogdoches followed the efforts of one of them,

Haden Edwards.

Edwards was granted the right to settle people on a huge tract in East Texas around Nacogdoches. When Edwards arrived in Nacogdoches in 1825, he found many people already living within the boundaries of his grant. Edwards was required by his contract to honor the rights of settlers who held legal titles to land in the area. However, many of the early settlers had never bothered to secure a title to their land. Edwards demanded that these people produce a title or get off the land. Mexican officials refused to approve Edwards's actions, and he determined to lead a rebellion and set up his own government.

On December 16, 1826, Edwards and a small group of followers captured the Old Stone Fort. Under a red and white flag bearing the words "Independence, Liberty, and Justice," they proclaimed the Republic of Fredonia. When Mexican troops were sent to Nacogdoches, the rebellion collapsed.

The Fredonian Rebellion caused the Mexican government to become even more suspicious of the motives of settlers from the United States. Two hundred Mexican soldiers were stationed in Nacogdoches, the main overland entry point from the United States, and new colonists coming to Texas had to report to the commandant at Nacogdoches and be interviewed regarding their plans for settlement in Texas. The town was described in 1828 as having straight streets, houses built of lumber, and about 700 inhabitants including the Mexican soldiers.

Settlers throughout Texas were fomenting unrest with their Mexican government, and by 1832 protests and armed clashes were taking place between Texans and Mexicans. Texans supported the efforts of General Antonio López de Santa Anna to restore the democratic Constitution of 1824. Disturbed by the unrest in other parts of Texas, the Mexican commandant at Nacogdoches ordered the people to surrender their arms.

In July 1832 the citizens of Nacogdoches decided to resist the order and force the Mexican commander to leave if he would not support Santa Anna. The Americans attacked the Mexican force on August 2, and following an abortive attempt to retreat to San Antonio, the Mexicans surrendered some 400 soldiers to the Texans, who numbered 17. The Mexicans then returned to Nacogdoches and declared their support for Santa Anna and the Constitution of 1824. This action probably made possible the organization of the Texas Revolution, for it removed the only effective Mexican force which could have prevented the actions taken by the Texans.

Nacogdoches played a key role in the Texas Revolution which grew out of the unrest of the early 1830s. Nacogdoches lent soldiers, supplies, and money to the revolution. Men entering the United States to fight for Texas independence got their first taste of Texas hospitality in Nacogdoches, as in the case of the banquet held for the New Orleans Greys, one company of which was raised and equipped by Nacogdoches citizen Adolphus Sterne.

Following the Texas Revolution, some unrest lingered in the area. In 1835 Vicente Cordova had begun planning an alliance with the Cherokee Indians in East Texas to revolt against the Texans. In 1838 Cordova's plans were discovered, and the budding revolution was crushed by Texas militia.

Thus Nacogdoches and its people participated in many important events during the early settlement and growth of Texas. These people and events left their imprint on the city of today. While the structures in the town date from later periods of Texas history, they reflect the varied cultural influences brought to bear on Nacogdoches by virtue of its position as entrepôt on the Camino Real, the vital link between Texas and the United States.

Nacogdoches has had a long and exciting history and has played a significant role in the growth and development of the East Texas region, the State of Texas, and the nation as well. Like many county seats in Texas, Nacogdoches is a center of banking and a cross-road of transportation routes. These factors have all interacted to make the town a focal point for Nacogdoches and surrounding counties.

Nacogdoches was well established when the the Civil War began. Nacogdoches County furnished many soldiers to the Confederate army. The war affected the area in other ways besides the drain on human resources. Most sources of supply were cut off, and people had to produce their own food, clothing, and other necessities.

The collapse of the Confederacy left Nacogdoches County in poor economic condition. However, Nacogdoches benefited from being on the route of the Old San Antonio Road, over which hundreds of thousands of Texas longhorns passed on their way to eastern and northern markets after the Civil War and through the 1880's.

Stephen F. Austin University in Nacogdoches has been an important social institution in the county. It was created by the Texas Legislature as a normal or teaching college.

The rich and varied history of Nacogdoches and the surrounding area resulted in an equally rich and varied architectural heritage. The next section of this report examines the current architectural resources

that have been identified by the Nacogdoches Historic Site Survey.

Significant Historical Resources in Nacogdoches

Central Business District

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps are available for the years 1885, 1891, 1896, 1902, 1907, and 1927. These maps illustrate the placement of structures, their construction materials, number of stories, and current usage. They are extremely valuable in dating buildings and tracking their usage and changes at various intervals. They were used extensively on this project. The primary construction material by 1912 was brick, with some metal frame structures. The majority of structures were two stories.

The Appendix contains an annotated bibliography, prepared by Nacogdoches volunteers working with the Historic Site Survey.

The Nacogdoches, Texas, Preservation Feasibility Study contains recommendations for the establishment of three districts, the Central Business District, the Washington Square District, and the Zion Hill District. The configuration of the districts and the large number of individual nominations reflect the shift in concentrations of commercial and residential properties throughout the city since the 1940s.

The Central Business District has a significant number of original structures extant. However, renovations since approximately the 1940s have altered and/or obscured the historic architectural features on several structures. A new surge of commercial building renovation has begun that has been nurtured and advanced by the City of Nacogdoches and the Nacogdoches Area Chamber of Commerce. Renovations should be careful and appropriate to the historic and architectural significance of the buildings. As new renovations are completed, each structure should be re-evaluated for historic and architectural merit. It is highly probable that the Business District boundaries will be expanded in the future.

The boundaries recommended for the Nacogdoches Central Business District are illustrated in map form in the Appendix. The approximate verbal boundary description is as follows: beginning at the intersection of Banita Creek and W. Pilar Street proceed north along the creek to W. Hospital Street, turn east along the middle of W. Hospital and E. Hospital to the intersection of E. Hospital and Walker Street; turn south along the middle of Walker Street to E. Pilar Street; turn west along the middle of E. Pilar to S. Fredonia Street; turn south to include City Block 23; turn north to the middle of City Block 21; at North Street turn west and proceed west along the middle of W. Pilar Street to the beginning point. There are a total of 110 structures of which 66 are contributing and 44 are non-contributing. As noted above, these

boundaries can be expanded as additional structures within the Central Business District are renovated and re-evaluated for historical and architectural significance.

Washington Square District

The boundaries recommended for the Washington Square Local Landmark District are illustrated in map form in the Appendix. The approximate verbal boundary description is as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of E. Hospital and N. Fredonia proceed north along the middle of N. Fredonia to Houston Street, turn east along the middle of Houston Street to the intersection with King Street; proceed east again along the middle of King Street to the intersection with Logansport Street; proceed east across Logansport to include the west 1/4 of City Block 41; proceed south down the middle of Block 41 to the middle of Park Street; turn west down the middle of Park Street to Lanana Street, turn south along the middle of Lanana to include Block 1-B and 1-C; proceed south along the middle of City Block 4 across Price Street to E. Houston Street; proceed west along the middle of E. Hospital to the point of beginning. The district includes 73 structures, 55 contributing and 18 non-contributing structures.

Zion Hill Neighborhood

The Zion Hill Neighborhood is a residential district that has considerable historic fabric and merit. It is an important area which represents black ethnic culture in Nacogdoches. The Zion Hill Baptist Church is an excellent example of Dietch Rulfs' work and a principle focus of the neighborhood. Architectural styles of note in the neighborhood are Victorian Cottage, Bungalow, and Shotgun. At the current time the structures in this neighborhood are primarily rental units, although there is a small percentage of owner occupied units.

The boundaries recommended for the Zion Hill Neighborhood Local Landmark District are illustrated in map form in the Appendix. The approximate verbal boundary description is as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of Oak Grove Cemetery and N. Lanana Street proceed north along the middle of N. Lanana to the intersection with Park Street; turn east along the middle of Park Street to the intersection of Park Street and Lanana Creek; proceed south along the west bank of Lanana Creek to the northeast corner of Oak Grove Cemetery; proceed west along the north boundary of Oak Grove Cemetery to the point of beginning. Not every structure within this district has an individual survey card; therefore there is not a complete count of contributing and non-contributing structures.

Residential Structures

Residential districts on Virginia, Cox, and North Streets were considered. However, development since 1940 with newer construction that is not compatible with the historic structures does not continue the feeling of neighborhood and continuity in these areas. The newer construction detracts from the sense of neighborhood, height, and density that would have existed until approximately 1945.

The foregoing should not be construed as in any way diminishing the importance of the individual residential structures which are being recommended for historic designation. Rather, the fact that many structures are scattered throughout the city should be taken as evidence of the need to preserve these vestiges of Nacogdoches' past.

Predominant Architectural Styles In Nacogdoches

The following briefly outlines the major architectural styles found in Nacogdoches. Only the most significant styles are mentioned. A list of all the structures in Nacogdoches which have been recommended for National Register, Recorded Texas Historical Landmark, and/or Local Landmark designation is included in the Appendix to this report.

Folk or Vernacular Architecture

This category includes architecture designed and built according to traditional local patterns by the people who will use it. Folk types from the 19th century include:

Hall-and-parlour houses

I-houses

Shotgun houses

Double-pen houses

Square cottages with pyramidal roofs

Victorian ell cottages

Folk types from the period before the 20th century are represented best by the Old Stone Fort, built in 1779 and reconstructed in 1936. It is an excellent example of a native stone I-house. Folk types from the 20th century are represented by a number of rock cottages and public structures crafted of local stone. This is a vernacular folk type of structure that was very popular from ca. 1925 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 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, governmental buildings, and the like. There are some good examples of this type of architecture in Nacogdoches. Most have been dated after ca. 1910. 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 Nacogdoches.

Greek Revival

Greek Revival was a popular mid-19th century style adapted from the temple architecture of ancient Greece. It is characterized by the use of the Greek orders with or without low-pitched pediments treated as

temple fronts. In Nacogdoches the style was most adaptable to the local timber industry. During the latter years of the style, after the Civil War, some of these residences took on Victorian frame ornamentation, particularly on porches.

Gothic Revival

Gothic Revival architecture was once common for many building types but has survived best in churches and other institutional structures. It is derived largely from English Gothic architecture and to a lesser extent from French and other European Gothic buildings. It is characterized by lancet or pointed arches, towers, buttresses, and steeply pitched roofs or by crenelated parapets and simple masses, depending on the particular sources for the building. The tradition lasted well into the 20th century in church architecture. An excellent example of this style are Episcopal Church now at Starr and Raguet.

Romanesque Revival

There are several Romanesque Revival structures in Nacogdoches. The style looked to the pre-Renaissance architecture of Europe and was characterized by round-arched windows and doors. The later Romanesque Revival was influenced by the American architect Henry Hobson Richardson and is called Richardsonian Romanesque. It is used for institutional and commercial structures.

Victorian

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 Nacogdoches, as in other towns throughout Texas, those styles tended to take on a characteristic blend of their own, hence the umbrella term, Victorian. Dietrich Rulfs designed or renovated a number of Victorian residences and commercial buildings within the city. A list of some of the structures associated with him is included below. The Victorian Cottage was easily adapted to locally available and generally inexpensive building materials. It was the style utilized on multitudes of homes throughout the United States. Several hundred examples exist in Nacogdoches.

Craftsman/Bungalows

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. Many examples of one-story and two-story residences with varying degrees of ornamentation are evident throughout Nacogdoches. Dietrich Rulfs designed a large number

of Craftsman/Bungalow residences in the central area of the city that are particularly well suited to the climate of East Texas.

Some of the structures associated with Dietrich Rulfs are listed below:

	Site Number	Address	Date
1.	344	109 Baxter Duncan, Baxter Duncan Residence	1898
2.	108	141 N. Church, Roland Jones Residence	1896
3.	445	304 N. Church, Tom Summers Residence	1914
4.	448	316 N. Church, Lee Hardeman Residence	1912
5.	447	315 N. Church, Sarah Richardson Residence	1920
6.	693	214 S. Fredonia, Maria Davidson Apartments	ca. 1915
7.	854	324 N. Lanana, Zion Hill Church	1914
8.	865	113 S. Lanana, D. Rulfs' workshop	ca. 1890
9.	882	616 Logansport, Jennie Hoya Mast Residence	1914
10.	884	620 Logansport, Clara Hoya Gray Residence	1914
11.	957	703 E. Main, Tucker Swift Residence	1890
12.	959	716 E. Main, Mary Duncan Residence	ca. 1900
13.	1008	310 N. Mound, Judge Stephen W. Blount Residence	1897
14.	1009	408 N. Mound, Tolbert Hardeman Residence	1899
15.	1011	418 N. Mound, Old Stripling Apartments	ca. 1905
16.	1012	504 N. Mound, Earl Elliott Residence	ca. 1901
17.	1014	516 N. Mound, Perkins/Carroll Residence	ca. 1900
18.	1032	1401 N. Mound, Frank Sharp Residence	1920
19.	1054	821 North, Laura Blount/Rudissl Residence	1896
20.	1055	1411 North, Hayter Residence/La Hacienda Restaurant	ca. 1910
21.	1058	1801 North, Eugene Blount Residence/Chamber of Commerce	1923
22.	218	204 E. Pilar, Mahdeen/John Wyatt Building	1918
23.	1369	502 E. Starr, Christ Episcopal Church	1902
24.	1451	612 Virginia, J. C. Harris Residence	1898

Comprehensive Resource List

The Appendix contains two master site lists of all sites surveyed during the course of this project. One list is arranged numerically by site number and the second is arranged alphabetically by street name. a thrid list contains the specific recommendations for selected sites within the project area that had particular architectural and/or historical merit. This project has recommended that all sites that are recommended for the National Register of Historic Places, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark Designation be listed as contributing or individual structures. The project does not nominate any site for the National Register of Historic Places, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, or Local Landmark Designation. This process must be undertaken by the property owner. However, this list can serve as a guide to structures within the city which are worthy of recognition.

Resources For Preservation Efforts

While each city, including Nacogdoches, contains unique features and historic resources not found elsewhere, communities investigating the implementation of a preservation plan need not reinvent the wheel at every step of the process. Local, state, and national resources already exist which may be drawn upon. Utilization of these resources can be of immense assistance to the community considering adopting a preservation plan. The Appendix to this report contains several lists of many such resources.

Local Preservation Programs

The cause of historic preservation in Nacogdoches has thus far been nobly advanced by a number of organizations. Their efforts form the basis from which a more comprehensive endeavor can emanate.

City of Nacogdoches

Currently the City of Nacogdoches is participating in a significant preservation programs co-sponsored by the Texas Historical Commission: the Historic Site Survey and Preservation Feasibility Study.

Nacogdoches Area Chamber of Commerce

The Nacogdoches Area Chamber of Commerce is actively involved with promotion of tourism. Their commitment to historic preservation is exemplified by the location of the Chamber of Commerce in the Blount Residence on North Street.

Nacogdoches County Historical Commission

The Nacogdoches County Historical Commission has been actively involved with the renovation of the Adolphus Sterne Home. It has approved a number of historic sites under the Texas Historical Commission, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark program in cooperation with the Texas Historical Commission's Research Department.

State and National Preservation Programs

Federal Programs

Historic preservation in the United States has taken on a new importance to a wide range of people and interests during the past few decades. The United States Bicentennial in 1976, the Federal Tax Provisions of the Economic Recovery Act of 1981, which introduced the 25%, 20%, and 15% tax credits, and the Texas Sesquicentennial in 1986 have contributed directly to this movement. Enthusiasm

for the celebrations has increased tourism, stimulated revitalization of inner city districts, and promoted a broader appreciation of historic architecture with its accompanying aesthetic qualities. The financial incentives in the Economic Recovery Act of 1981 have provided a method for expressing this enthusiasm. During this current period of tax reform these tax incentives will likely change to 20% and 10% tax credits. More information on these changes will be available in the very near future.

The Bicentennial celebration in the United States and the Texas Sesquicentennial celebration injected awareness, enthusiasm, and funds for historic preservation projects into many localities throughout the country and state. Money was allocated for the establishment of local cultural commissions, acquisition and development of significant properties, and on-going programs in the arts. This type of fiscal encouragement and support by the federal and state governments aided existing historic preservation activities. In addition, it led to the development of landmark legislation in many areas throughout the country.

The federal government has made funds available to all levels of government for preparation and development of comprehensive plans and, in fact, requires the existence of a comprehensive plan for disbursement of its funds in numerous programs and projects. Landmark legislation is the vehicle by which component historic preservation comprehensive plans are implemented. Preparation of the plan is the first step. Incentive and enforcement powers in the form of legislation are the next step. A preservation plan is vital to an ongoing historic preservation program because it defines a municipality's intent and public policy toward landmark preservation, specifies what programs the city will promote, and what entities will be responsible for maintaining the plan, its program, and projects.

Within the current structures of many local governments in Texas, there exists a network of powers that, once recognized and functioning, can be used to implement historic preservation comprehensive plans and landmark legislation. The City of Nacogdoches already has and utilizes a Landmark Ordinance. This important document is required for participation in the Certified Local Governments program.

The federal government has been involved with preservation of historic sites since the beginning of this century. Mount Vernon, Virginia; Old North Church and Bunker Hill, Massachusetts; and Williamsburg, Virginia, are examples. The scope and intensity of its involvement has expanded dramatically from 1906 to the present. Federal activity was stimulated with the Antiquities Act of 1906. It

empowered the President to set aside properties in the public domain as national monuments, as well as to accept objects on private land. The National Park Service Act of 1916 created a federal bureau within the Department of the Interior to administer national parks and monuments. This legislation gave the National Park Service the role of leader, within the federal government, of historic preservation. The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) was initiated in 1933 as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. It represented the first major step toward cataloging and recording historic structures with architectural and cultural merit into archival files. A tripartite agreement was signed among the National Park Service, the Library of Congress, and the American Institute of Architects to establish the program. It is currently a program using architecture, history, and interior design professionals and students to produce measured drawings of exteriors and interiors of historic structures, as well as to document their historical significance.

The Historic Site Act of 1935 declared it a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation was established in October 1949 "...to receive donations of sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture, to preserve and administer them for public benefit, to accept, hold, and administer gifts of money, securities, [and] properties..."

State Programs

The Texas State Historical Survey Committee was created by the Texas Legislature in 1953 to carry on the work of the Texas Centennial Board established in 1924 to survey, mark, and restore sites in commemoration of the 1936 Texas Centennial. Its purpose was to examine the function and adequacy of the numerous existing historical organizations throughout the state. In September 1973 the name of the Committee was changed to the Texas Historical Commission, and it became a permanent state agency.

The State Historic Preservation Officer, in Texas the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, is responsible for the administration of the National Register Program, the Texas Historical Marker Program, the Main Street Program, and State Archeological Landmark Program. The director and staff provide leadership and coordination of services in the field of historic preservation in Texas.

The Commission is also charged with the preservation of historic courthouses. No county may demolish, sell, lease, or damage the historical or architectural integrity of any courthouse of the county,

present or past, without first giving six months notice to the Texas Historical Commission. If, after notice, the Commission determines that a courthouse has historical significance worthy of preservation, the Commission shall notify the commissioners court of the county within 30 days after receiving notice from the county.

Within the Texas Historical Commission are three separate, though closely aligned departments--the National Register Department, the Research and Markers Department, and the Texas Antiquities Committee. They are discussed briefly below. Additional information is contained in the Appendix.

National Register Program. Texas Historical Commission

The objective of the National Register Program is the compilation of a comprehensive survey of all districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture. On the federal level it operates with the National Park Service in the Interior Department. On the state level the National Register Program is administered by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at the Texas Historical Commission (THC), in Austin, Texas.

The following criteria are used by the SHPO in evaluating potential entries: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

1. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
2. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
3. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history; and
5. the property must be 50 years old, unless it is the work of a recognized craftsman.

The National Register Office of the Texas Historical Commission also administers an Architectural Visiting Specialist Program and the review process for Investment Tax Credit on Certified Building Rehabilitations. (Please refer to the Appendix.)

Research and Markers Department. Texas Historical Commission

The Research and Markers Department administers the Recorded Texas Historical Landmarks. It

has as its focus Texas as a colony, nation, and state. Criteria for an RTHL are similar to those utilized by the National Register of Historic Places. (Please refer to the Appendix.)

Texas Antiquities Committee, Texas Historical Commission

The Texas Antiquities Committee administers pre-historic and historic archeological sites. The Texas Antiquities Code protects sites or structures on public or private lands designated by the Antiquities Committee as "State Archeological Landmarks." Private lands must have the designation entered in the deed records of the county in which the land is located. These sites or structures may not be taken, altered, damaged, destroyed, salvaged, or excavated without a permit from, or in violation of the terms of such permit of, the Antiquities Committee. (Please refer to the Appendix.)

Federal Legislation Affecting Local Historic Preservation Efforts

Surplus Property Act of 1944

The Surplus Property Act of 1944 provides for the transfer to state or local governments (the accepting party) of historic properties no longer in use by the federal government. The accepting party is required to submit a plan to the General Services Administration, in charge of the program. It also agrees to preserve and maintain the property for public benefit. Since the Surplus Property Act, the Secretary of the Interior, under a 1954 amendment to the Recreation Act of 1926, can allow conveyance or leasing of historic monument property to private nonprofit organizations. An amendment in 1972 allows income producing activity with revenues to be allocated for restoration, maintenance, and upkeep of the property. Any surplus revenues would be assigned to general park and recreation purposes.

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976

The Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 directs the General Services Administration (GSA) to acquire space for offices in buildings of historic, architectural, or cultural significance. The legislation also encourages GSA to lease space located in federal buildings to individuals or groups affiliated with recreational or cultural resource activities. To recommend specific structures for leasing or to obtain more information on the legislation, contact the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

State Legislation Affecting Local Historic Preservation Efforts

State Purchasing and General Services Commission

In 1979 the Texas Legislature passed a bill creating the State Purchasing and General Services Commission. This Commission gives first consideration, when acquiring real property for the use of state agencies, to structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places, designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, or structures designated landmarks by the local governing entity. The structure must meet requirements and specifications and the cost should not be substantially higher than other available structures that meet requirements and specifications.

The Texas Historical Commission compiles a list of historic structures that are available for purchase or lease upon notification that a state agency is proposing construction or relocation in an area.

Hotel/Motel Room Occupancy Tax

The State of Texas collects a 4% tax on the cost of hotel occupancy. Each incorporated city is allowed to collect up to 7% additional which is returned to the city to develop a tourism program. Of the

total collected by the city, 1/7 can be used for the arts; 4/7 can be used for historic preservation and restoration projects "in the immediate vicinity of convention center facilities or historic preservation and restoration projects or activities located elsewhere in the city that would be frequented by tourists and visitors to the city." City taxes in excess of 4% can be used only for the following activities:

1. Acquisition of sites for construction, repair, or operation of convention center facilities including auditoriums, civic theatres, museums, and parking facilities to serve such areas.

2. Convention registration costs.

3. A Tourist development and advertising program for the city. Tax revenues also may be used to finance bonds for the preceding purposes.

Many cities are using their hotel/motel tax funding for the Main Street Project.

The Texas Tourist Development Agency reports that Nacogdoches collects 6% city hotel/motel tax which is equally divided between the Chamber of Commerce and Convention/Civic/Community Centers.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are intended as a springboard for discussion as Nacogdoches considers its options regarding a preservation plan. Certainly, these recommendations are offered in the spirit of suggestions rather than directives. It is hoped that community involvement in the process of adopting a preservation plan will result in additional recommendations arising from local concerns. The successful preservation plan will be one that is adopted by the local citizens not because it is recommended by a consultant, but because it springs from their love for their community.

Victor and Victor Consultants, Inc., has identified the following activities which seem appropriate for Nacogdoches.

Short-term Recommendations

1. Continue the activities currently being carried out by local groups such as the City of Nacogdoches, the Nacogdoches Area Chamber of Commerce, the Nacogdoches County Historical Commission, and local citizens groups. These activities may be enhanced by the inclusion of information from the Nacogdoches Historic Site Survey and Preservation Feasibility Study. Specifically, the City of Nacogdoches Landmark Committee can draw on the research and recommendations on specific sites for Local Landmark designation.

2. The Chamber of Commerce or a preservation group can derive information on Nacogdoches' architectural and historic resources which may be used in the promotion of tourism and the expansion of walking and driving tours of historic areas within the city. Private citizens can use the knowledge gained about historic structures to assist them in efforts to take advantage of financial incentives for the preservation of historic structures.

3. Use the information from the Historic Site Survey and the Preservation Feasibility Study in elementary, secondary, and high school history and civics curricula. Many students enjoy researching a history project about their own home, a local business, or relatives. They can have fun while they are learning about their cultural and architectural heritage.

4. Identify the most significant historic resources that act as anchors and contribute to the historic character of Nacogdoches. A successful community preservation effort identifies the basis of its historic resources before these resources are threatened by development plans initiated outside its own boundaries. This recommendation is included in the short-term recommendations because it is critical to

begin this process prior to the initiation of outside growth pressures, such as highway expansion and construction.

5. Contract with a Preservation Consulting firm to prepare a National Register Multiple Resource Nomination. This project would involve all or part of the three historic districts recommended in this report for Local Landmark status and individual nominations for all other properties within the City of Nacogdoches which meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places.

Long-term Recommendations

1. Review the 1979 Nacogdoches Historic Landmark Preservation Ordinance for provisions which may need revision since its adoption.

2. Contract with a Planning and Preservation Consulting firm for preparation of a Nacogdoches Preservation Plan as part of an overall Comprehensive Master Plan utilizing the data base prepared in the Nacogdoches Historic Site Survey and Preservation Feasibility Study, as well as the historic resource anchors identified in Item 4 of the short-term recommendations. A part of the Preservation Plan should be the protection of these historic resource anchors which give Nacogdoches its unique character.

3. Develop with the Planning and Preservation Consulting firm a Local Landmark Designation Program and Ordinance. The National Trust for Historic Preservation is active in assisting localities with landmark ordinances. With this in mind, a copy of their publication Recommended Model Provisions for a Preservation Ordinance, with Annotations is included with this report under separate cover. The Texas Historical Commission has provided matching grants, similar to the one that financed this study, for preservation plans in the past. It is possible that these grants will be available again in the future, particularly under the Certified Local Government Program.

4. Empower the Landmark Committee to oversee the Local Landmark Designation Program and Ordinance.

5. Utilize and expand the parkland along Banita Creek as a greenbelt area for activities associated with the historic Central Business District.

6. Continue to encourage the acquisition and preservation of significant historic structures by private and public interests.

7. Empower the Landmark Committee to participate in the preparation of historic preservation goals for Nacogdoches and to contact organizations listed in the Appendix for information concerning other

localities' involvement in preservation and ordinance enactment.

8. Encourage the Nacogdoches County Commissioners Court and the Nacogdoches County Historical Commission to conduct a comprehensive survey of the entire county. There are a number of significant cartographic resources that are currently available with which to begin such a project.

APPENDIX A

Preservation Network

These preservation agencies and organizations are listed here as a guide and quick reference to preservation resources in the United States and Texas.

National and International

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1522 "K" Street, NW
Suite 430
Washington, D.C. 20005

American Association For State and Local History
P.O. Box 40983
Nashville, Tennessee 37204

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Headquarters Office
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 673-4000

Regional Office
1407 Larimer Street, Suite 200
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 837-2245

Texas/New Mexico Field Office
500 Main Street, Suite 606
Fort Worth, Texas 76102
(817) 334-2061

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Office of Cultural Resources
440 "G" Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20243

South Central Regional Office
5000 Marble Avenue, NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110
Technical Preservation Services Division
Washington, D.C. 20240

Texas

Texas Historical Commission
Curtis Tunnell, Executive Director
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 463-6100

National Register Department
Joseph K. Oppermann, Deputy SHPO
same address as Texas Historical Commission
(512) 463-6094

Programs in the National Register Department that can assist owners of historic properties include the following:

1. National Register of Historic Places
2. Review of Certified Rehabilitation Projects for 25% tax credit
3. Architectural Visiting Specialist Program

Research and Markers Department
Recorded Texas Historical Landmarks
same address as Texas Historical Commission
Frances Rickard, Director
(512) 463-6100

Main Street Program
same address as Texas Historical Commission
Anice Read, Director
(512) 463-6092

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
Historic Site and Restoration Branch
4200 Smith School Road
Austin, Texas 78744
(512) 479-4800

Texas State Purchasing and General Services Commission
P.O. Box 13047
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 463-3445

Private

Preservation Organization Network
Association For Preservation Technology
Box C.P. 2487, Station D
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5W6
CANADA

Dallas Historical Society
P.O. Box 26038
Dallas, Texas 75226

Daughters of the Republic of Texas
112 E. 11th
Austin, Texas 78701

Galveston Historical Foundation
P.O. Box 302
Galveston, Texas 77550

Harris County Heritage Society
1100 Bagby
Houston, Texas 77002

Harris County Historical Society
P.O. Box 27143
Houston, Texas 77027

Hidalgo County Historical Museum
P.O. Box 482
Edinburg, Texas 78539

Institute of Texan Cultures
HemisFair Plaza
P.O. Box 1226
San Antonio, Texas 78294

Panhandle-Plains Historical Society
P.O. Box 967
Canyon, Texas 79016

San Antonio Conservation Society
107 King William Street
San Antonio, Texas 78204
(512) 224/6163

Texas Historical Foundation
P.O. Box 12243
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 472-6784

Texas State Historical Association
Sid Richardson Hall 2.306
University Station
Austin, Texas 78712
(512) 471-1525

APPENDIX B

Glossary

The following is a selected glossary of preservation and planning terms.

adaptive use--the adaptation of a building for a use other than that for which it was built.

conservation--the act of conserving; preservation from loss, injury, decay or waste; traditionally a term applied more to natural resources than to historical and architectural elements, the latter more associated with the term preservation; the terms conservation and preservation, are becoming interchangeable as the concepts of both are broadening.

covenant--promise made by a property owner to another party involving the use of land or the condition or appearance of property; often inserted into a deed or purchase contract and agreed to for a definite term; can result in the legal obligation of the owner to preserve and maintain a historic property.

deed restriction--a covenant which restricts the use or development of real property.

design review board--function is to promote good design standards, to prevent construction that is out of character with an area, to enhance the historic quality of an area, and to prohibit or regulate visual interferences, such as signs and billboards; often takes the form of a historic district review board or landmark commission.

design review clause--that section of an ordinance or set of regulations that provides for design review within an area and that sets standards by which the design and effect of proposed construction must be judged; administered by a design review board.

development plan--a planning document which outlines goals and methods for attaining those goals in a specific area; for a potential historic district this would include an analysis of existing and desired uses; an identification of architectural and physical elements, and guidelines for administering the district.

easement--the most traditional property law approach to preservation; a less-than-full interest in a property that can be given by the owner to an authorized agency; may be used to protect facades, interiors, open spaces, etc., either for a specified term or in perpetuity; easements restrict the development potential of the land but should also lower property taxes; have potential income tax and estate tax benefits.

Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981--provides incentives to encourage the preservation and reuse of historic buildings; includes provisions for a 25 percent investment tax credit for rehabilitation of qualified historic buildings and 15 and 20 percent tax credits for other older buildings, a 15 year depreciation of the adjusted basis for historic buildings, and favorable recapture rules for historic rehabilitations; certification is made by the National Park Service and administered through the Texas Historical Commission.

enabling legislation--a 1959 amendment to the 1927 State statute that empowered city governments to zone, gives Texas cities the right "In the case of designated places and areas of historic and cultural importance, to regulate and restrict the construction, alteration, reconstruction or razing of buildings and other structures"; in other words, cities are given the power to adopt historic district and landmark ordinances.

Historic Preservation Act--Federal act which requires that all federal projects recover, protect, and record historic data that would otherwise be lost as a result of federal construction or other federally licensed activities; funds for recovery and preservation may come from the project budget or from the Secretary of the Interior.

In-fill--a new building or use (such as a park) built or placed on a vacant lot(s) in an otherwise developed area.

landmark designation--provision of local zoning ordinance that offers protection of the historical, architectural, and/or cultural qualities of a landmark site, building, or district; form of overlay zoning that does not affect the use of the property(ies); administered by local governing agency.

moratorium--a temporary delay that can be placed on such things as demolitions, new construction, and the granting of special use permits.

multiple resource nomination--form developed to expedite the process of nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places; nomination can include all or a defined portion of the historic resources identified in a specified geographical area and may be composed of individual properties or a combination of individual properties and districts.

National Register of Historic Places--the official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation, including individual buildings, sites, and districts; listing in the National Register makes private property owners eligible to be considered for federal grants-in-aid for historic preservation through state programs, and provides protection through comment by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the effect of federally financed, assisted, or licensed undertakings on historic properties; the Texas program is administered by the Texas Historical Commission.

ordinance--a rule of law passed by the legislative body of the city.

preservation--process of sustaining the form and extent of a structure or area essentially as it now exists; aims at halting further deterioration and providing stability but does not contemplate significant rebuilding.

