



HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY, TEXAS

PHASE I: PRECINCT 1 AND PORTIONS OF THE CITY OF SAN AUGUSTINE



**An Inventory of Historic Buildings, Structures, Sites and Objects
Prepared for the San Augustine County Certified Local Government
Commission**

JULY 2003

by

**Diane E. Williams & Associates
Historic Resources Consultants
Austin, Texas**

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and the Summerlee Foundation**



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Cover Photo: Crouch-Greer House, 502 South Broadway, San Augustine

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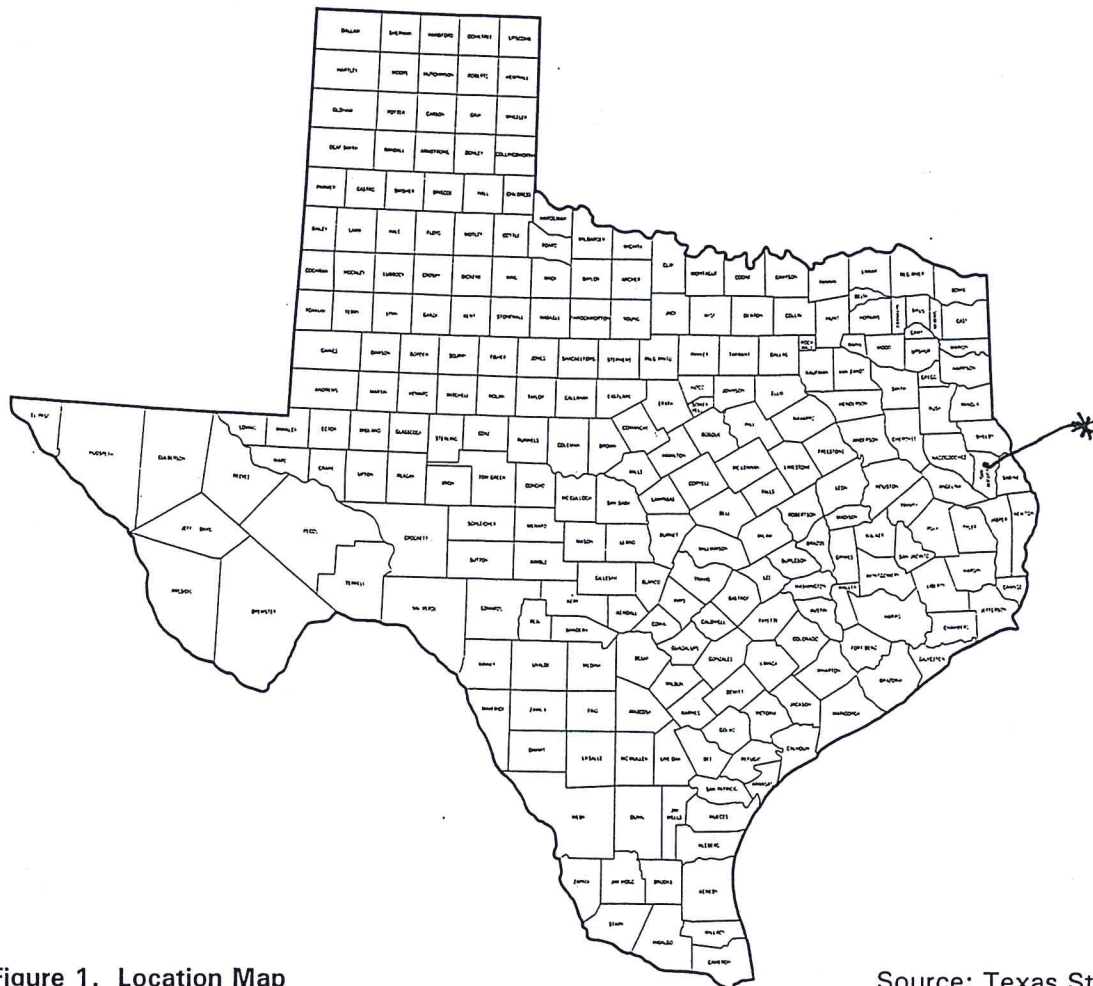
Introduction

CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS

San Augustine County, one of the original counties formed under the Republic of Texas, is located in East Texas between Natchitoches, Louisiana and Nacogodches, Texas, 23 miles west of the Louisiana state boundary. San Augustine County is bordered on the west by the Attoyac River and by Sabine County on the east, Shelby County on the north and Sam Rayburn Reservoir on the south. The county seat is the municipality of San Augustine, in the north central portion of the county, which is located on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and is bisected by State Highway 21 (Figure 1). U.S. Highway 96 traverses the western portion of the City of San Augustine. Ayish Bayou also runs through town, west of the courthouse square. The area in and near the City of San Augustine has long been inhabited, and has a rich history. The first known inhabitants were the Ais Indians, a Caddoan people, who established villages on Ayish Bayou, near the present site of the City of San Augustine. Next came Spanish explorers in the 1540s, French traders in the 1690s, Spanish explorers in 1691 who cut a path known as the Old San Antonio Road, Roman Catholic missionaries in 1717 who established a mission, and after 1779 permanent settlement by adventurous Anglos and remnants of scattered Native Americans from southeastern states. The Old San Antonio Road linked Natchitoches, Louisiana and San Antonio, Texas, becoming a major migration route from the United States. By 1827 Anglo residents in San Augustine County had increased in number and in what is now the city of San Augustine the new settlers elected municipal authorities, even though the Mexican government did not officially recognize the area as district. Between 1827 and Texas independence local residents were involved in military challenges to the Mexican government, including the 1832 battle of Nacogdoches in which they helped remove the commandant. Residents in the Ayish District, which includes the present city of San Augustine, sent representatives, including Sam Houston, to the 1832 and 1833 conventions for Texas independence. In 1836 they elected Sam Houston commander of Texian forces at San Augustine and subsequently of all Texas, and local residents were active in the Texas Revolution. In 1838 the *Redlander*, the first newspaper in East Texas, was founded and published in the city of San Augustine. Public and private schools, Masonic lodges and Protestant churches were established, and master builder Augustus Phelps designed and built several Greek Revival style residences. By 1850 county population reached 3,648, including 1,561 African American slaves. Livestock, corn and cotton were primary agricultural products. After the Civil War San Augustine's status as the "gateway" to Texas diminished as new trade centers and transportation improvements decreased the importance of the San Antonio Road. Agriculture remained important in the post-Civil War era, but large timber operations arose only after the arrival of rail service in 1902. Agriculture and timber continued to be primary economic forces throughout the 20th century, with recreation and tourism adding new notes in the post-World War II era and gaining ground in the mid-1960s with the completion of Sam Rayburn Reservoir at the southwest corner of the county and Toledo Bend Reservoir, 23 miles east at the Louisiana state line.

San Augustine County has many residential resources that date from the early

Texas Republic days, and many more residential commercial, industrial, agricultural and institutional resources built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The earliest properties provide a physical link with the beginnings of Euro-American settlement in the area, while the late 19th and early 20th century resources represent the county's and city's continued growth through many social, political and economic changes. Because of limited funding and the number of undocumented late 19th and early 20th century resources, survey efforts were divided into phases. The Historic and Architectural Resources Survey of San Augustine County, Phase I, is the first of several components of a multi-year survey effort initiated by the County of San Augustine Certified Local Government Commission in 2001. Phase I documented County Precinct 1 and all portions of the City of San Augustine east of the railroad tracks. The project was funded by a grant from the Texas Historical Commission's Certified Local Government program, and the Summerlee Foundation. The methodology and products of Phase I conform to survey guidelines established by the Texas Historical Commission and the National Park Service and are discussed below.



The Phase I survey of San Augustine County investigated all rural areas of Precinct 1, rural communities within Precinct 1, and those portions of the City of San Augustine east of the railroad tracks (see **Figure 2**). A National Register nomination for the San Augustine Residential Historic District is projected to be undertaken in Phase II and in Phase III, the remainder of the City of San Augustine, and all of Precincts 2 and 3 are projected for survey. The Phase I survey is a comprehensive inventory of 722 buildings, structures, sites and objects built before 1956. No archeological evaluations were performed. Reconnaissance level field documentation recorded basic data on each property inventoried and formed the foundation for project. Color and black and white photography and basic historical research on previously undocumented properties with the most preservation potential also were conducted. Phase I survey materials, including survey maps, data base inventory summaries, 35 mm photographic materials, and this report were delivered to the San Augustine County Certified Local Government Commission and the Texas Historical Commission (THC).

The survey products will serve as the basis for future preservation efforts including the preparation of National Register listings, and the designation of additional Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks and Subject Markers. The survey products and present and future designated properties offer the community opportunities to create expanded programs for economic development, and heritage tourism and heritage education.

THE SURVEY AREA

San Augustine County is divided into four precincts (**Figure 3**) for political representation and these divisions serve as a useful method of organizing the survey area into manageable sections. The Phase I survey area encompasses all of Precinct 1 in San Augustine County, and all portions of the City of San Augustine located east of the railroad tracks (see **Figure 2**). Precinct 1, in the northeast portion of the county is bordered by Sabine and Shelby counties on the north and east, Precinct 2 and Precinct 3 on the west and Precinct 4 on the south. The Phase I survey area contains 722 documented properties, judged by architectural form, style and building materials to have been built prior to 1956. Four small unincorporated communities, Bland Lake, White Rock, Fords Corner and Steep Creek, are in Precinct 1. A portion of the City of San Augustine is also in Precinct 1 and the City is roughly bisected by the north-south oriented tracks of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. Originally, the Phase I survey was to investigate only those portions of the City within Precinct 1, but field observations suggested that taking the survey as far west as the rail tracks would permit inclusion of all City areas likely to be part of the San Augustine Residential Historic District or the San Augustine Commercial Historic District. Thus, in consultation with San Augustine County Certified Local Government Commissioner Agnes Sparks, the principal investigator extended the boundaries of Phase I to include all areas of the City as far west as the rail tracks.