Recorded Texas Historical Landmark--part of the marker program administered by the Texas Historical Commission; a Recorded Landmark is a structure of architectural significance that has been granted an Official Texas Historical Marker; restrictions are placed on altering the property and such designation offers protection by Texas law.

rehabilitation--process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, that makes possible an efficient contemporary use; in rehabilitation, those portions of the property important in illustrating historic, architectural, and cultural values are preserved or restored.

rejuvenation--renewing the activity and use of an area or building.

restoration--process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property or area as it appeared at a particular period of time by removing later work and by replacing missing original work. This process requires extensive research for original historic materials and forms.

tax abatement program--passed by local legislative body that determines actual provisions of tax relief ordinance; provided ad valorem tax relief to certified properties; abatement can be granted both to a structure and to the land on which it is located; if the latter is done, it is usually according to different percentages.

tax incentives--inducements offered in various tax regulations that serve to encourage preservation of significant buildings; have included such measures as (a) the Tax Reform Acts of 1976 and 1978, and the Economic Recovery Act of 1981, and (b) the employment by local and state taxing authorities of present use assessment techniques, by means of which the value of a property is determined based upon its existing use, rather than upon the most intensive use to which that property could legally be put.

Texas Subject Marker--part of the marker program administered by the Texas Historical Commission; subject markers relate a brief history of a site, an event, or a famous person or institution, among other topics significant in Texas history and culture.

variance--a deviation from the strict application of ordinance standards (such as zoning or building code standards); may be authorized in a situation in which such strict application would cause unreasonable hardship to the property owner; procedure administered by a publicly appointed board of review in accordance with specific guidelines.

zoning pattern--the pattern created by the division of a city into zoning districts and the application within each district of regulations prescribing uses to which land and buildings may be put; established by action of the city's governing body.

APPENDIX C

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- Scrapbook No. 7. 1. Clippings from Nacogdoches News 1880, articles by Richard W. Halton, editor, entitled "History and Description of Nacogdoches County Texas; 2. the memoirs of Peter Ellis

Bean, (early resident of Nacogdoches); 3. heritage of Nacogdoches County by Lucille Fain; 4. pictures and writings on several Nacogdoches landmark structures such as Christ Episcopal Church, Adolphus Sterne Home, and Ashford Jones home.

Scrapbook No. 11. 1. Recollections of Sarah E. Guinn (1941) said to have hat on Sam Houston's knee; 2. Old Nacogdoches University Building; writeup from Lone Star Gardner, Feb, 1955; 3. "Sam Houston was a Texas Miles Standish," from Dallas Morning News, October 12, 1930; 4. many old photographs, Charles Hoya home, built 1888; North Street 1908, Iron Hill, East Side School, 1910; 5. King's Highway marks route of LaSalle in 1685; 6. Diary of Adolphus Sterne, from Houston Chronicle, February 15, 1925; 7. Nacogdoches in the Yesteryear, Daily Sentinel, May 23, 1960; 8. Oldest city of state is claim made by Nacogdoches and proven by historical records of time, (article of unidentified origin); 9. State of Texas erects markers on homesites and residences here, August 1941; 10. Charles Hoya Land Office (1897) good writeup.

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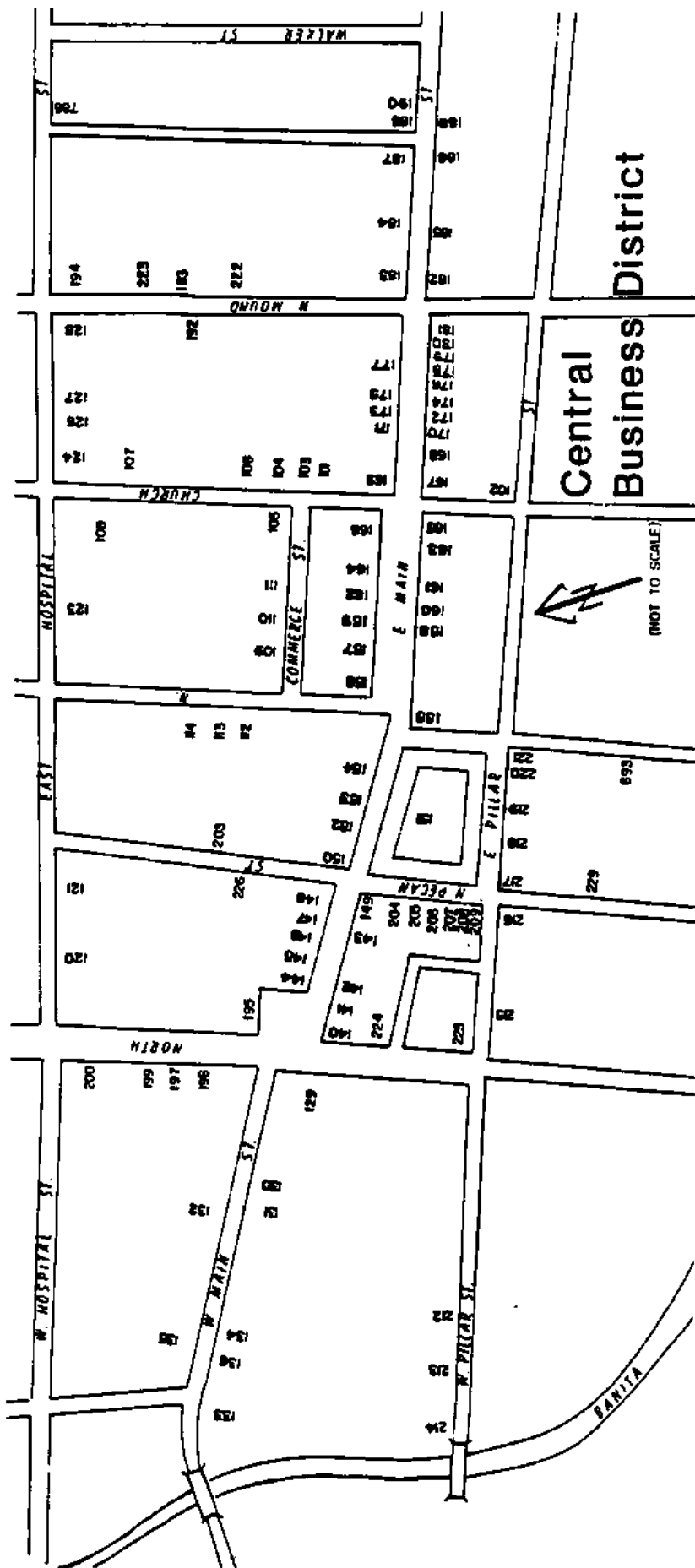
Exemption of Property Taxes for Recognized Historic Properties. Vernon's Annotated Civil Texas Statutes (VATS). 1977.

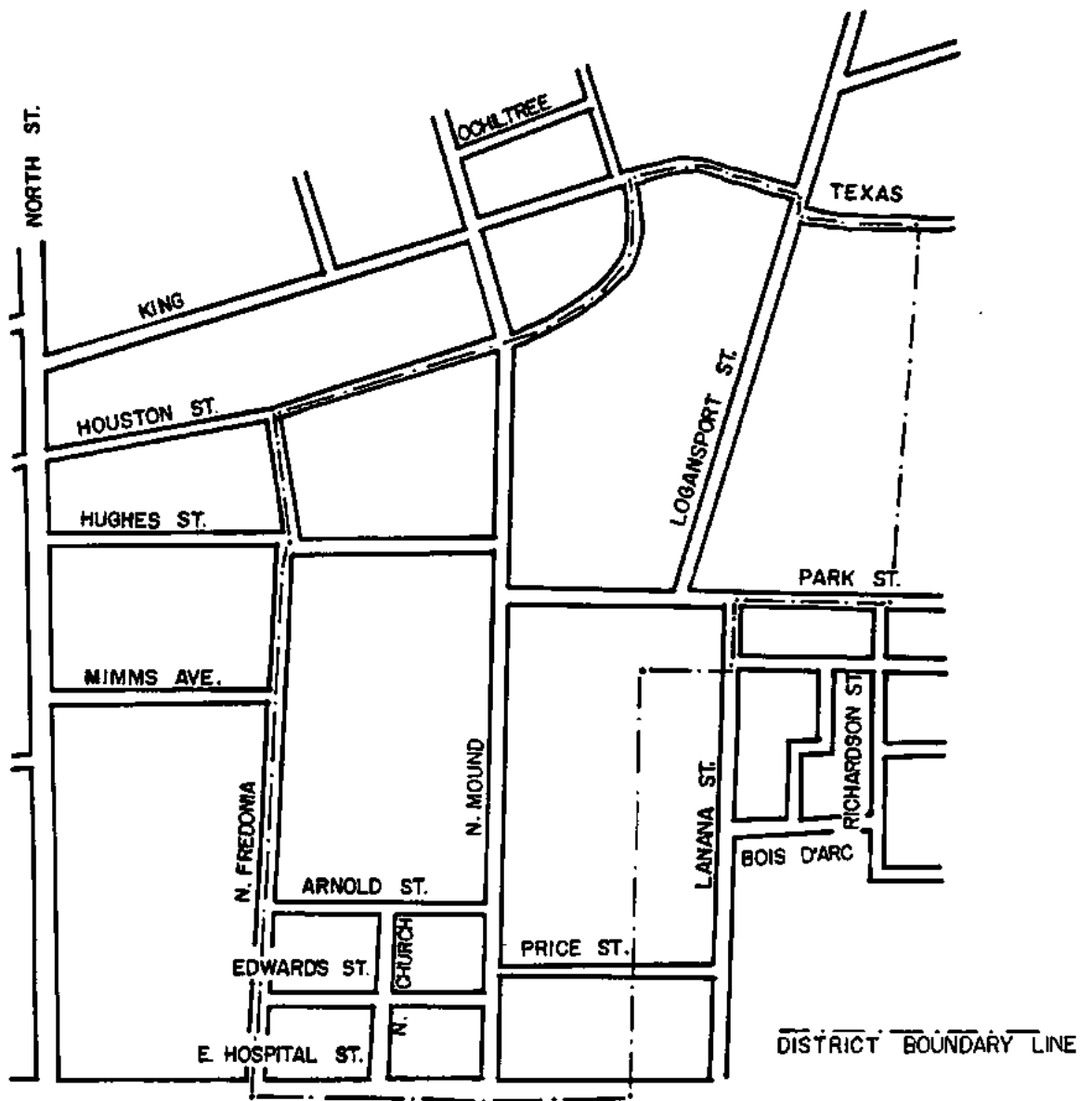
Home Rule, VATS.

Hotel/Motel Room Occupancy Tax, VATS.

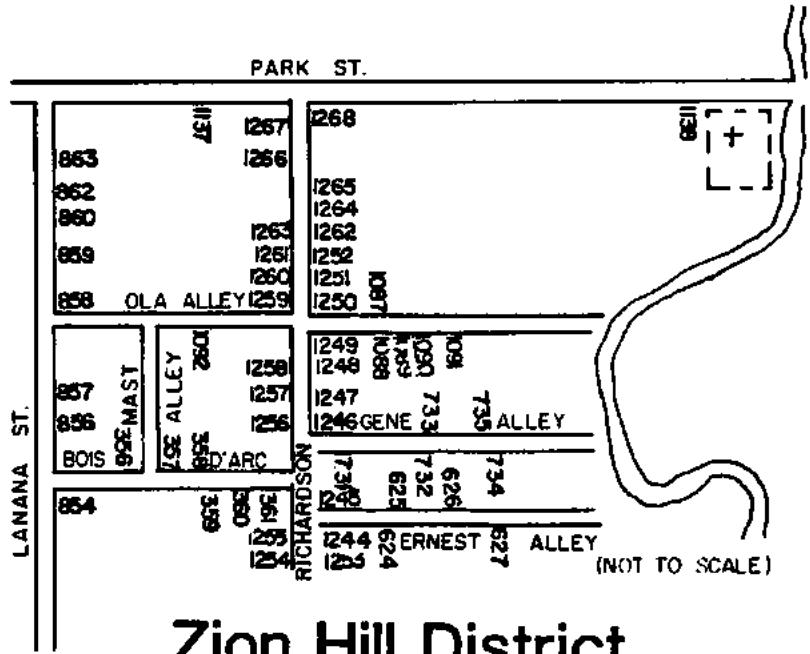
Texas Historical Commission and Antiquities Code, VATS.

Use of National Register and Other Historic Structures for State Office Space, VATS.





Washington Square District



Zion Hill District

Site No.	Address	Street
101	106	Church, N.
102	107	Church, S.
103	108	Church, N.
104	110-118	Church, N.
105	113	Church, N.
106	122	Church, N.
107	134	Church, N.
108	141	Church, N.
109	305	Commerce, E.
110	307	Commerce, E.
111	309	Commerce, E.
112	115	Fredonia, N.
113	129	Fredonia, N.
114	135	Fredonia, N.
115	200	Fredonia, N.
116	114	Hospital, W.
117	100	Hospital, W.
118	146	Hospital, W.
119	216	Hospital, W.
120	108	Hospital, E.
121	118	Hospital, E.
122	201	Hospital, E.
123	310	Hospital, E.
124	400	Hospital, E.
125	403-411	Hospital, E.
126	404	Hospital, E.
127	406	Hospital, E.
128	422	Hospital, E.
129	101	Main, W.
130	117-119	Main, W.
131	203	Main, W.
132	204	Main, W.
133	331	Main, W.
134	315	Main, W.
135	312	Main, W.
136	321	Main, W.

Site No.	Address	Street
137	416	Main, W.
138	422-424	Main, W.
139	500	Main, W.
140	106, #1	Main, E.
141	106, #2	Main, E.
142	106, #3	Main, E.
143	112	Main, E.
144	111	Main, E.
145	113	Main, E.
146	115-117	Main, E.
147	119	Main, E.
148	123	Main, E.
149	124	Main, E.
150	201	Main, E.
151	206	Main, E.
152	207	Main, E.
153	209	Main, E.
154	215	Main, E.
155	300	Main, E.
156	305	Main, E.
157	311	Main, E.
158	316	Main, E.
159	317	Main, E.
160	318	Main, E.
161	320	Main, E.
162	321	Main, E.
163	322	Main, E.
164	323	Main, E.
165	330	Main, E.
166	329	Main, E.
167	400	Main, E.
168	402	Main, E.
169	403	Main, E.
170	404	Main, E.
171	405	Main, E.
172	406	Main, E.

Site No.	Address	Street
173	407	Main, E.
174	408	Main, E.
175	409	Main, E.
176	412	Main, E.
177	413	Main, E.
178	418	Main, E.
179	420	Main, E.
180	422	Main, E.
181	424	Main, E.
182	500	Main, E.
183	503	Main, E.
184	511	Main, E.
185	510	Main, E.
186	516	Main, E.
187	517	Main, E.
188	521	Main, E.
189	522	Main, E.
190	531	Main, E.
191	601	Main, E.
192	127	Mound, N.
193	130	Mound, N.
194	138	Mound, N.
195	102	North
196	107	North
197	109	North
198	212	North
199	113	North
200	119	North
201	200	North
202	201	North
203	100	Pecan, N.
204	104	Pecan, S.
205	106	Pecan, S.
206	108	Pecan, S.
207	110	Pecan, S.
208	112-114	Pecan, S.

Site No.	Address	Street
209	116	Pecan, S.
210	200	Pecan, S.
211	206	Pecan, S.
212	206-204	Pilar, W.
213	208	Pilar, W.
214	210	Pilar, W.
215	108	Pilar, E.
216	120	Pilar, E.
217	202	Pilar, E.
218	204-208	Pilar, E.
219	210	Pilar, E.
220	212	Pilar, E.
221	216	Pilar, E.
222	122	Mound, N.
223	131	Mound, N.
224	107-109	South
225	115	South
226	111	Pecan, N.
227	428	Main, W.
228	101	Tyler, S.
229	209	Pecan, S.
230	to 300	Numbers not used, reserved for CBD
301	917	Amos Alley
302	2120	Appleby Sand Rd.
303	2421	Appleby Sand Rd.
304	3512	Appleby Sand Rd.
305	3614	Appleby Sand Rd.
306	3925	Appleby Sand Rd.
307	3903	Appleby Sand Rd.
308	4014	Appleby Sand Rd.
309	304	Arnold
310	306	Arnold
311	310	Arnold
312	117	Austin, W.
313	123	Austin, W.
314	202	Austin, W.

Site No.	Address	Street	
315	211	Austin, W.	
316	215	Austin, W.	
317	218	Austin, W.	
318	229	Austin, W.	
319	112	Austin, E.	
320	114	Austin, E.	
321	115	Austin, E.	
322	129	Austin, E.	
323	212	Austin, E.	
324	218	Austin, E.	
325	219	Austin, E.	
326	300	Austin, E.	
327	301	Austin, E.	
328	1202	Austin, E.	
329	1430	Austin, E.	
330	200	Bailey	
331	211	Bailey	
332	311	Bailey	
333	515	Bailey	
334	1514	Baker	
335	1515	Baker	
336	1601	Baker	
337	1607	Baker	
338	1611	Baker	
339	1616	Baker	
340	1923	Banita	
341	2123	Banita	
342	2126	Banita	
343	2201	Banita	
344	109	Baxter Duncan	
345	203	Beall	
346	114	Bowie	
347	202	Bowie	
348	101	Bremond	
349	230	Bremond	
350	416	Bremond	

Site No.	Address	Street
351	400	Bremond
352	323	Bremond
353	523	Bremond
354	211	Brewer
355	218	Brewer
356	713	Bois d'Arc
357	715	Bois d'Arc
358	717	Bois d'Arc
359	720	Bois d'Arc
360	724	Bois d'Arc
361	728	Bois d'Arc
362	204	Burk
363	214	Burk
364	308	Burk
365	314	Burk
366	400	Burk
367	309	Burrows
368	1216	Old Butt, S.
369	1224	Old Butt, S.
370	1300	Old Butt, S.
371	1305	Butt
372	1411	Butt
373	1419	Butt
374	1501	Butt
375	1509	Butt
376	1513	Butt
377	1514	Butt
378	1521	Butt
379	1807	Butt
380	1909	Butt
381	2009	Butt
382	130	California, W.
383	204	California, W.
384	214	California, W.
385	113	California, E.
386	2629	Canyon

Site No.	Address	Street
387	2633	Canyon
388	604	Cariker
389	608	Cariker
390	612	Cariker
391	620	Cariker
392	621	Cariker
393	713	Cariker
394	717	Cariker
395	721	Cariker
396	110	Carolyn
397	114	Carolyn
398	116	Carolyn
399	118	Carolyn
400	1603	Castleberry
401	1604	Castleberry
402	1616	Castleberry
403	1618	Castleberry
404	1619	Castleberry
405	1620	Castleberry
406		Number not used
407	1111	Cedar
408	1112	Cedar
409	1204	Cedar
410	1213	Cedar
411	1300	Cedar
412	1307	Cedar
413		Number not used
414		Number not used
415		Number not used
416	2101	Center
417	2309	Center
418	2401	Center
419	2412A	Center
420		Number not used
421	2500	Center Rd.
422	2510	Center Rd.

Site No.	Address	Street
423	2606	Center Rd.
424	2631	Center Rd.
425	2703	Center Rd.
426	2715	Center Rd. (across from 2708)
427	2823	Center Rd.
428	2902	Center Rd.
429	2912	Center Rd.
430	3105	Center Rd.
431	3202	Center Rd.
432	3312	Center Rd.
433	3506	Center Rd.
434	3823	Center Rd.
435		Number not used
436		Number not used
437		Number not used
438	905	Cason
439	1606	Chandler
440	1700	Chandler
441	1013	Cherry
442	0000	Cherry, Temple Park Cemetery
443	210	Church, N.
444	216	Church, N.
445	304	Church, N.
446		Number not used
447	315	Church, N.
448	316	Church, N.
449	000	Church, N. (Old Nacogdoches Univ.)
450	0000	Church, N.
451	212	Church, S.
452	216	Church, S.
453	304	Church, S.
454	305	Church, S.
455	308	Church, S.
456	319	Church, S.
457	323	Church, S.
458	402	Church, S.

Site No.	Address	Street
459	412	Church, S.
460	515	Church, S.
461	401	Church, S.
462	600	Church, S.
463	601	Church, S.
464	618	Church, S.
465	1310	Cleaver
466	1311	Cleaver
467	1312	Cleaver
468	1316	Cleaver
469	1413	Cleaver
470	1507	Cleaver
471	1508	Cleaver
472	1517	Cleaver
473	1601	Chandler
474	1609	Cleaver
475	110-112	College, W.
476	115	College, W.
477	118	College, W.
478	119	College, W.
479	123	College, W.
480	124	College, W.
481	203	College, W.
482	207	College, W.
483	213	College, W.
484	219	College, W.
485	109	College, E.
486	211	College, E.
487	000	Main, E. at Community Grocery Rd.
488	100	Cooper
489	117	Cooper
490	135	Cooper
491		Number not used
492	906	Cottonwood
493	910	Cottonwood
494	918	Cottonwood

Site No.	Address	Street
495	1002	Cottonwood
496	1021	Cottonwood
497	1211	Cottonwood
498	1212	Cottonwood
499	1214	Cottonwood
500	1215	Cottonwood
501	501	Cox
502	507	Cox
503	511	Cox
504	513	Cox
505	523	Cox
506	602	Cox
507	609	Cox
508	614	Cox
509	620	Cox
510	621	Cox
511	701	Cox
512	702	Cox
513	708	Cox
514	709	Cox
515	714	Cox
516	818	Cox
517	908	Cox
518	912	Cox
519	918	Cox
520	922	Cox
521	1007	Cox
522	1014	Cox
523	1018	Cox
524	000	Craven
525	106	Craven
526	110	Craven
527	114	Craven
528	126	Craven
529	130	Craven
530	1054	Crisp

Site No.	Address	Street
531	0000	Crisp (north of 606)
532	1102	Cross
533	1106	Cross
534	1201	Cross
535	1204	Cross
536	1208	Cross
537	1214	Cross
538	106/108	Dan
539	111	Dan
540	112	Dan
541	213	Dan
542	217	Dan
543	221B	Dan
544	401	Dennis
545	408	Dennis
546	409	Dennis
547	502	Dennis
548	503	Dennis
549	903	Deveraux
550	1006	Deveraux
551	1009	Deveraux
552	1201	Dolph
553	1207, 1209, 1211	Dolph
554	sw corner	Dolph and Nash
555	1407	Dolph
556	1409, 1411	Dolph
557	1513	Dolph
558	1824	Dolph (rear)
559	1000	Douglass, W.
560	1018	Douglass, W.
561	1104	Douglass, W.
562	1110	Douglass, W.
563	1119	Douglass, W.
564	1121	Douglass, W.
565	1211	Douglass, W.
566	1215	Douglass, W.

Site No.	Address	Street
567	1319	Douglass, W.
568	1424	Douglass, W.
569	1502	Douglass, W.
570	1510	Douglass, W.
571	1604	Douglass, W.
572	1723	Douglass, W.
573	1805	Douglass, W.
574	2213	Douglass, W.
575		Number not used
576	0000	Douglass, W.
577	905	Durst
578	922	Durst
579	1001	Durst
580	1002	Durst
581	1020	Durst
582	1123	Durst
583	1201	Durst
584	1200	Durst
585	1206	Durst
586	1211	Durst
587	1212	Durst
588	1221	Durst
589	1303	Durst
590	1517	Durst
591	1613	Durst
592	1615	Durst
593	2117	Durst
594	2508	Durst
595	3114	Durst
596	3400	Durst
597	3519	Durst
598	1509	Eliza
599	1513	Eliza
600	1512	Eliza
601	1609	Eliza
602	1611	Eliza

Site No.	Address	Street
603	1615	Eliza
604	1708	Eliza
605	1710	Eliza
606	1711	Eliza
607	1713	Eliza
608	2519	Elizabeth
609	123	Ellington
610	210	Ellington
611	98	Ellis
612	100	Ellis at Matthew
613	1206	Elfa
614	108	Elm
615	112	Elm
616	115	Elm
617	116	Elm
618	120	Elm
619	123	Elm
620	127	Elm
621	133	Elm
622	210	Elm
623	225	Elm
624	804,808,812,816	Ernest
625	807, 813	Ernest
626	817	Ernest
627	824	Ernest
628	605	Esther, nw corner Esther at Goldberry
629		Number not used
630		Number not used
631		Number not used
632	910	Evelyn
633	918	Evelyn
634	923	Evelyn
635	115	Feazell
636	122	Feazell
637	202	Feazell
638	208-210	Feazell

Site No.	Address	Street
639	214	Feazell
640	220	Feazell
641	901	Ferguson
642	916	Ferguson
643	917	Ferguson
644	920	Ferguson
645	1002-1004	Ferguson
646	1003	Ferguson
647	1008	Ferguson
648	1009	Ferguson
649	1021	Ferguson
650	1119	Ferguson
651	1220	Ferguson
652	102	First
653	202	First
654	208	First
655	213	First
656	312	First
657	611	First
658	617	First
659	809	First
660	817	First
661	922	First
662	1002/1000	First
663	209	Flora
664	219	Flora
665	223	Flora
666	500	Forbes
667	514	Forbes
668	820	Ford
669	2013	Fore
670	2016B	Fore
671	2201	Fore
672	2209	Fore
673	2316	Fore
674	2319	Fore

Site No.	Address	Street
675	2401	Fore
676	2405	Fore
677	2407	Fore
678	2415	Fore
679	706	Fourth
680	711	Fourth
681	802	Fourth
682	803	Fourth
683	808	Fourth
684	811	Fourth
685	829	Fourth
686	0000	Fox/Chandler/Brown Complex
687	317	Fredonia, N.
688	431	Fredonia, N.
689	710	Fredonia, N.
690	616	Fredonia, N.
691	702	Fredonia, N.
692	1309	Fredonia, N.
693	214	Fredonia, S.
694	601	Fredonia, S.
695	604	Fredonia, S.
696	608	Fredonia, S.
697	609	Fredonia, S.
698	616	Fredonia, S.
699	619	Fredonia, S.
700	623	Fredonia, S.
701	723	Fredonia, S.
702	800	Fredonia, S.
703	802	Fredonia, S.
704	806	Fredonia, S.
705	1114	Fredonia, S.
706	1221	Fredonia, S.
707	1321	Fredonia, S.
708	1500	Fredonia, S.
709	1502	Fredonia, S.
710	1608	Fredonia, S.

Site No.	Address	Street
711	1808	Fredonia, S.
712	2209	Fredonia, S.
713	2210	Fredonia, S.
714	2218	Fredonia, S.
715	2226	Fredonia, S.
716	2308	Fredonia, S.
717	2331	Fredonia, S.
718	2311	Fredonia, S.
719	2412	Fredonia, S.
720	2418	Fredonia, S.
721	2504	Fredonia, S.
722	2821	Fredonia, S.
723	707	Fulgham
724	812	Fulgham
725	1023	Fulgham
726	1302	Garner
727	1309	Garner
728	1316	Garner
729	1402/1404	Garner
730	1408	Garner
731	806	Gene
732	810, 814, 816	Gene
733	811, 815, 319, 821, 901	Gene
734	900, 902, 904, 905, 906	Gene
735	903	Gene
736	1221	Greer
737	1311	Greer
738	304	Guy
739	309	Guy
740	911	Hackberry
741	919	Hackberry
742	925	Hackberry
743	1007	Hackberry
744	1011	Hackberry
745	1105	Hackberry
746	1109	Hackberry

Site No.	Address	Street
747	1117	Hackberry
748	1125	Hackberry
749	314	Harris
750	1008	Virginia
751	416	Harris
752	522	Harris
753	606	Harris
754	624	Harris
755	814	Harris
756	1102	Harris
757	1315	Harris
758	1325	Harris
759	1415	Harris
760	309	Hasley
761	122	Hayter
762	502	Hayward
763	507	Hayward
764	601	Hayward
765	605	Hayward
766	611	Hayward
767	704	Hayward
768	708/706	Hayward
769	800	Hayward
770	801	Hayward
771	804	Hayward
772	805	Hayward
773	811	Hayward
774	909	Hayward
775	1001	Hayward
776		Number not used
777		Number not used
778	1314	Herbert
779		Number not used
780	611	Hill
781	114	Hillencamp
782	115	Hillencamp

Site No.	Address	Street
783	1116	Hilltop
784	307	Houston, E.
785	507	Hospital, E.
786	518	Hospital, E.
787	118	Houston, E.
788	117	Houston, E.
789	205	Houston, E.
790	209	Houston, E.
791	123	Houston, E.
792	127	Houston, E.
793	206	Houston, E.
794	114	Hughes
795	118	Hughes
796	121	Hughes
797	124	Hughes
798	203	Hughes
799	210	Hughes
800	309	Hughes
801	311	Humphrey
802	320	Humphrey
803	412	Humphrey
804	2720	Hunter (across from VFW)
805	911	Jacklock
806	919	Jacklock
807	4918	Jeane
808	4922	Jeane
809	1120	Jeffries
810	1214	Jeffries
811	1614	John
812	1902	John
813	1910	John
814	0000	John Richardson Rd.
815	0000	John Richardson Rd.
816	0000	John Richardson Rd. near 2213
817	702	Jordan
818	707	Jordan (rear)

Site No.	Address	Street
819	706	Jordan
820	715	Jordan
821	817	Jordan
822	901	Jordan
823	905	Jordan
824	909	Jordan
825	1001	Jordan
826	1602	John
827	204	King
828	220	King
829	305	King
830	413	King
831	511	King
832	514-A	King
833	518	King
834	524	King
835	528	King
836	604, 606	King
837	613	King
838	623	King
839	627	King
840	631/633	King
841	217	Lake, E.
842	0000	Lake & Press Roads, sw corner
843	2220	Main, E.
844	219	Lamar
845	223	Lamar
846	306	Lamar
847	2403	Lampkin
848	2408	Lampkin
849	2613	Lampkin
850	2615	Lampkin
851	2617	Lampkin
852	200	Lanana, N.
853	321	Lanana, N.
854	324	Lanana, N.

Site No.	Address	Street
855	401	Lanana, N.
856	406	Lanana, N.
857	412	Lanana, N.
858	422	Lanana, N.
859	500	Lanana, N.
860	504	Lanana, N.
861	505	Lanana, N.
862	506	Lanana, N.
863	512	Lanana, N.
864	211	Lanana, S.
865	113	Lanana, S.
866	210	Lanana, S.
867	221	Lanana, S.
868	321	Lane
869	114	Leila
870	214	Leila
871	218	Leila
872	1319	Leroy
873	1401	Leroy
874	1813	Leroy
875	2815	Lily
876	2822	Lily
877	1107	Lock
878	1218	Lock
879	1230	Lock
880	607	Logansport
881	613	Logansport
882	616	Logansport
883	617	Logansport
884	620	Logansport
885	623	Logansport
886	624	Logansport
887	716	Logansport
888	722	Logansport
889	723	Logansport
890	811	Logansport

Site No.	Address	Street
891	819	Logansport
892	902	Logansport
893	908	Logansport
894	918	Logansport
895	919	Logansport
896	922	Logansport
897	1004	Logansport
898		Number not used
899		Number not used
900	1009	Logansport
901		Number not used
902	2218	Logansport
903	2201	Logansport
904	3003	Logansport
905	3137	Logansport
906	3409	Logansport
907	1210	Looneyville
908	1904	Looneyville
909	1910	Looneyville
910	1918	Looneyville
911	2106	Looneyville
912	600	Lucas
913	603	Lucas
914	604	Lucas
915	608	Lucas
916	612	Lucas
917	621	Lucas
918	634	Lucas
919	635	Lucas
920	701	Lucas
921	722	Lucas
922	817	Lucas
923	110	Lynn
924	118	Mackechney
925	124	Mackechney
926	214	Mackechney

Site No.	Address	Street
927	2201	Maybell
928	2215	Maybell
929	1111	Meisenheimer
930	1112	Meisenheimer
931	1305	Meisenheimer
932	323	Magnolia
933	316	Magnolia
934	312	Magnolia
935	325	Magnolia
936	413	Magnolia
937	426	Magnolia
938	614	Main, W.
939	622	Main, W.
940	702	Main, W.
941	715	Main, W.
942	723	Main, W.
943	802	Main, W.
944	810	Main, W.
945	816	Main, W.
946	904	Main, W.
947	1119	Main, W.
948	1208	Main, W.
949	1315	Main, W.
950	1319	Main, W.
951	1321	Main, W.
952	1501	Main, W.
953	1509	Main, W.
954	1521	Main, W. at Popp
955	1623	Main, W.
956	1639	Main, W., 9 shotguns
957	703	Main, E.
958	710	Main, E.
959	716	Main, E.
960	802	Main, E.
961	809	Main, E.
962	1407	Main, E.