Investigations in the Phase I survey area identified 59 properties potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks or as Texas Subject Markers. In addition, two potential historic districts in the City of San Augustine were identified (see **Figure 5** and **Figure 6** for potential boundaries). The survey area is comprised largely of rural land utilized for ranching, farming and timbering, four small unincorporated communities, a number of isolated churches and cemeteries, and the

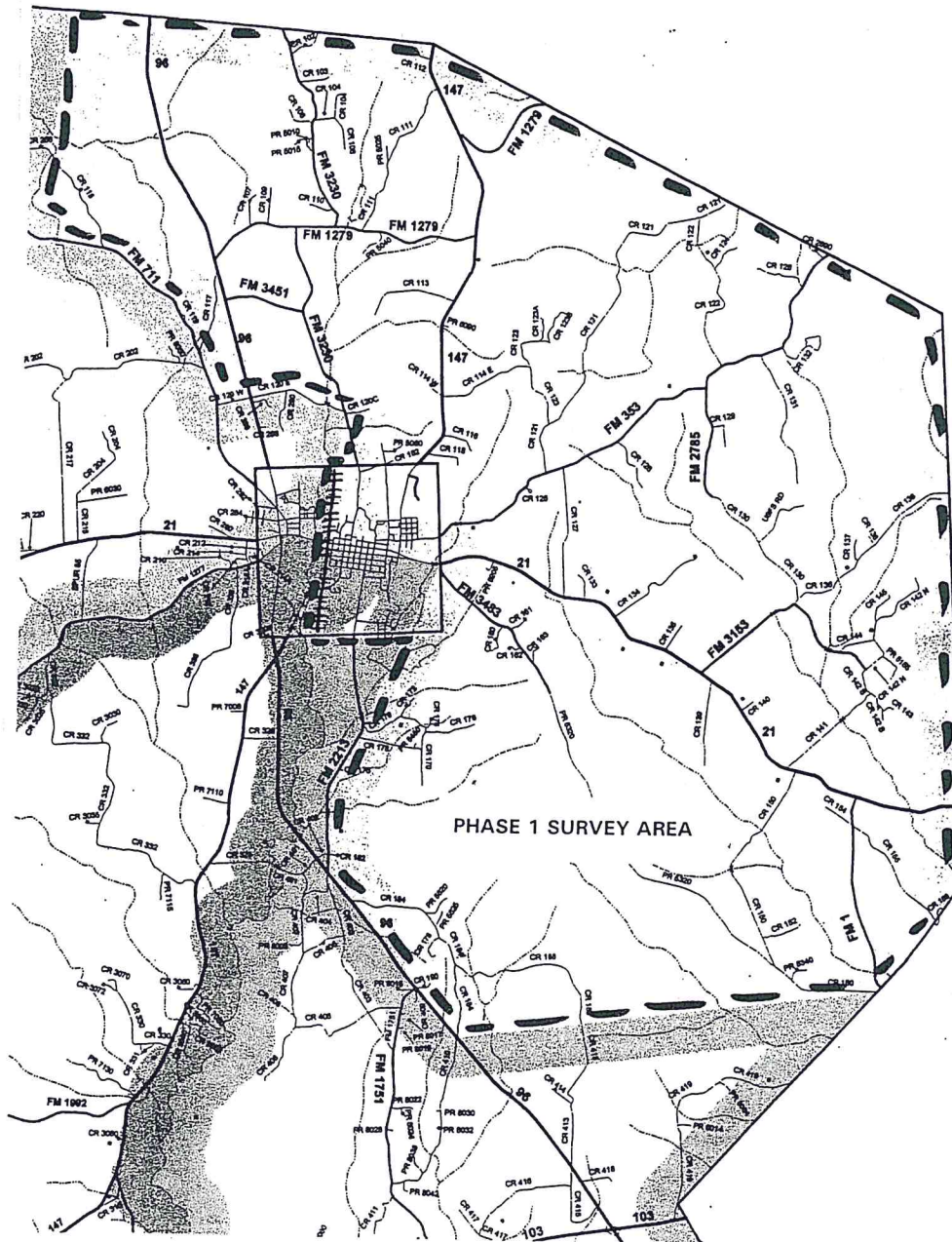


Figure 2. Survey Area

Source: DET Council of Governments

Historic Resources Survey of San Augustine County, Texas—Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine

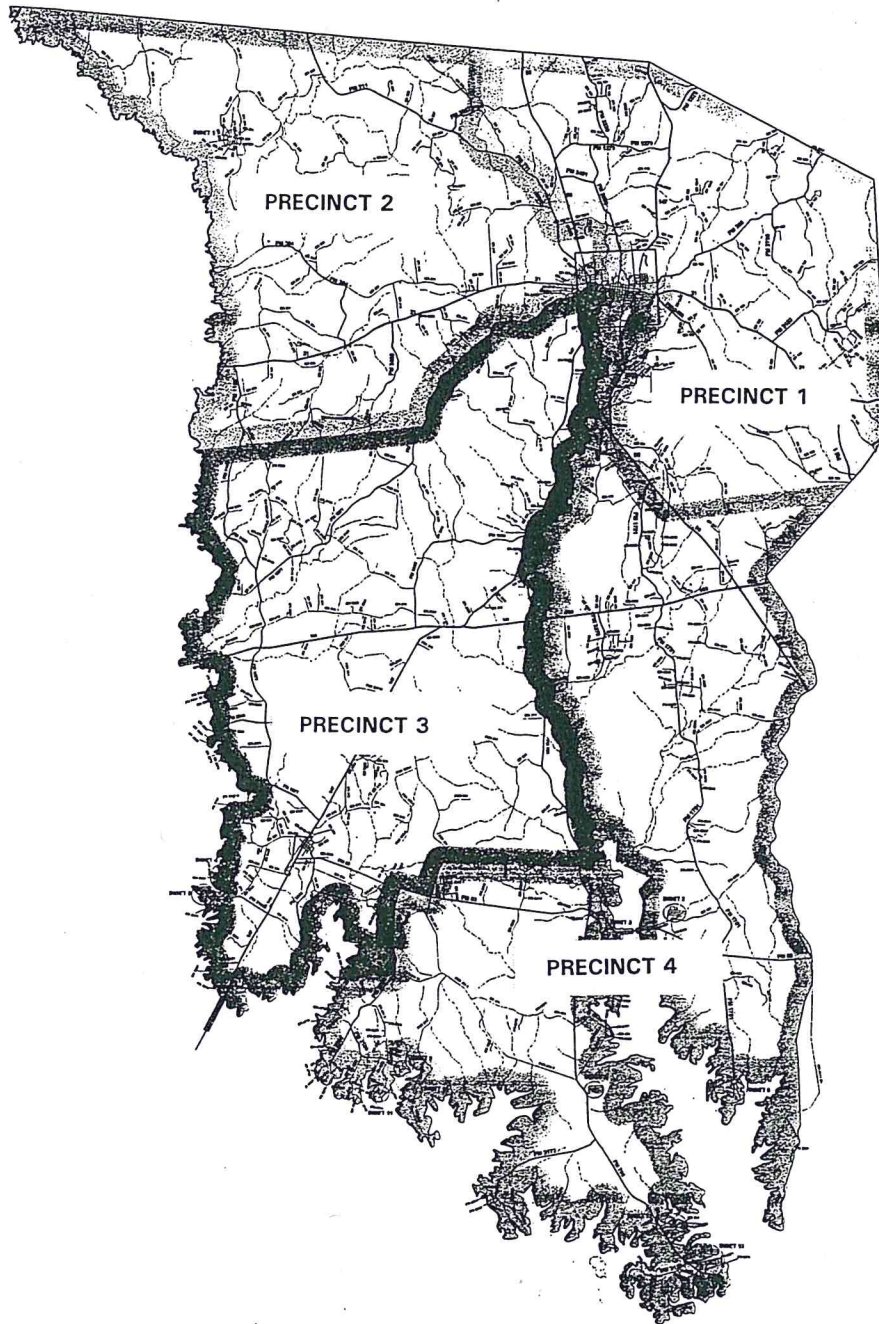


Figure 3. Precinct Divisions in San Augustine County

Source: DET Council of Governments

relatively dense population center contained within the City of San Augustine. Development patterns in the City of San Augustine exhibit concentrated residential, commercial and institutional improvements in contrast to rural areas and unincorporated communities where a church, cemetery and abandoned store at, or near a crossroads, form the anchor for a few dwellings and scattered farmsteads containing a primary dwelling and garage and sometimes with associated barns, wells, sheds and storage sheds. Rural areas also include isolated churches and cemeteries and a few houses often identified on maps by a church or cemetery name, suggesting the functional community that once existed there. In some cases community identity derives from a family name, such as Chumley, in others the name is taken from the church's name, such as Antioch or Chapel Hill. Clusters of such resources speak of a historically denser rural population, one that has largely migrated to cities in search of employment and educational opportunities. These communities are important reminders of the vanishing history of rural San Augustine County, a phenomenon seen statewide and throughout the country. The community of White Rock includes three individual properties potentially eligible for National Register listing—Corinth Primitive Baptist Church, Corinth Cemetery and the White Rock School, now used as a community center—but alterations and demolition have eroded the integrity of most of the settlement's other historic resources. In Bland Lake, a similar pattern of alterations and demolition has diminished the integrity of historic properties. The community of Steep Creek, although still shown on maps, has been largely demolished. Once the location of an important local sawmill that provided lumber for many San Augustine buildings, the area has been logged with clear cutting methods. A few isolated dwellings were recorded in the area, but none are National Register eligible. The community of Fords Corner contains at least three individual properties eligible for National Register listing: Fords Corner Store and Gas Station, the dwelling adjacent to it, built and occupied by the Ford family, and Mt. Horeb Baptist Church. Also in the survey area is one post-1960 residential subdivision that provides both vacation and year round housing on City Lake, which is partially in the City of San Augustine, away from historic neighborhoods, and partially on unincorporated county land.