Site No.	Address	Street
963	1400	Main, E.
964	1601	Main, E.
965	1623	Main, E.
966	2002	Main, E.
967	2016	Main, E. east of 2010 Main, E.
968	2016	Main, E.
969	2207	Main, E.
970	2223	Main, E.
971	2315	Main, E.
972	2322	Main, E.
973	2403	Main, E.
974	2407	Main, E.
975	2419	Main, E.
976	2404	Main, E.
977	3205	Main, E.
978	3426	Main, E.
979	4727	Main, E.
980	4916	Main, E.
981	5518	Main, E.
982	6400 block	Main, E.
983	708	Martinsville
984	809	Martinsville
985	1722	Martinsville
986	2602	Martinsville
987	2712	Matthew
988	2713	Matthew
989	2709	Matthew
990	1213	Mims
991	1220	Mims
992	1622	Mims
993	110	Mitchell
994	112	Mitchell
995	204	Mitchell
996	601	Moore
997	707	Moore
998	712	Moore

Site No.	Address	Street
999	900	Moore
1,000	910	Moore
1,001	914	Moore
1,002	918	Moore
1,003	922	Moore
1,004	216	Mound, N.
1,005	217	Mound, N.
1,006	222	Mound, N.
1,007	303	Mound, N.
1,008	310	Mound, N.
1,009	408	Mound, N.
1,010	411	Mound, N.
1,011	418	Mound, N.
1,012	504	Mound, N.
1,013	510	Mound, N.
1,014	516	Mound, N.
1,015	600	Mound, N.
1,016	711	Mound, N.
1,017	722/720	Mound, N.
1,018	725	Mound, N.
1,019	726	Mound, N.
1,020	736	Mound, N.
1,021	803	Mound, N.
1,022	810	Mound, N.
1,023	813	Mound, N.
1,024	814	Mound, N.
1,025	820	Mound, N.
1,026	907	Mound, N.
1,027	908	Mound, N.
1,028	911	Mound, N.
1,029	1000	Mound, N.
1,030	1201	Mound, N.
1,031	1209	Mound, N.
1,032	1401	Mound, N.
1,033	1417	Mound, N.
1,035	311	S. Mound

Site No.	Address	Street
1,036	320	S. Mound
1,037	116	Muckleroy
1,038	200	Muckleroy
1,039	315	Muckleroy
1,040	601	Muckleroy
1,041	208	Muller
1,042	212	Muller
1,043	213	Muller
1,044	214	Muller
1,045	219	Muller
1,046	225	Muller (se corner Muller & Taylor)
1,047	730	Mound, N.
1,048	500	North
1,049	603	North
1,050	608	North
1,051	615	North
1,052	701	North
1,053	816	North
1,054	821	North
1,055	1411	North
1,056	1703	North
1,057	1613	North
1,058	1801	North
1,059	1911	North
1,060	2108	North
1,061	2208/2210	North
1,062	2015	North
1,063	2019	North
1,064	2037	North
1,065	2116	North
1,066	2301	North
1,067	2307	North
1,068	2909	North
1,069	3007	North
1,070	3011	North and Bowie
1,071	303	North

Site No.	Address	Street
1,072	3203	North
1,073	4418	North
1,074	4715	North
1,075	5122	North
1,076	5124	North
1,077	5212	North
1,078	5121	North, across from 5124
1,079	5306	North
1,080	5706	North
1,081	5902	North
1,082	6702	North
1,083	0000	North, n of 6702 North
1,084	8081	North
1,085	514	Ochiltree
1,086	518	Ochiltree
1,087	805	Ola
1,088	806, 808	Ola
1,089	814	Ola
1,090	816, 900, 904, 908	Ola
1,091	821, 903, 905, 907	Ola
1,092	716	Ola
1,093	2606	Old Lufkin Highway
1,094	2720	Old Lufkin Highway
1,095	3009	Old Lufkin Highway
1,096	4723	Old Lufkin Highway
1,097	2800	Old Post Oak Rd.
1,098	2823	Ye Old Post Oak Rd.
1,099	3408	Ye Old Post Oak Rd.
1,100	0000	Ye Old Post Oak Rd., across from 3516
1,101		Number not used
1,102	3904	Ye Old Post Oak Rd.
1,103	3907	Ye Old Post Oak Rd.2#
1,104	4111	Ye Old Post Oak Rd.
1,105	3014	Old Spanish Bluff Rd.
1,106	3318	Old Spanish Bluff Rd.
1,107	121	Orton

Site No.	Address	Street
1,108	603	Orton
1,109	610	Orton
1,110	614	Orton
1,111	615	Orton
1,112	618	Orton
1,113	619	Orton
1,114	623	Orton
1,115	704	Orton
1,116	708	Orton
1,117	807	Orton
1,118	814	Orton
1,119	825	Orton
1,120	904	Orton
1,121	912	Orton
1,122	1016	Orton
1,123	1308	Orton
1,124	401	Sadler
1,125	403	Sadler
1,126	000	Shawnee and Hayward, Alley off of
1,127	410	Otis
1,128	414	Sadler
1,129	000	Shawnee and Hayward, Alley off of
1,130	418 and 422	Sadler
1,131	423	Sadler
1,132	614	Mound, N.
1,133	523, 525	Park
1,134	600	Park
1,135	610	Park
1,136	618	Park
1,137	716	Park
1,138	0000	Park, E. (Mt. Zion Cemetery)
1,139	320	Parker, W.
1,140	521	Parker, E.
1,141	2014	Pat
1,142	2018	Pat
1,143	2112	Pat

Site No.	Address	Street
1,144	1002	Peach
1,145	1501	Pearl, N.
1,146	2110	Pearl, N.
1,147	2116	Pearl, N.
1,148	2123	Pearl, N.
1,149	2215	Pearl, N.
1,150	2216	Pearl, N.
1,151	2222	Pearl, N.
1,152	2229	Pearl, N.
1,153	2307	Pearl, N.
1,154	2401	Pearl, N.
1,155	2410	Pearl, N.
1,156	2501	Pearl, N.
1,157	2504	Pearl, N.
1,158	2509	Pearl, N.
1,159		Number not used
1,160		Number not used
1,161	2601	Pecan, N.
1,162	2700	Pecan, N.
1,163	2715	Pecan, N.
1,164	2825	Pecan, N.
1,165	2915	Pecan, N.
1,166	3004	Pecan, N.
1,167	3201	Pecan, N.
1,168	3205	Pecan, N.
1,169	604	Perry
1,170	613	Perry
1,171	614	Perry
1,172	111	Pilar, W.
1,173	201	Pilar, W.
1,174	211	Pilar, W.
1,175	408	Pilar, W.
1,176	414	Pilar, E.
1,177	504	Pilar, E.
1,178	512	Pilar, E.
1,179	520	Pilar, E.

Site No.	Address	Street
1,180	526	Pilar, E.
1,181	536	Pilar, E.
1,182	1502	Pilot
1,183	1514	Pilot
1,184	1516	Pilot
1,185	1519	Pilot
1,186	1529	Pilot
1,187	203	Pine
1,188	102	Popp, S.
1,189	108-110	Popp, S.
1,190	109	Popp, S.
1,191	118	Popp, S.
1,192	123	Popp, N.
1,193	203	Popp, N.
1,194	218	Popp, N.
1,195	300	Popp, N.
1,196	318	Popp, N.
1,197	416	Popp, S.
1,198	1203	Porter
1,199	1207	Porter
1,200	1211	Porter
1,201		Number not used
1,202	309	Powers
1,203	320	Powers
1,204	706	Powers
1,205	711	Powers
1,206	802	Powers
1,207	1219	Powers
1,208	1405	Powers
1,209	1600	Powers
1,210	1610	Powers
1,211	1621	Powers
1,212	1910	Powers
1,213	2740	Press at Hunter
1,214	618	Price
1,215	619	Price

Site No.	Address	Street
1,216	918	Raguet
1,217	1009	Raguet
1,218	1014	Raguet
1,219	1017	Raguet
1,220	1210	Raguet
1,221	1302	Raguet
1,222	2719	Raguet
1,223	2807	Raguet
1,224	2909	Raguet
1,225	2910	Raguet
1,226	3028	Raguet
1,227	3102	Raguet
1,228	3116	Raguet
1,229	3208	Raguet
1,230	3516	Raguet
1,231	1611	Railroad
1,232	1625	Railroad
1,233	1801	Railroad
1,234	1811	Railroad
1,235	926	Randall
1,236	1604	Rayburn
1,237	1722	Rayburn
1,238	1913	Rayburn
1,239	1915	Rayburn
1,240	2407	Rayburn
1,241	2515	Rayburn
1,242	2607	Rayburn
1,243	714	Ready
1,244	316	Richardson
1,245	322	Richardson
1,246	408	Richardson
1,247	410	Richardson
1,248	414	Richardson
1,249	416	Richardson
1,250	500	Richardson
1,251	504	Richardson

Site No.	Address	Street
1,252	508	Richardson
1,253	314	Richardson
1,254	315	Richardson
1,255	319	Richardson
1,256	407	Richardson
1,257	411	Richardson
1,258	415	Richardson
1,259	501	Richardson
1,260	505	Richardson
1,261	509	Richardson
1,262	510	Richardson
1,263	511	Richardson
1,264	514	Richardson
1,265	518	Richardson
1,266	523	Richardson
1,267	525	Richardson
1,268	526	Richardson
1,269	905	Ritchie
1,270	903	Ritchie
1,271	1011	Ritchie
1,272	213	Rudolph
1,273	214	Rudolph
1,274	115	Rulls
1,275	122	Sanders, S.
1,276	129	Sanders, S.
1,277	132	Sanders, S.
1,278	135	Sanders, S.
1,279	220	Sanders, S.
1,280	815	Sarah Anne
1,281	220	Seale, E.
1,282	302	Seale, E.
1,283	314	Seale, E.
1,284	320	Seale, E.
1,285	321	Seale, W.
1,286	324	Seale, W.
1,287	329	Seale, W.

Site No.	Address	Street
1,288	502	Seale, W.
1,289	1220	Seale, W.
1,290	1610	Seale, W. & Tindall
1,291	707	Second
1,292	715	Second
1,293	910	Second
1,294	915	Second
1,295	1010	Second
1,296	115	Shawnee, S.
1,297	108	Shawnee, S.
1,298	107	Shawnee, S.
1,299	210	Shawnee, S.
1,300	201	Shawnee, S.
1,301	214	Shawnee, S.
1,302	216	Shawnee, S.
1,303	302	Shawnee, S.
1,304	304	Shawnee, S.
1,305	305	Shawnee, S.
1,306	319	Shawnee, S.
1,307	402	Shawnee, S.
1,308	408	Shawnee, S.
1,309	414	Shawnee, S.
1,310	503	Shawnee, S.
1,311	515	Shawnee, S.
1,312	corner	Shawnee, S. & Greer
1,313	522	Shawnee, S.
1,314	606	Shawnee, S.
1,315	613	Shawnee, S.
1,316	614	Shawnee, S., across from 613
1,317	621	Shawnee, S.
1,318	702	Shawnee, S.
1,319	703	Shawnee, S.
1,320	709	Shawnee, S.
1,321	802 and 806	Shawnee, S.
1,322	810	Shawnee, S.
1,323	814	Shawnee, S.

Site No.	Address	Street
1,324	818	Shawnee, S.
1,325	819	Shawnee, S.
1,326	903	Shawnee, S.
1,327	909	Shawnee, S.
1,328	910	Shawnee, S.
1,329	912	Shawnee, S.
1,330	917	Shawnee, S.
1,331	920	Shawnee, S.
1,332	923	Shawnee, S.
1,333	1004	Shawnee, S.
1,334	1006	Shawnee, S.
1,335	1008	Shawnee, S., corner
1,336	1110	Shawnee, S.
1,337	1114	Shawnee, S.
1,338	1128	Shawnee, S.
1,339	1313	Shawnee, S.
1,340	1315	Shawnee, S.
1,341	1322	Shawnee, S.
1,342	1403	Shawnee, S.
1,343	1412	Shawnee, S.
1,344	1418	Shawnee, S.
1,345	104	Smith
1,346	121	Smith
1,347	125	Smith
1,348	215	Smith
1,349	219, 221, 223	Smith
1,350	1632	South
1,351	1822	South
1,352	3100	South, behind J&J Auto Repairs
1,353	1210	Spokane
1,354	1301	Spokane
1,355	1304	Spokane
1,356	1602	Spokane
1,357	1617	Spokane
1,358	1625	Spokane
1,359	000	Stallings Dr. ne

Site No.	Address	Street
1,360	946	Stallings Dr. ne
1,361	2000	Stallings Dr. ne
1,362	115	Starr, E.
1,363	117	Starr, E.
1,364	207	Starr, E.
1,365	211	Starr, E.
1,366	301	Starr, E.
1,367	309	Starr, E.
1,368	313	Starr, E.
1,369	502	Starr, E.
1,370	319	Starr, E.
1,371	501	Starr, E.
1,372	702	Starr, E.
1,373	706	Starr, E.
1,374	2207	Stewart
1,375	117	Stone, S.
1,376	121	Stone, S.
1,377	124	Stone, S.
1,378	420	Sunset
1,379	109	Sweet Gum
1,380	119	Sweet Gum
1,381	401	Sweet Gum
1,382	405	Sweet Gum
1,383	503	Sweet Gum
1,384	700	Sweet Gum
1,385	712	Sweet Gum
1,386	721	Sweet Gum
1,387	802	Sweet Gum
1,388	725	Swift
1,389	1602	John
1,390	2015	Terry
1,391	2209	Terry
1,392	2217	Terry
1,393	2223	Terry
1,394	2307	Terry
1,395	2305	Terry

Site No.	Address	Street
1,396	601	Third
1,397	608	Third, Johnson Chapel CME
1,398	708	Third
1,399	709	Third
1,400	1204	Timberlake
1,401	1222	Timberlake
1,402	1316	Timberlake
1,403	1405	Timberlake
1,404	1821,1823,1825	Timberlake
1,405	1911	Timberlake
1,406	1912	Timberlake
1,407	2002	Timberlake
1,408	1308	Tindall
1,409	120	Travis
1,410	203	Travis
1,411		Number not used
1,412	901	Townsend
1,413	917	Townsend
1,414	211	Tyler
1,415	211-B	Tyler
1,416	410	Tyler
1,417	411	Tyler
1,418	615	Tyler
1,419	705	Tyler
1,420	819	Tyler
1,421	1401	Tyler
1,422	1467	Tyler
1,423	1313	Tyler
1,424	1321	Tyler
1,425	1415	Tyler
1,426	1507	Tyler
1,427	1617	Tyler
1,428	1717	Tyler
1,429	1815	Tyler
1,430	1818	Tyler
1,431	1819	Tyler

Site No.	Address	Street
1,432	1933	Tyler
1,433	2119	Tyler
1,434	2524	Tyler
1,435		Number not used
1,436	2620	Tyler
1,437	000	Tyler, near Loop 224
1,438	3219	Tyler
1,439	3306	Tyler
1,440	3738	Tyler
1,441	3937	Tyler
1,442	4029	Tyler
1,443		Number not used
1,444	511	University, S.
1,445	3406	Upper Melrose
1,446	3506	Upper Melrose
1,447	3522	Upper Melrose
1,448	522	Virginia
1,449	523	Virginia
1,450	613	Virginia
1,451	612	Virginia
1,452	703	Virginia
1,453	708	Virginia
1,454	709	Virginia
1,455	706	Virginia
1,456	723	Virginia
1,457		Number not used
1,458		Number not used
1,459		Number not used
1,460		Number not used
1,461		Number not used
1,462		Number not used
1,463		Number not used
1,464		Number not used
1,465		Number not used
1,466		Number not used
1,467	720	Virginia

Site No.	Address	Street
1,468	1307/1309	Virginia
1,469	1313	Virginia
1,470	1314	Virginia
1,471	1320	Virginia
1,472	1513	Virginia
1,473	1512	Virginia
1,474	1602	Virginia
1,475	1614	Virginia
1,476	1615	Virginia
1,477		Number not used
1,478	1625	Virginia
1,479	1718	Virginia
1,480	1815	Virginia
1,481	1903	Virginia
1,482	1910	Virginia
1,483	1923	Virginia
1,484	2227	Virginia
1,485	926	Wade
1,486	300	Weaver
1,487	312	Weaver
1,488	500	Weaver
1,489	521	Weaver
1,490	816	Wells
1,491	1212	Wells
1,492	121/123	Wettermark
1,493	122	Wettermark
1,494	129	Wettermark
1,495	201	Wettermark
1,496	622	Wildwood
1,497	1509	Woden
1,498	1715	Woden
1,499	1609	Woden
1,500	1600	Woden
1,501	1805	Woden
1,502	1900	Woden
1,503	1910	Woden

Site No.	Address	Street
1,504	2007	Woden
1,505		Number not used
1,506	723	Woods
1,507	725	Woods
1,508	614	Woods
1,509	618	Woods
1,510	619	Woods
1,511	704/706	Woods
1,512	715	Woods
1,513	719	Woods
1,514	126	Wortham
1,515	203	Zeno
1,516	206	Zeno
1,517		SFA, L.E. Griffith Bldg
1,518		SFA, Administration Bldg
1,519		SFA, Thomas J. Rusk Bldg
1,520		SFA, Chemistry Bldg
1,521		SFA, Old Stone Fort
1,522	900	Main, E.
1,523	100	South
1,524	923	Main, E.
1,525	1005	Main, E.
1,526	300	Pecan, S.
1,527	304	North
1,528	305	North
1,529	412	North
1,530		Number not used
1,531	6020	North, Watkins, Whitehead House
1,532	6020	North, Burrows House
1,533	6020	North, Parsonage
1,534	6020	North, Millard, Lee House
1,535	6020	North, Watkins House
1,536	6020	North, Railroad Cabosse
1,537	6020	North, Ingram, Gaston House
1,538	6020	North, Corn Crib
1,539	6020	North, Office

Site No.	Address	Street	
1,540	6020	North, Church	
1,541	6020	North, School	
1,542	6020	North, Museum	
1,543	6020	North, Carriage House	
1,544	6020	North, Mercantile	
1,545	6020	North, Red House	

Site No.	Address	Street
301	917	Amos Alley
302	2120	Appleby Sand Rd.
303	2421	Appleby Sand Rd.
304	3512	Appleby Sand Rd.
305	3614	Appleby Sand Rd.
307	3903	Appleby Sand Rd.
306	3925	Appleby Sand Rd.
308	4014	Appleby Sand Rd.
309	304	Arnold
310	306	Arnold
311	310	Arnold
319	112	Austin, E.
320	114	Austin, E.
321	115	Austin, E.
328	1202	Austin, E.
322	129	Austin, E.
329	1430	Austin, E.
323	212	Austin, E.
324	218	Austin, E.
325	219	Austin, E.
326	300	Austin, E.
327	301	Austin, E.
312	117	Austin, W.
313	123	Austin, W.
314	202	Austin, W.
315	211	Austin, W.
316	215	Austin, W.
317	218	Austin, W.
318	229	Austin, W.
330	200	Bailey
331	211	Bailey
332	311	Bailey
333	515	Bailey
334	1514	Baker
335	1515	Baker
336	1601	Baker

Site No.	Address	Street
337	1607	Baker
338	1611	Baker
339	1616	Baker
340	1923	Banita
341	2123	Banita
342	2126	Banita
343	2201	Banita
344	109	Baxter Duncan
345	203	Beall
356	713	Bois d'Arc
357	715	Bois d'Arc
358	717	Bois d'Arc
359	720	Bois d'Arc
360	724	Bois d'Arc
361	728	Bois d'Arc
346	114	Bowie
347	202	Bowie
348	101	Bremond
349	230	Bremond
352	323	Bremond
351	400	Bremond
350	416	Bremond
353	523	Bremond
354	211	Brewer
355	218	Brewer
362	204	Burk
363	214	Burk
364	308	Burk
365	314	Burk
366	400	Burk
367	309	Burrows
371	1305	Butt
372	1411	Butt
373	1419	Butt
374	1501	Butt
375	1509	Butt

Site No.	Address	Street
376	1513	Butt
377	1514	Butt
378	1521	Butt
379	1807	Butt
380	1909	Butt
381	2009	Butt
385	113	California, E.
382	130	California, W.
383	204	California, W.
384	214	California, W.
386	2629	Canyon
387	2633	Canyon
388	604	Cariker
389	608	Cariker
390	612	Cariker
391	620	Cariker
392	621	Cariker
393	713	Cariker
394	717	Cariker
395	721	Cariker
396	110	Carolyn
397	114	Carolyn
398	116	Carolyn
399	118	Carolyn
438	905	Cason
400	1603	Castleberry
401	1604	Castleberry
402	1616	Castleberry
403	1618	Castleberry
404	1619	Castleberry
405	1620	Castleberry
407	1111	Cedar
408	1112	Cedar
409	1204	Cedar
410	1213	Cedar
411	1300	Cedar

Site No.	Address	Street
412	1307	Cedar
416	2101	Center
417	2309	Center
418	2401	Center
419	2412A	Center
421	2500	Center Rd.
422	2510	Center Rd.
423	2606	Center Rd.
424	2631	Center Rd.
425	2703	Center Rd.
427	2823	Center Rd.
428	2902	Center Rd.
429	2912	Center Rd.
430	3105	Center Rd.
431	3202	Center Rd.
432	3312	Center Rd.
433	3506	Center Rd.
434	3823	Center Rd.
426	2715	Center Rd. (across from 2708)
473	1601	Chandler
439	1606	Chandler
440	1700	Chandler
441	1013	Cherry
442	0000	Cherry, Temple Park Cemetery
450	0000	Church, N.
101	106	Church, N.
103	108	Church, N.
104	110-118	Church, N.
105	113	Church, N.
106	122	Church, N.
107	134	Church, N.
108	141	Church, N.
443	210	Church, N.
444	216	Church, N.
445	304	Church, N.
447	315	Church, N.

Site No.	Address	Street
448	316	Church, N.
449	000	Church, N. (Old Nacogdoches Univ.)
102	107	Church, S.
451	212	Church, S.
452	216	Church, S.
453	304	Church, S.
454	305	Church, S.
455	308	Church, S.
456	319	Church, S.
457	323	Church, S.
461	401	Church, S.
458	402	Church, S.
459	412	Church, S.
460	515	Church, S.
462	600	Church, S.
463	601	Church, S.
464	618	Church, S.
465	1310	Cleaver
466	1311	Cleaver
467	1312	Cleaver
468	1316	Cleaver
469	1413	Cleaver
470	1507	Cleaver
471	1508	Cleaver
472	1517	Cleaver
474	1609	Cleaver
485	109	College, E.
486	211	College, E.
475	110-112	College, W.
476	115	College, W.
477	118	College, W.
478	119	College, W.
479	123	College, W.
480	124	College, W.
481	203	College, W.
482	207	College, W.

Site No.	Address	Street
483	213	College, W.
484	219	College, W.
109	305	Commerce, E.
110	307	Commerce, E.
111	309	Commerce, E.
488	100	Cooper
489	117	Cooper
490	135	Cooper
495	1002	Cottonwood
496	1021	Cottonwood
497	1211	Cottonwood
498	1212	Cottonwood
499	1214	Cottonwood
500	1215	Cottonwood
492	906	Cottonwood
493	910	Cottonwood
494	918	Cottonwood
521	1007	Cox
522	1014	Cox
523	1018	Cox
501	501	Cox
502	507	Cox
503	511	Cox
504	513	Cox
505	523	Cox
506	602	Cox
507	609	Cox
508	614	Cox
509	620	Cox
510	621	Cox
511	701	Cox
512	702	Cox
513	708	Cox
514	709	Cox
515	714	Cox
516	818	Cox

Site No.	Address	Street
517	908	Cox
518	912	Cox
519	918	Cox
520	922	Cox
524	000	Craven
525	106	Craven
526	110	Craven
527	114	Craven
528	126	Craven
529	130	Craven
530	1054	Crisp
531	0000	Crisp (north of 606)
532	1102	Cross
533	1106	Cross
534	1201	Cross
535	1204	Cross
536	1208	Cross
537	1214	Cross
538	106/108	Dan
539	111	Dan
540	112	Dan
541	213	Dan
542	217	Dan
543	221B	Dan
544	401	Dennis
545	408	Dennis
546	409	Dennis
547	502	Dennis
548	503	Dennis
550	1006	Deveraux
551	1009	Deveraux
549	903	Deveraux
552	1201	Dolph
553	1207, 1209, 1211	Dolph
555	1407	Dolph
556	1409, 1411	Dolph

Site No.	Address	Street
557	1513	Dolph
558	1824	Dolph (rear)
554	sw corner	Dolph and Nash
576	0000	Douglass, W.
559	1000	Douglass, W.
560	1018	Douglass, W.
561	1104	Douglass, W.
562	1110	Douglass, W.
563	1119	Douglass, W.
564	1121	Douglass, W.
565	1211	Douglass, W.
566	1215	Douglass, W.
567	1319	Douglass, W.
568	1424	Douglass, W.
569	1502	Douglass, W.
570	1510	Douglass, W.
571	1604	Douglass, W.
572	1723	Douglass, W.
573	1805	Douglass, W.
574	2213	Douglass, W.
579	1001	Durst
580	1002	Durst
581	1020	Durst
582	1123	Durst
584	1200	Durst
583	1201	Durst
585	1206	Durst
586	1211	Durst
587	1212	Durst
588	1221	Durst
589	1303	Durst
590	1517	Durst
591	1613	Durst
592	1615	Durst
593	2117	Durst
594	2508	Durst

Site No.	Address	Street
595	3114	Durst
596	3400	Durst
597	3519	Durst
577	905	Durst
578	922	Durst
598	1509	Eliza
600	1512	Eliza
599	1513	Eliza
601	1609	Eliza
602	1611	Eliza
603	1615	Eliza
604	1708	Eliza
605	1710	Eliza
606	1711	Eliza
607	1713	Eliza
608	2519	Elizabeth
613	1206	Ella
609	123	Ellington
610	210	Ellington
611	98	Ellis
612	100	Ellis at Matthew
614	108	Elm
615	112	Elm
616	115	Elm
617	116	Elm
618	120	Elm
619	123	Elm
620	127	Elm
621	133	Elm
622	210	Elm
623	225	Elm
624	804,808,812,816	Ernest
625	807, 813	Ernest
626	817	Ernest
627	824	Ernest
628	605	Esther, nw corner Esther at Goldberry

Site No.	Address	Street
632	910	Evelyn
633	918	Evelyn
634	923	Evelyn
635	115	Feazell
636	122	Feazell
637	202	Feazell
638	208-210	Feazell
639	214	Feazell
640	220	Feazell
645	1002-1004	Ferguson
646	1003	Ferguson
647	1008	Ferguson
648	1009	Ferguson
649	1021	Ferguson
650	1119	Ferguson
651	1220	Ferguson
641	901	Ferguson
642	916	Ferguson
643	917	Ferguson
644	920	Ferguson
662	1002/1000	First
652	102	First
653	202	First
654	208	First
655	213	First
656	312	First
657	611	First
658	617	First
659	809	First
660	817	First
661	922	First
663	209	Flora
664	219	Flora
665	223	Flora
666	500	Forbes
667	514	Forbes

Site No.	Address	Street
668	820	Ford
669	2013	Fore
670	2016B	Fore
671	2201	Fore
672	2209	Fore
673	2316	Fore
674	2319	Fore
675	2401	Fore
676	2405	Fore
677	2407	Fore
678	2415	Fore
679	706	Fourth
680	711	Fourth
681	802	Fourth
682	803	Fourth
683	808	Fourth
684	811	Fourth
685	829	Fourth
686	0000	Fox/Chandler/Brown Complex
112	115	Fredonia, N.
113	129	Fredonia, N.
692	1309	Fredonia, N.
114	135	Fredonia, N.
115	200	Fredonia, N.
687	317	Fredonia, N.
688	431	Fredonia, N.
690	616	Fredonia, N.
691	702	Fredonia, N.
689	710	Fredonia, N.
705	1114	Fredonia, S.
706	1221	Fredonia, S.
707	1321	Fredonia, S.
708	1500	Fredonia, S.
709	1502	Fredonia, S.
710	1608	Fredonia, S.
711	1808	Fredonia, S.

Site No.	Address	Street
693	214	Fredonia, S.
712	2209	Fredonia, S.
713	2210	Fredonia, S.
714	2218	Fredonia, S.
715	2226	Fredonia, S.
716	2308	Fredonia, S.
718	2311	Fredonia, S.
717	2331	Fredonia, S.
719	2412	Fredonia, S.
720	2418	Fredonia, S.
721	2504	Fredonia, S.
722	2821	Fredonia, S.
694	601	Fredonia, S.
695	604	Fredonia, S.
696	608	Fredonia, S.
697	609	Fredonia, S.
698	616	Fredonia, S.
699	619	Fredonia, S.
700	623	Fredonia, S.
701	723	Fredonia, S.
702	800	Fredonia, S.
703	802	Fredonia, S.
704	806	Fredonia, S.
725	1023	Fulgham
723	707	Fulgham
724	812	Fulgham
726	1302	Garner
727	1309	Garner
728	1316	Garner
729	1402/1404	Garner
730	1408	Garner
731	806	Gene
732	810, 814, 816	Gene
733	811, 815, 819, 821, 901	Gene
734	900, 902, 904, 905, 906	Gene
735	903	Gene

Site No.	Address	Street
736	1221	Greer
737	1311	Greer
738	304	Guy
739	309	Guy
743	1007	Hackberry
744	1011	Hackberry
745	1105	Hackberry
746	1109	Hackberry
747	1117	Hackberry
748	1125	Hackberry
740	911	Hackberry
741	919	Hackberry
742	925	Hackberry
756	1102	Harris
757	1315	Harris
758	1325	Harris
759	1415	Harris
749	314	Harris
751	416	Harris
752	522	Harris
753	606	Harris
754	624	Harris
755	814	Harris
760	309	Hasley
761	122	Hayter
775	1001	Hayward
762	502	Hayward
763	507	Hayward
764	601	Hayward
765	605	Hayward
766	611	Hayward
767	704	Hayward
768	708/706	Hayward
769	800	Hayward
770	801	Hayward
771	804	Hayward

Site No.	Address	Street
772	805	Hayward
773	811	Hayward
774	909	Hayward
778	1314	Herbert
780	611	Hill
781	114	Hillencamp
782	115	Hillencamp
783	1116	Hilltop
120	108	Hospital, E.
121	118	Hospital, E.
122	201	Hospital, E.
123	310	Hospital, E.
124	400	Hospital, E.
125	403-411	Hospital, E.
126	404	Hospital, E.
127	406	Hospital, E.
128	422	Hospital, E.
785	507	Hospital, E.
786	518	Hospital, E.
117	100	Hospital, W.
116	114	Hospital, W.
118	146	Hospital, W.
119	216	Hospital, W.
788	117	Houston, E.
787	118	Houston, E.
791	123	Houston, E.
792	127	Houston, E.
789	205	Houston, E.
793	206	Houston, E.
790	209	Houston, E.
784	307	Houston, E.
794	114	Hughes
795	118	Hughes
796	121	Hughes
797	124	Hughes
798	203	Hughes

Site No.	Address	Street
799	210	Hughes
800	309	Hughes
801	311	Humphrey
802	320	Humphrey
803	412	Humphrey
804	2720	Hunter (across from VFW)
805	911	Jacklock
806	919	Jacklock
807	4918	Jeane
808	4922	Jeane
809	1120	Jeffries
810	1214	Jeffries
1,389	1602	John
826	1602	John
811	1614	John
812	1902	John
813	1910	John
815	0000	John Richardson Rd.
814	0000	John Richardson Rd.
816	0000	John Richardson Rd. near 2213
825	1001	Jordan
817	702	Jordan
819	706	Jordan
820	715	Jordan
821	817	Jordan
822	901	Jordan
823	905	Jordan
824	909	Jordan
818	707	Jordan (rear)
827	204	King
828	220	King
829	305	King
830	413	King
831	511	King
832	514-A	King
833	518	King

Site No.	Address	Street
834	524	King
835	528	King
836	604, 606	King
837	613	King
838	623	King
839	627	King
840	631/633	King
842	0000	Lake & Press Roads, sw corner
841	217	Lake, E.
844	219	Lamar
845	223	Lamar
846	306	Lamar
847	2403	Lampkin
848	2408	Lampkin
849	2613	Lampkin
850	2615	Lampkin
851	2617	Lampkin
852	200	Lanana, N.
853	321	Lanana, N.
854	324	Lanana, N.
855	401	Lanana, N.
856	406	Lanana, N.
857	412	Lanana, N.
858	422	Lanana, N.
859	500	Lanana, N.
860	504	Lanana, N.
861	505	Lanana, N.
862	506	Lanana, N.
863	512	Lanana, N.
865	113	Lanana, S.
866	210	Lanana, S.
864	211	Lanana, S.
867	221	Lanana, S.
868	321	Lane
869	114	Leila
870	214	Leila

Site No.	Address	Street
871	218	Leila
872	1319	Leroy
873	1401	Leroy
874	1813	Leroy
875	2815	Lily
876	2822	Lily
877	1107	Lock
878	1218	Lock
879	1230	Lock
897	1004	Logansport
900	1009	Logansport
903	2201	Logansport
902	2218	Logansport
904	3003	Logansport
905	3137	Logansport
906	3409	Logansport
880	607	Logansport
881	613	Logansport
882	616	Logansport
883	617	Logansport
884	620	Logansport
885	623	Logansport
886	624	Logansport
887	716	Logansport
888	722	Logansport
889	723	Logansport
890	811	Logansport
891	819	Logansport
892	902	Logansport
893	908	Logansport
894	918	Logansport
895	919	Logansport
896	922	Logansport
907	1210	Looneyville
908	1904	Looneyville
909	1910	Looneyville

Site No.	Address	Street
910	1918	Looneyville
911	2106	Looneyville
912	600	Lucas
913	603	Lucas
914	604	Lucas
915	608	Lucas
916	612	Lucas
917	621	Lucas
918	634	Lucas
919	635	Lucas
920	701	Lucas
921	722	Lucas
922	817	Lucas
923	110	Lynn
926	214	Machechney
924	118	Mackechney
925	124	Mackechney
934	312	Magnolia
933	316	Magnolia
932	323	Magnolia
935	325	Magnolia
936	413	Magnolia
937	426	Magnolia
1,525	1005	Main, E.
140	106, #1	Main, E.
141	106, #2	Main, E.
142	106, #3	Main, E.
144	111	Main, E.
143	112	Main, E.
145	113	Main, E.
146	115-117	Main, E.
147	119	Main, E.
148	123	Main, E.
149	124	Main, E.
963	1400	Main, E.
962	1407	Main, E.

Site No.	Address	Street
964	1601	Main, E.
965	1623	Main, E.
966	2002	Main, E.
150	201	Main, E.
968	2016	Main, E.
151	206	Main, E.
152	207	Main, E.
153	209	Main, E.
154	215	Main, E.
969	2207	Main, E.
843	2220	Main, E.
970	2223	Main, E.
971	2315	Main, E.
972	2322	Main, E.
973	2403	Main, E.
976	2404	Main, E.
974	2407	Main, E.
975	2419	Main, E.
155	300	Main, E.
156	305	Main, E.
157	311	Main, E.
158	316	Main, E.
159	317	Main, E.
160	318	Main, E.
161	320	Main, E.
977	3205	Main, E.
162	321	Main, E.
163	322	Main, E.
164	323	Main, E.
166	329	Main, E.
165	330	Main, E.
978	3426	Main, E.
167	400	Main, E.
168	402	Main, E.
169	403	Main, E.
170	404	Main, E.

Site No.	Address	Street
171	405	Main, E.
172	406	Main, E.
173	407	Main, E.
174	408	Main, E.
175	409	Main, E.
176	412	Main, E.
177	413	Main, E.
178	418	Main, E.
179	420	Main, E.
180	422	Main, E.
181	424	Main, E.
979	4727	Main, E.
980	4916	Main, E.
182	500	Main, E.
183	503	Main, E.
185	510	Main, E.
184	511	Main, E.
186	516	Main, E.
187	517	Main, E.
188	521	Main, E.
189	522	Main, E.
190	531	Main, E.
981	5518	Main, E.
191	601	Main, E.
982	6400 block	Main, E.
957	703	Main, E.
958	710	Main, E.
959	716	Main, E.
960	802	Main, E.
961	809	Main, E.
1,522	900	Main, E.
1,524	923	Main, E.
487	000	Main, E. at Community Grocery Rd.
967	2016	Main, E. east of 2010 Main, E.
129	101	Main, W.
947	1119	Main, W.

Site No.	Address	Street
130	117-119	Main, W.
948	1208	Main, W.
949	1315	Main, W.
950	1319	Main, W.
951	1321	Main, W.
952	1501	Main, W.
953	1509	Main, W.
955	1623	Main, W.
131	203	Main, W.
132	204	Main, W.
135	312	Main, W.
134	315	Main, W.
136	321	Main, W.
133	331	Main, W.
137	416	Main, W.
138	422-424	Main, W.
227	428	Main, W.
139	500	Main, W.
938	614	Main, W.
939	622	Main, W.
940	702	Main, W.
941	715	Main, W.
942	723	Main, W.
943	802	Main, W.
944	810	Main, W.
945	816	Main, W.
946	904	Main, W.
954	1521	Main, W. at Popp
956	1639	Main, W., 9 shotguns
985	1722	Martinsville
986	2602	Martinsville
983	708	Martinsville
984	809	Martinsville
989	2709	Matthew
987	2712	Matthew
988	2713	Matthew

Site No.	Address	Street
927	2201	Maybell
928	2215	Maybell
929	1111	Meisenheimer
930	1112	Meisenheimer
931	1305	Meisenheimer
990	1213	Mims
991	1220	Mims
992	1622	Mims
993	110	Mitchell
994	112	Mitchell
995	204	Mitchell
996	601	Moore
997	707	Moore
998	712	Moore
999	900	Moore
1,000	910	Moore
1,001	914	Moore
1,002	918	Moore
1,003	922	Moore
1,029	1000	Mound, N.
1,030	1201	Mound, N.
1,031	1209	Mound, N.
222	122	Mound, N.
192	127	Mound, N.
193	130	Mound, N.
223	131	Mound, N.
194	138	Mound, N.
1,032	1401	Mound, N.
1,033	1417	Mound, N.
1,004	216	Mound, N.
1,005	217	Mound, N.
1,006	222	Mound, N.
1,007	303	Mound, N.
1,008	310	Mound, N.
1,009	408	Mound, N.
1,010	411	Mound, N.

Site No.	Address	Street
1,011	418	Mound, N.
1,012	504	Mound, N.
1,013	510	Mound, N.
1,014	516	Mound, N.
1,015	600	Mound, N.
1,132	614	Mound, N.
1,016	711	Mound, N.
1,017	722/720	Mound, N.
1,018	725	Mound, N.
1,019	726	Mound, N.
1,047	730	Mound, N.
1,020	736	Mound, N.
1,021	803	Mound, N.
1,022	810	Mound, N.
1,023	813	Mound, N.
1,024	814	Mound, N.
1,025	820	Mound, N.
1,026	907	Mound, N.
1,027	908	Mound, N.
1,028	911	Mound, N.
1,037	116	Muckleroy
1,038	200	Muckleroy
1,039	315	Muckleroy
1,040	601	Muckleroy
1,041	208	Muller
1,042	212	Muller
1,043	213	Muller
1,044	214	Muller
1,045	219	Muller
1,046	225	Muller (se corner Muller & Taylor)
195	102	North
196	107	North
197	109	North
199	113	North
200	119	North
1,055	1411	North

Site No.	Address	Street
1,057	1613	North
1,056	1703	North
1,058	1801	North
1,059	1911	North
201	200	North
202	201	North
1,062	2015	North
1,063	2019	North
1,064	2037	North
1,060	2108	North
1,065	2116	North
198	212	North
1,061	2208/2210	North
1,066	2301	North
1,067	2307	North
1,068	2909	North
1,069	3007	North
1,071	303	North
1,527	304	North
1,528	305	North
1,072	3203	North
1,529	412	North
1,073	4418	North
1,074	4715	North
1,048	500	North
1,075	5122	North
1,076	5124	North
1,077	5212	North
1,079	5306	North
1,080	5706	North
1,081	5902	North
1,049	603	North
1,050	608	North
1,051	615	North
1,082	6702	North
1,052	701	North

Site No.	Address	Street
1,084	8081	North
1,053	816	North
1,054	821	North
1,070	3011	North and Bowie
1,078	5121	North, across from 5124
1,532	6020	North, Burrows House
1,543	6020	North, Carriage House
1,540	6020	North, Church
1,538	6020	North, Corn Crib
1,537	6020	North, Ingram, Gaston House
1,544	6020	North, Mercantile
1,534	6020	North, Millard, Lee House
1,542	6020	North, Museum
1,083	0000	North, n of 6702 North
1,539	6020	North, Office
1,533	6020	North, Parsonage
1,536	6020	North, Railroad Cabosse
1,545	6020	North, Red House
1,541	6020	North, School
1,535	6020	North, Watkins House
1,531	6020	North, Watkins, Whitehead House
1,462		Number not used
1,458		Number not used
415		Number not used
406		Number not used
575		Number not used
413		Number not used
1,477		Number not used
414		Number not used
1,101		Number not used
776		Number not used
779		Number not used
777		Number not used
446		Number not used
1,457		Number not used
1,530		Number not used

Site No.	Address	Street
1,459		Number not used
1,460		Number not used
1,461		Number not used
1,463		Number not used
1,464		Number not used
1,465		Number not used
1,466		Number not used
1,411		Number not used
420		Number not used
1,443		Number not used
491		Number not used
629		Number not used
630		Number not used
631		Number not used
1,505		Number not used
1,435		Number not used
1,201		Number not used
901		Number not used
898		Number not used
899		Number not used
1,159		Number not used
1,160		Number not used
436		Number not used
437		Number not used
435		Number not used
230 to 300		Numbers not used, reserved for CBD
1,085	514	Ochiltree
1,086	518	Ochiltree
1,092	716	Ola
1,087	805	Ola
1,088	806, 808	Ola
1,089	814	Ola
1,090	816, 900, 904, 908	Ola
1,091	821, 903, 905, 907	Ola
368	1216	Old Butt, S.
369	1224	Old Butt, S.

Site No.	Address	Street
370	1300	Old Butt, S.
1,093	2606	Old Lufkin Highway
1,094	2720	Old Lufkin Highway
1,095	3009	Old Lufkin Highway
1,096	4723	Old Lufkin Highway
1,097	2800	Old Post Oak Rd.
1,105	3014	Old Spanish Bluff Rd.
1,106	3318	Old Spanish Bluff Rd.
1,122	1016	Orton
1,107	121	Orton
1,123	1308	Orton
1,108	603	Orton
1,109	610	Orton
1,110	614	Orton
1,111	615	Orton
1,112	618	Orton
1,113	619	Orton
1,114	623	Orton
1,115	704	Orton
1,116	708	Orton
1,117	807	Orton
1,118	814	Orton
1,119	825	Orton
1,120	904	Orton
1,121	912	Orton
1,125	403	Sadler *
1,127	410	Otis
1,128	414	Sadler *
1,129	000	Shawnee and Hayward, Alley off of *
1,130	418 and 422	Sadler *
1,131	423	Sadler *
1,133	523, 525	Park
1,134	600	Park
1,135	610	Park
1,136	618	Park
1,137	716	Park

* Not in alphabetical sequence

Site No.	Address	Street
1,138	0000	Park, E. (Mt. Zion Cemetery)
1,140	521	Parker, E.
1,139	320	Parker, W.
1,141	2014	Pat
1,142	2018	Pat
1,143	2112	Pat
1,144	1002	Peach
1,145	1501	Pearl, N.
1,146	2110	Pearl, N.
1,147	2116	Pearl, N.
1,148	2123	Pearl, N.
1,149	2215	Pearl, N.
1,150	2216	Pearl, N.
1,151	2222	Pearl, N.
1,152	2229	Pearl, N.
1,153	2307	Pearl, N.
1,154	2401	Pearl, N.
1,155	2410	Pearl, N.
1,156	2501	Pearl, N.
1,157	2504	Pearl, N.
1,158	2509	Pearl, N.
203	100	Pecan, N.
226	111	Pecan, N.
1,161	2601	Pecan, N.
1,162	2700	Pecan, N.
1,163	2715	Pecan, N.
1,164	2825	Pecan, N.
1,165	2915	Pecan, N.
1,166	3004	Pecan, N.
1,167	3201	Pecan, N.
1,168	3205	Pecan, N.
204	104	Pecan, S.
205	106	Pecan, S.
206	108	Pecan, S.
207	110	Pecan, S.
208	112-114	Pecan, S.

Site No.	Address	Street
209	116	Pecan, S.
210	200	Pecan, S.
211	206	Pecan, S.
229	209	Pecan, S.
1,526	300	Pecan, S.
1,169	604	Perry
1,170	613	Perry
1,171	614	Perry
215	108	Pilar, E.
216	120	Pilar, E.
217	202	Pilar, E.
218	204-208	Pilar, E.
219	210	Pilar, E.
220	212	Pilar, E.
221	216	Pilar, E.
1,176	414	Pilar, E.
1,177	504	Pilar, E.
1,178	512	Pilar, E.
1,179	520	Pilar, E.
1,180	526	Pilar, E.
1,181	536	Pilar, E.
1,172	111	Pilar, W.
1,173	201	Pilar, W.
212	206-204	Pilar, W.
213	208	Pilar, W.
214	210	Pilar, W.
1,174	211	Pilar, W.
1,175	408	Pilar, W.
1,182	1502	Pilot
1,183	1514	Pilot
1,184	1516	Pilot
1,185	1519	Pilot
1,186	1529	Pilot
1,187	203	Pine
1,192	123	Popp, N.
1,193	203	Popp, N.

Site No.	Address	Street
1,194	218	Popp, N.
1,195	300	Popp, N.
1,196	318	Popp, N.
1,188	102	Popp, S.
1,189	108-110	Popp, S.
1,190	109	Popp, S.
1,191	118	Popp, S.
1,197	416	Popp, S.
1,198	1203	Porter
1,199	1207	Porter
1,200	1211	Porter
1,207	1219	Powers
1,208	1405	Powers
1,209	1600	Powers
1,210	1610	Powers
1,211	1621	Powers
1,212	1910	Powers
1,202	309	Powers
1,203	320	Powers
1,204	706	Powers
1,205	711	Powers
1,206	802	Powers
1,213	2740	Press at Hunter
1,214	618	Price
1,215	619	Price
1,217	1009	Raguet
1,218	1014	Raguet
1,219	1017	Raguet
1,220	1210	Raguet
1,221	1302	Raguet
1,222	2719	Raguet
1,223	2807	Raguet
1,224	2909	Raguet
1,225	2910	Raguet
1,226	3028	Raguet
1,227	3102	Raguet

Site No.	Address	Street
1,228	3116	Raguet
1,229	3208	Raguet
1,230	3516	Raguet
1,216	918	Raguet
1,231	1611	Railroad
1,232	1625	Railroad
1,233	1801	Railroad
1,234	1811	Railroad
1,235	926	Randall
1,273	214	Rudolph
1,236	1604	Rayburn
1,237	1722	Rayburn
1,238	1913	Rayburn
1,239	1915	Rayburn
1,240	2407	Rayburn
1,241	2515	Rayburn
1,242	2607	Rayburn
1,243	714	Ready
1,253	314	Richardson
1,254	315	Richardson
1,244	316	Richardson
1,255	319	Richardson
1,245	322	Richardson
1,256	407	Richardson
1,246	408	Richardson
1,247	410	Richardson
1,257	411	Richardson
1,248	414	Richardson
1,258	415	Richardson
1,249	416	Richardson
1,250	500	Richardson
1,259	501	Richardson
1,251	504	Richardson
1,260	505	Richardson
1,252	508	Richardson
1,261	509	Richardson

Site No.	Address	Street
1,262	510	Richardson
1,263	511	Richardson
1,264	514	Richardson
1,265	518	Richardson
1,266	523	Richardson
1,267	525	Richardson
1,268	526	Richardson
1,271	1011	Ritchie
1,270	903	Ritchie
1,269	905	Ritchie
1,272	213	Rudolph
1,274	115	Rulfs
1,035	311	S. Mound
1,036	320	S. Mound
1,124	401	Sadler
1,275	122	Sanders, S.
1,276	129	Sanders, S.
1,277	132	Sanders, S.
1,278	135	Sanders, S.
1,279	220	Sanders, S.
1,280	815	Sarah Anne
1,281	220	Seale, E.
1,282	302	Seale, E.
1,283	314	Seale, E.
1,284	320	Seale, E.
1,289	1220	Seale, W.
1,285	321	Seale, W.
1,286	324	Seale, W.
1,287	329	Seale, W.
1,288	502	Seale, W.
1,290	1610	Seale, W. & Tindall
1,295	1010	Second
1,291	707	Second
1,292	715	Second
1,293	910	Second
1,294	915	Second

Site No.	Address	Street
1,518		SFA, Administration Bldg
1,520		SFA, Chemistry Bldg
1,517		SFA, L.E. Griffith Bldg
1,521		SFA, Old Stone Fort
1,519		SFA, Thomas J. Rusk Bldg
1,126	000	Shawnee and Hayward, Alley off of
1,333	1004	Shawnee, S.
1,334	1006	Shawnee, S.
1,298	107	Shawnee, S.
1,297	108	Shawnee, S.
1,336	1110	Shawnee, S.
1,337	1114	Shawnee, S.
1,338	1128	Shawnee, S.
1,296	115	Shawnee, S.
1,339	1313	Shawnee, S.
1,340	1315	Shawnee, S.
1,341	1322	Shawnee, S.
1,342	1403	Shawnee, S.
1,343	1412	Shawnee, S.
1,344	1418	Shawnee, S.
1,300	201	Shawnee, S.
1,299	210	Shawnee, S.
1,301	214	Shawnee, S.
1,302	216	Shawnee, S.
1,303	302	Shawnee, S.
1,304	304	Shawnee, S.
1,305	305	Shawnee, S.
1,306	319	Shawnee, S.
1,307	402	Shawnee, S.
1,308	408	Shawnee, S.
1,309	414	Shawnee, S.
1,310	503	Shawnee, S.
1,311	515	Shawnee, S.
1,313	522	Shawnee, S.
1,314	606	Shawnee, S.
1,315	613	Shawnee, S.

Site No.	Address	Street
1,317	621	Shawnee, S.
1,318	702	Shawnee, S.
1,319	703	Shawnee, S.
1,320	709	Shawnee, S.
1,321	802 and 806	Shawnee, S.
1,322	810	Shawnee, S.
1,323	814	Shawnee, S.
1,324	818	Shawnee, S.
1,325	819	Shawnee, S.
1,326	903	Shawnee, S.
1,327	909	Shawnee, S.
1,328	910	Shawnee, S.
1,329	912	Shawnee, S.
1,330	917	Shawnee, S.
1,331	920	Shawnee, S.
1,332	923	Shawnee, S.
1,312	corner	Shawnee, S. & Greer
1,316	614	Shawnee, S., across from 613
1,335	1008	Shawnee, S., corner
1,345	104	Smith
1,346	121	Smith
1,347	125	Smith
1,348	215	Smith
1,349	219, 221, 223	Smith
1,523	100	South
224	107-109	South
225	115	South
1,350	1632	South
1,351	1822	South
1,352	3100	South, behind J&J Auto Repairs
1,353	1210	Spokane
1,354	1301	Spokane
1,355	1304	Spokane
1,356	1602	Spokane
1,357	1617	Spokane
1,358	1625	Spokane

Site No.	Address	Street
1,359	000	Stallings Dr. ne
1,361	2000	Stallings Dr. ne
1,360	946	Stallings Dr. ne
1,362	115	Starr, E.
1,363	117	Starr, E.
1,364	207	Starr, E.
1,365	211	Starr, E.
1,366	301	Starr, E.
1,367	309	Starr, E.
1,368	313	Starr, E.
1,370	319	Starr, E.
1,371	501	Starr, E.
1,369	502	Starr, E.
1,372	702	Starr, E.
1,373	706	Starr, E.
1,374	2207	Stewart
1,375	117	Stone, S.
1,376	121	Stone, S.
1,377	124	Stone, S.
1,378	420	Sunset
1,379	109	Sweet Gum
1,380	119	Sweet Gum
1,381	401	Sweet Gum
1,382	405	Sweet Gum
1,383	503	Sweet Gum
1,384	700	Sweet Gum
1,385	712	Sweet Gum
1,386	721	Sweet Gum
1,387	802	Sweet Gum
1,388	725	Swift
1,390	2015	Terry
1,391	2209	Terry
1,392	2217	Terry
1,393	2223	Terry
1,395	2305	Terry
1,394	2307	Terry

Site No.	Address	Street
1,396	601	Third
1,398	708	Third
1,399	709	Third
1,397	608	Third, Johnson Chapel CME
1,400	1204	Timberlake
1,401	1222	Timberlake
1,402	1316	Timberlake
1,403	1405	Timberlake
1,404	1821,1823,1825	Timberlake
1,405	1911	Timberlake
1,406	1912	Timberlake
1,407	2002	Timberlake
1,408	1308	Tindall
1,412	901	Townsend
1,413	917	Townsend
1,409	120	Travis
1,410	203	Travis
1,423	1313	Tyler
1,424	1321	Tyler
1,421	1401	Tyler
1,425	1415	Tyler
1,422	1467	Tyler
1,426	1507	Tyler
1,427	1617	Tyler
1,428	1717	Tyler
1,429	1815	Tyler
1,430	1818	Tyler
1,431	1819	Tyler
1,432	1933	Tyler
1,414	211	Tyler
1,415	211-B	Tyler
1,433	2119	Tyler
1,434	2524	Tyler
1,436	2620	Tyler
1,438	3219	Tyler
1,439	3306	Tyler

Site No.	Address	Street
1,440	3738	Tyler
1,441	3937	Tyler
1,442	4029	Tyler
1,416	410	Tyler
1,417	411	Tyler
1,418	615	Tyler
1,419	705	Tyler
1,420	819	Tyler
1,437	000	Tyler, near Loop 224
228	101	Tyler, S.
1,444	511	University, S.
1,445	3406	Upper Melrose
1,446	3506	Upper Melrose
1,447	3522	Upper Melrose
750	1008	Virginia
1,468	1307/1309	Virginia
1,469	1313	Virginia
1,470	1314	Virginia
1,471	1320	Virginia
1,473	1512	Virginia
1,472	1513	Virginia
1,474	1602	Virginia
1,475	1614	Virginia
1,476	1615	Virginia
1,478	1625	Virginia
1,479	1718	Virginia
1,480	1815	Virginia
1,481	1903	Virginia
1,482	1910	Virginia
1,483	1923	Virginia
1,484	2227	Virginia
1,448	522	Virginia
1,449	523	Virginia
1,451	612	Virginia
1,450	613	Virginia
1,452	703	Virginia

Site No.	Address	Street
1,455	706	Virginia
1,453	708	Virginia
1,454	709	Virginia
1,467	720	Virginia
1,456	723	Virginia
1,485	926	Wade
1,486	300	Weaver
1,487	312	Weaver
1,488	500	Weaver
1,489	521	Weaver
1,491	1212	Wells
1,490	816	Wells
1,492	121/123	Wettermark
1,493	122	Wettermark
1,494	129	Wettermark
1,495	201	Wettermark
1,496	622	Wildwood
1,497	1509	Woden
1,500	1600	Woden
1,499	1609	Woden
1,498	1715	Woden
1,501	1805	Woden
1,502	1900	Woden
1,503	1910	Woden
1,504	2007	Woden
1,508	614	Woods
1,509	618	Woods
1,510	619	Woods
1,511	704/706	Woods
1,512	715	Woods
1,513	719	Woods
1,506	723	Woods
1,507	725	Woods
1,514	126	Worham
1,098	2823	Ye Old Post Oak Rd.
1,099	3408	Ye Old Post Oak Rd.

Site No.	Address	Street
1,102	3904	Ye Old Post Oak Rd.
1,104	4111	Ye Old Post Oak Rd.
1,100	0000	Ye Old Post Oak Rd., across from 3516
1,103	3907	Ye Old Post Oak Rd.2#
1,515	203	Zeno
1,516	206	Zeno