San Augustine County is home to 8,946 people, and the largest population center in the county and the Phase I survey area is the City of San Augustine (**Figure 4**), home to 2,475 people (U.S. Census 2000). As the county seat and largest community in the county, the city of San Augustine contains the county's largest concentration of historic resources. Two potential historic districts appear to be present in the City of San Augustine (**Figure 5 and Figure 6**). The county's oldest historic resources are scattered throughout Precincts 1 and 2, with a smaller number in the portions of Precincts 3 and 4 closest to the City of San Augustine, reflecting early-to-mid-19th century population distribution near the City of San Augustine and along the county's many creeks, streams and roads. Although 24 historic properties pre-dating 1861 were identified in the Phase I survey area and additional ante-bellum properties in other county areas also survive, the City and County of San Augustine had many more pre-Civil War properties that have not survived. In 1860 144 households within San Augustine County owned slaves, with eight families possessing more than 40 individuals (*Handbook of Texas Online*). After the Civil War, a number of African American churches were established by freedmen and women and formed the nuclei of small farming communities. One surviving example in the Phase I

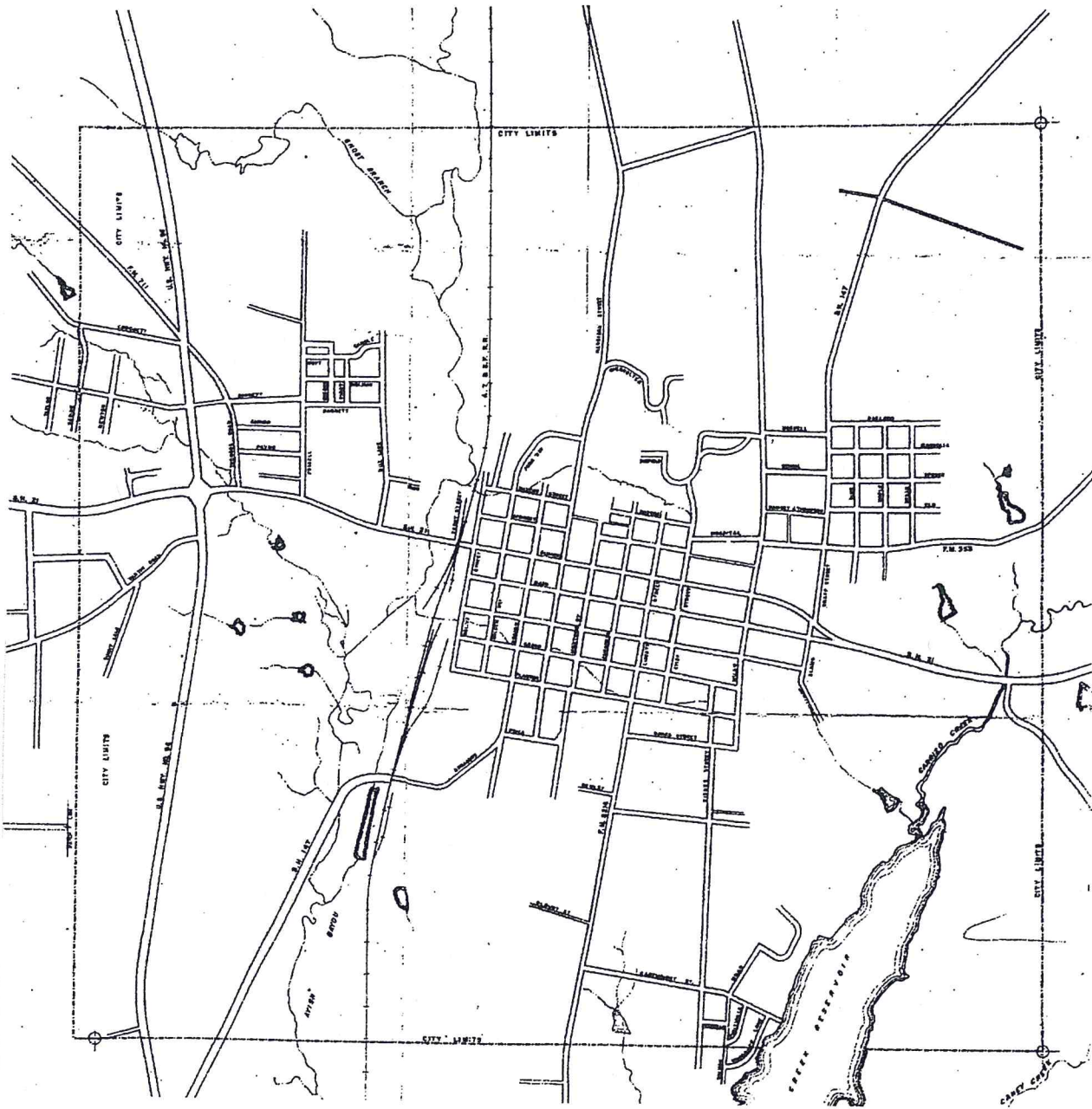


Figure 4: City of San Augustine

Source: City of San Augustine

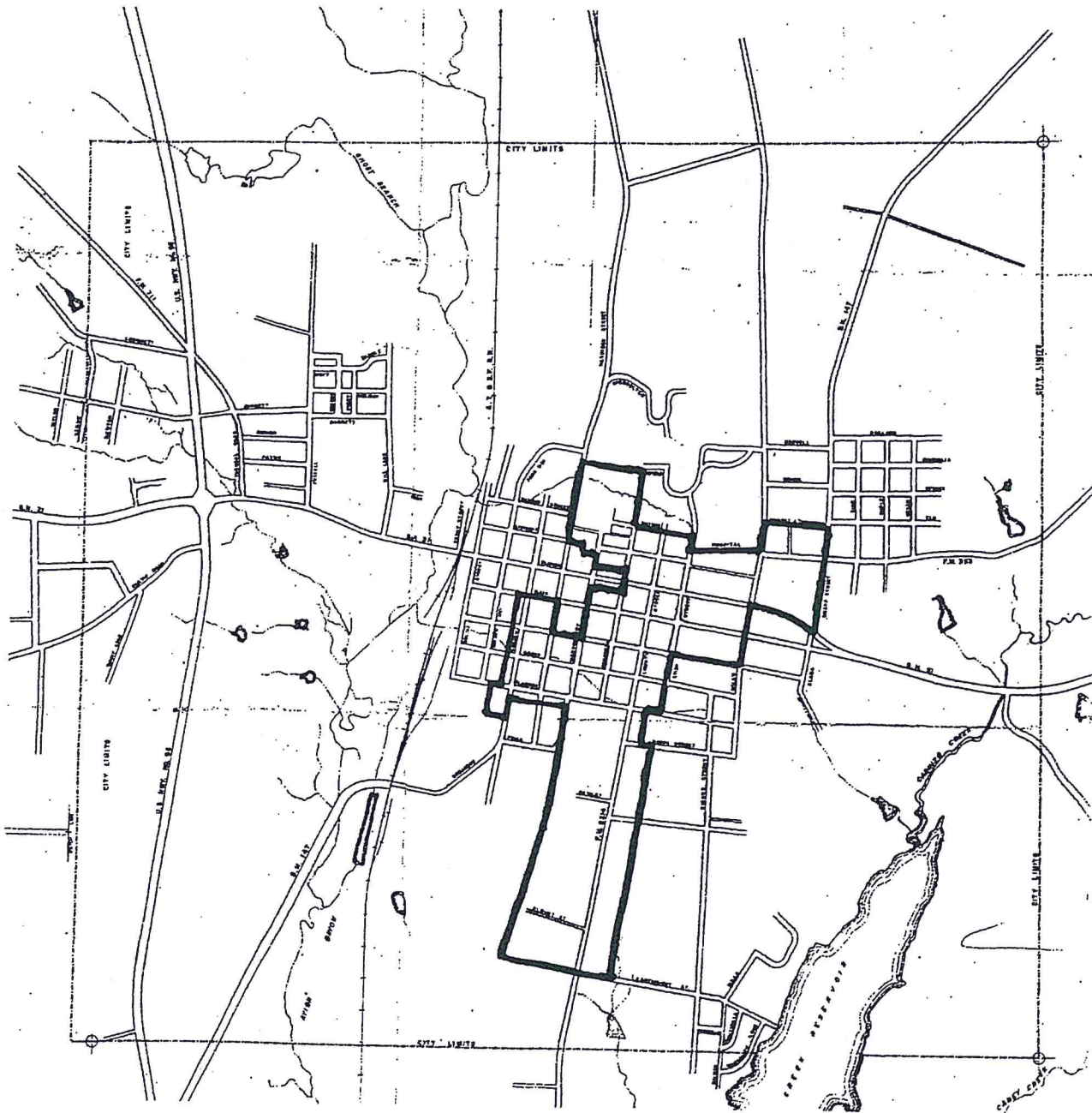


Figure 5: Potential San Augustine Residential Historic District

Source: City of San Augustine

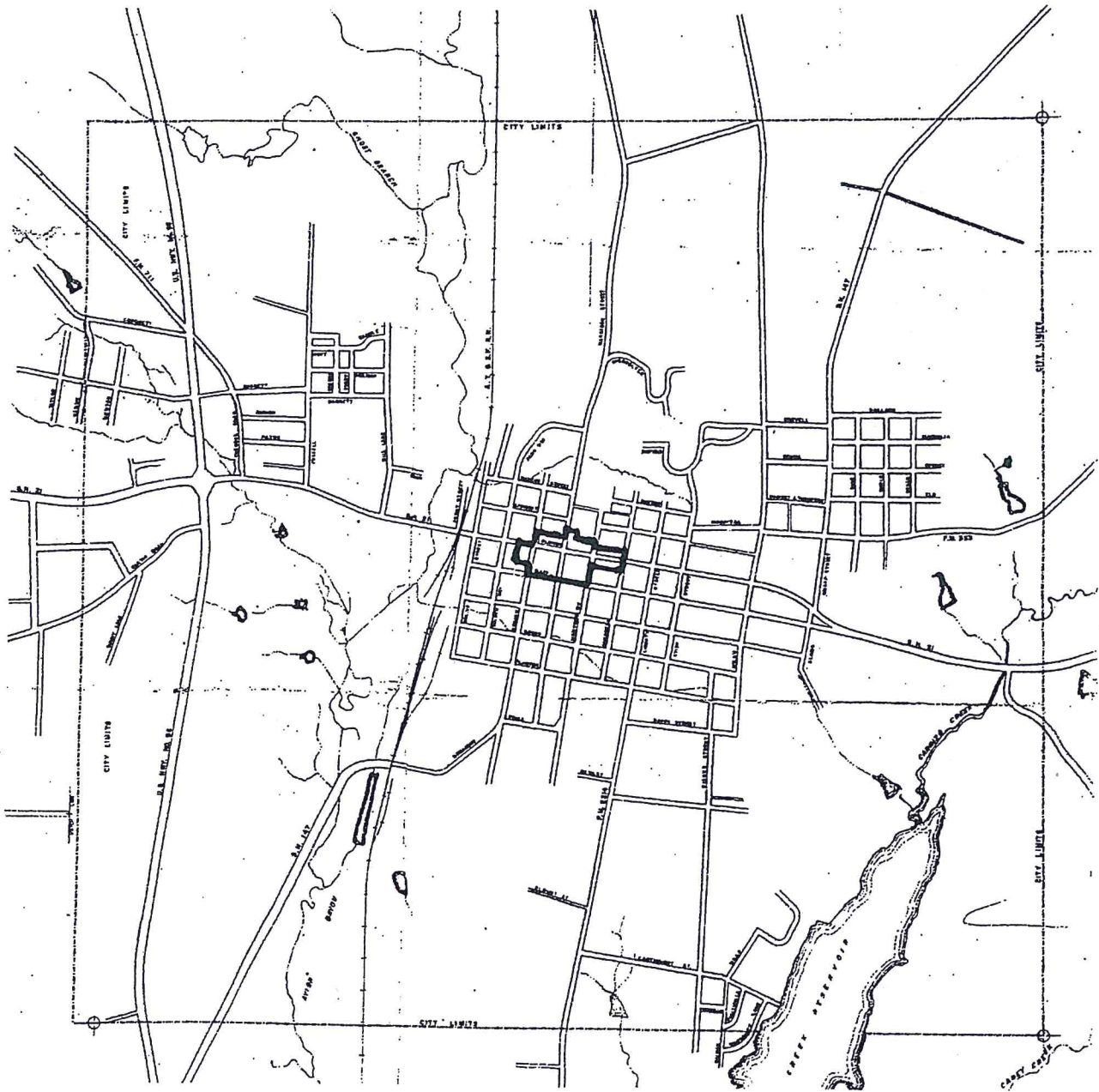


Figure 6: Potential San Augustine Commercial Historic District

Source: City of San Augustine

survey area is Mt. Zion Baptist Church and Cemetery. Little written data on such communities is available but documentation through church records and oral histories should be undertaken as it is an important component in developing an inclusive county history and recognizing the role of all county residents in county development. A few of these communities include, or may contain, historic resources eligible for National Register or state landmark designations. Surviving historic properties built between 1861 and 1899 number 34, while 649 properties were built between 1900 and 1955, making early to mid-20th century resources the most prevalent.

Residential properties are the most numerous type of historic resources in the survey area. The vast majority are single family residences located within the City of San Augustine, unincorporated communities and rural areas. A small number of residential properties are duplexes. Domestic auxiliary resources, including garages, garage apartments and sheds also were identified, along with a cistern at a residential property. Other domestic auxiliaries not visible from public rights-of-way undoubtedly exist. Residential properties are typically one, two or 2½ stories high and built of wood. Architectural styles are diverse, but architect designed examples of any style are uncommon in the survey area and largely confined to examples by early 19th century master builder Augustus Phelps and 20th century restoration architect Raiford Stripling. Architectural styles, which typically adorn large, high-quality buildings are less useful in identifying historic residences in San Augustine County (and other rural areas of Texas and the nation) where the majority of buildings are modest, vernacular constructions more notable for their plan type than their architectural styling. Instead, modest farmhouses and the majority of dwellings in towns and rural communities are distinguished by their facade design, roof shape and room configuration. These elements are the basis of any given plan type. In the survey area, the most prevalent residential plan types are the front gabled bungalow (141 examples), the side gabled bungalow (53 examples), the cross gabled bungalow (32 examples), the massed plan pyramidal type (22 examples), the center passage type (18 examples) and the L-plan type (10 examples). Other plan types, including the modified L-plan, I-house, U-plan, shotgun house, also are present, but in smaller numbers. Many dwellings do not have a recognizable style or plan type, either because they were built that way, or, as in many cases, adverse alterations have removed or obscured important character defining architectural details. In other cases elements of a particular style have been included in the design of a dwelling displaying a particular plan type. Usually these stylistic elements are found on the porch or around doors and windows. But whatever the style or plan type, most dwellings in the survey area are one-story, and the majority of properties were built between 1900 and 1955, reflecting the increase in population during the first half of the 20th century and the more recent construction date, and therefore more prevalent existence, of early 20th century resources. Population increases between 1900 and 1955 were supported by the arrival of rail service in the early 20th century, improved transportation and diversification of the economy.

Churches, cemeteries, schools and commercial buildings also are in widespread evidence in the survey area. Once again, most churches, schools, and commercial buildings date from the early to mid-20th centuries, while cemeteries are among the oldest resources surviving in the county, many dating to the early or mid-19th century. Wood is by far the most commonly used material for residences, churches and schools, although a

few such resources are constructed of brick. Both brick and wood is used for schools and commercial buildings, and while school and church buildings appear in communities, the city of San Augustine and rural areas, historic commercial buildings are confined to the rural communities and the city of San Augustine. Barns and other buildings associated with agriculture also are in evidence throughout the survey area, although most pre-1940 farmsteads no longer have historic era barns. Barns and other agricultural outbuildings are typically built of wood with either wood or corrugated metal siding. Most are one-story. Both enclosed barns (which include doors) and the open front, three-sided pole barn are present. Industrial resources within the survey area are limited and include remnants of structures related to commerce and county agriculture.

Alterations to residential, commercial, church, school, civic, agricultural and industrial resources include application of asbestos or other synthetic siding to exterior walls, the removal of original wood frame or metal frame windows, the bricking in of windows, especially in commercial and industrial buildings, and the alteration of porches and entry areas. Another common alteration is the construction of additions that are not compatible with the original or historic materials, architectural form or use of the historic resource. All of these changes can have a significant negative impact on historic resources so that their historic integrity—ability to convey understanding of their historic architectural forms and materials—is severely diminished. When this happens historic resources do not meet listing criteria for National Register listing or for designation as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs).

Infrastructural elements are also important historic resources and the survey area includes two significant types: the stone headwall and the highway right-of-way. Stone headwalls form a portion of drainage and road systems and the example observed is located just south of the San Augustine Cemetery at the junction of Livingston and Montgomery streets. It appears to date from the late 1930s and was likely built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) as part of county wide road and drainage improvements during the Great Depression. The highway right-of-way noted is that of Texas 21 from the Louisiana state line to the east boundary of the City of Nacogdoches, Texas. Although this span includes areas outside of the Phase I survey area, the highway grade along this entire stretch is significant as a relic of 19th and early 20th centuries transportation in San Augustine County and East Texas when Texas 21 was known variously as El Camino Real and the Old San Antonio Road. The path of what is now a paved, two-lane highway ferried animals and travelers in prehistoric times, travelers from Louisiana during the Spanish and Mexican periods, immigrants from the east during the Texas Republic and ante-bellum periods, and continues as an artery for travelers and commercial vehicles linking points east with east and central Texas. Although the roadway has been paved and some re-alignment has occurred, the road is narrow, winding and has little development along its margins, creating a scenic drive traversing forests and fields and maintaining a strong sense of time and place. Because of its historic role in the settlement and commerce East Texas, this stretch of Texas 21 may be eligible for National Register listing for its associations with the broad patterns of county history (Criterion A), or for Scenic Byway designation.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS

This report describes the process of identification, documentation and evaluation of the surveyed historic resources and identifies those most likely to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as for state and local designations. The survey identified a total of 722 historic properties at 573 sites. Of these, 9 are HIGH preservation priority properties¹, 53 are SELECTED MEDIUM preservation priority properties, 313 are MEDIUM preservation priority properties, 19 are SELECTED LOW preservation priority properties, and 328 are LOW preservation priority properties. Two potential historic districts were identified. It should be noted that not all of the High and Selected Medium properties will be eligible for National Register listing or Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designation because some of these properties are already so designated, and for those not currently so designated, these landmark programs require that listed resources retain a **high degree of exterior architectural form and materials**. However, those that do not qualify for National Register or RTHL designation are likely to be eligible for a Texas Subject Marker or Historic Texas Cemetery designation. Individual property research was undertaken by the principal investigator for those properties identified as High or Selected Medium and not previously researched or awarded National Register or state designation. In some cases properties evaluated as Medium also were researched because of their potential for significant historical associations. In two cases, the priority rating was changed based on research findings: one property was re-rated from Medium to Selected Low due to extensive alterations, and another property was reclassified from Selected Medium to Medium because of the addition during rehabilitation of decorative materials not originally present. Brief descriptions, histories and National Register evaluations are included in Appendix D for High, Selected Medium and a few Medium properties not previously documented in other surveys or research efforts. The research efforts and the report as a whole should be considered a starting point, not a definition conclusionary document, for further discussions on local history and hopefully through such discussions additional information on properties highlighted in this report will come to light.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Previous survey efforts in San Augustine County include a cursory survey of the oldest and most visible properties conducted at various times since the 1930s. Recordation of some of the oldest then extant properties by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in 1936 and state surveyors in conjunction with the 1936 Texas Centennial celebrations documented a limited number of Republic of Texas era properties, some of which no longer survive. A limited number of survey cards and lists showing selected properties prepared in 1970, 1975 and 1979 are on file with the Texas Historical Commission. However, when originally surveyed, many of the properties included in these various efforts were not evaluated for physical integrity. All of the previously extant surveyed resources in the Phase I survey area were re-evaluated as part of the current survey investigations and a list with the currently assigned preservation priority classification is included in this report. In the Phase I survey area there are three properties

¹ For a definition of the five preservation priority classifications see Table 1.

listed in the National Register of Historic Places and 43 state markers of some type have been placed. One marker has been placed along Texas 21 to commemorate Old San Antonio Road's importance in the exploration and settlement of Texas and its role in linking Louisiana with San Antonio. This marker dates from 1918 and was erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Another marker on South Broadway near Mission Dolores was erected in 1936 in honor of the Texas Centennial. It commemorates a branch of the same San Antonio Road, called El Camino Real on this marker, that serviced the Mission during the years it was occupied.