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
101	106	Church, N.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation, especially of windows; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
102	107	Church, S.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
103	108	Church, N.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation, especially of windows; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
* 104	110-118	Church, N.	Not contributing to downtown district.
105	113	Church, N.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
* 106	122	Church, N.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.
107	134	Church, N.	Good example of style; contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
108	141	Church, N.	Architectural significance; good example of style; recommend National Register and Local Landmark; already Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.
109	305	Commerce, E.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
110	307	Commerce, E.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
111	309	Commerce, E.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
* 112	115	Fredonia, N.	Not contributing to downtown district.
113	129	Fredonia, N.	Architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
* 114	135	Fredonia, N.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
115	200	Fredonia, N.	Architectural significance; recommend Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square district. Structure is not old enough for National Register or Recorded Texas Historic Landmark status, however, these designations should be considered when it reaches 50 years.
* 120	108	Hospital, E.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.
* 121	118	Hospital, E.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.
* 123	310	Hospital, E.	Not contributing to downtown district.
124	400	Hospital, E.	Good example of architectural style; alteration of windows affects architectural integrity; recommended for Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
* 126	404	Hospital, E.	Not contributing to downtown district.
* 127	406	Hospital, E.	Not contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
128	422	Hospital, E.	Good example of style; if additional research reveals historic significance, recommend for National Register and Recorded Texas Historic Landmark; recommend for Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
* 129	101	Main, W.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.
130	117-119	Main, W.	Good example of utilitarian commercial style; recommend renovation; contributing to downtown district.
131	203	Main, W.	Good example of utilitarian commercial style; contributing to downtown district.
* 132	204	Main, W.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.
133	331	Main, W.	Part of gin; good example of industrial architecture; recommend renovation; contributing to downtown district.
134	315	Main, W.	Good example of utilitarian commercial style; recommend renovation; contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
* 135	312	Main, W.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.
136	321	Main, W.	Good example of utilitarian commercial style, however the first floor facade has been altered; contributing to downtown district.
139	500	Main, W.	Good example of railroad architecture; recommend renovation; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; outside downtown district, individually eligible for designation.
140	106	Main, E.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
141	106	Main, E.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
* 142	106	Main, E.	Substantially altered; not contributing to downtown district.
143	112	Main, E.	Architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
144	111	Main, E.	Substantially altered; not contributing to downtown district.
145	113	Main, E.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
146	115-117	Main, E.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
147	119	Main, E.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
148	123	Main, E.	Architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; recommend renovation; contributing to downtown district.
149	124	Main, E.	Architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; recommend architecturally appropriate renovation; contributing to downtown district.
150	201	Main, E.	Architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; recommend facade renovation; contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
151	206	Main, E.	Architectural significance; good example of Federal architecture; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
152	207	Main, E.	Recommend renovation; recommend Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
153	209	Main, E.	Substantially rebuilt after fire; good example of adaptive reuse; recommend Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
* 154	215	Main, E.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district; historic site markers outside structure.
* 155	300	Main, E.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.
156	305	Main, E.	Architectural significance under facade; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; unless renovated, not contributing to downtown district.
157	311	Main, E.	Good example of facade renovation; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
158	316	Main, E.	Substantially altered; not contributing to downtown district.
159	317	Main, E.	Substantially altered; not contributing to downtown district.
160	318	Main, E.	Substantially altered; not contributing to downtown district.
161	320	Main, E.	Substantially altered; not contributing to downtown district.
162	321	Main, E.	Substantially altered; not contributing to downtown district.
163	322	Main, E.	First floor has been substantially altered; recommend renovation; contributing to downtown district.
164	323	Main, E.	Some architectural significance; recommend for Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
165	330	Main, E.	Architectural significance, good example of style; recommend renovation; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
166	329	Main, E.	Architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
167	400	Main, E.	Recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
168	402	Main, E.	Substantially altered; not contributing to downtown district.
169	403	Main, E.	Substantially altered on first floor; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; if renovated could be contributing to downtown district.
170	404	Main, E.	Substantially altered; not contributing to downtown district
171	405	Main, E.	Contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
172	406	Main, E.	Substantially altered; not contributing to downtown district.
173	407	Main, E.	Contributing to downtown district.
174	408	Main, E.	Substantially altered; not contributing to downtown district.
175	409	Main, E.	Contributing to downtown district
176	412	Main, E.	Recently renovated; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
* 177	413	Main, E.	Not contributing to downtown district.
* 178	418	Main, E.	Not contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
179	420	Main, E.	Substantially altered on first floor; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend Local Landmark; with additional research may be eligible for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
180	422	Main, E.	Recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend Local Landmark; with additional research may be eligible for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
* 181	424	Main, E.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district
* 182	500	Main, E.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district
* 183	503	Main, E.	Relatively modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.
184	511	Main, E.	Good example of movie theatre; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend Local Landmark; with additional research may be eligible for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
185	510	Main, E.	Good example of style; contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
186	516	Main, E.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
* 187	517	Main, E.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.
* 188	521	Main, E.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.
189	522	Main, E.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
* 190	531	Main, E.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.
* 191	601	Main, E.	Modern construction; not included in downtown district.
192	127	Mound, N.	Good example of style; recommend Local Landmark designation.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
193	130	Mound, N.	Good example of style; recommend Local Landmark designation.
* 194	138	Mound, N.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.
* 195	102	North	Not architecturally significant; not contributing to downtown district.
* 196	107	North	Not architecturally significant; not contributing to downtown district.
* 197	109	North	Contributing to downtown district.
* 198	212	North	Not architecturally significant; not included in downtown district.
199	113	North	Good example of utilitarian commercial style; contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
200	119	North	Good example of utilitarian commercial style; contributing to downtown district.
201	200	North	Good example of style; recommend Local Landmark; not included in downtown district.
* 202	201	North	Not architecturally significant; not included in downtown district.
* 203	100	Pecan, N.	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.
204	104	Pecan, S.	Significantly altered; recommend renovation; contributing to downtown district.
205	106	Pecan, S.	Significantly altered; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
206	108	Pecan, S.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
207	110	Pecan, S.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
208	112-114	Pecan, S.	Substantially altered on first floor; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; if renovated could be contributing to downtown district.
209	116	Pecan, S.	Substantially altered on front facade; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; if renovated could be contributing to downtown district.
* 212	206-204	Pilar, W.	Not architecturally significant; not contributing to downtown district.
* 213	208	Pilar, W.	Not architecturally significant; not contributing to downtown district.
214	210	Pilar, W.	Good example of agricultural/industrial complex still in city limits; recommend renovation and adaptive reuse; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
215	108	Pilar, E.	Good example of utilitarian commercial style; contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
216	120	Pilar, E.	Already Recorded Texas Historic Landmark; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
217	202	Pilar, E.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
218	204-208	Pilar, E.	Architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
219	210	Pilar, E.	Front facade has been altered; recommend renovation, especially windows; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
220	212	Pilar, E.	Extensively altered; not contributing to downtown district.
221	216	Pilar, E.	Architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
222	122	Mound, N.	Good example of style; Architectural significance; recently renovated; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
223	131	Mound, N.	Good example of style; recommend Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
224	107-109	South	Good example of style; contributing to downtown district.
224	107-109	South	Not architecturally significant; not contributing to downtown district.
225	115	South	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
* 225	115	South	Modern construction; not contributing to downtown district.
226	111	Pecan, N.	Architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
* 227	428	Main, W.	Modern construction; not included in downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
* 228	223	Main, W.	Modern construction; not included in downtown district.
229	209	Pecan, S.	Altered significantly, especially windows; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
322	129	Austin, E.	Good example of style.
327	301	Austin, E.	Good example of style.
344	109	Baxter Duncan	Excellent example of style; Architectural significance; recommend renovation; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; area around house is no longer of residential character.
350	416	Bremond	Alterations not consistent with style and have altered the architectural significance of the structure.
359	720	Bois d'Arc	Good example of style; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
366	400	Burk	Structure has been altered.
385	113	California, E.	Good example of style.
386	2629	Canyon	Log house, probably constructed within the last 50 years, but good example of construction techniques.
443	210	Church, N.	Contributing to Washington Square district.
444	216	Church, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square district.
445	304	Church, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square district.
447	315	Church, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
448	316	Church, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square district.
449	0000	Church, N. (Old Nacogdoches Univ.)	Already listed on the National Register and Recorded Texas Historic Landmark; one of very few examples of early high style classical revival architecture in Nacogdoches.
450	0000	Church, N.	Very good example of 1920s and 1930s architecture in classical revival architecture; architectural significance; recommend renovation; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square district.
* 488	100	Cooper	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square district.
502	507	Cox	Good example of style.
512	702	Cox	Good example of style.
541	213	Dan	Used as a dormitory at Stephen F. Austin University prior to being moved to this site.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
542	217	Dan	Used as a dormitory at Stephen F. Austin University prior to being moved to this site.
543	221B	Dan	Used as a dormitory at Stephen F. Austin University prior to being moved to this site.
577	905	Durst	Good example of style
580	1002	Durst	Good example of style; porch has been altered and not consistent with style; reevaluate if renovated.
581	1020	Durst	Good example of style; porch alterations not consistent with style; reevaluate if renovated.
612	100	Ellis & Matthew	Good example of early black vernacular Gothic Revival church; structure is duplicated at Site No. 987, 2712 Matthew; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
666	500	Forbes	Good example of style; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
667	514	Forbes	Altered significantly; requires further research; may
686	0000	Chandler/Fox/Brown complex	Dense complex of shot gun style construction.
687	317	Fredonia, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance, one of few cast concrete historic structures in the city; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; not included in Washington Square district.
689	710	Fredonia, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
690	616	Fredonia, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
691	702	Fredonia, N.	Contributing to Washington Square District.
693	214	Fredonia, S.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend renovation; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
694	601	Fredonia, S.	Good example of style; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
* 697	609	Fredonia, S.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
* 698	616	Fredonia, S.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
* 699	619	Fredonia, S.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
715	2226	Fredonia, S.	Good example of style; architectural significance; more research required for recommendation to National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
728	1316	Gamer	Good example of style.
750	1008	Virginia	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
784	307	Houston, E.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend additional research; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
785	507	Hospital, E.	Extensively altered; not contributing to Washington Square District.
786	518	Hospital, E.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend additional research before recommend to National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to downtown district.
800	309	Hughes	Good example of style; architectural significance; contributing to Washington Square District.
807	4918	Jeane	Example of structure on Stephen F. Austin University campus and moved to accommodate construction of campus buildings.
808	4922	Jeane	Example of structure on Stephen F. Austin University campus and moved to accommodate construction of campus buildings.
828	220	King	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend more research before recommendation to National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
836	604, 606	King	Currently not contributing to Washington Square District; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; could be contributing to district.
852	200	Lanana, N. Oak Grove Cemetery	Recommend Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and Local Landmark.
863	512	Lanana, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
864	211	Lanana, S.	Already National Register and Recorded Texas Historic Landmark; recommend Local Landmark.
865	113	Lanana, S.	Narrow gauge vinyl siding is not inconsistent with original style; however, porch alteration is not consistent; recommend renovation; if renovations are appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
866	210	Lanana, S.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
880	607	Logansport	Contributing to Washington Square District.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
881	613	Logansport	Contributing to Washington Square District.
882	616	Logansport	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
883	617	Logansport	Contributing to Washington Square District.
884	620	Logansport	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
885	623	Logansport	Contributing to Washington Square District.
886	624	Logansport	Contributing to Washington Square District.
887	716	Logansport	Contributing to Washington Square District.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
888	722	Logansport	Contributing to Washignton Square District.
889	723	Logansport	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
890	811	Logansport	Good example of style; contributing to Washington Square District.
891	819	Logansport	Good example of style; contributing to Washington Square District.
896	922	Logansport	Good example of style
941	715	Main, W.	Good example of style
942	723	Main, W.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend reevaluation for historic designations.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
945	816	Main, W.	Good example of style; porch altered.
946	904	Main, W.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
957	703	Main, E. Swift Residence	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend renovation; if renovations are architecturally and historically appropriate, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
985	1722	Martinsville	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend additional research before recommendation to National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
987	2712	Matthew New St. Matthews Baptist Church	Good example of vernacular Greek Revival style associated with black community; duplicate of site No. 612, 100 Ellis; recommend Local Landmark.
1,004	216	Mound, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
1,005	217	Mound, N.	Contributing to Washington Square District.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
1,006	222	Mound, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
1,007	303	Mound, N.	Contributing to Washington Square District.
1,008	310	Mound, N.	Older portion of two building complex is an excellent example of style; however, the new masonry chapel is not consistent and detracts from the historic residence; not recommended for historic designation, however, contributing to the Washington Square District.
1,009	408	Mound, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
1,010	411	Mound, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
1,011	418	Mound, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
1,012	504	Mound, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
1,013	510	Mound, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
1,014	516	Mound, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District; the Indian mound in the front is already Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.
1,015	600	Mound, N.	Contributing to Washington Square District.
1,016	711	Mound, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
1,017	722, 720	Mound, N.	Contributing to Washington Square District
1,018	725	Mound, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
1,019	726	Mound, N.	Contributing to Washington Square District.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
1,020	736	Mound, N.	Contributing to Washington Square District
1,021	803	Mound, N.	Some historic fabric remains, although altered; contributing to Washington Square District.
1,035	311	S. Mound	Good example of style; moved?
1,047	730	Mound, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
1,048	500	North St. Joseph's Church	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,053	816	North	Good example of style; architectural significance, however, porch is not consistent with style when renovated; reevaluate for historic designation if renovated.
1,054	821	North	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; 1936 historic marker on site.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
1,055	1411	North La Hacienda	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,056	1703	North	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
✓ 1,057	1613	North	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
1,058	1801	North Eugene Blount Residence; Chamber of Commerce	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,060	2108	North	Early example of shopping center associated with Stephen F. Austin University.
1,061	2210	North	Early example of shopping center associated with Stephen F. Austin University; good example of theatre.
1,073	4418	North	Good example of style; recommend additional research prior to recommendation for National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
1,083	6120	North, n of 6702 North	Outside city limits; excellent example of Victorian cottage and farm complex
1,093	2606	Old Lufkin Rd.	Good example of style; additional research prior to recommendation for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and Local Landmark.
1,096	4723	Old Lufkin Rd.	Good example of style; additional research prior to recommendation for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and Local Landmark.
1,114	623	Orton	Built for Frost Company employee widow; part of the history of the neighborhood; additional research prior to recommendation for National Register; Recorded Texas Historic Landmark; and Local Landmark.
1,119	825	Orton	One of the first houses on the street; recommend Local Landmark.
1,126	401 block	Shawnee, S. Old E. J. Campbell campus	Significance is in association with black ethnic culture; gymnasium is in deteriorated condition; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,132	614	Mound, N. Dr. A. T. Mast Residence	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
1,133	523, 525	Park	Contributing to Washington Square District.
1,134	600	Park	Contributing to Washington Square District; recommend Local Landmark.
1,135	610	Park	Contributing to Washington Square District; additional research prior to recommendation for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and Local Landmark.
1,136	618	Park	Contributing to Washington Square District.
1,138	0000	Park, E. (Mt. Zion Cemetery)	
*1,145	1517	Pearl, N.	Good example of style; architectural significance; additional research prior to recommendation for National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark; contributing to Washington Square District.
1,173	201	Pilar, W.	Addition not consistent with style; poor overall condition.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
1,179	520	Pilar, E.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,180	526	Pilar, E.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,181	536	Pilar, E.	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend renovation; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,196	318	Popp, N.	Recommend renovation; good example of style; reevaluate for National Register; Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,221	1302	Raguet	Good example of brick Tudor Cottage
1,231	1611	Railroad	Along what used to be the railroad tracks for Frost Mill.
1,232	1625	Railroad	Along what used to be the railroad tracks for Frost Mill.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
1,233	1801	Railroad	Along what used to be the railroad tracks for Frost Mill.
1,234	1811	Railroad	Along what used to be the railroad tracks for Frost Mill.
1,237	1722	Rayburn Gene Lowe Residence	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,256	407	Richardson	Good example of Shotgun style.
1,275	122	Sanders, S.	Good example of style; architectural significance; additional research prior to recommendation for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,279	220	Sanders, S.	Good example of style; architectural significance; additional research prior to recommendation for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,306	329	Shawnee, S. Little Zion Baptist Church	More research prior to recommendation for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and Local Landmark.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
1,325	819	Shawnee, S.	Structure was moved onto site within the past few years; it is consistent with and contributing to the neighborhood architecture; recommend Local Landmark.
1,369	502	Starr, E.	Good example of style; architectural significance; additional research prior to recommendation for National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,378	420	Sunset	Good example of style.
1,394	2303	Terry	Good example of black business in residential neighborhood.
1,414	211	Tyler	Good example of warehouse style; new sign has overcome the historic Nacogdoches Grocery sign.
1,416	410	Tyler	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,417	411	Tyler	Older structure is in deteriorated condition.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
1,439	3306	Tyler	Good example of style.
1,448	522	Virginia	Alterations such as exterior chimney are not consistent with style; additional research prior to recommendation for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark or Local Landmark.
1,449	523	Virginia	Recommend Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and Local Landmark.
1,451	612	Virginia	Some alterations; architectural significance; additional research prior to recommendation for National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,452	703	Virginia	Some alterations; architectural significance; additional research prior to recommendation for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and Local Landmark.
1,453	708	Virginia	Some alterations to porch; recommend Local Landmark.
1,455	706	Virginia	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
1,456	723	Virginia	Good example of style; architectural significance; additional research prior to recommendation for National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,473	1512	Virginia	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,486	300	Weaver	Remnant of earlier farm outbuilding.
1,487	312	Weaver	Good example of style; architectural significance; additional historic research prior to recommendation for National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,488	500	Weaver	Good example of style; architectural significance; additional historic research prior to recommendation for National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,489	521	Weaver	Some alterations; recommend Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and Local Landmark.
1,494	129	Wettermark	Good example of style.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
1,517		SFA, L.E. Griffith Bldg	Good example of style; architectural significance; currently being renovated; when 50 years old, recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,518		SFA, Administration Bldg	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,519		SFA, Thomas J. Rusk Bldg	Good example of style; architectural significance; recommend National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and Local Landmark.
1,520		SFA, Chemistry Bldg	Good example of style; architectural significance; replacement windows are not consistent with original architectural style.
1,521		SFA, Old Stone Fort	Already Recorded Texas Historic Landmark; good example of style, even though it has been rebuilt several times; recommend National Register and Local Landmark.
1,531	6020	North, Watkins, Whitehead House	Recommend Local Landmark.
1,532	6020	North, Burrows House	Recommend Local Landmark.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
1,533	6020	North, Parsonage	Recommend Local Landmark.
1,534	6020	North, Millard, Lee House	Recommend Local Landmark.
1,535	6020	North, Watkins House	Recommend Local Landmark.
1,536	6020	North, Railroad Cabosse	Recommend Local Landmark.
1,537	6020	North, Ingram, Gaston House	Recommend Local Landmark.
1,538	6020	North, Corn Crib	Recommend Local Landmark.
1,539	6020	North, Office	Recommend Local Landmark.

Site	Address	Street	Recommendation
1,540	6020	North, Church	Recommend Local Landmark.
1,541	6020	North, School	Recommend Local Landmark.
1,542	6020	North, Museum	Recommend Local Landmark.
1,543	6020	North, Carriage House	Recommend Local Landmark.
1,544	6020	North, Mercantile	Recommend Local Landmark.
1,545	6020	North, Red House	Recommend Local Landmark.



Protecting Historic and Prehistoric Properties through Designation:

- National Register of Historic Places
- Recorded Texas Historic Landmark
- State Archeological Landmark

National Register of Historic Places Designation

The National Register of Historic Places is our nation's official acknowledgment of properties significant in American history, architecture, and archeology. Properties may be nominated in one of five categories: district, site, building, structure, or object. Properties of state and local as well as national significance are selected, and together they provide a comprehensive index of the diversity of our American heritage.

Listing in the National Register denotes that the property is especially worthy of preservation, but such designation is more than just a recognition of significance. National Register designation DOES ensure the following:

- The National Register inventory serves as an authoritative guide, assisting federal, state, and local governments, as well as private groups and citizens, to plan new development while preserving the most important vestiges of our heritage.
- Designation guarantees a state-level review of the impact of any Federal undertaking.
- The property owner is eligible to apply for various financial incentives:
 - 1) federal tax credits in accordance with the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 for certified rehabilitations of income-producing buildings;
 - 2) federal Historic Preservation Fund grant-in-aid assistance; and
 - 3) Texas Historic Preservation Grant assistance if a building or structure is owned by a nonprofit organization or governmental subdivision of the state.

National Register designation DOES NOT require the owner to provide public access; obligate the owner to maintain the property; or impose restrictions regarding alterations or renovations to a property (unless either grant assistance or federal tax credits are involved).

The process of listing a property in the National Register is jointly conducted by the federal government (represented by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior) and the state (represented by the governor-appointed State Historic Preservation Officer, or SHPO). In Texas, the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission is the SHPO.

For further information: National Register Department, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711. (512) 475-3094.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Designation

Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks are identifiable by that most familiar of all Texas historical symbols, the Official Texas Historical Marker. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation is automatically granted when a Building Marker is awarded to a historic structure. Applications for Subject Markers must specify that RTHL designation is sought. The RTHL designation provides two important protective measures:

- Structures so designated cannot be moved without permission of the Texas Historical Commission, applied for through the Office of the Executive Director.
- Before any changes are made to an RTHL building, the owner must give the THC a 60-day prior notice in written form. Based on an evaluation of the plans, the Commission can waive the remainder of the notice period or invoke an extension of 30 days if in the opinion of the Commission an additional time will enhance the chances for preservation.

RTHL status does *not* require that the building must be open to the public.

If appreciable changes are made to the structure, the RTHL designation (and the Marker) will be removed from the building. In addition to the above, the RTHL designation is considered a permanent award and is conveyed with the property when it is sold.

Designation of RTHL status is made by the State Marker Committee, which is composed of three members of the governor-appointed Texas Historical Commission.

For further information: Research and Markers Department, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711. (512) 475-3092.

State Archeological Landmark Designation

In order to be protected under the Texas Antiquities Code, an archeological site or historic structure must be formally designated a State Archeological Landmark (SAL). Designation of SAL status is made by vote of the 9-member Texas Antiquities Committee. Sites or structures designated SALs must qualify under criteria of significance stated in the Code.

The majority of sites and structures currently registered as SALs are located on publicly owned lands. However, a private owner can request SAL designation of a site or building. A resource on private land cannot be designated without the landowner's permission. Once designated, both private and public resources are protected as follows:

- Status as an SAL places the resource in a statewide inventory of significant resources, which allows long-range protection planning for the cultural heritage of Texas.
- An SAL cannot be removed, altered, damaged, salvaged, or excavated without a contract or permit from the Texas Antiquities Committee. The designation of an SAL on private land is recorded in the deed records of the county in which the land is located and conveyed with the property when it is sold.

Any site or structure on private land that is designated a landmark will be marked by at least one marker stating that the resource is a State Archeological Landmark.

For further information: Texas Antiquities Committee, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711. (512) 475-6328.

How Are the Three Designations Different?

Any resource that meets the individual significance criteria may qualify for designation as a National Register property, a Recorded Texas Historical Landmark, and/or a State Archeological Landmark. Award of one status does not exclude the others, and major resources may be accorded protection under all three inventories.

The different kind of protection provided by each is, simply stated, as follows:

1. National Register status guarantees a state-level review if the resource is threatened by impact from any Federal undertaking.
2. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark status provides a 60-day notice period before any changes can be made in the landmark, regardless of the source of the impact. This period allows for preservation alternatives to be considered if the resource is threatened with severe alteration or destruction.
3. State Archeological Landmark status provides that the resource cannot be removed, altered, damaged, salvaged, or excavated without a contract or permit from the Texas Antiquities Committee. The permitting procedure ensures proper historical, architectural, and/or archeological documentation of any significant resource that cannot be preserved intact.

Preservation Tax Incentives

The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981

Widespread recognition that the rehabilitation of our older structures is an important sector of our national economy prompted on August 13, 1981 approval of the Economic Recovery Tax Act. This legislation, which replaced the Tax Reform Act of 1976, created dramatic changes in the federal tax treatment of certain income producing property undergoing rehabilitation after December 31, 1981; the most attractive tax treatment is available to historic structures.

DEFINITION: To be a "qualified rehabilitated building" a structure must retain 75% of its existing exterior walls and be income producing. The rehabilitation costs must exceed \$5,000 or the adjusted basis of the building, whichever is greater.

Non-Historic Structures

"Qualified rehabilitated buildings" which are *not* "certified historic structures" are eligible for the following advantages:

if at least 30 years old — 15% Investment Tax Credit (ITC)

85% (cost recovery depreciation) of allowable rehabilitation expenditures spread over 15 years or, if elected, 35 or 45 years (straightline method only; 60 month rapid amortization provided by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 has been eliminated)

if at least 40 years old — 20% ITC

80% (cost recovery depreciation) as above

These two levels of tax incentives do not apply to residential properties, nor are they available to "certified historic structures." Reviews of the project work at the state and federal level are *not* required for these two incentives.

Historic Structures*

The highest level of tax incentive is available for a "certified rehabilitation" of a "qualified rehabilitated building" which is a "certified historic structure." A 25% ITC is permitted, *as well as* 100% depreciation. Unlike the other two incentive levels, this incentive is also applicable to income producing residential property which is not owner occupied. It should be noted that this tax incentive applies only to a "certified historic structure," and the rehabilitation work must be reviewed by the Texas Historical Commission and approved by the National Park Service Regional Office.

DEFINITION: A "certified historic structure" is a building individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or certified to be a contributing member of a National Register Historic District. The contributing status is automatically assumed for all buildings within National Register districts unless determined to be non-contributing.

DEFINITION: To be a "certified rehabilitation," all work must conform to the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, 1979*. The Texas Historical Commission makes a recommendation as to whether or not a project should be determined to be a "certified rehabilitation"; the Department of Interior makes the final ruling.

Lessees may also be eligible for these tax benefits provided the remaining term on their lease exceeds 15 years at the time of project completion.

(OVER)

All three levels of tax incentives are also subject to substantial recapture penalties if the property is sold within 5 years of project completion.

The Rehabilitation Certification Process for Historic Structures

For a historic structure to receive these tax benefits, a Historic Preservation Certification Application must be completed. Part 1 of the application addresses historical significance. It must be completed for all structures within a National Register District when applying for *any* of these three levels of tax benefits. This portion is used for the determination of contributing status.

Part 2 of the Application is a description of the rehabilitation work. It is strongly recommended that the Texas Historical Commission be consulted as soon as planning begins. If plans are already complete, it is advised that Part 2 be submitted *prior* to beginning any rehabilitation work so as to allow the input of the Historical Commission and the National Park Service. An approved Application will be issued a preliminary certification by the National Park Service, which ensures certification upon project completion. Final certification is given after the rehabilitation work is complete, adequate documentation from the owner is presented to indicate that the work was done according to the Application, and a site visit from the state or federal staff has been made. In the Application each area of the building where work is to be done should be documented with photographs of the existing condition. A written and/or graphic description of all proposed work should also be submitted.

One original and one copy of the Application with two original sets of supporting documentation should be submitted to the Texas Historical Commission. Upon completion of the review, the original Application and one set of supporting documentation is forwarded to the Regional Office of the National Park Service for a final decision.

Rehabilitation projects begun prior to January 1, 1982, may continue to use the old tax benefits. If those ongoing projects meet the test of substantial rehabilitation for work to be completed *after* January 1, 1982, those expenditures before January 1 would be carried under the old law, and those expenditures after January 1 would fall under the new law.

For additional information please contact:

National Register Department
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 475-3094

4/15/82

* The new Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (H.R. 4961) has changed only the provisions of the incentives for "certified historic structures." The 25% I.T.C. remains unchanged; however, the percentage eligible for cost recovery depreciation must now be reduced by one-half the amount of the I.T.C. (12½% of the allowed costs). Therefore 87½%, rather than 100%, of the allowed costs may now be depreciated. Certain aspects of the new legislation allow the provisions of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 to apply to projects under way. A consultation with the Internal Revenue Service is recommended to determine the eligibility of a specific project.



revised 10/82

National Register Grants for Survey and Multiple Resource Nominations

With the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized "to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture." In order to identify these potential National Register properties throughout the nation, the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior annually distributes funds to State Historic Preservation Offices to assist in the compilation of local and state-wide inventories of cultural resources, the preparation of National Register multiple resource nominations, and the development of local preservation plans.

These funds are available in Texas in the form of cultural resources survey grants, which are administered by the National Register Department of the Texas Historical Commission. They are distributed in the form of 50-50 matching grants, which, with the exception of General Revenue Sharing and Community Development Block Grant monies, must be matched with nonfederal funds. These grants can be used to hire a professional preservation planner or historian to conduct a survey, write National Register nominations, and formulate strategies for preservation planning.

What is a Cultural Resources Survey?

Cultural resources surveys are generally as comprehensive as possible in their effort to record all of the historic or archeological sites, buildings, objects, structures, and districts within a given geographical boundary. To an extent, surveys are usually oriented towards the identification of all properties that may be eligible for inclusion in a National Register multiple resource nomination. This includes all resources that are of significance in American history, architecture, archeology and culture, and which are generally more than 50 years of age. Because we are also concerned with locally significant neighborhoods and properties, and, since with the passage of time, an increasing number of properties will continue to fall within the 50-year time range, we recommend that more recent properties and properties of local significance be included in a survey.

Why Undertake a Survey and Multiple Resource Nomination?

Because of the exceptional growth being experienced by large areas of the state, the survival of many of its historic resources is in serious doubt. Although new construction will inevitably replace some of these resources, the development of a comprehensive preservation planning process that takes into account the relative values of all historically and architecturally significant buildings, sites, residential neighborhoods, and urban spaces can help direct growth into the least sensitive areas of the environment. A comprehensive preservation plan, however, is dependent upon an identification of all significant resources, and these can only be inventoried through an intensive survey of the area in question. A multiple resource nomination, which can greatly aid in local preservation planning, is also dependent upon a comprehensive survey of the area for which it is written.

In addition to serving as planning tools, comprehensive surveys and multiple resource nominations can help in locating potential Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks and State Archeological Landmarks. These designations, as well as National Register multiple resource nominations, will help to protect significant historic properties from state and federal intervention, and they can make the same properties eligible for numerous economic benefits, such as state and federal grants for historic preservation.

What Are the Products of a Survey?

- A completed Texas Historic Sites Inventory Form and photograph of every historically significant property in the survey area.
- Detailed maps that identify the location of all recorded properties and districts.
- A survey report which outlines the survey's purpose and method and makes recommendations for state, federal, and local historical designations, and other appropriate preservation measures.

For additional information on what a cultural resources survey and National Register multiple resource nomination might have to offer your community, please contact:

**National Register Department
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, TX 78711
(512) 475-3094**

4/1/85

Texas Historic Sites Inventory

With the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Secretary of the Interior was called upon to not only expand and maintain the National Register of Historic Places, but also to encourage individual state governments to establish statewide preservation programs. Inherent in this mandate was the recognition that the basis for the formation of any preservation plan is the identification and recording of all historic and cultural resources through the establishment of a comprehensive survey strategy.

It has long been recognized that the benefits of such a strategy and the resultant inventory of cultural resources are numerous. In conjunction with its role as the foundation for cultural planning in a community, as well as at the statewide level, a comprehensive survey and inventory of historic resources can serve as the basis for the creation of local historic zoning and landmark ordinances. Together, these provide assistance in the planning and directing of new development, while sensitively preserving the historic character of the old.

A survey also serves to locate potential National Register properties and Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, in addition to properties of a more local value or significance. A published inventory of these designated sites, moreover, can be of invaluable help in raising community awareness of its cultural heritage. At the same time, through a survey and the formation of a permanent archives of information and photographs, we are creating an irreplaceable record of not only our past, but of our present world, which will be cherished by future generations. With each passing year, the opportunity we still have to record and preserve these worlds slips away.

The Texas Historic Sites Inventory, which is part of the History Division of the Texas Historical Commission in Austin, however, presents one means by which a permanent record of at least some of this heritage might be preserved. Already, this inventory contains photographs and negatives, and some information on well over 10,000 historic resources in the state of Texas. Assembled in it is a record of a wide variety of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that have been recognized for their historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance on a state, local, or national level. This means that the Historic Sites Inventory includes material pertaining to many different cultural resources in Texas, such as Spanish Missions, log cabins from the early days of the Texas Republic, Victorian mansions, or even early twentieth century commercial buildings, gas stations, bridges, and water towers. These diverse examples of our many cultural and engineering achievements all contribute to a comprehensive record of our past.

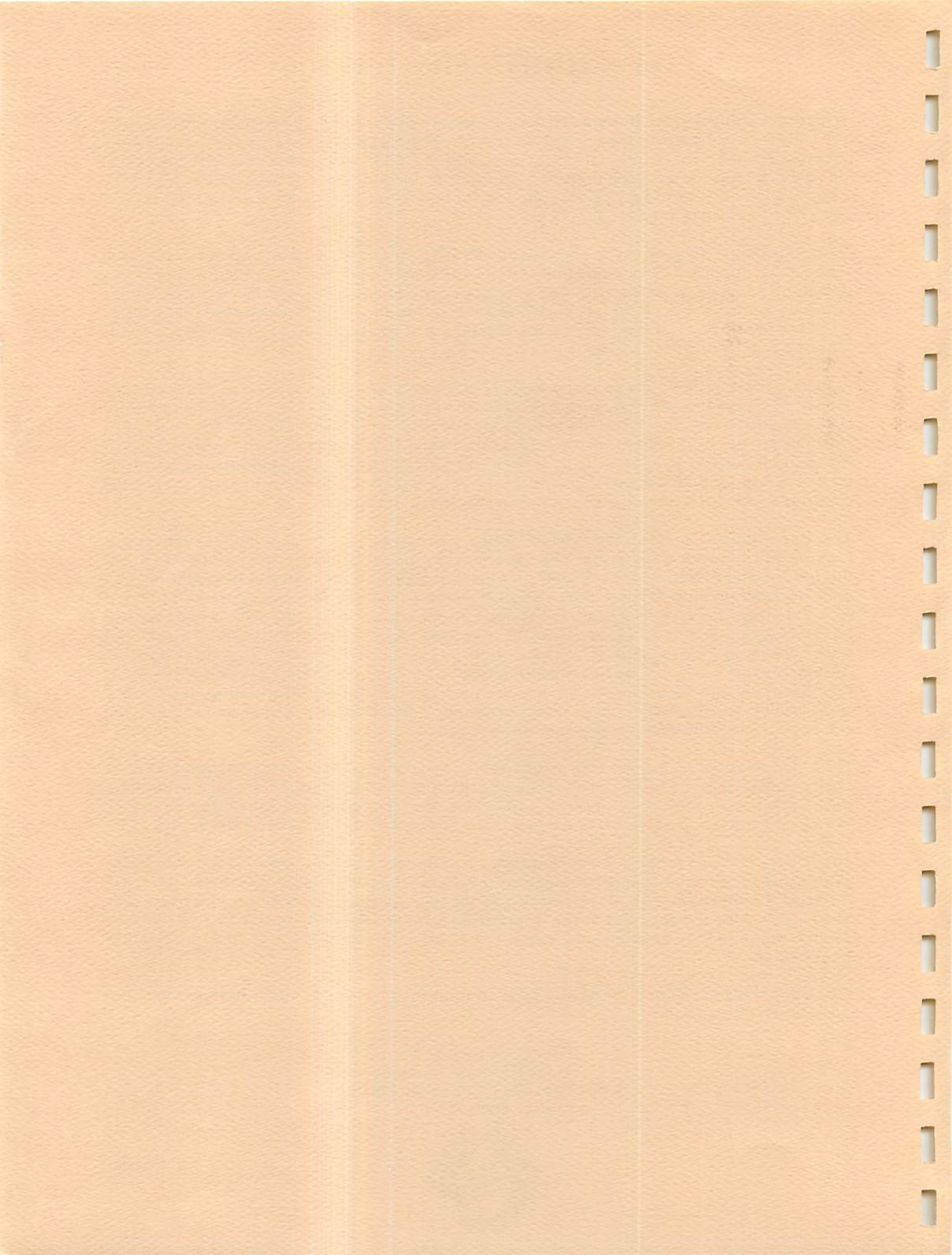
The actual information that has been gathered about these things ranges from a description of their original and present condition and use, to the identification, through research, of construction dates and the names of their architects, builders, and earliest owners and occupants. In addition, thousands of negatives and photographs of these resources are being carefully preserved for the future.

All of this has been gathered in Austin during the past thirteen years through the coordination and sponsorship of numerous county-wide and local surveys, which have been organized by the Texas Historical Commission with others from across the state. In spite of this effort, however, much remains to be done and large portions of Texas remain to be surveyed. This can only be accomplished through the close cooperation and support of local and county historic and preservation organizations.

For additional information on what a local cultural resource survey might have to offer your community, please contact:

History Division
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711





National Register Program

NOMINATION TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is a comprehensive catalogue of our nation's cultural resources. It is our nation's official acknowledgment, its honor roll, of properties significant in American history, architecture and archeology. Properties of state and local as well as national significance are selected. Compositely, they provide a comprehensive index of the diversity of our American heritage.

Listing in the National Register denotes that the property is especially worthy of preservation, but such designation is more than just a recognition of significance. National Register designation **DOES**:

- * serve as an authoritative guide, assisting federal, state and local governments as well as private groups and citizens to plan new development while preserving the most important vestiges of our heritage;
- * guarantee a state-level review of the impact of any federal undertaking; and
- * make the property owner eligible to apply for various financial incentives:
 - 1) federal tax credits in accordance with the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 for certified rehabilitations of income-producing buildings;
 - 2) federal Historic Preservation Fund grant-in-aid assistance;
 - 3) Texas Historic Preservation Grant assistance if it is a building or structure owned by a nonprofit organization or governmental subdivision of the state.

National Register designation **DOES NOT**:

- * require the owner to provide public access;
- * obligate the owner to maintain the property;
- * impose restrictive covenants of any kind (unless grant assistance is accepted).

The process of listing a property in the National Register of Historic Places is jointly conducted by the federal government, represented by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, and the state, represented by the governor-appointed State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In Texas, the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission is the SHPO.

CATEGORIES OF NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

Properties may be nominated to the Register in one of five categories: district, site, building, structure or object.

A *district* is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, with a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects which are related historically or aesthetically. (Example: Swiss Avenue Historic District, Dallas, Dallas County, an important and relatively intact early 20th century planned neighborhood.)

A *site* is the past location of a significant event, activity, building or structure, usually of substantial archeological interest. (Example: Fort St. Louis Site, Victoria County, established by La Salle in 1685 as a base for exploration and as a defense against hostile natives.)

A *building* is a structure, such as a house, church, barn, store or hotel, created to shelter any form of human activity. The term "buildings" may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail, or a house and barn. (Examples: The Magoffin House, El Paso, El Paso County; or Carnegie Library, Cleburne, Johnson County.)

A *structure* is a man-made construction of interdependent and interrelated parts, organized in a definite pattern. It is often a large-scale engineering project. (Example: Waco Suspension Bridge, Waco, McLennan County, the longest single-span suspension bridge in the world when it was built in 1870.)

An *object* is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical or scientific value. It may be movable by nature or design, yet related to a specific setting or environment. (Example: The 1877 barque *Elissa*, a sailing vessel, Galveston Island.)

The categories listed above may also be combined into a single multiple resource or thematic nomination to the National Register. A multiple resource nomination includes all historic and/or prehistoric properties within a given geographic area (such as a county or city) which are eligible for nomination. (Example: Historic Resources of Salado, Bell County.) The thematic nomination includes groups of properties related to each other by association or type. (Examples: The El Paso Commercial Buildings designed by renowned architect Henry Trost, or the Norwegian farmsteads in Bosque County.)

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

Official National Park Service criteria stipulate that properties to be listed in the National Register must possess "significance in American history, architecture, archeology and culture" and "integrity of location, design setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and associations...." Properties must also be "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history," **OR** "associated with the lives of persons significant in our past," **OR** "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction," **OR** "have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

Certain properties are **NOT** ordinarily considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register. These include cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, structures that have had unsympathetic or inappropriate modifications and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years.

NOMINATION PROCEDURES IN TEXAS

Listing in the National Register of Historic Places is a highly selective process by which properties are evaluated in terms of their architectural, historical and/or archeological significance and integrity. Information and documentation required by the Keeper of the National Register is very specific, and the obligation for providing a fully-documented nomination rests with the applicant.

The usual steps for National Register listing are:

- 1) Send snapshots (preferably black and white) of the property and basic information regarding its significance. For nominations based primarily upon architectural or historical significance, be sure to include the dates of construction, persons or events of note associated with the property and information on substantial changes (past or planned). The National Register staff will conduct a preliminary review and, if possible, schedule a site visit. A consultation between the applicant and staff will subsequently be arranged.
- 2) Submit a fully documented and completed National Register Nomination Form filled out in accordance with the Texas Historical Commission and National Park Service guidelines. Non-returnable supporting materials include photographic documentation—both prints and slides; a site plan location map to scale; and notarized legal description of property boundaries. Upon receipt of the completed Nomination Form with supporting materials, the property will be scheduled for the next available meeting of the State Review Board. Please note that nominations must be received by the Texas Historical Commission at least 60 days in advance of the meeting date to comply with the legal notification requirements.
- 3) The State Review Board, a citizens committee of experts in the field of Texas architecture, history, archeology and related disciplines, meets in open session to evaluate each nominated property according to the criteria established by the Department of the Interior. If recommended for nomination to the National Register, the State Historic Preservation Officer will forward the nomination to the National Park Service in Washington, D.C. for final decision.