Survey Methodology and Results

PREVIOUS SURVEYS AND EXISTING HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS

Before beginning the field work, the consultant reviewed previous survey products and related materials held in the files of the Texas Historical Commission (THC). These include one page data sheets noting the 1936 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recordation of five properties, properties marked with 1936 Texas Centennial markers, survey lists and cards prepared in 1970, 1975 and 1979, National Register nominations for the Ezekiel Cullen House, the Matthew Cartwright House and the Spanish Colonial Mission Nuestra Senora de Dolores de los Ais and the applications for Texas Recorded Historic Landmarks (RTHLs) and Texas Subject Markers. This step identified known historic properties and revealed the level of documentation recorded for those resources.

Survey work conducted in the 1930s and again during the 1970s resulted in a number of properties recorded on Texas Historical Commission Survey Cards or Texas Historic Sites Inventory Forms. Many of these properties eventually received 1936 Centennial markers, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designations, Subject Markers or were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In some cases a property will have a combination of marker types. Unfortunately, many do not retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for National Register listing and some have been destroyed or otherwise lost. To assist the San Augustine County Certified Local Government Commission in coordinating past survey efforts with the current comprehensive Phase I survey, the following list integrates with current site numbers and priority ratings those Phase I area properties previously surveyed or landmarked.

Address	Name	Marker	Rating	Site #
C. R. 113	Bodine Place	RTHL	569	M
FM 3230	Bland-Fisher Home (altered)	RTHL	540a	M
N. Hwy 147	Antioch Church of Christ	Subject Marker	526a	L
N. Hwy 147	Antioch Cemetery	Subject Marker	526b	SM
200 bk E. Livingston	Early Presbyterian Church in Texas	Subject Marker	283b	M
600 bk S. Liberty	J. P. Henderson Home (altered)	1936	40	M
200 bk S. Liberty	1st United Methodist Church	Subject Marker	78	H
105 N. Congress	Pet Sharp House; moved/altered	RTHL	241a	M
207 S. Congress	Ezekiel Cullen House	NR/RTHL/1936	91a	H
200 bk S. Ayish	Christ Episcopal Church	RTHL	75	H
500 bk E. Main	Matthew Cartwright House	NR/RTHL/1936/HABS	63a	H
600 bk S. Clark	Columbus Cartwright House	RTHL	71a	H
S. Broadway	Mission Dolores de los Ais	NR	105	H
S. Broadway	El Camino Real	1936	106	M
100 bk E. Columbia	Augus Theater	RTHL	173	SM
100 bk W. Market	St. Augustine Catholic Church	Subject Marker	149a	M
200 bk E. Livingston	San Augustine City Cemetery	Subject Marker	236	SM
128 E. Columbia	Old Hollis Building	Subject Marker	185	SM
1002 E. Columbia	Hillcrest Estate	RTHL	410	H
850 S. Liberty	Gatling Home	RTHL	25a	SM
Golden Way	Jerusalem CME Church	Subject Marker	407	M

1500 bk N. Clark	Alexander Horton Cemetery	Subject Marker	332	SM
E. Hwy 21	Price-Sossaman-Slaughter Cemetery	Subject Marker	279	SM
FM 2213	Roberts Baptist Church	Subject Marker	13a	M
503 E. Columbia	Stephen W. Blount Home	RTHL	264a	H
503 E. Columbia	Stephen W. Blount Home	1936	264b	M
E. Hwy 21	Henry W. Sublett House	RTHL/HABS	419a	SM
E. Hwy 21	Sublett Cemetery	Subject Marker	419b	SM
N. Congress	Anderson-Teel Johnson House	RTHL; HABS	243	M
FM 711	Attoyac Farms (Depot; moved)	Survey 1979	555b	L
E. Main	Site of Wesleyan College	1936	65	M
100 bk E. Columbia	Site of <i>Red Lander</i> Office	Subject Marker	178	M
500 bk Market	Site of San Augustine University	1936	50	M
E. Hwy 21	Site of Elisha Roberts Home	1936	416	M
200 bk S. Liberty	1st M. E. Church	1936	461	M
100 bk E. Columbia	San Augustine County Courthouse	RTHL	161	SM
504 Market	Crockett House	RTHL	N/A	Demolished
1018 N. Milam	Ketchum Place	RTHL	N/A	Demolished
Unknown	San Augustine Watermill	Survey 1979	N/A	Demolished
Unknown	Long Bell Lumber Co. Mill	Survey 1979	N/A	Demolished
Unknown	Bland Lake Watermill	Survey 1979	N/A	Demolished
E. Hwy 21	Roberts Cemetery	Subject Marker (no access)		Not surveyed
S. End Bolivar	San Augustine Power Plant	Survey 1979 (ruin)		Not surveyed
At Chamber of Com.	San Augustine	Subject Marker ²		Not surveyed
128 E. Columbia	Sam Houston in S. A.	Subject Marker		Not surveyed
100 bk S. Montgomery	Site of Customs House	Subject Marker		Not surveyed
Courthouse grounds	James P. Henderson	1936		Not surveyed
E. Hwy 21	Site of Battle of Fredonia	Subject Marker (missing)		Not surveyed
E. Hwy 21	Thompson Family (in Chapel Hill Cem)	Subject Marker		Not surveyed
At Chamber of Com.	Denning Iron Bridge (moved)	Survey 1979		Not surveyed
Precinct 2	Jonas Hale [Hail] House	HABS		Demolished
Unknown	Ben Roberts House	HABS		Not Located

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Diane E. Williams conducted all field investigations, which were undertaken during Fall 2002 and Spring 2003. Using 911 emergency maps provided by the Deep East Texas Council of Governments in Jasper, Texas, the principal investigator conducted a comprehensive reconnaissance level, non-archeological survey of all buildings, structures, sites and objects built prior to 1956 within the survey boundaries that are located on or visible from public rights-of-way. Every effort was made to record small outbuildings, barns and other similar resources. Abandoned buildings and structures in poor or ruinous condition were not recorded, as such features are not typically eligible for National Register listing. A large number of cemeteries were documented, and those included in the survey

² Subject markers without associated building were not surveyed as the markers themselves are not historic.

are visible from a public-right-of-way or were identified by an existing Texas Subject Marker. Not all cemeteries in the survey area were documented because many are on private land, are inaccessible and not visible from a public right-of-way. A comprehensive, multi-volume research effort documents all white cemeteries in San Augustine County. No published resource was available for information on African American cemeteries and contact with members of the African American community yielded little information.

A systematic road-by-road investigation of Precinct 1 was conducted beginning in the south west portion of Precinct 1. Properties not visible from public rights-of-way were not investigated, except in a few cases where permission for access and escort by property owners was obtained. In addition, properties that are uninhabitable or clearly in a ruinous state were not recorded when loss of integrity was too great to qualify for National Register listing under Criteria A, B or C. While some abandoned or ruined properties might have 19th or early 20th century archeological deposits, evaluation of archeology must be undertaken by a qualified historic archeologist. Such efforts are outside the expertise of the principal investigator and beyond the scope of this project. Some historic resources in the survey area were moved, most within the last 50 years. Thus such properties have been removed their historic context and have lost integrity of location and therefore are not eligible for National Register listing. If any moved historic properties were relocated prior to 1953 and have gained historic significance in their new location they could be eligible for National Register listing. Otherwise moved historic resources are generally not eligible for National Register listing. In the Phase I survey area, none of the moved properties appear to meeting National Register listing criteria.

The principal investigator evaluated the individual properties' architectural form, plan type, materials and condition, recording on a field survey form the map number, unique site number, address, date of construction, date of alteration (if any), resource type, property type, property subtype (if any), number of stories, exterior materials, stylistic influence (if any), condition, and the preliminary preservation priority evaluation, recording this data on field survey forms. This data was encoded into a master data base inventory, a condensed version of which is included in Appendix A. The full data base is contained on a diskette delivered to the San Augustine County Certified Local Government Commission. When exact construction dates for inventoried properties were not known construction and alteration dates assigned inventoried resources were estimated in increments of five years. Dates that are estimated are so indicated by the use of "c." (for circa) in front of the date. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps available for portions of the city of San Augustine were used to verify visual information on the age of some historic properties in the city. Sanborn maps are not available for most areas of the city or for rural portions of the survey area. After the principal investigator recorded data on each individual resource in the survey area, she then plotted the location of each resource on the appropriate county precinct or city map, indicating each property with its site number. Site numbers were assigned in numeric order beginning with site number 1. Because of the geographical size of the survey area, a series of maps showing surveyed rural and city areas are numbered consecutively. Survey maps are found in Appendix B. When two or more related features were found on one site, the resources were designated with a unique number followed by a letter to differentiate each identified element. Thus, a property with a main dwelling and a barn would be designated, for example, as 1a and 1b. The data base inventory and the summary

printouts of the inventory contained in Appendix A include a map number and site number for each property. This will aid users of the materials in immediately identifying the map on which the property is located. Because of the rural location of most surveyed properties individual addresses were not visible on mail boxes or buildings. When this happened, the numerical address was left blank. In cases where the hundred block was identifiable, it is used in place of a formal address; occasionally an address followed by a ? is used when an address was partially visible or the numbering system pattern on the given street or highway suggested a potential address. A few, short, unpaved county roads were not surveyed due to impassible conditions; no buildings appeared present.

Once all of the properties were surveyed, the principal investigator documented each HIGH and SELECTED MEDIUM priority resource with 35 mm black and white and 35 mm color slide film. In a few cases, properties rated Medium also were photographed because of the potential for historic significance. Despite use of a telephoto lens, photographs of many properties were by necessity taken from considerable distance.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Focused research on properties classified as HIGH or SELECTED MEDIUM was conducted by the principal investigator for use in preparing brief property data included in Appendix D. In some cases properties rated MEDIUM also were researched because of potential significant historical associations. However, because of budgetary constraints only HIGH or SELECTED MEDIUM properties, and a few MEDIUM properties, not identified by previous surveys, or researched for National Register nominations or state landmark applications, are included in Appendix D. Research forms for all properties previously documented are in the possession of the San Augustine County Certified Local Government Commission. Sources consulted include deed and other land records, appraisal district files, San Augustine Public Library genealogical materials and U.S. Census records. Individuals knowledgeable about San Augustine history and descendants of original or early owners and current owners of properties under research were interviewed. Once again, because of both time and budgetary constraints, the research undertaken was of a limited nature. The results are a starting point for discussion and additional research that should be undertaken by local residents to further compile the history of individual significant properties. Because many properties changed hands within communities and not all deeds were recorded, existing public records are of limited use. The memories of extended family members and others in the community should be plumbed for additional data not available from public records or existing written information.

PRESERVATION PRIORITY EVALUATION

Upon completion of the field documentation and basic research, the consultant finalized the preservation priority classifications assigned to the individual resources during field documentation. The rankings are based upon visible **architectural integrity**, consultation with available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and known historical associations. They are reflections of the surveyor's analysis at the time of documentation, modified by information from the Sanborn maps and review of research information. These priority classifications are **guidelines** for on-going preservation efforts, which may include future, intensive research in seeking a historic designation at the Federal or state level. Both

National Register listing and Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designations require a high degree of architectural integrity; historic significance alone is insufficient to qualify for either of these historic designations under current listing criteria. As conditions change with each property, and if restoration, rehabilitation, or incompatible alterations take place, the preservation priority ratings can and should change to accurately represent each property's relative status.

**Table 1
Preservation Priority Classifications**

Classification	Description
<p>High Priority (9 properties)</p>	<p>High priority resources are considered the most significant in a survey area, retain a high degree of architectural and physical integrity, have few alterations, and possess strong associations with the historic context. They are most likely to meet one or more of the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. They may be individually eligible for National Register listing. If included within the boundaries of a National Register historic district, they are almost always considered Contributing resources to the district. Such properties also are likely to be eligible for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark status.</p>
<p>Selected Medium Priority (53 properties)</p>	<p>Selected Medium priority resources have less architectural and physical integrity and possibly less historic significance than properties in the High classification, but they are unusual property types or architectural styles, use unusual construction methods, or for some other reason indicate a potentially significant history in relation to development patterns. While they may meet one or more National Register eligibility criteria, they are less often individually eligible for the National Register because of alterations that have removed or obscured important character-defining design features. If included in a National Register historic district, they are almost always considered Contributing resources to the district. Such properties may be eligible for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark status, or if the physical integrity of such properties is not sufficient for National Register or RTHL listing, such properties may qualify for designation with a Texas Subject Marker.</p>
<p>Medium Priority (313 properties)</p>	<p>Medium priority resources usually have less architectural and physical integrity than High priority or Selected Medium priority properties. They are almost always characterized by alterations or deterioration of materials that removed, changed or obscured original design features, or by less significant associations with the historic context. If included in a National Register historic district, they are almost always considered Contributing resources to the district.</p>

**Table 1
Preservation Priority Classifications**

<p>Selected Low Priority (19 properties)</p>	<p>Selected Low priority resources are those that are not yet 50 years of age and do not meet the National Register criteria considerations for exceptional properties. They are, however, unusual property types, display unusual or significant architectural styles, employ unusual or significant methods of construction, or for some other reason indicate a relationship to development patterns that will become significant as time passes. These properties often possess a high degree of architectural integrity and display well-defined characteristics associated with Modernism or another architectural or engineering development, which, while not currently exceptional, will be increasingly important as resources built in the 1950s and thereafter become 50 years old. Selected Low properties also may be resources that are 50 years old or older that have been significantly altered but which may be important for their historical associations. Although they are unlikely to be eligible for National Register or RTHL listing they may reveal useful information about the development of a community, a neighborhood or a facility. In rare cases, they may be eligible for listing on the National Register for the information they can provide about building technology or for archeological reasons. If located within a National Register historic district, they are usually considered Noncontributing resources to the district. Such properties also may qualify for a Texas Subject Marker.</p>
<p>Low Priority (328 properties)</p>	<p>Low priority resources have less significance than those in the other categories. They may be properties that have lost most of their original character defining architectural elements through modifications, or they may represent types still highly common and widely found. They do not generally meet National Register or RTHL criteria. If located within a National Register historic district, they are usually considered Noncontributing resources to the district.</p>

REPORT AND MATERIALS PREPARATION

The final steps of the project were the preparation of this report, selected property histories and compilation of supporting survey and research materials. Once the preservation priority rankings were finalized, the principal investigator encoded the data recorded on the field record forms into Microsoft Excel 2000, which can be accessed through the standard Microsoft Office package, and worked with Archeological and Cultural Sciences Group (ACSG), an Austin archeology firm with data base and computerized mapping capabilities, to produce the final data base and computerized maps. The data base inventory was proofread by the principal investigator, finalized, copied to a diskette and the summaries created. The survey maps were scanned and prepared to receive the survey data; the maps are numbered sequentially. The principal investigator prepared photo index sheets and slide labels for the photographs, which were then compiled into notebooks. The principal investigator prepared the survey report, including property histories and delivered four copies to the San Augustine County Certified Local Government Commission along with one copy of the photographic materials (including negatives), and one copy of the data base diskette. Two copies of the survey report, and one set of black and white contact prints and index sheets were delivered to THC Certified Local Government staff.

SURVEY MATERIALS

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Volume I, the loose leaf three ring binder that accompanies this report, contains the results of the photo documentation of the surveyed resources. Resources that received a preservation priority evaluation of HIGH or SELECTED MEDIUM during the survey process were photographed³. A few MEDIUM properties also were photographed. These properties were recorded with 35 mm T-MAX 100 black and white film or TRI-X 400 black and white film and 35 mm Ektachrome 100 SW color slide film. The products of this effort—black and white contact sheets, black and white negatives and color slides—are arranged in archivally stable protector sheets. Each 35 mm black and white contact sheet, with up to 35 images per sheet, is identified by roll number on an accompanying photo index sheet. Color slides are labeled.⁴

³ In a few cases the siting of a subject building or environmental safety factors precluded photographic documentation, or impeded clear documentation of a resource. In other cases properties rated Medium were photographed to create a visual record of the property.

⁴ Copies of the report and survey materials provided the Texas Historical Commission did not contain black and white negatives or color slides.

Recommendations

INTRODUCTION

The ultimate purpose of any historic resources survey is to collect a body of data that will serve as the basis for informed future planning and conservation activities for both preservation and general land use issues. The primary goal of the Phase I survey was to identify potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible properties. However, because the methodology used in the survey was based on Federal and state criteria, the inventory is useful for planning, development, research and education purposes as well as for the historic designation process. As the first step in the process to identify, document, evaluate, nominate and conserve the unique historic resources of San Augustine County, the survey is not just the means to National Register of Historic Places registration, but a valuable product in itself. When utilized as a planning tool, it serves as a cornerstone in the land use foundation that underlies the development of every community. The survey and its products can and should be viewed, and used, as a tool by the San Augustine County Certified Local Government Commission, the City of San Augustine, the City of Broadus and local groups active in preservation to integrate preservation (conservation and reuse) values with larger land development and economic issues. Phase I survey efforts are just the beginning of county-sponsored preservation activities. With data from this phased project, preservation activities can move to research, nomination and long range planning. Toward that end, the principal investigator provides the following recommendations.

PRESERVATION PLANNING

SURVEY, HISTORIC CONTEXT AND NOMINATIONS

- Continue the on-going project with Phase II, which will research and prepare a National Register district nomination for one historic district within the city of San Augustine.
- Continue the survey effort with Phase III and Phase IV, which will document resources in Precincts 2 and 3, and Precinct 4, respectively.
- Work with the City of San Augustine to create appropriate zoning and land use classifications and development standards and design guidelines for areas within potential historic districts, for properties individually eligible for National Register or other landmark designations, and for areas immediately adjacent to historic districts. These steps will ensure that on-going change to historic districts and historic properties and the areas immediately surrounding historic districts are developed and maintained in ways that protect and encourage preservation values.
- Hire a qualified consultant to prepare a historic context and property types analysis to document the development history of San Augustine County and provide a detailed historical backdrop for the preparation of future National Register district and individual nominations. A comprehensive historic context documents the broad historical, economic

and social trends that fostered development within the county and provide the framework for evaluating and preparing National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), Subject Marker and local landmark applications. In addition, data in the historic context would be useful in preparing an application for Scenic Byway designation of Highway 21.

A historic context provides a critical link between narrative history and the built environment, (events and the places they occurred) and establishes the basis for understanding community development. A context focuses on the role of prominent individuals, why county buildings, structures, sites and objects came to exist and how those resources tell the story of the county. A historic context's primary purpose is to facilitate the evaluation and nomination of historic properties to the National Register as individual resources and as part of historic districts and multiple-property resource nominations. Not limited to usefulness for potential National Register properties, a context facilitates the preparation of RTHL and Subject Marker applications, since this state process, too, requires detailed associative histories for which the context statement can be tapped. A historic context also provides a wealth of information that can be used to prepare local landmark applications, promotional and educational materials and develop ideas for fundraising events centered around specific historic themes.