To date, more than 800 Texas properties have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. For additional information concerning the nomination process or the many related programs benefiting properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, please contact:

National Register Department
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711
512/463-6094

Preservation Tax Incentives

The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, as Amended

The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, as amended by the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, and the Tax Reform Act of 1984, creates a three-tier federal income tax incentive program for owners doing work on "qualified rehabilitated buildings" after December 31, 1981. Lessees with at least 15 years remaining on their leases at the completion of the rehabilitation work may also be eligible. This legislation replaces the incentives created by the Tax Reform Act of 1976, as amended.

Definitions

To be a "qualified rehabilitated building," a structure must be income producing and the rehabilitation costs must exceed \$5,000 or the adjusted basis of the building, whichever is greater. In addition, 75% or more of the existing external walls must remain in place as external walls. An alternative test (effective January 1, 1984) requires (1) 50% of the existing external walls must remain in place as external walls, (2) 75% of the existing external walls must remain in place as internal or external walls, and (3) 75% of the internal structural framework must remain in place during the rehabilitation process.

To be a "certified structure," a building must be listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or be certified as contributing to a National Register Historic District. The contributing status is automatically assumed for all buildings within National Register districts unless determined to be noncontributing.

To be a "certified rehabilitation," all work must conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, 1979. This determination is made after the owner has completed and submitted a Historic Preservation Certification Application that completely describes the rehabilitation project (see below for a description of the Certification Process).

Historic Structures

The highest level of incentive is available for work determined a "certified rehabilitation" of a "qualified rehabilitated building" that is a "certified historic structure." A 25% Investment Tax Credit (ITC) and 87½% * cost-recovery depreciation of allowable rehabilitation expenditures spread over 18 ** years or, if elected, 35 or 45 years, is available to owners and qualified lessees. The latter applies to the straight-line method only; 60-month rapid amortization has been repealed. Unlike the following two incentive levels, this incentive is applicable to income producing residential property that is not owner occupied. It should be noted that this incentive is available exclusively to "certified historic structures," as is no other incentive in this program.

* Certain projects may be eligible for 100% depreciation, generally, if work began after December 31, 1981 and before July 1, 1982. Consultation with the Internal Revenue Service is recommended to determine the eligibility of a specific project.

** Certain projects may be eligible for 15-year depreciation, generally, for property placed in service before March 15, 1984.

Nonhistoric Structures

"Qualified rehabilitated buildings" that are not "certified historic structures" are eligible for the following incentives:

if at least 40 years old	20% ITC	80% cost-recovery depreciation as above
if at least 30 years old	15% ITC	85% cost-recovery depreciation as above

These two levels of tax incentives do not apply to residential properties, nor are they available to "certified historic structures." Reviews of project work at the state and federal level are not required for these two incentives.

Tax-Exempt-Use Property

Tax-exempt-use property that is placed in service after May 23, 1983, is not eligible for rehabilitation tax credits and must be depreciated over the greater of 40 years or 125% of the lease term. If more than 35% of a property is tax-exempt-use property, the tax incentives are denied for that portion in a tax-exempt use. Property that is owned by a tax-exempt entity or government and that is predominantly used in an unrelated trade or business (the income of which is subject to federal tax) is specifically excluded from denial of tax incentives.

Tax-exempt-use property is defined as property that is leased to a tax-exempt entity or government and:

- 1) part or all of the property was financed by tax-exempt bonds, or
- 2) the lease contains an option to purchase at a fixed price, or
- 3) the lease has a term longer than 20 years, or
- 4) the lease occurs after a sale or long-term lease to a developer.

Demolition Disincentive

Owners are required to add the costs of demolition of all buildings, including certified historic structures, to the basis of the land on which they were located, rather than deduct them as a loss in the year of the demolition, retroactive to December 31, 1983. This disincentive has no expiration date.

The Rehabilitation Certification Process for Historic Structures

For a historic structure to receive these tax benefits, a Historic Preservation Certification Application (HPCA) must be completed. Part 1 of the HPCA addresses historical significance. It must be completed for all structures within a National Register District when applying for any of these three levels of tax benefits. This portion is used for the determination of contributing status.

Part 2 of the HPCA is a description of the rehabilitation work. It is strongly recommended that the Texas Historical Commission (THC) be consulted as soon as planning begins. If plans are already complete, it is advised that Part 2 be submitted prior to beginning any rehabilitation work to allow the input of the THC and the National Park Service (NPS).

New regulations published by NPS, effective April 11, 1984, change the certification process as well as institute a system of user fees for review at the federal level.

Owners should submit the HPCA, with two original sets of documentation, to the THC. Complete and adequately documented applications shall be forwarded to the NPS, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, with the comments of the THC after a 30-day review period. The NPS will issue a certification decision within 15 days of receipt of the application from the THC and the required \$250 initial fee from the applicant. The final fee is based on the final rehabilitation costs as follows:

<u>Rehabilitation Costs</u>	<u>Fee</u>
\$5,000 to \$ 19,999	\$ 0
20,000 to 99,999	500
100,000 to 499,999	800
500,000 to 999,999	1,500
1,000,000 or more	2,500

The initial fee of \$250 shall be deducted from the calculated final fee when the final billing is processed by NPS.

Please do not send the fee to the THC, for it shall be returned to you. The NPS, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, will contact you directly in regard to payment of the required fee.

Recommendations for a Successful Application

The following recommendations are offered to make an application less likely to hit a snag during the certification review:

- submit two original sets of documentation;
- label and number the photographs - include the property name, the view, the date, and a brief description of what is illustrated;
- use the historic name of the property - often this is the street address;
- do not bind the submitted application - plans and specifications should be bound separately;
- sign each part of the HPCA - we suggest colored, rather than black, ink;
- submit a concurrence letter from the owner if the applicant is a long-term lessee;
- include "before" condition photographs;
- include historic photographs, if available; and
- do not repeat local legends when writing the building's history.

For additional information please contact:

National Register Department
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, TX 78711
(512) 463-6094

3-86



Texas Historic Preservation Grant Program

The 67th Session of the Texas Legislature, recognizing the need to encourage the protection and use of structures significant in our history, established a grant-in-aid program for designated historic structures. Although the State of Texas had long been a national leader in heritage conservation programs, this was the first time state funds were allocated for a preservation grants program. And, in light of continued reduced federal preservation assistance, the Texas program remains in the forefront of state-initiated cultural resource conservation.

Each year since 1981, state funds have been earmarked specifically for the Texas Historic Preservation Grants Program. Accordingly, the Texas Historical Commission began in the fall of 1981 to make grant allocations of \$2,500 to \$50,000 to assist qualified structures significant in Texas or American history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

The Texas Historic Preservation Grants Program is available exclusively to nonprofit organizations and political subdivisions of the state—entities least able to take advantage of existing preservation assistance programs. To be eligible for grant assistance a property must: 1) be included in the National Register of Historic Places; or 2) be designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark; or 3) be determined by the Commission to be eligible for inclusion in the Register or for Landmark designation. Certain properties in none of these categories that have been specifically designated by the Commission to be worthy of preservation funding, such as structures recorded as State Archeological Landmarks or Historic County Courthouses, shall also be considered eligible.

The grants can be awarded for a variety of preservation efforts: 1) planning—to prepare certain plans essential to preservation, such as feasibility studies, historic structure reports, and preservation plans; 2) acquisition—to secure absolute ownership; and 3) development—to carry out construction work.

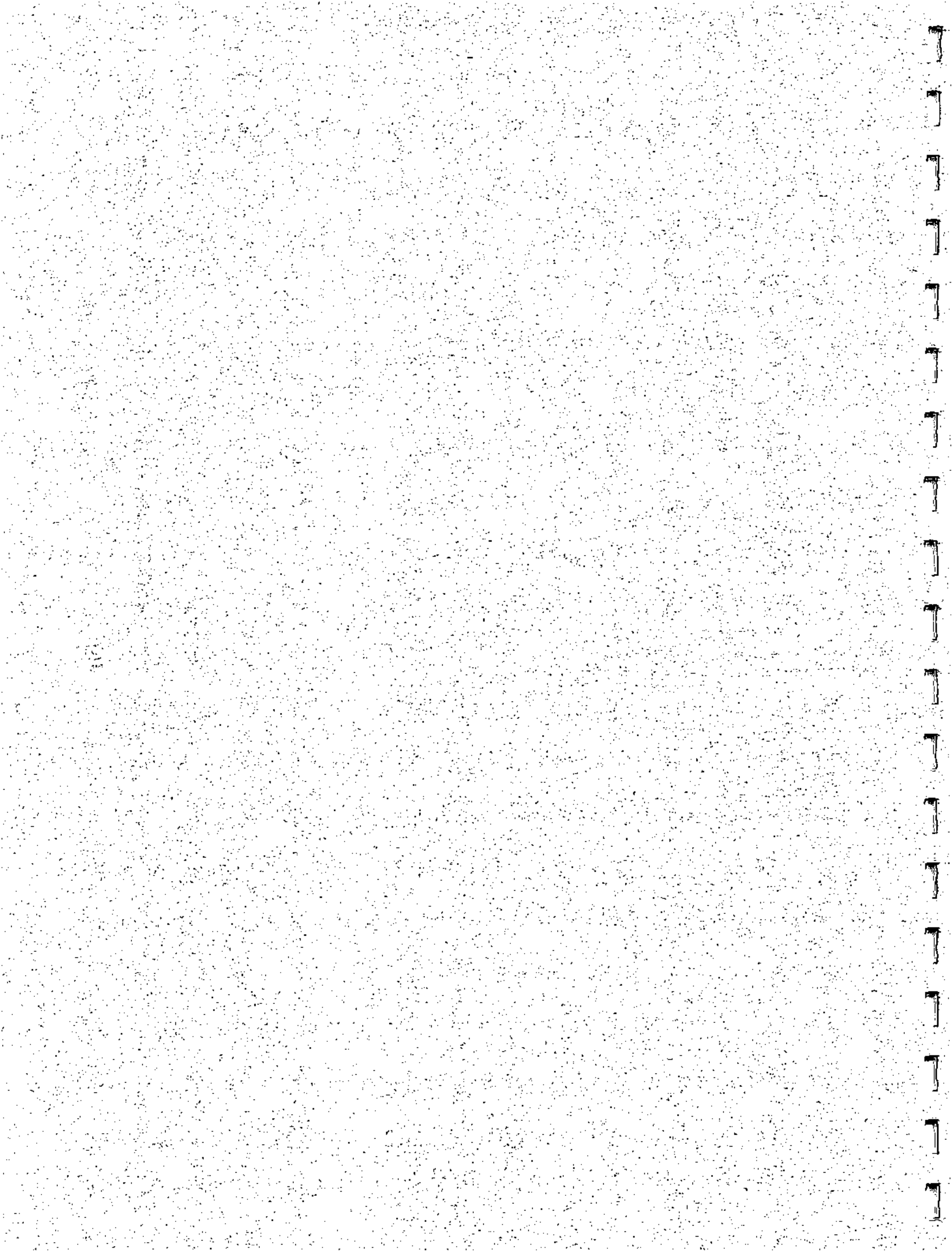
Whatever the type of grant awarded, for each dollar of state grant money provided, a match of two dollars cash from other sources is required. Also, all grant-assisted projects will be required to meet strict professional standards.

For additional information and a pre-application, please contact the Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711, 512/475-3094.

Deadline for receipt of the pre-application is 5 p.m. Friday, May 30, 1986. The Commission will make initial allocations thereafter. All selected projects will need to submit a more extensive application within 90 days of the Commission's allocation and must be prepared to be underway within 60 days of formal approval of the application. As the grant funds must be expended by July 15, 1987, all deadlines shall be closely observed.

4-82-R-6-85





Certified Local Governments In Texas

In 1980, the U.S. Congress amended the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to establish a framework which will closely integrate the historic preservation activities of state and local governments. This partnership is to be implemented by the Texas Historical Commission through the review and approval of applications for Certified Local Government status. The term Certified Local Government refers to that preservation program for local governments which fulfills the following criteria:

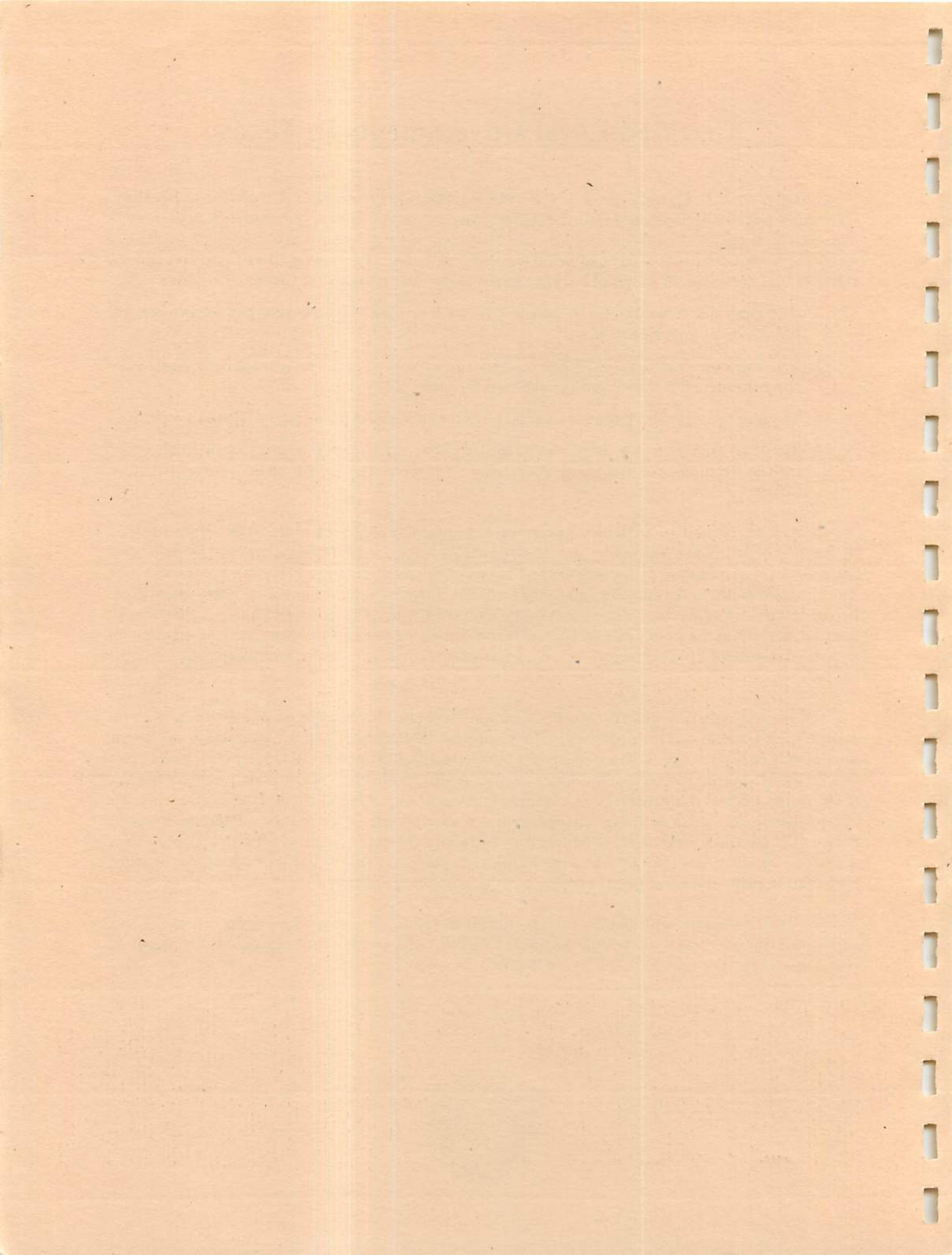
1. The local government enforces appropriate state or local legislation for the designation and protection of historic properties.
2. The local government establishes, by state or local law, an adequate and qualified review commission composed of professional and lay members.
3. The local government maintains a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties.
4. The local government provides for adequate public participation in the historic preservation process, including the process of recommending properties to the National Register of Historic Places.

Following the approval of a local government's application for Certified Local Government status by the Texas Historical Commission and the National Park Service, that government will be included in the process of nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places (in accordance with procedures outlined in the amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966) and will also become eligible to apply for a portion of the state's annual Historic Preservation Fund grant monies. At least ten percent of the state's annual Historic Preservation Fund apportionment shall be set aside for transfer to Certified Local Governments. No government, however, is automatically entitled to receive funds.

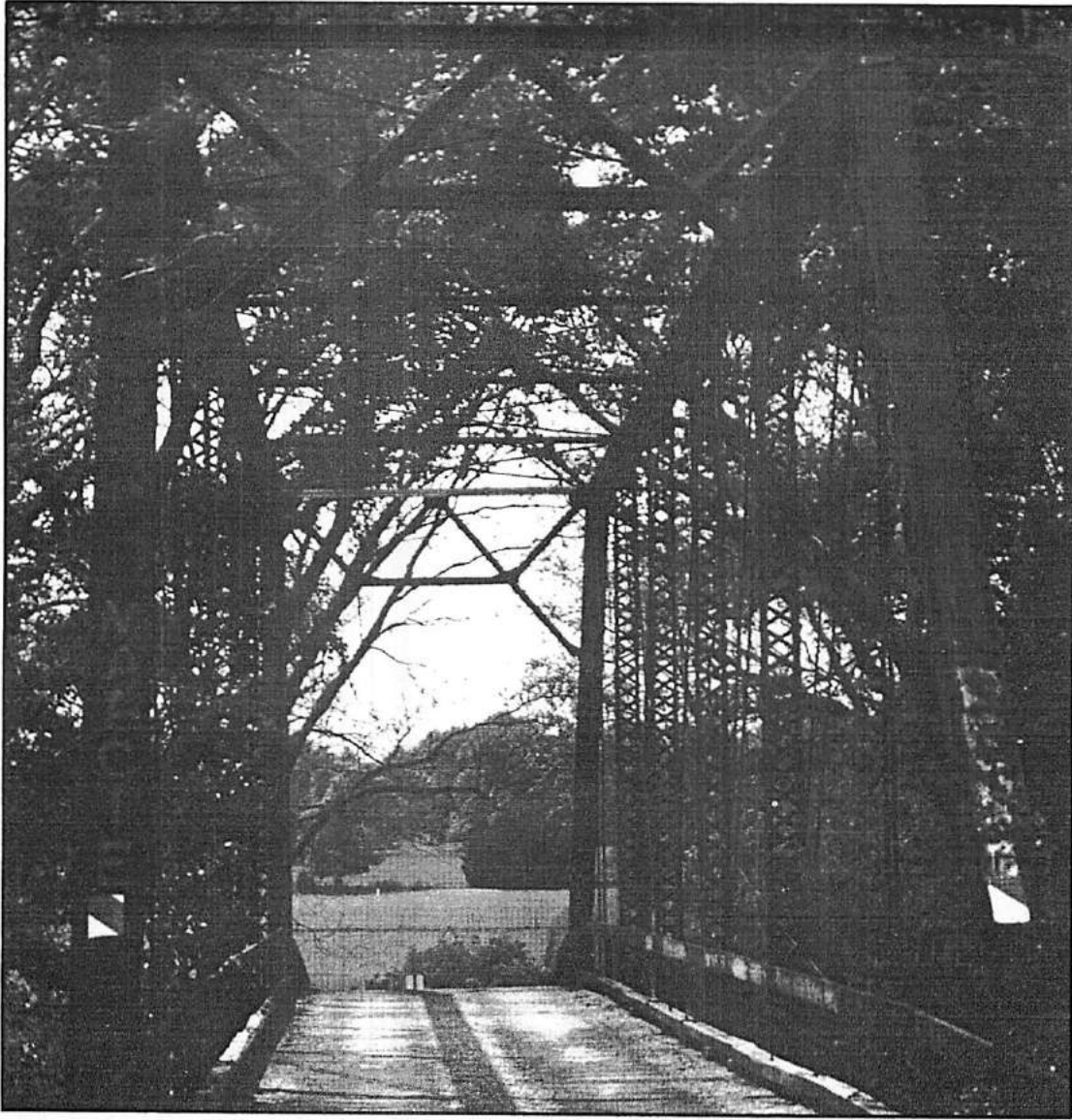
All grant monies from the Historic Preservation Fund must be matched on a 50-50 basis. With the exception of General Revenue Sharing and Community Development Block Grant funds, no federal monies may be used as a part of the local government's match. Certified Local Government grant funds may be used for projects which will produce tangible results and further local and state goals of historic preservation, such as the identification, evaluation, designation, and protection of the locality's historic cultural resources. Such activities include technical or professional assistance for the preservation program of a local government, completion or update of the survey and inventory of local historic resources, nomination of properties to the National Register, the development or update of a historic preservation plan, and educational endeavors, programs, and publications.

To get additional information on the Certified Local Government program or to request application forms, please contact the National Register Department, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711, 512/475-3094.





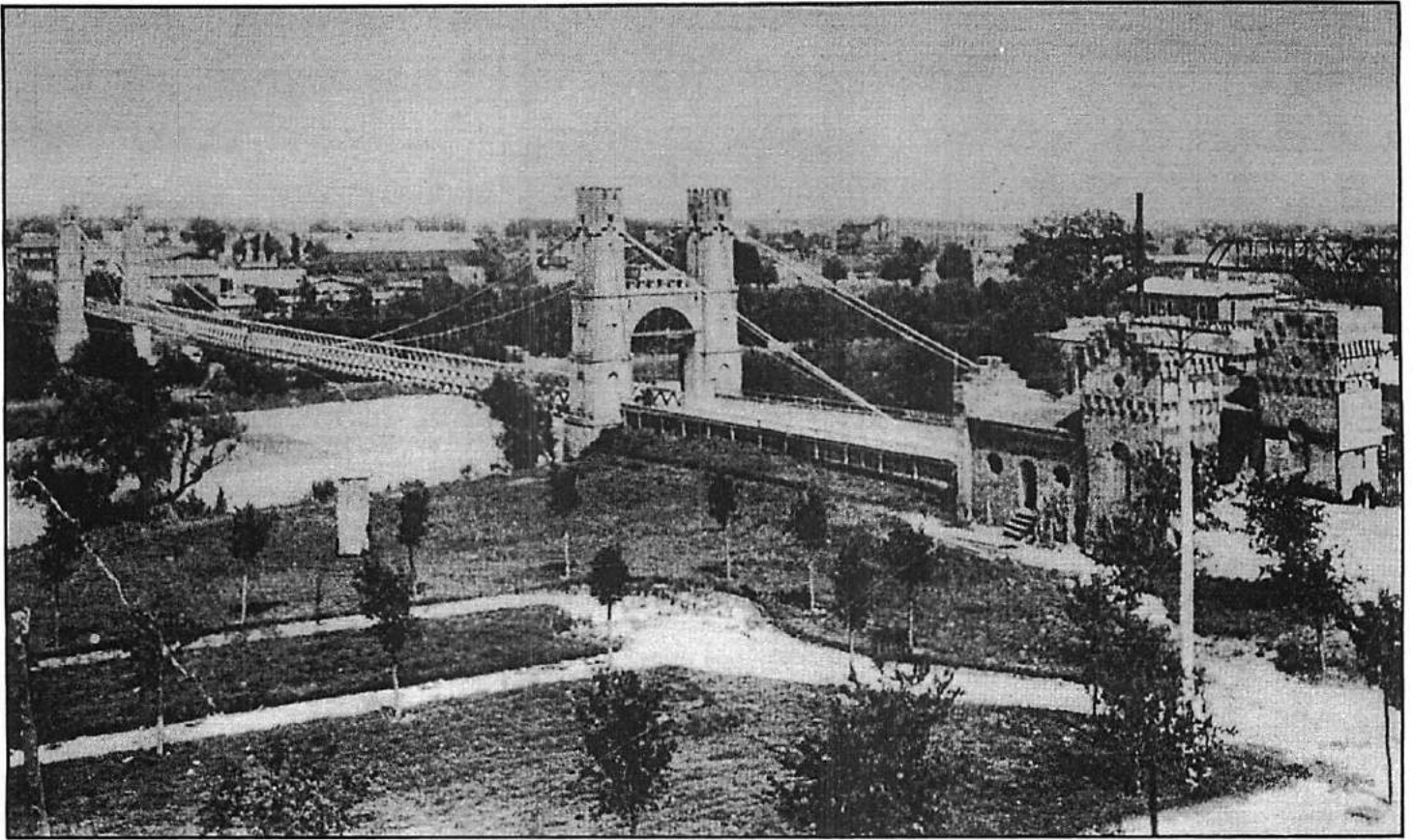
PRESERVING HISTORIC BRIDGES



"There can be little doubt that in many ways the story of bridge building is the story of civilization. By it we can readily measure an important part of a people's progress."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt
"New York Speaks," *The New York Times*,
Oct. 18, 1931

TEXAS PRESERVATION GUIDELINES



Late 19th-century view of the Waco Suspension Bridge.



Recent photo of the Waco Suspension Bridge.

PRESERVING HISTORIC BRIDGES

Trade routes, and the roads and trails that constitute them, are critical determinants in the development of any new region. Roads and trails, in large part, directed the earliest patterns of settlement in Texas. It was along their paths, at a convenient river or stream ford, or near a source of good water, that pioneers first set down their roots, erecting the mills, trading posts, and stagecoach stops that would generate the first villages. Fords and ferries, early methods of crossing water sources, tended to be slow, hazardous, and unreliable during floods. It was a distinct sign of permanent communities when strong, safe bridges were built to facilitate commerce.

Throughout the 19th century and continuing into the 20th, the evolution of transport routes has spurred the growth of the state. The path of a railroad or a major highway has opened new lands and sealed the fate of many towns and counties. The construction of bridges made many of these highways and railroads possible and helped to determine their paths. The placement of any single bridge affected the patterns of movement along key roads, significantly shortening the distances from farm to market and generally encouraging economic development. The construction of a bridge consequently represents a historic event in itself.

Americans have long been among the most prodigious and skilled bridge builders in the world. Magnificent structures such as the Brooklyn Bridge or the Golden Gate Bridge are universally recognized for their engineering daring and beauty. Less well-known are the dozens of stone, wooden, iron, and concrete bridge

designs invented by American engineers that, for the first time, made it economically possible to span rivers and gorges in more remote regions of the country. It is these more plebeian structures that formed the backbone of the American transportation system. Their design and materials can tell us much about the industrial, technological, and economic growth of the state and the nation.

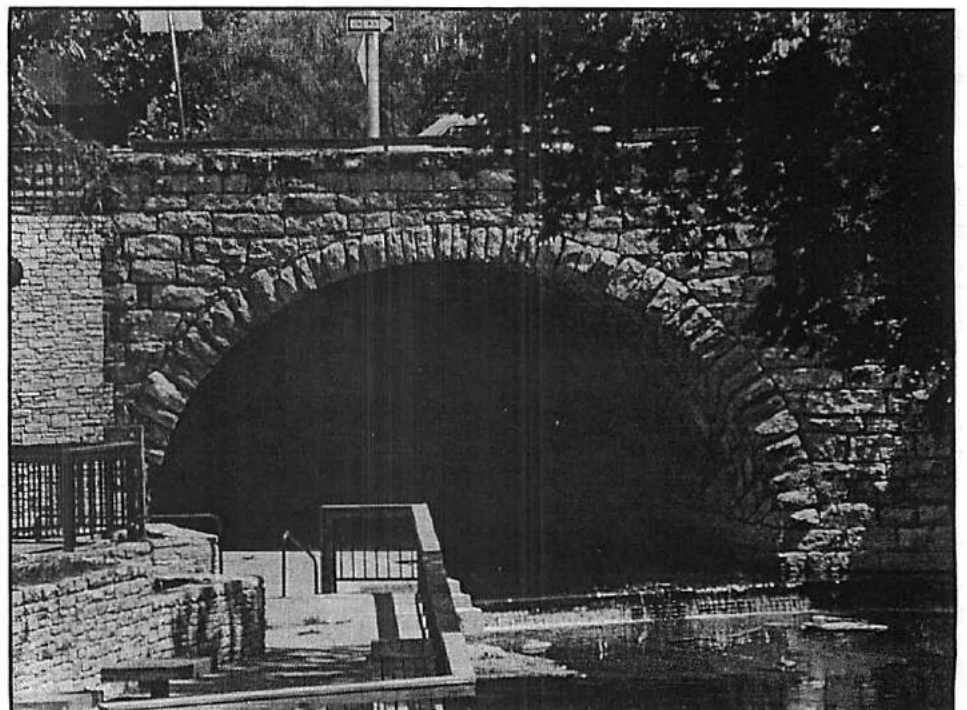
Yet bridges stand among the most endangered historical artifacts from our past. Because many of them still function as key elements in our present-day highway system, their historical significance is often overlooked. Recent efforts to modernize this system has placed many historic bridges in grave danger of destruction.

Due to the rapid population growth

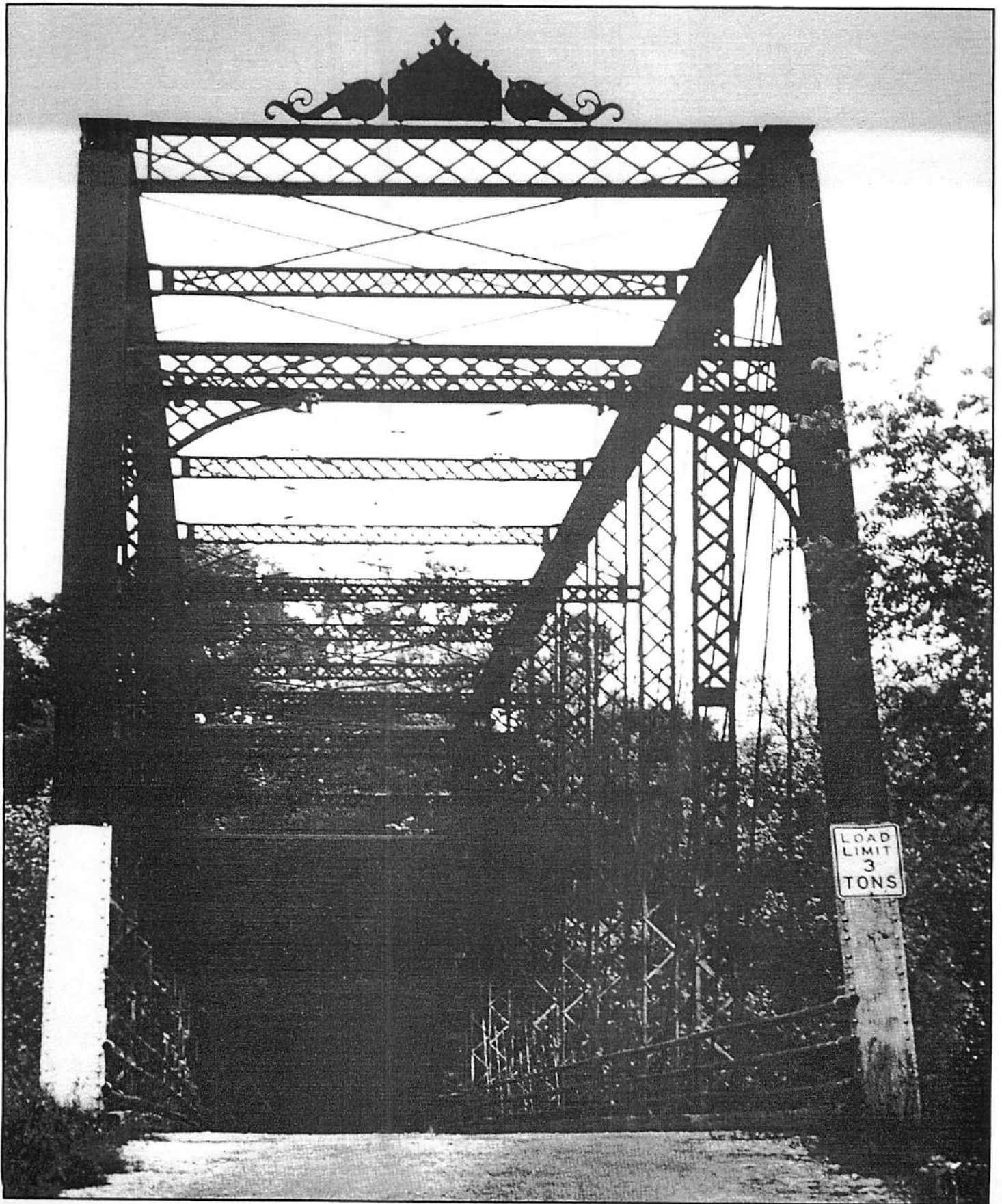
of Texas, many bridges originally constructed in rural areas now are in the midst of urban sprawl or on routes with heavy traffic use. Some bridges will need to be replaced to serve increased traffic loads; others will be preserved because of their historic importance. In the future, many difficult decisions will have to be made concerning which bridges should be preserved and which destroyed. The information that follows attempts to highlight some of the considerations necessary in the evaluation and preservation of historic bridges.

Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places

If federal funds are to be used for bridge replacement, the bridge's eligibility for listing in the National



Masonry arch bridge spanning Waller Creek, Austin.