- National Register nominations for individual properties and historic districts county wide should also be part of future preservation efforts in San Augustine County. These should be prepared within the Multiple Property Resource format using data in the historic context and property types. This should be done not only for financial reasons, but to ensure consistency and accuracy in evaluating properties.

- Potentially eligible National Register historic districts in San Augustine County include the areas and thematically related property types listed below. Nomination of properties and districts where re-development pressure is greatest and there is a high level of non-owner occupancy should be a priority because the most change to historic properties is likely to occur within such areas. Listing of thematically linked individual properties associated with historically under-represented groups also should be a priority. Listing can generate community pride and stimulate rehabilitation. Listing also makes income producing properties, and those owned by public agencies, eligible to apply for financial assistance for restoration work. Public funding sources, such as Certified Local Government (CLG) grants and matching City or County monies should be used to prepare nominations for low and moderate income owners or in districts classified as low and moderate income neighborhoods. Private monies from property owners, foundations and other organizations should be used for the preparation of nominations for historic districts and individual properties where substantial private, individual financial resources are present.

Potentially eligible National Register Historic Districts:

- San Augustine Residential Historic District
- San Augustine Commercial Historic District

Potentially eligible thematically linked properties:

- Resources associated with the history of San Augustine County's African American community
 - Resources associated with the history of other groups historically under-represented in San Augustine County's traditional histories (other racial and ethnic minorities and women)
 - Resources associated with San Augustine County farming, ranching, timbering and commercial activities
 - Working class housing in county communities
 - Government buildings
 - Schools
 - Churches
 - Commercial Buildings
 - Industrial Resources
 - Resources significant for their architectural form, plan type or methods of construction
- Certified Local Government (CLG) grants should continue to be sought for future phases of San Augustine County's preservation work. Fundraising efforts and private donations from individuals and institutions within, and outside of, the community also should be sought. Alternative scenarios under which preservation work can continue are discussed below in case of on-going funding constraints.
- Prepare a historic preservation plan for San Augustine County focusing on creating economic development, heritage tourism and heritage education programs.
 - Encourage the City of San Augustine to prepare, or have prepared a historic preservation plan and implementation products.
 - Develop heritage tourism and heritage education materials including school curricula, tour brochures, and other educations and economic development products. Capitalize on San Augustine County's inclusion in the Texas Forest Trails program.
 - Encourage the City of San Augustine to become a Texas Main Street City.
 - Undertake a program to obtain Texas Historic Cemetery designations for all rural cemeteries in San Augustine County.
 - Consider designations for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks and Texas Subject Markers by reviewing the list of HIGH and SELECTED MEDIUM priority properties provided in this report. Work with individual property owners to achieve the designation of such properties.

The above recommendations can be implemented in a variety of ways. To that end, the following scenarios offer suggested alternatives to creating a comprehensive work program.

Scenario One

This organizational format provides the most comprehensive investigation of San Augustine County's historic resources but allows for flexibility in creating a historic preservation program.

Phase II: Research and write a National Register Historic District nomination for one historic district in the city of San Augustine.

Phase III: Continue the survey with documentation of historic resources in Precincts 2 and 3.

Phase IV: Complete the survey with documentation of historic resources in Precinct 4.

Phase V: Research and write a comprehensive historic context and property types analysis for the entire county focusing on county-community development themes and prepare a National Register Multiple-Property Resource nomination for a publicly owned property and submit for listing with the context and property types.

Phase VI: Undertake a National Register Multiple-Property Resource historic district nomination, the nomination of a thematically related group of individual properties, or develop a National Scenic Byways application for Texas 21. Select properties to be nominated from the list above.

Phase VII: Prepare a historic preservation plan for San Augustine County, focusing on creating economic development, tourism and educational programs.

Phase VIII: Continue with nominating properties to the National Register (district or individual, thematically linked properties) as funding allows and eligible properties are identified.

Phase IX: Create tourism and educational materials from existing historical research as funding allows.

Scenario Two

This approach provides for completing the context and nomination work over a longer period of time than proposed in Scenario One and allows more flexibility in case of limited funding.

Phase II: Research and write a National Register Historic District nomination for one historic district in the city of San Augustine.

Phase III: Continue the survey with documentation of historic resources in Precincts 2 and 3.

Phase IV: Complete the survey with documentation of historic resources in Precinct 4.

Phase V: Divide the context, property types and single National Register nomination work into three years as follows:

Phase Va: Conduct research for a comprehensive historic context and property types analysis for the entire county focusing on county-community development themes.

Phase Vb: Write the historic context and property types analysis.

Phase Vc: Research and write a National Register Multiple-Property Resource nomination for a publicly owned property and submit for listing with the context and property types.

Phase VI: Undertake a National Register Multiple-Property Resource historic district nomination, the nomination of a thematically related group of individual properties, or the development of a National Scenic Byways application for Texas 21 in two years as follows:

Phase VIa: Conduct research for nomination.

Phase VIb: Write nomination.

Phase VII: Continue with nominating properties to the National Register (district or individual, thematically linked properties) as funding allows.

Phase VIII: Prepare a historic preservation plan for San Augustine County, focusing on creating economic development, tourism and educational programs.

Phase IX: Create tourism and educational materials from existing historical research as funding allows.

OTHER PRESERVATION PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue County support of the designation and preservation process as is mandated for Certified Local Governments by Federal and state law and guidelines.
- Work with the City of San Augustine to establish or strengthen a local landmark designation process for locally significant properties, which can include resources with historic significance that no longer retain high levels of exterior integrity. Such a program can be utilized to encourage appropriate rehabilitation to restore integrity. Encourage the City to hire a qualified professional to create or revise a local landmark program.
- Work with the City of San Augustine to establish design guidelines and development standards, based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*, for National Register, RTHL and local landmark designated properties. Encourage the City to hire a qualified professional to create such documents.
- Obtain a commitment from the County to provide financial support of some type for projects undertaken by the San Augustine Certified Local Government Commission. The Certified Local Government Commission, the City of San Augustine and local groups should continue to work together on the following preservation activities:
 - Apply on a yearly basis for matching CLG grants for context, nomination, heritage planning, education and tourism work.

- Seek other funding sources within, and outside of, the community in support of the context and nominations, as well as heritage planning, education and tourism programs.

- Prepare a master plan for:

 - the use of historical information contained in survey, research, context and nomination materials in preparing tourism and educational materials.

- Plan a joint Certified Local Government Commission and City of San Augustine Preservation Week event to increase county awareness, interest and education about historic resources.

- Encourage and mentor African American and ethnic history programs by working with county residents belonging to these groups in the research and recordation of their respective histories and experiences.

- Establish an oral history program to interview long time residents, architects, business owners, contractors and others involved in the history of the community and place **transcripts of the interviews** in the local history department of the public library system and in the San Augustine County archives. Obtain grant, or donor funding to develop a budget for the on-going transcription of the oral history tapes. Transcription is a vital part of an oral history program. Information on tapes that is not transcribed is unavailable for community use and the risk of information loss is great due to technology changes and deterioration of the tapes themselves.

- Obtain County support of preservation education and training opportunities for County staff and members of the Certified Local Government Commission through various workshops and conferences sponsored by the Texas Historical Commission and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

- Consult with cultural resource staff at TxDot's environmental division to determine the potential National Register eligibility of the County's stretch of Texas 21.

- Organize a group interested in the designation of Texas 21 as a National Scenic Byway and work with groups in Sabine and Nacogdoches counties to this end. Hire a consultant, or identify a local resident experienced in historical research and writing, to prepare the application papers using the historic context and other research materials.

- Utilize the principal investigator's knowledge and experience of county and city historic resources and preservation planning procedures to present mini-workshops to the Certified Local Government Commission and appropriate City officials and staff on preservation, appropriate rehabilitation activities for historic buildings, and the planning and financial efficacy of the historic context and multiple property nomination process.

- Develop a program for recording San Augustine County's most significant properties through the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) or Historic American Engineering Record (HAER).
- Provide the public library system in San Augustine County with a copy of the data base inventory, maps and report for Phase I of the historic resources survey.
- Consider the survey products a compilation of working materials that are intended to be updated and revised as additional information is uncovered.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

- Consult with the San Augustine Public Library staff to identify the appropriate locations for survey, context and nomination materials. Photographs, slides and report materials should be stored archivally and made available for public use. Original copies of materials should be retained in archival storage.
- Deliver a copy of this survey report to the San Augustine City Manager for City use in identifying the locations of potential historic districts within the city of San Augustine.
- Create a preservation library for use by County CLG Commissioners, City officials and the public. Include at a minimum the following titles, and consider acquiring additional materials using the bibliography of this report as a guide.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Where to Look: A Guide to Preservation Information*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982.

Bryant, Mavis. *Zoning for Community Preservation: A Manual for Texans*. Austin: Texas Historical Foundation, 1976.

Duerksen, Christopher J., ed. *A Handbook on Preservation Law*. Washington, D.C.: Conservation Foundation, 1983.

Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street, A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1987.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986.

National Trust for Historic Preservation. *Conserve Neighborhoods Notebook*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1985.

_____. *The Main Street Book: A Guide to Downtown Revitalization*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1986.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service: *Historic Preservation Briefs* and *Tech Notes*. These booklets provide detailed instructions for compatible rehabilitation and repair methods for historic buildings. They are available online from the National Park Service or in photocopied form from the Texas Historical Commission.

- Develop educational and promotional materials utilizing the products of the survey, the historic context and the information in National Register nominations as the basis for heritage tourism and heritage education programs. Utilize the knowledge and experience of the principal investigator in

- Developing as part of a county historic preservation plan, a blueprint for a heritage tourism marketing strategy for San Augustine County's historic resources and historic districts:

- working with the local bed and breakfast association, the chamber of commerce, Realtors, local libraries, museums, neighborhood organizations and other interested community groups to showcase local history and historic resources through driving and walking tours, slide shows and video presentations. The blueprint should provide goals and guidance for preparing brochures, pamphlets and short histories for use in events and the development of tours highlighting San Augustine County's historic resources.