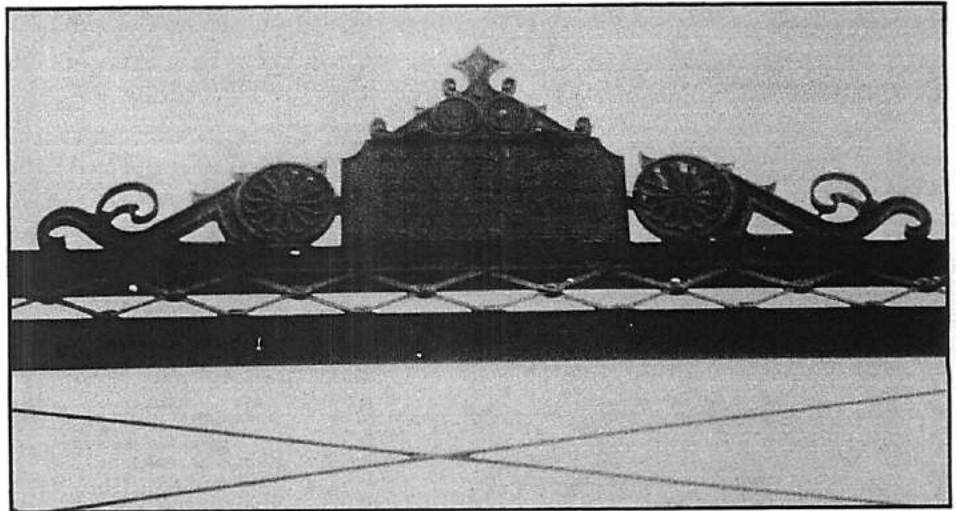
Old toll bridge on Old Highway 81 across the Lampasas River, between Belton and Salado in Bell County. This cast iron truss bridge was built in 1889.

Register of Historic Places must be determined. To meet National Register criteria, the bridge usually must be at least 50 years old. It must be a good example of a type, period, or method of construction; or be the work of a master craftsman; or be associated with an important person or event. Bridges may be of local, state, or national significance. A bridge that has been relocated may retain its original form and be in a setting similar to where it was originally constructed. If the bridge has been in its present location for 50 years or more, it may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, even though it has been moved. Currently, 11 Texas bridges are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, though many more may be eligible.

Evaluation

As with the study of any historic structure or object, bridges should be thoroughly evaluated by field inspection and archival research. Ideally, field documentation should include a written description of all significant features, a condition report, photographs, measured drawings, site maps, and field maps. Often, the date of construction or manufacture, or the design patent date, as well as the name of the manufacturer or contractor, can be found on the bridge itself. Other times, this information will have to be determined through historical research in local or state libraries, records of commissioners' courts and county treasury offices, and state or county highway department or railroad archives.

Significant information necessary to evaluate each bridge should include:



Detail of the old toll bridge over the Lampasas River.

Field Inspection

1. Construction dates
2. Manufacturer (if prefabricated) and/or contractor
3. Association with a particular railroad, road, highway, etc.
4. Feature spanned (river, valley, gorge, etc.)
5. Overall height and length
6. Substructure construction (structure below the deck)
 - Number of abutments and/or piers
 - Construction material of the substructure
7. Superstructure construction (structure above the deck)
 - Construction material
 - Types of truss(es), arch(es), etc.
 - Number of trusses, spans, and length of each
 - Width of roadbed
8. Overall condition of bridge
 - Present structural integrity
 - Present historical integrity (Has it been altered or moved?)
9. Aesthetic significance (Is it of high artistic merit or especially suitable to the site it occupies?)

Archival or Documents Research

1. Association with a significant historical event, or an important person
2. Significance in the economic and historic development of a region or area
3. Significance in the history of engineering or technology in the region, state, or nation
4. Engineering problems addressed during planning or construction
5. Importance to the local community

Preservation Alternatives

When information gained through evaluation has been gathered statewide or for a specific region, it will serve to place each bridge within a larger historical context. Preservation decisions that were previously made on a costly, inefficient case-by-case basis will be made in the future with the help of comparative material. This system will allow for the development of a comprehensive statewide plan that would set priorities based upon the relative significance of each bridge in the state.

If, upon evaluation, a bridge proposed for alteration or removal meets the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Federal Highway Administration must reach an agreement (Memorandum of

Agreement) about its future. This agreement states documentation requirements and other recommendations, such as relocation, storage, or demolition. Historic bridges subject to removal must undergo review to determine that there is "no feasible or prudent alternative." In reaching this agreement, the following questions are among those considered:

1. Is the bridge important enough to be left in place? If so, can it be used for one-way traffic with a new bridge constructed for traffic in the opposite direction?
2. If a new bridge is planned, can the old bridge be left in place and used as a focal point for a roadside park, as part of a hike and bike route, or as a fishing bridge? Many times the impression is given that old bridges must be demolished because

they pose a safety hazard. This is seldom the case.

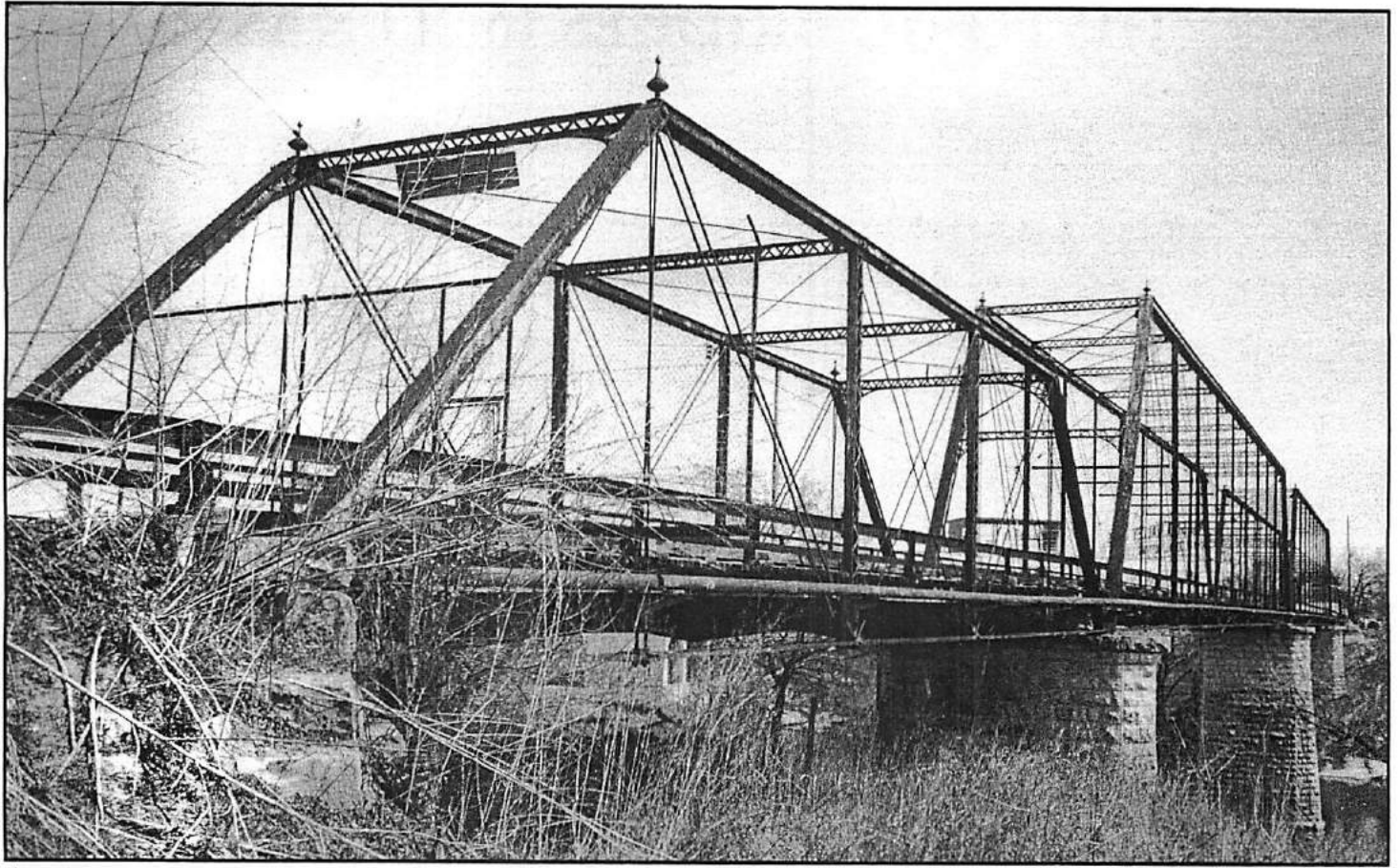
3. If a bridge cannot be preserved in place, can it be relocated, or dismantled and stored for future use? Once a bridge is demolished, it can never be used again, so every effort should be made to preserve the bridge at another location, either immediately or in the future.

Local historical societies and commissions can have a positive influence on the preservation of historic bridges by gathering information on the bridges in their area.

County historical commission chairmen and local preservation societies are often contacted by highway department officials in an effort to determine if a bridge meets the criteria of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Unless a thorough field inspection *and ar-*



Steel truss bridge over the Nueces River, Uvalde County.



An old iron bridge in New Braunfels.

chival and document search has been completed for the bridge in question, any decision concerning eligibility is based on incomplete information. Unless this kind of information is available, the best answer to a question about the value of a bridge is that more information is needed for accurate evaluation.

Conclusion

Bridges, serving as the barometer of our society's development and expansion, hold a fascination that is unique in our cultural heritage. The challenge of spanning obstacles has led to a rich diversity in bridge design and material selection throughout time. The challenge facing our society today is to identify and preserve the outstanding examples in this continuum.

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HISTORIC BRIDGES IN TEXAS

- Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
 - ★ Recorded Texas Historic Landmark
-
- Bluff Dale Suspension Bridge, Bluff Dale, Erath County. 1895.
 - Buckner's Creek Bridge, Flatonia vicinity, Fayette County. 1883.
 - Cummins Creek Bridge, Round Top, Fayette County. 1890.
 - Fort Griffin Brazos River Bridge, Albany vicinity, Shackelford County. 1885.
 - Main Street Viaduct, Houston, Harris County. 1913.
 - ★ Moore's Crossing Bridge, Austin, Travis County. 1884.
 - Mulberry Creek Bridge, Schulenburg, Fayette County. 1888.
 - Regency Suspension Bridge, Regency, Mills and San Saba Counties. 1939.
 - Riverside Swinging Bridge, Riverside vicinity, Trinity and Walker Counties. 1904.
 - ★ Rogers Street Bridge, Waxahachie, Ellis County. 1889.
 - Roma San Pedro International Bridge, Roma-Los Saenz, Starr County. 1926.
 - Waco Suspension Bridge, Waco, McLennan County. 1870.

Cover illustration: Elm Grove Bridge, Bell County. A Pratt through truss iron bridge.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
P.O. BOX 12276
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711



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TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKERS GUIDELINES AND APPLICATION FORM

1986 EDITION

MARKER APPLICATION PROCEDURES

1. Read the marker policies.
2. Evaluate the eligibility of your subject based on the policies.
3. If the subject appears eligible, gather specific information using the topic guidelines in this form as a research checklist.
4. Write a complete, concise, footnoted and well-documented narrative history (with a bibliography) of the subject. This written history must be submitted with the application form and must include the author's name and address. An acceptable history will be at least three typewritten pages in length, and can be longer if the subject requires. The history must be submitted on 8½" x 11" plain, white bond paper, and must be typewritten with a good black ribbon because the history will be duplicated for the members of the State Marker Committee.
5. If the subject is a structure, you must submit clear, black-and-white photos of all sides of the building, plus a historic photo.
6. Complete the application form (insert) and send the history and form to your county historical commission.
7. *Do not* send money with applications for subject or building markers.

PLEASE DO NOT SUBMIT A SUGGESTED INSCRIPTION. The wording, spacing, and style of inscriptions are technical matters and are controlled by the State Marker Committee. Your preference of subject matter, as shown by the history submitted, will be considered in writing the marker inscription.

Submission of an application does not guarantee that a marker will be awarded. The applicant will be notified of the receipt of the application by the THC. If the submitted history is inadequate, although the topic is worthy of consideration, additional information may be requested. After the State Marker Committee reviews the marker topic, you will be notified of the topic's status. The decision of the State Marker Committee is final.

In general, six to nine months are required to process and manufacture a marker. Because of the variables involved, a marker dedication should not be scheduled until the actual marker has arrived.

Information that is not considered strictly historical, such as names of sponsors, may be incised in small letters in the base or on the back of a marker at a cost of 50¢ per character (letters, numbers, and punctuation), plus tax if applicable.

Please note that the state marker program is separate from the federal inventory of historic properties (the National Register of Historic Places). A marker application does not constitute a nomination to the National Register. Further information about

the federal program is available through the Texas Historical Commission.

The Marker Process

APPLICANT

researches the topic, writes the history, fills out the application, and submits it to the . . .

COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

which may ask for additional information. If approved by the county commission, the application is signed by the chairman and forwarded to the . . .

THC HISTORY DIVISION STAFF

which may request additional information. When all the material is in order and the staff review is completed, the application will be sent to the . . .

STATE MARKER COMMITTEE

which will either approve or reject the topic. If approved, the application is sent to the . . .

THC MARKER WRITER

who prepares a suggested inscription. The text is then sent to the . . .

COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

for everyone's approval. If changes are suggested, the marker writer will prepare a new inscription. Once approved, the text is sent to the . . .

FOUNDRY

where the marker is set up. A "proof" is sent to the THC History Division, where a final check for errors is made. After approval, the marker is cast, painted, finished, and shipped, and planning can begin on the . . .

MARKER DEDICATION

TEXAS MARKER POLICIES

1. **State Marker Committee.** All policies and procedures related to the marker process are determined by the State Marker Committee, comprised of members of the Texas Historical Commission appointed by the chairman. The decisions of the committee about the eligibility of marker topics are final. When additional information warrants, the marker committee may reevaluate a topic that has been previously rejected.

2. **Definition of Official Texas Historical Markers.** Official Texas Historical Markers are those markers and plaques awarded, approved, or administered by the Texas Historical Commission. They include

centennial markers awarded by the state in the 1930s, Civil War centennial markers (1960s), medallions, markers awarded by the Texas Historical Commission or its predecessor, the Texas Historical Survey Committee, and private, state-approved markers.

3. **Documentation.** The basic document governing decisions of the State Marker Committee to grant a marker shall be a comprehensive history of the topic, with footnotes and bibliography as prescribed in the application form. Collections of miscellaneous documents or notes are not acceptable in lieu of a narrative history.

4. **Permanent Archives.** All materials submitted by applicants for Official Texas Historical Markers become part of the permanent archival files of the Texas Historical Commission. They may be used or cited in the commission's publications unless otherwise noted by the applicant or county historical commission.

5. **County Approval of Applications.** The approval of the appropriate county historical commission, where one exists, shall be signified upon every application submitted to the Texas Historical Commission. In the case of counties with no active county historical commission, the approval of the county judge shall be signified upon the application. If the county historical commission rejects or fails to act on an application or proposed marker inscription within 120 days, appeal may be made by the applicant to the State Marker Committee.

6. **Use of Emblems or Logos.** No Official Texas Historical Marker may be fabricated with any emblem, design, or logo signifying another organization. No other emblem, design, or marker size may be used in addition to, or instead of, those offered by the Texas Historical Commission. Medallion logos are the property of the commission and may not be used for commercial advertising or be copied for the use of any other agency, association, corporation, or individual.

7. **Response Required of Applicant.** When an Official Texas Historical Marker is proposed, whether for a structure, event, person, institution, site, or any other topic, the applicants shall comply with the regulations of the Texas Historical Commission as set forth in these policies. Failure to respond after two consecutive written requests from the commission regarding any part of the marker process can result in termination of the application. Upon termination the commission shall return the application and accompanying history to the applicant. The applicant may reactivate a terminated application and supply the commission with requested information in compliance with marker policies.

8. **Burden of Proof.** The burden of proof for all historic claims rests upon the applicant for a historical marker, and supportive documentation is to be submitted according to specifications in the application form. If the topic or subject purports to be unique (one of a kind, the largest, smallest, oldest, first, etc.), the submission is to include documentation from an unbiased and authoritative source which validates the claim. If oral histories are used in the documentation for a marker topic, the application will indicate the form of the recorded data, whether tape or transcript, and whether or not the data are available to the public; will give the name of the interviewer and interviewee; and will include the date, place, and subject of the interview.

9. **Relative Weight of Data.** Primary source data (writing, publications, or other evidence from the time of the event) take precedence over all documentation in the evaluation of any historical topic. Legal documents take precedence over private papers. Testimony from disinterested and authoritative sources takes precedence over testimony of interested individuals.

10. **Subject Marker Approval.** Subject markers may be approved for institutions (including, but not limited to, churches, schools, cemeteries, businesses, organizations, and ethnic groups) that are at least 100 years old or two-thirds the age of the community with which they are associated, whichever is the smaller figure.

11. **Marking Individuals.** No individual may be mentioned in a marker text until 20 years after his or her death, except in the case of a deceased person of state or national significance, in which case the State Marker Committee of the commission will be the final authority on eligibility. Individuals must be eligible for marking on their own merits, rather than from their association with, or relation to, a historical person. Eligibility for an Official Texas Historical Grave Marker will also be determined by this rule.

12. **Marking Events.** If an event changed the course of state or local history, that event will be eligible for historical marking 30 years after its occurrence.

13. **Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks.** Designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark is given to structures that are significant in

history and preservation. Such structures are eligible for the landmark status because of architecture, history, or age (50 years old or older). In no case may the landmark status be awarded unless the structure is in good repair. The landmark designation becomes effective when the application is approved by the State Marker Committee.

14. **Relocated Structures.** Buildings that have been moved cannot be considered for designation as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks. Relocated structures may qualify for subject markers if their history and architectural integrity warrant, and if there is proof that the relocation was required. Proof consists of evidence that the relocated building was formally condemned by the state or a political subdivision of the state, or that it was under threat of imminent destruction. The State Marker Committee will be the final authority on the validity of such claims.

15. **Building Markers.** Applications for Official Texas Historical Building Markers are automatically evaluated for designation as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks. At the request of the applicant, subject markers may also be reviewed for the special landmark status. Building markers consist of a medallion and an interpretive plate; one may not be issued without the other.

16. **Permanence of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Designation.** The status of Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks is a permanent designation, and is not to be removed from the property in the event of a transfer of ownership. The landmark marker awarded to any structure shall remain with that structure and may not be removed or displayed elsewhere.

17. **Restraints to Changes in Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks.** The exterior appearance of structures designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks may not be changed appreciably after receiving such designation. If structural changes, including the relocation of the structure, are desired, the applicant will conform to the provisions of Article 6145, Section 12(d), *Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes*, which state that:

No person may damage the historical or architectural integrity of any structure which has been designated by the Commission as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, without first giving 60 days' notice to the Texas Historical Commission. After receipt of the notice, the Commission may waive the waiting period or, if the Commission determines that a longer period will enhance chances for preservation, it may require an additional waiting period of not more than 30 days.

If appreciable or unwarranted changes are observed to have been made on a structure designated as a landmark, the designation and the marker may be withdrawn by the State Marker Committee.

18. **Disposition of a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Marker.** A Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Marker for a structure that has been destroyed may:

(a) be placed in an appropriate local museum for display with accompanying photos and history; or failing that,

(b) be presented to the county historical commission for use in the promotion of historic preservation or education.

19. **Placement of Historical Markers.** Official Texas Historical Markers are to be displayed in conspicuous places accessible to the public, and in dignified surroundings. Desirable sites are public highways, parks, and city streets where the reading of the marker text will be of educational value. If the site of a commemorated event, structure, or institution is on private property or is otherwise inaccessible to the public, the marker is to be placed in an accessible location as near as possible to the historic site.

20. **Relocation of Historical Markers.**

(a) **Causes for relocation.** Official Texas Historical Markers may be relocated

(1) when they are the object of persistent vandalism in their original location,

(2) when a more accurate site for the marked event or structure has been determined,

(3) when an extant hazard to viewers of a marker can be reduced or eliminated by its relocation, or

(4) when better public access results.

(b) **Written permission.** Relocation shall be with the written consent of the Texas Historical Commission, given through the office of the executive director.

(c) **Supplemental plate.** In cases where a marker's text will be revised by reason of the relocation, a supplemental plate may be required by the commission.

APPLICATION FORM FOR OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER

**Texas Historical Commission
History Division
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711**

Title of Marker (subject to revision by THC staff) ▶	County ▶
Marker Location (from nearest town on state map) ▶	
Distance and direction of subject from marker site ▶	If not on post, type of surface to which marker will be attached (wood, stone, etc.) ▶
Owner of Marker Site ▶	Address ▶
Sponsor of Marker ▶	Address ▶
Signature of County Chairman ▶	Address ▶
Person to whom marker is to be shipped* ▶	Address ▶

***NOTE:** Freight companies cannot ship to route or box numbers. If street address is unavailable, please provide a phone number. If marker is to be placed on highway right-of-way, it will be shipped to your district highway engineer.

Please consult the back of this page for specifications of the markers available. Check the items desired below. Approval of the application and narrative *must* be obtained from the county historical commission, as indicated by the county chairman's signature on this form, before forwarding the material to the Texas Historical Commission. Please *do not* send payment if ordering subject or building markers; funds will be requested once the application has been approved by the State Marker Committee. Sales tax of 6 1/2% must be added to the price, except if purchased by a tax-exempt organization. Applicants may order a marker with a socket to attach to their own post; however, the cost is the same as a marker furnished with a foundry post.

SUBJECT MARKERS

- 16" x 12" grave marker (comes with mounting bar) . . . \$225 ^{With tax} \$238.78
- 27" x 42" subject marker with post \$650 ^{With tax} \$689.81
- 27" x 42" subject marker without post \$600 \$636.75
- 18" x 28" subject marker with post \$375 \$397.97
- 18" x 28" subject marker without post \$300 \$318.38
- I(We) request that RTHL designation be considered for this marker.

BUILDING MARKERS

- 16" x 12" building marker with post \$350 ^{With tax} \$371.45
 - 16" x 12" building marker without post \$300 \$318.38
- Applications for building markers will automatically be considered for the RTHL designation. Please read carefully Texas Marker Policies 13 through 18, and indicate that you have done so by signing below.

Signature of owner _____

PAPERWEIGHTS

Please indicate quantity desired.

- 3" x 4" plastic paperweight mounted with replica of marker \$90 ^{With tax} \$95.51
Allow two months from completion of marker for receipt of paperweight.
- Medallion paperweight \$40 \$42.45
Allows four lines of engraving; please indicate desired wording.

DIRECTIONAL SIGNS

Please indicate quantity desired and give location(s) on form above:

- 24" x 24" Historical Markers In City sign \$80 ^{With tax} \$84.90
These will be shipped to and placed on your town's city limits signs by the District Highway Engineer.
- Black and White (for farm-to-market roads, state and U.S. highways)
- Green and White (for interstate highways)
- 18" x 22" Historical Marker directional sign \$80 ^{With tax} \$84.90
In black and white only. For city and county roads.
- Applicant must supply post and be responsible for placement.*
- With arrow pointing straight ahead
- With arrow pointing left
- With arrow pointing right

OTHER

- National Register plaque \$ 50 ^{With tax}
- 12" x 6" supplemental plate \$110 \$116.74
- 16" x 12" building marker plate only (see policy #15) \$190 \$201.64
- Replacement medallion (see policy #15) \$110 \$116.74
- Bronze stars (for replacement on 1936 granite markers) \$ 25 \$ 27.14
- Bronze wreaths (for replacement on 1936 granite markers) \$ 25 \$ 27.14
- Bronze seals (for replacement on 1936 granite markers) \$ 65 \$ 68.98
- Bronze plates (for replacement on 1936 granite markers) \$185 \$196.33
- Certificates of commendation 50c each



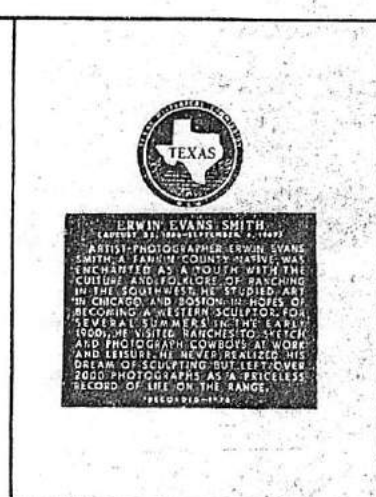
SUBJECT MARKER
(27" x 42")



BUILDING MARKER



SUBJECT MARKER
(18" x 28")



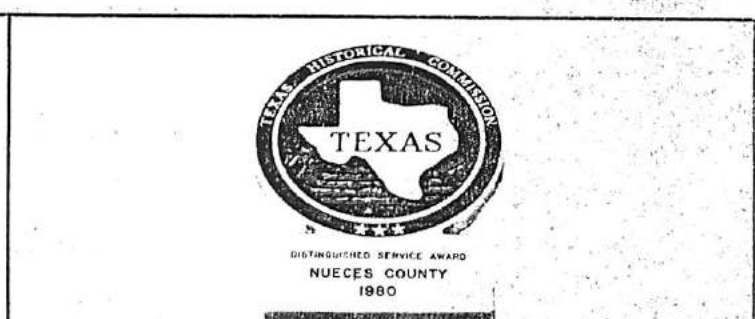
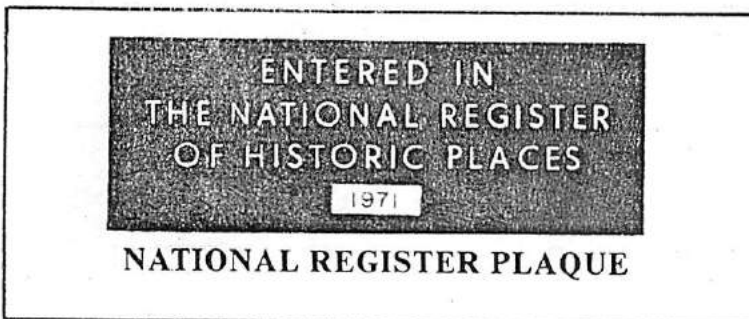
GRAVE MARKER

SUBJECT MARKER (27" x 42") allows up to 24 lines of text using 1/2" lettering. Specify marker with or without post.

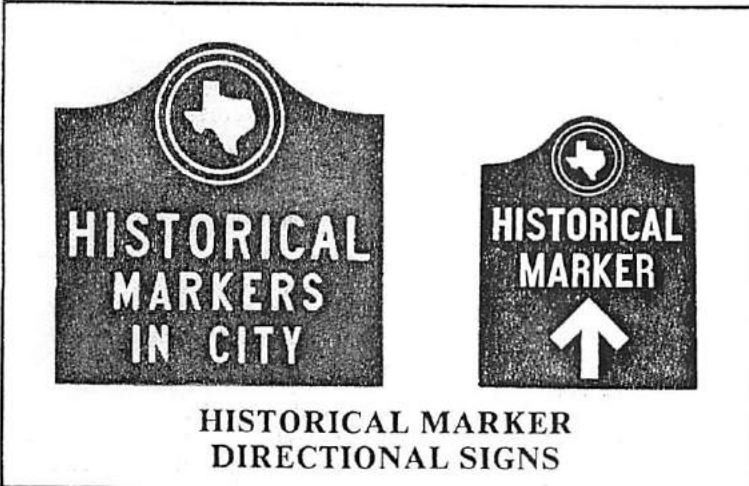
BUILDING MARKER (medallion and 16" x 12" plate) allows up to 14 lines of text using 3/8" lettering. Specify marker with or without post.

SUBJECT MARKER (18" x 28") allows up to 18 lines of text using 1/2" lettering. Specify marker with or without post.

GRAVE MARKER (small medallion and 16" x 12" plate) allows up to 14 lines of text using 3/8" lettering. Marker includes mounting bar.



MEDALLION PAPERWEIGHT



HISTORICAL MARKER
DIRECTIONAL SIGNS



PLASTIC PAPERWEIGHT

NATIONAL REGISTER PLAQUE is available for structures that are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places or that are contributing members of a National Register Historic District.

HISTORICAL MARKERS IN CITY (24" x 24") to be placed on city limit signs by the State Dept. of Highways and Public Transportation.

HISTORICAL MARKER (18" x 22") with directional arrow to be placed on city streets and county roads.

MEDALLION PAPERWEIGHT cast in aluminum, the medallion measures 4" in diameter with a 3/4" x 1 1/4" plate, allowing four lines of engraving.

PLASTIC PAPERWEIGHT, a miniature replica of your marker mounted on a 3" x 4 3/8" x 1/2" black acrylic base. Allow two months after completion of the marker for delivery.

21. **Private, State-approved Markers.** Privately installed markers that meet state marker requirements may be recognized by the State Marker Committee as Private, State-approved Markers, and may be listed in commission publications.

22. **Significance of Marker Topics.** No topic is to be considered for historical commemoration for its amusement value alone. There must be inherent significance over and above the matter of popular appeal.

23. **Marker Inscriptions.** The State Marker Committee is the final authority on the wording, spacing, and style of marker inscriptions.

24. **Restraint on Including Owners or Restorers in Marker Text.** Neither restorers nor owners of historic structures may be named in the text of an Official Texas Historical Marker awarded to the structure.

25. **Replacement of Markers.** When the replacement of an historical marker is necessary because it has been damaged or stolen, or because it contains factual errors, the topic or structure shall meet marker criteria and policies in effect at the time of replacement.

Official Texas Marker Policies were adopted by the Texas Historical Commission on May 3, 1984.

RESEARCH GUIDELINES

While there are many different approaches to writing history, good research is essential to a comprehensive narrative. Research provides the answers to questions, such as who, what, when, where, and how. The following items are listed as *general guidelines for research*; you can adapt them to fit your particular topic. If you would like more specific guidelines, contact your county historical commission or the History Division of the THC.

WHO?

- * Who were the individuals involved with the topic?
- * What were their names?
- * What were their dates of birth and death?
- * Give details of their lives (place of birth, education, etc.) and their military, civic, or business service.
- * What was the significance of their contributions?
- * If your topic deals with prehistory, describe the lifestyle of the people involved.

WHAT?

- * Give the names of associated events or institutions.
- * Give earlier names, or describe earlier events that led to the present topic.
- * Describe affiliations, such as Masons, Southern Baptist, or Rosenwald School.
- * What were the underlying causes or patterns of development?

WHEN?

- * What period of time did the topic cover? When did it begin and when did it end?
- * What were the earlier institutions, events, or individuals that were influential?
- * Place the topic in a context; what other events were taking place at the same time in the state or the region?

WHERE?

- * Give specific information about the location of events or sites associated with the topic.
- * Give information about former locations of an institution.

HOW?

- * Describe the development of the topic.
- * Describe how the topic influenced the community or the region.
- * Give the significance of the topic to your county or to the state.

In addition to the above, if you are researching a building, be sure to include information about the builder, the occupants, and the architecture.

Documentation

Histories submitted with marker applications are required to include footnotes and bibliographies. This allows the History Division to authenticate information, but it also helps researchers who use the THC files. For an example of footnotes, consult sources such as the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, the *West Texas Historical Association Year Book*, or the *East Texas Historical Journal*.

Bibliographies should be an alphabetical listing of the sources used to compile your history. Examples can be found in writing manuals, or you can contact the THC History Division and request a reference guide entitled "Documenting Local History."

CRITERIA FOR RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARKS

The State Marker Committee has adopted the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation" for evaluating building markers and other markers where the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designation is requested. Following is a summation of the standards. If you would like more information, contact the THC.

The following items have been determined to be detrimental to a good restoration project, and are therefore NOT RECOMMENDED by the State Marker Committee:

1. Moving a historic structure.
2. Inappropriate signage.
3. Altering grounds in such a way as to destroy archeological resources.
4. Unsympathetic replacement of mortar on brick or stone buildings.
5. Sandblasting.
6. Removal of architectural features.
7. Artificial siding (aluminum, asbestos, etc.).
8. Major additions to the building that detract from the primary facade or that are made to appear as part of the original plan.
9. Inappropriate roofing material or window shutters.
10. Inappropriate windows (replacing original windows with different styles or with material such as tinted or mirrored glass).
11. Aluminum windows, doors, screens.
12. Alteration of steps, skirting, or porch foundations.
13. Unsympathetic removal of paint; inappropriate colors; painting of brick.
14. Imitating an earlier style that was not part of the building's architectural history.

MARKER QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Q. Where can I get examples of narratives used in marker applications?
- A. Check with your county historical commission, or contact

the History Division of the THC for a sample history. If you are in Austin, you can review microfilmed marker files in the Hoblitzelle Data Center of the THC.

- Q.** Can I have my name included in the marker text?
- A.** The State Marker Committee feels marker texts should be reserved for historical information only. Policy number 11 says that no individual may be included in the text until 20 years after his/her death. In addition, policy number 24 says neither owners nor restorers of a building are to be included in the text. Information of that nature can be incised on the base or back of the marker, or can be included in a supplemental plaque (see order form).
- Q.** What are the tax benefits for properties with a marker?
- A.** There are no tax benefits for marker properties, unless your city has adopted ad valorem benefits for certified historic structures. Check with your city manager's office.
- Q.** Does the THC have money for restoring old buildings?
- A.** The THC does administer some grant programs. For details, contact the Architecture Division.
- Q.** What is a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL)?
- A.** The RTHL designation is a special status that is automatically invoked when a building marker is approved by the State Marker Committee (see policy numbers 13-18). Larger subject markers may also include the RTHL designation, if requested by the owner.
- Q.** Can a building that has been moved be designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark?
- A.** No; however, a relocated structure might be eligible for a subject marker if its history and architectural integrity warrant, and provided there is proof the move was required (see policy number 14).
- Q.** If my building has a marker, do I have to open it for tours?
- A.** No.
- Q.** What if a marker has been vandalized?
- A.** First, contact your police or sheriff's office. Second, if you want the marker replaced, you should follow the normal procedures for ordering. This means that funds will need to be submitted for the replacement marker.
- Q.** What if there is an error on a marker?
- A.** Contact your county historical commission and provide them with documentation. If the county feels the marker should be changed, you should follow the regular ordering procedures. Again, funds will need to be submitted. There is no state money for the replacement of damaged or incorrect markers.
- Q.** Does a marker protect a cemetery?
- A.** No. Cemeteries in Texas are protected under separate laws. Contact your county attorney for information about the laws, or write the THC for a reference guide on preserving old cemeteries.
- Q.** How do we mark archeological sites?
- A.** Every precaution should be taken to assure that no archeological sites are disturbed as a result of the information on a marker. Such markers should not be near the site, if possible. For example, a marker could be placed on a highway, hundreds of yards from the site. The marker text

could be worded so as not to give directions, such as "Near this site . . ." or "In this vicinity . . ."

- Q.** Does the State Marker Committee meet to review applications?
- A.** The committee meets several times a year, usually to discuss policies and programs. Reviews are handled by mail to save time and travel expenses.
- Q.** What are the age requirements for the following subjects: Structures, institutions, events, graves, people in subject markers?
- A.** Structures— 50 years, if being considered for the RTHL designation; Institutions— 2/3 of the age of the community, or 100 years; Events— 30 years; Graves— 20 years after death; People in subject markers— 20 years after death.
- Q.** Why is private money used for markers?
- A.** The state appropriates money only for part of the administration of the marker program. With an increasingly tight state budget, we are now required to finance a portion of the program with marker funds, and the remainder of the cost represents the actual foundry work. Because private funds are used for part of the process does not mean that markers are owned by individuals; they are still *state* markers.
- Q.** Are there any restrictions on where a marker is to be placed?
- A.** Yes. Markers should be placed in conspicuous places that can be easily reached by the public. Markers should not be placed inside buildings or on private land, if possible.
- Q.** How can I recognize those individuals that assisted on a marker project?
- A.** First, you may want to purchase a replica or medallion paperweight (see order form). Or, you might want to give certificates (also on order form).
- Q.** How long does it take to get a marker?
- A.** The marker process takes *at least* six months, but usually averages about nine months.
- Q.** Can we order our marker for a specific date?
- A.** Yes, provided it is at least six months after the time the marker application is received in Austin and provided the History Division staff is notified within the same amount of time.
- Q.** Do I send photos with the application?
- A.** While photographs add much to an application, they are not necessary unless you are applying for a building marker. In that case, you must submit a historic photo and clear, black-and-white photos of each side of the structure.
- Q.** Who is the sponsor of the marker?
- A.** The sponsor is considered the individual or group that is paying for the foundry costs.

There may be other questions concerning markers. Please feel free to contact the History Division of the Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711.

RESEARCHING CEMETERIES

Scraping, mounding, the east-west orientation of graves, unusual family plots, benches for living relatives, shells placed on graves, unique epitaphs—all of these and more can be found in hundreds of pioneer cemeteries across Texas. The historical significance of these cemeteries, for the most part, has been overlooked until recently. Many early cemeteries across the state have fallen into disrepair or been vandalized. Many of the unique traditions evidenced in these burial grounds are not found in modern cemeteries, where there are standardized flat stones, few epitaphs or other unique gravestone features, and very few family plots. For all of these reasons, old graveyards must be cared for and preserved. It may be that, for particular cemeteries, there is no cultural historian who has studied and understands all of their individual oddities, but that is even more reason to preserve these legacies of the past.

The Texas Historical Commission is interested in cemetery preservation and hopes this basic guide will be helpful. Consult the sources listed in the bibliography for a more complete explanation of the various activities discussed in this reference guide.

Cemetery Surveys

There are several ways to organize a cemetery survey, but all surveys should include every grave (marked or unmarked). The following is a general explanation of some items that should be included.

Local offices of the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation provide county maps that identify the location of most cemeteries. If the cemetery to be surveyed is not included, notify the department so it can be listed on subsequent maps. A survey must include the location of the cemetery and its exact dimensions. For the latter, you might check with the county clerk to see if the cemetery was ever platted and recorded.

Make a map of the cemetery, including the location of each grave site (marked or unmarked). The grave sites should be numbered or lettered (sometimes a combination of numbers and letters is an effective way to mark graves by rows). Then, each of the sites should be listed separately on index cards or in a notebook. Note any features of unmarked graves (stones at head or foot, wooden or metal marker, etc.).

When the survey is completed, criss-cross the cemetery to assure that every grave has been listed. Then, organize the graves into an alphabetical list, noting all information that has been collected, including the symbol used to mark each grave on the cemetery map. Also, gather any historical information available on the cemetery and the surrounding area, especially noting how the cemetery came into being, who sold or donated the land, when the first grave was dug, and any subsequent interesting facts. This history can serve as a forward to the completed survey.

When finished, organize all the material into a logical arrangement so that it can be used by future researchers. You even may want to present copies to the county historical commission, the local library, museums, and other organizations, such as the Library and Archives Commission in Austin, the state's major depository for genealogical information.

Cemeteries Are for the Living

In *Texas Graveyards: A Cultural Legacy*, Terry Jordan says that he regards "the cemetery as a proper place for live people. Graveyards, after all, reflect the customs, beliefs, handicrafts, and social structure of the survivors." (p. 4). If Jordan is correct in observing that graveyards are also places for the living, then there are several worthwhile related activities you may want to consider.

1. Anyone interested in history and/or the unusual might like to start an epitaph collection. This hobby could even grow into a life-long avocation.
2. A study of birth and death dates on gravestones is an enlightening experience, especially if the dates are evaluated in the context of local or regional historical events. A feel for the way our ancestors lived will emerge as one discovers that the dates reflect such things as high infant mortality, years of widespread fatal epidemics, and shorter life spans in general.

3. A photographic collection of cemeteries or unusual gravestones is an interesting way to make a comparative study of customs, cultures, art, and history.
4. Cemeteries can be valuable in genealogical research. This fact is especially true if a family has resided in an area for any length of time.
5. Older cemeteries harbor a wealth of unusual symbols and epitaphs that make fascinating rubbings; these tombstone rubbings can become attractive and unusual works of art. When making a rubbing, extreme care should be taken to avoid damaging the stone. Remember, soft stone often was used because it was easy to carve; time may have made it even more susceptible to damage. A large sheet of high quality flexible paper should be taped (with masking tape) to the stone. Then a block of black finishing wax (found at shoe repair stores) is rubbed lightly, evenly, and in one direction over the inscription. Vertical strokes over the lettering usually produce a smoother background. If the background is not dark enough, touch up the rubbing later. Although suitable for framing, rubbings cannot be dry mounted because the process, which involves heat, will melt the wax.

Cemetery Care

The preservation of stones is a major part of cemetery maintenance. Before you begin any such project, you should consult with a local monument company to see what methods can be used to clean or repair tombstones. Care should be taken to match the specific cleaning method to the particular style and composition of the marker. Often dirt and moss can be removed with soap and water and a soft bristle brush. Avoid using a stiff wire brush, sandpaper, or sharp instruments.

Broken or leaning stones present more of a problem. Extreme care should be taken and professional assistance should be sought in dealing with these stones. Experts at local monument companies can provide a specific remedy for problems you might encounter.

There are several ways to organize the routine maintenance required to preserve a cemetery. With the help of a local bank or savings institution, a perpetual-care fund can be set up to pay for the maintenance. Cemetery associations can be formed and volunteer work days can be organized during the year. A local heritage group also may be interested in volunteering time and services. Groups such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, or church organizations may be interested in cemetery maintenance as a service project. A Liberty High School group "adopted" an abandoned pioneer cemetery and students assumed responsibility for researching and maintaining certain graves. As a result of their work, they applied for and received a historical marker for the pioneer burial ground.

Acquiring a Cemetery Marker

A historical marker is a good way to record the history of an old cemetery. The first step in getting a marker is to request an application form from your county historical commission or from the Texas Historical Commission. Within the application form are listed specific requirements. Basically, though, the Commission wants to know: the exact location of the cemetery, all pertinent dates and historical information, including the name of the land donor or grantor, date of the earliest grave, approximate number of graves, and the family, community, church, or ethnic group associated with the cemetery; and, the present condition of the cemetery, including who, if anyone, maintains it and whether or not it is in current use. ONE THING A HISTORICAL MARKER WILL *NOT* DO IS PROVIDE LEGAL PROTECTION FOR A CEMETERY, SINCE CEMETERIES ARE ALREADY PROTECTED UNDER SEPARATE STATE LAWS.

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TEXAS PRESERVATION GUIDELINES

PRESERVING CEMETERIES

Cemeteries are among the most valuable of historical resources. They are reminders of settlement patterns, including villages, rural communities, urban centers, and ghost towns. The names on the tombstones serve as a directory of early residents, and they reflect the ethnic diversity or uniqueness of an area. Tombstone designs and cemetery decorations represent a variety of cultural influences that helped shape the history of Texas. Cemeteries also can reveal information about historical events, religions, lifestyles, epidemics, and genealogy.

Cemeteries are established for the benefit of the living, and they perpetuate the memory of those who have lived before us and who have bequeathed to us all the things that give a place character and definition. In a community that has a strong sense of history, cemeteries are more likely to be known, protected, and maintained.

Unfortunately, historic cemeteries are not necessarily permanent reminders of our heritage. They are subject to long-term deterioration from natural forces such as weathering and uncontrolled vegetation, but the process is accelerated and compounded by neglect, which leads to vandalism.

Through this booklet, the Texas Historical Commission presents steps that can be taken to aid in the preservation of our state's historic cemeteries. None of these steps, however, will be successful without



Decorative cherubs adorn this family plot in a Tyler County cemetery.

the involvement of individuals who have an interest in local culture and history and who have a commitment to saving remnants of our heritage that are present in their community.

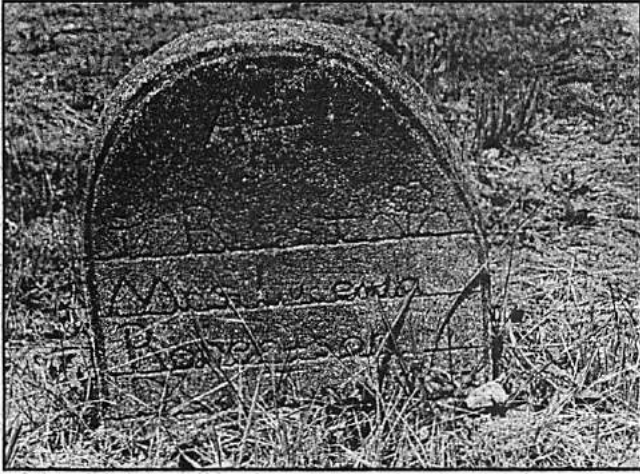
CEMETERY LAWS

The following items represent some of the state laws or court decisions regarding cemeteries. This information is included to give an overview of the legal steps that have been taken to preserve the state's burial grounds. It is not designed to take the place of legal counsel, and it does not include any specific statutes that may pertain to your county. You should consult your county or city attorney or other legal counsel for more detailed information about cemetery laws in Texas.

Basic Cemetery Law— Under Texas law (Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, Title 26, Article 912a-10 and 912a-11), property dedicated as a cemetery cannot be disturbed unless the District Court for that area has formally removed its purpose of dedication.

Definition of a Dedicated Cemetery— Court decisions have established that an enclosed tract and evidence of burials are two criteria that constitute dedication of land for a cemetery. In the case of *Michels v. Crouch* (Court of Civil Appeals, 1939), it was determined that if tombstones still marked burial sites, the property was still considered a cemetery, even if it had been abandoned or neglected.

Ownership of Cemeteries— Through a ruling in 1936 (*Smallwood v. Midfield Oil Co.*), the Court of Civil Appeals ruled that a cemetery cannot be sold or conveyed in such a way as to restrict its designated purpose. In other words, subsequent property owners must reserve the site as a cemetery and must not use it for any other purpose, such as grazing cattle. This ruling does not necessarily mean that owners must grant access to a cemetery. Legal precedents in this regard have not been clearly defined.



Homemade tombstones, such as this one in East Texas, offer a unique insight into the lives of Texans.

Funds for Upkeep— If a cemetery association is not in existence for a particular burial ground, the county commissioners' court may spend funds through the general fund for the maintenance of the site.

Penalties— (Penal Code Sections 36.01 to end) Intentional desecration of a burial site is punishable as a class A misdemeanor.

It is important to note that state cemetery laws are not administered by the Texas Historical Commission or by any other state agency. This responsibility belongs to local law enforcement officials. If you know of a cemetery that is being vandalized or destroyed, contact your county sheriff or local police department. You also may want to enlist the support of other individuals or groups, including the commissioners' court, local media, county historical commission, or family members of individuals interred in the cemetery.

There are no state appropriated funds for the maintenance or restoration of historic cemeteries. Upkeep can be provided by a cemetery association (if one can be organized), through a perpetual care trust arrangement, or by the efforts of concerned citizens and public service organizations. Education of your county commissioners' court as to the importance of maintaining area cemeteries is one way to provide maintenance funds on a permanent basis.

Historical markers provide a focal point for bringing public attention to a cemetery. They also give an overview of the individuals or institutions associated with a site. However, they do not afford legal protection for a cemetery, since such sites are covered under separate state law. Historical markers, cemetery cleaning days, and media publicity of efforts to preserve a cemetery are all tools that will

help increase public awareness of a burial ground. Such awareness is the only guarantee of the preservation of a cemetery. In addition to the laws mentioned in this section, there are other ways to protect historic cemeteries. Under certain circumstances, federal and state authorities can become involved in matters pertaining to the relocation or destruction of burial grounds.

FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT

The major federal laws protecting cultural properties are the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Executive Order 11593. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires any federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a project through funding, licensing, or permitting to consider the project's effects on cultural resources. Section 101 of the act states that one of the responsibilities of the State Historic Preservation Officer (in Texas, the officer is the executive director of the Texas Historical Commission) will be to advise and assist federal, state, and local governments in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities and to insure that all historic properties or cultural resources are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development. The executive order reinforces cemetery protection measures in the preservation act.

The Review and Compliance Department of the Texas Historical Commission is a part of the staff of the State Historic Preservation Officer and is involved with reviewing and monitoring federal projects. The department also consults with individuals and agencies involved in the projects. Reviews determine if the projects will impact cultural properties, and all sites are evaluated for their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Cemeteries are treated as cultural properties or resources and are dealt with under those laws if they are within a federal project area. Sometimes cemeteries in a federal project area must be moved. The move will be made according to prevailing state statutes; the applicant is requested to have archeologists make a map of the cemetery and document the grave markers and other cultural features. It is also recommended that archeologists and physical anthropologists be present to participate in the identification of unmarked graves, disinterment, and identification and documentation of the grave remains before reinterment by the mortician.

For questions involving possible federal involvement in projects that will affect historic cemeteries, contact the Review and Compliance Department/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer at the Texas Historical Commission.

STATE INVOLVEMENT

If it is determined that state funds are being used in a project that will affect a historic cemetery, or if the cemetery is on public land, you should contact the Texas Antiquities Committee (TAC) at P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711.

The Antiquities Code of Texas authorizes the TAC to maintain an inventory of historic sites and to designate landmarks, conduct scientific investigations, and protect designated sites on public lands in the state of Texas. This authorization also holds true for sites on private property, if the landowner is in agreement and if the site has been designated as a State Archeological Landmark (SAL). The Antiquities Code includes protection for historic cemeteries.

The following items represent the TAC's rules pertaining to historic cemeteries:

Dual Jurisdiction with Local Officials

The state of Texas, through Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, Title 26, Article 912, establishes that unless a cemetery is undedicated as a burial ground, it must remain as a cemetery. County commissioners' courts and their representatives, including the sheriff and county coroner, have the

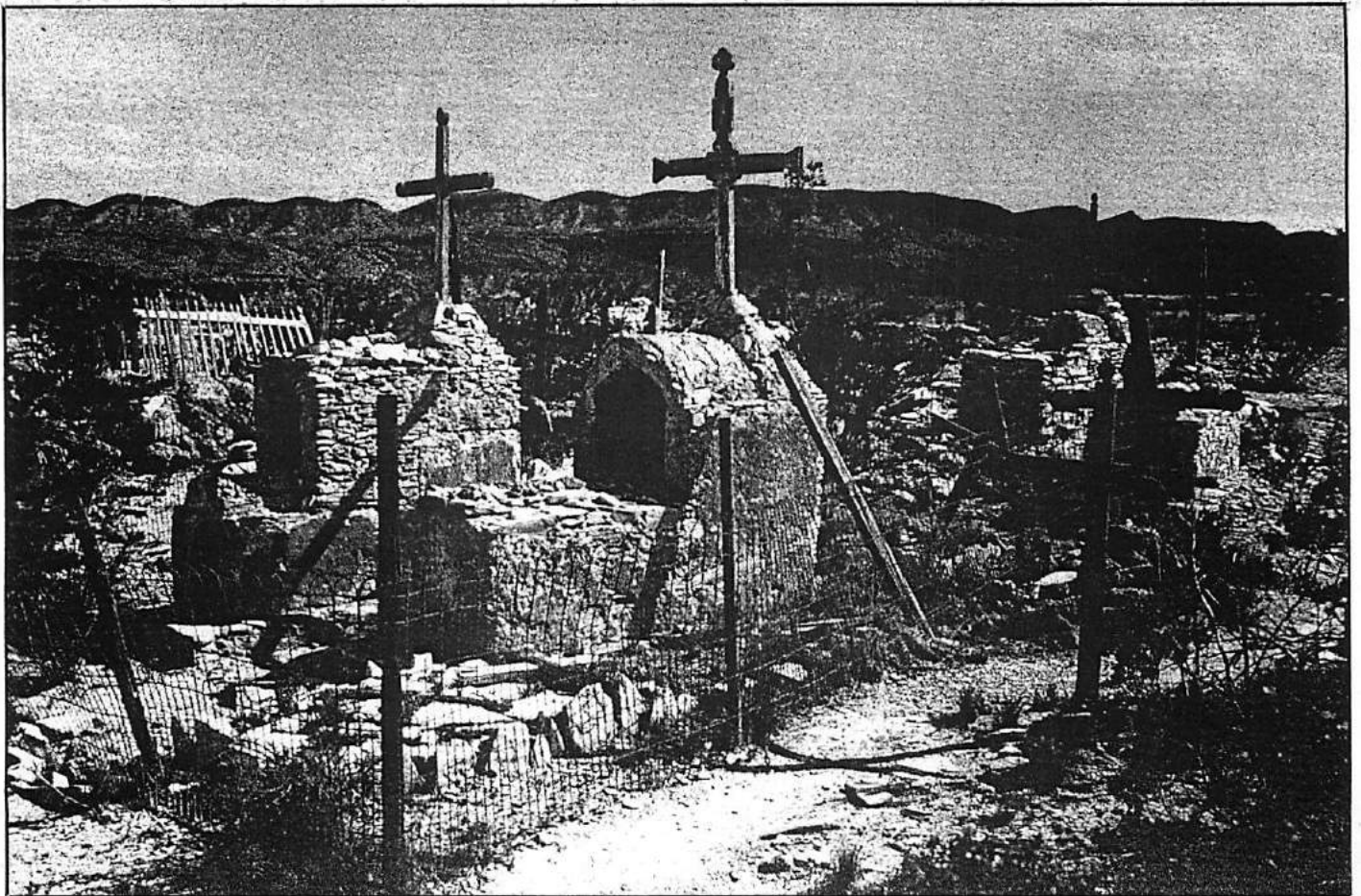
responsibility to help care for and legally protect and control impact to cemeteries. However, this authority does not prevent the Antiquities Committee from designating and regulating cemeteries deemed historic. Whenever an issue of impact to cemeteries on public lands arises, both the county commissioners' court (or the sheriff's office) and the Texas Antiquities Committee should be notified.

Historic Cemetery Definition

Any cemetery that is 50 years old or older, i.e., has one or more burials in it that are 50 years old or older, is considered "historic" (regardless of whether it is currently being used) and can be designated as a State Archeological Landmark.

Regulatory Requirements

All potential impact to historic cemeteries on public lands must be reviewed by the TAC, which will determine the need for archeological, historical, or architectural investigation prior to the impact. Such information will be used to determine a cemetery's eligibility for SAL designation, the need for further investigations, or the need for avoidance of impact due to the historical importance of the site. If an unmarked or marked



Strong Spanish influence is evident in this cemetery in Terlingua, Brewster County.



This personalized grave marker, reflecting earlier days, is located in a Robertson County cemetery.

cemetery on public land is affected and graves are uncovered, the TAC may order the impact stopped and require archeological, historical, or architectural investigations. If the Committee and other concerned parties determine that a cemetery must be moved, the Committee may require archeological, historical, or architectural investigations prior to, during, or after the move. The investigations may be coordinated so that an archeologist actively monitors and investigates the removal of the graves. All costs for investigations required by the TAC will be borne by the governmental agency or firm responsible for the impact.

Care of Grave Goods

All grave items not reburied or claimed by descendants must be placed in a TAC-approved curatorial facility. If law enforcement officials claim investigative rights to grave goods, temporary arrangements will be made.

PROTECTION FROM DEVELOPMENT

The best protection from development that can be extended to historic (often small or unmarked) cemeteries results from finding and publicizing their locations. Enlist the support of the county historical commissions, junior historians chapters, scout

troops, or county historical societies to go out and find historic cemeteries. They are usually marked on topographical maps published by the U.S. Geological Service, and such maps are a good place to start. Do not overlook older maps—often information is changed or not transferred when a map is updated. Talk to the older people in your community for any recollections of burial grounds they may know about. Such oral histories can be an invaluable aid to relocating small family plots away from larger, more organized cemeteries.

Once located, make these local cemeteries part of your community's life again. Stage periodic clean-up days, run short columns in the local paper about the lives of the families represented in the cemeteries, and encourage students to explore their place in time through writing essays on tombstone designs or on other aspects of a past life that can be gleaned from cemeteries, such as infant mortality, localized epidemics, or catastrophic accidents. Taking an hour to think about the past, perhaps sitting on one of the benches that can sometimes still be found in cemeteries, will develop an enduring identification with place and time that will do far more to preserve cemeteries than mere laws and an occasional visit by a law enforcement officer can ever do.

But, laws are vital to cemetery protection in situations where money is involved, and you should be prepared to take legal action.

WHAT TO DO IF A CEMETERY IS BEING DESTROYED

Should you see a cemetery being disturbed, whether or not it is marked by headstones or a fence, call the local authorities *at once*. Historic cemeteries are protected by law and all burials must be moved in a fashion prescribed by law before that tract of land can be used for another purpose. The same protection applies to an isolated burial. However, you may know more about often-obscurer cemetery statutes than the authorities to whom you make your report, so your efforts may be the deciding factor in whether a cemetery is spared further destruction.

In one instance in Travis County, the skeletal remains of a single individual were uncovered during machine excavation of a ditch for a sewer line in a new housing development. The remains of metal coffin hardware established the interment as being historic, rather than prehistoric; the county medical examiner determined that the remains were those of a 60-year-old woman who had died about 100 years ago. The sheriff's department determined that the remains were not related to any case they were handling, and the disposition of the disturbed remains was finally routed to the State Health Department. A department of the Texas Historical Commission finally established legal responsibility for these remains after many hours of research. Prior consideration of the history of the tract of land being developed would have been helpful since the remains were encountered in the area of an old farmstead. In the final analysis, an opportunity to provide further documentation of local history was lost to all in this incident.

In another Central Texas case, a county historical commission undertook a survey of the historic cemeteries in its area. One cemetery that had been recorded earlier had disappeared. There were no stones remaining to provide evidence of a graveyard, and only the earlier survey by the local commission proved the existence of the cemetery. Since the site was being considered for development, the records of the county group proved to be crucial to the future disposition of the land.

In Tarrant County, a family learned about the demolition of their ancestors' graveyard only after development of the site had begun. Despite legal efforts to stop the project, the family had to settle for a proposal that allowed the stones to be preserved in a separate section of the site. Buildings were constructed on the former cemetery.

Other striking examples of damage to historic cemeteries include the old cemetery at Indianola, where many of the more decorative headstones have

been broken or stolen; an early cemetery near Galveston that was partially destroyed; and several art and antique auctions in recent years where historic headstones have been offered for sale as art objects.

American Indian cemeteries from the vast centuries of prehistory are found throughout Texas. Most of these burial grounds are not marked with headstones, nor are they specifically protected by law. In some areas, vandals have systematically sought out and looted Indian cemeteries. Pottery vessels, beads, and even human skulls are collected, bought, and sold by unscrupulous people. Individuals interested in preservation should encourage landowners to protect Indian burials on their property. No one should condone the actions of those people who exploit these human interments for profit. Many Indians feel that the bones of their ancestors are sacred and should not be desecrated or displayed in museums.

Prehistoric or Indian burials should be reported to the Office of the State Archeologist for documentation or for investigation. It is a good idea to contact the Texas Historical Commission whenever burials are found, regardless of age, since cemeteries are cultural resources that should be included in the state's centralized files.

After contacting the local authorities and the Texas Historical Commission, notify your local



This tombstone in Cherokee County has been damaged by a bullet hole, the work of vandals.

heritage society and the newspaper about the destruction of the cemetery. Continue your involvement until the matter is settled satisfactorily. Willful destruction of cemeteries should not be condoned by silence or by turning a blind eye; the memory of those who have lived here before us should not be forsaken for reasons of expediency.

If the outcome of a particular instance is negative and the cemetery is lost, use that fact as the rallying point for the preservation of the cemeteries remaining in your community. There is no substitute for individual preservation efforts. You and your neighbors must develop the active personal interest in the preservation of your area's human history today, if you wish to be able to walk among its stones and read the tender thoughts of enduring human emotion tomorrow.

PRESERVATION OF CEMETERIES

By the very nature of their function in society, cemeteries must be considered as characteristic cultural resources in any community in Texas. They may range in scale and splendor from the State Cemetery in Austin, with its monumental examples of 19th-century funerary architecture, to countless rural cemeteries, often devoted to the burial of a single family, in which simple stone or wooden markers record the names and dates of the deceased. Irrespective of their size or location, all cemeteries are subject to a common set of maintenance and preservation problems that must be addressed if the cemetery and its monuments are to survive.

Certainly the most disturbing threats to any cemetery are the acts of vandalism that may be directed against tombs or grave markers. Such actions can range from the spray painting of words or symbols on tombstones to attacks with a hammer or chisel. One rural cemetery in Cherokee County was even a hunter's choice for sighting-in his rifle (see photo). It is difficult to justify the closing off of a public space such as a cemetery for the purpose of protecting it from vandalism, yet in certain situations such action must be taken. In the 19th century, many city cemeteries employed watchmen to guard the premises after dark, often providing these individuals with small guardhouses adjacent to the entrance to the cemetery. Direct supervision of a cemetery is largely a thing of the past today, with locked gates and high walls and fences being employed to keep intruders out after dark. Such measures will deter all but the most persistent perpetrators of vandalism. These measures, however, come with a price tag that may make them unaffordable to a number of cemetery owners or associations. Still, they are the only sure deterrent to

vandalism. In the case of a rural cemetery, perhaps located on privately owned land, the use of locked gates on access roads is a logical step in the limiting of access to an isolated cemetery. Such rural cemeteries are usually less well-known than their urban counterparts, a fact that may contribute to their protection from the curious, but that, paradoxically, may actually invite vandalous acts as a result of their removal from public scrutiny.

Damage to cemetery monuments caused by simple neglect of maintenance is perhaps a more common problem than vandalism. Due to the porous nature of the materials most often used in the construction of tombs and headstones (brick, limestone, and marble), simple exposure to the elements will eventually take a toll on the surfaces of these materials. If vegetation is allowed to grow over these materials, the process of deterioration will accelerate rapidly as moisture trapped by the vegetation penetrates the monument's surface. In the case of a large tomb, uncontrolled vegetation can ultimately break apart the monument, making restoration a very expensive undertaking. Care should be taken to cut down such intrusive plant growth in any cemetery, leaving room for grass and controlled landscaping of the site. In the case of a rural cemetery, such uncontrolled growth can lead to the virtual disappearance of the cemetery as a recognizable landmark.

Consideration should be given to making a survey of the cemeteries in a given area, with the intention of recording, by photography and annotated drawings, the names and dates of the individuals buried there, as well as the overall arrangement and orientation of the graves and markers. The structure of cemeteries varies across the state as well as the nation, and is a reflection of the cultural history of an area. There will doubtless arise situations in which the cemetery monuments contain artistic carvings of sculpture or relief work that must be recorded by means other than a written inventory. Stone carving into the surface of limestone or marble can be recorded by taking a rubbing from the subject. Rubbings require a large sheet of flexible paper, such as rice paper, placed over the front of the stone (do not tape to stone), and a piece of charcoal or a boot heel ball (available from a shoe repair store). By gently rubbing the charcoal or heel ball in one direction over the paper, the recessed carving will not be filled in, but will stand out on the finished rubbing as a white image against the black of the charcoal. In no case should the surface of the stone be rubbed with crayon, ink, chalk, grease, or paint. Any ornament that is carved in relief, which is projecting out from the flat stone surface, cannot be recorded in this

manner. It will be necessary to photograph such workmanship in order to record its three-dimensional character. Ideally, such photography would be carried out using a large-format camera. (Cameras using 2 1/4 by 2 1/4 negative film are the easiest to handle in the field.) Thirty-five millimeter film is an acceptable alternative, provided the film has a slow enough speed to guarantee sharp negatives that can be readily enlarged at a later date to show the detail of the cemetery monuments. Photographs should first be taken of the entire tombstone or monument, and then closer photos can highlight artistic merit that distinguish the tomb. Careful written records should be maintained with these photographs so that at a later date it will be easy for an interested individual to locate a particular grave marker. Each print made should be labeled, with the name or names of the persons buried, as well as the date the photograph was made. It would be advisable to place the negatives and prints in an album format, with each cemetery fully documented in a single volume. A written inventory of the names of the dead in each cemetery could be keyed to the photographic collection. Such a written and visual inventory could be updated on an annual basis to include any new tombstones added. This record could be maintained in the collections of the local public library, where public access could be assured, thus constituting an available research resource for those interested in the history of their local area.

CONCLUSION

If cemeteries are to be protected, local citizens must work for their preservation and maintenance.

A working knowledge of cemetery laws is essential, as is an effort to publicize attempts to protect and care for cemeteries.

If further information is needed on protecting cemeteries, please contact the Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711, 512/475-3092. The chart below shows the various departmental efforts pertaining to cemeteries.

The THC anticipates that the state legislature will pass stronger cemetery protection laws in the near future. For updates on this possibility, contact your state legislator or the Texas Historical Commission.

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ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION TO AID IN CEMETERY PROTECTION

If you have general questions about cemeteries or cemetery laws...
contact the RESEARCH AND MARKERS DEPARTMENT at 512/475-3092.

If a threatened cemetery is on state land or is part of a project involving state funds...
contact the TEXAS ANTIQUITIES COMMITTEE at 512/475-6328.

If a cemetery is threatened by federal involvement or funds...
contact the REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE DEPARTMENT at 512/475-3057.

If a cemetery is on private land and is being vandalized...
contact the ARCHEOLOGY DEPARTMENT at 512/475-6328.

If a historical marker is desired for a cemetery...
contact the RESEARCH AND MARKERS DEPARTMENT at 512/475-3092.

All of the above departments will also respond to written inquiries about cemeteries.
Their mailing address is Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711.

Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711



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- The Main Street Newsletter (published bimonthly; free)
- News for County Commission Chairmen (published monthly; free)

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