- Developing a blueprint for a heritage education program focusing on San Augustine County history, historic resources and historic districts for use in local schools. Curriculum developed from survey, historic context and National Register materials also can be prepared for adult education and training and can be effectively utilized for presentations.

- Gather from private and public sources historic photographs, family documents, deed records and other information related to surveyed properties; add photocopies of these to the survey files housed at the public library. This is especially important as many deeds appear not to have been recorded, or the property passed within families from members with one name to members with another name, making it very difficult to develop a chain of title through exclusive use of public records.

- Obtain grant or other funding to microfilm the San Augustine newspaper, including all issues available in San Augustine up to 1965. The newspaper will provide data on families, buildings, businesses and a variety of matters relating to the history of the city and county of San Augustine. The newspaper is a vital resource for San Augustine County's preservation program, especially since the community does not have city directories, building permits or other records that can provide data about local buildings, local history and other related information.

- Obtain a grant to have microfilm copies made of San Augustine newspapers held at the following locations:

Texas State Archives (Austin)
Center for American History (UT, Austin)
Stephen F. Austin State University (Nacogdoches)

Scattered editions of the following newspapers are available as follows:

State Archives: *Eastern Texian* (1857-1858); *Journal and Advertiser* (1840-1841); *Red Land Express* (1860-1862); *Red Lander* (1841-1853); *Red Land Beacon* (1869); *San Augustine Herald* (1853); *Texas Union* (1849).

Center for American History: *Eastern Texian* (1857-1859); *Journal and Advertiser* (1840); *News* (1888); *Redland Express* (1861); *Redland Herald* (1851); *Redlander* (1839-1847); *Religious Instructor* (1895-1896); *San Augustine Herald* (1854); *San Augustine News* (1892); *San Augustine Tribune* (1913-1992 and special editions); *San Augustine Weekly News* (1889); *Texas Union* (1848); *Visitor* (1901). **Some editions of papers in this archive may be purchased as microfilm copies. Contact the library for details.**

Stephen F. Austin State University East Texas Research Center: *East Texas Progress* (1890); *Journal and Advertiser* (1840-1841); *Red Land Beacon* (1869); *Red Land Express* (1860); *Red Land Herald* (1850); *Red Lander* (1839-1853); *Religious Instructor* (1895-1896); *San Augustine Beacon* (1869); *San Augustine Herald* (1885); *San Augustine Saxon* (1882); *San Augustine Tribune* (1910-1968); *San Augustine Weekly News* (1893); *Southeast Texan* (1867); *Texas Record* (1882); *Texas Union* (1849).

- Form a research and education committee to undertake the development of promotional and educational materials. Set a goal of one tour, slide show (with script) or video presentation each year. Utilize existing survey products as the base for intensive research, selecting properties in historic districts as well as those identified as individual HIGH and SELECTED MEDIUM priority properties. Conduct all needed intensive research, identify a professional writer or historian to prepare the text and locate a local graphic designer willing to donate some or all services for the production of the brochure, booklet or tape. Present the results of this volunteer activity to the public to attend for a small fee. Add the products of this endeavor to the survey files.
- Lobby County staff, elected officials and commissioners about historic preservation issues, increasing their understanding of the benefits of preservation on tourism, the economy, educational opportunities, neighborhood involvement and community commitment.
- Identify qualified design, renovation and restoration craftsmen and craftswomen in San Augustine County and surrounding areas as well as in other parts of the state and compile a list of these resources for public access. There are many sources for compiling such a list including restoration architects, historians, the Texas Historical Commission and property

owners who have conducted rehabilitation work that respected the materials and character-defining features of the original properties.

HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS

The National Register of Historic Places

A primary goal of this investigation was the identification of resources that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, individually or as part of a historic district. The National Register, as it is commonly called, is maintained by the National Park Service within the U.S. Department of the Interior and serves as an official list of the nation's most significant historical and cultural properties—those worthy of preservation. The National Register program is administered in all states and territories of the United States. In Texas, the Texas Historical Commission is responsible for overseeing the National Register program, which is separate from the state's Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) and Subject Marker program. The National Register includes buildings, structures, sites and objects at least 50 years old that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and are important for at least one of the following: associations with significant events or trends; association with significant individuals; significance based on architectural, artistic or design merits, or historic or pre-historic archaeological significance.

Three historic resources in the Phase I survey area are currently listed as individual properties in the National Register of Historic Places. They are the:

Matthew Cartwright House (listed 1971)

Ezekiel Cullen House (listed 1971)

Mission Nuestra Senora de Dolores de los Ais (listed 1977)

Buildings, structures, sites and objects can be nominated to the National Register in several ways. Significant resources can be nominated individually, as part of a historic district or as part of a Multiple-Property Resource nomination. A Multiple-Property Resource nomination documents not just individual resources or those in a historic district but presents a fully developed narrative historic context that focuses on the developmental, economic, social and cultural history of the county and thereby provides a context for a comprehensive evaluation of the nominated individual properties and districts. As the optimum scenario, the principal investigator recommends following Scenario One, outlined above, to develop a comprehensive historic context and property types discussion and prepare a Multiple-Property Resource nomination for selected individual properties, historic districts and concentrations of historic properties. At the completion of the historic context and property types, eligible historic resources can be efficiently nominated. At that time, the number of eligible properties to be included in the nomination(s) would be determined, based on funding levels and property owner interest. Once the historic context and initial multiple property nomination is prepared for San Augustine County resources and accepted by the National Park Service, individual properties and historic districts can be added to the National Register in a streamlined manner as long as those properties meet the National Register eligibility criteria and relate to the historic context. While nomination forms must

be prepared for added properties, appropriate information from the already prepared historic context and property types discussion are excerpted for use in the new nominations, thus eliminating the need for preparing new associative history discussions specific to the new nominations. In this way duplication of effort is eliminated and the costs related to preparing subsequent nominations are reduced. Under the Multiple-Property Resource nomination process the historic context and property types discussion also can be expanded to include contextual material that will facilitate the future nomination of historic properties not yet 50 years old.

The proposed historic context for a Multiple-Property Resource nomination in San Augustine County is *Rural and Community Development in San Augustine County, Texas, 1820 to 1960*, and would explore such themes as the impact of immigration, transportation, livestock raising, farming and timbering on the county's early growth, the effect of railroad and highway systems on late 19th and early 20th century county development, and the impact of business, government, manufacturing and agricultural enterprises of the late 19th and early 20th centuries on San Augustine County. The property types section of the context would provide analysis of architectural trends and patterns in the county, registration requirements and discussion of issues of architectural integrity as applied to San Augustine County's surveyed historic properties, those specifically included in any given nomination and those that might be added in the future. A more detailed discussion of the National Register criteria eligibility considerations is detailed in Appendix E. Properties and districts recommended for National Register nomination as a result of the Phase I survey are listed later in this section.

While the preparation of a historic context and a Multiple-Property Resource nomination is the recommendation of the principal investigator, funding considerations and a desire to designate some National Register properties at the earliest possible time have resulted in the decision to prepare one National Register nomination outside of the multiple property process. In lieu of working exclusively toward a Multiple-Property Resource nomination, a historic district nomination is recommended for Phase II of the work program, although the cost will likely be a little higher than expected if preparing all nominations within a Multiple Property Resource program. The Phase I survey identified two potential National Register historic districts—both in the city of San Augustine. A number of individual properties outside of the potential historic districts also are potentially eligible. Additional properties eligible for National Register listing will likely be identified during Phase III and Phase IV of the survey.

Historic properties in the survey area are primarily residential and most date from 1900 through 1950, although a number of older resources also survive. Identified properties represent 165 years of county history, with one additional property—the ca. 1700-1799 Mission Dolores—predating this time span. Most extant historic resources were built in the first 50 years of the 20th century, a period of growth and development in the county fostered by improved transportation and rail service that made possible large timbering and sawmill operations. Although most historic properties are residential, a number of historic commercial buildings, historic and non-historic churches and historic schools, cemeteries, and industrial buildings also are in the survey area. Historically, residents of the county engaged in agriculture or resided in towns and settlements that supplied services and goods to rural residents. Wealthy individuals and families associated

with livestock raising, farming or timbering as well as successful members of business enterprises and the professions mixed with residents of more modest means.

Properties most likely to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are those rated HIGH and SELECTED MEDIUM priorities. These resources are listed below in the following section **Properties to Consider for Historic Designation**. Nine individual properties are identified as HIGH priorities including the three already listed in the National Register of Historic Places; these are the resources most likely to be eligible for individual National Register listing; all would contribute to a historic district. An additional 53 properties are identified as SELECTED MEDIUM priorities. Many of these may be eligible for individual listing in the National Register; all would contribute to a historic district. In addition, 313 properties were listed as MEDIUM priorities. The MEDIUM properties and the HIGH and SELECTED MEDIUM PROPERTIES within the identified potential historic districts all are likely to be eligible for National Register listing as properties Contributing to the district(s). Properties rated MEDIUM and not within boundaries of a potential historic district are unlikely to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register. Properties rated SELECTED LOW or LOW are not likely to be eligible for listing in the National Register. As subsequent research yields more information or if restoration projects recover architectural integrity, additional properties may be considered for National Register listing.

Texas Historical Markers

The Texas Historical Commission, in addition to coordinating National Register efforts in Texas, oversees a state designation program whereby plaques are placed at a site or on a building that is considered historic. Designation of historic districts are not part of the state program. State markers represent the Texas Historical Commission's most visible and widely recognized program and are administered by the Local History Program. Three types of designation are available to qualifying properties.

- Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) plaques are placed on buildings and structures that are at least 40 years old and which possess architectural significance and integrity. Eligibility requirements for RTHL status are similar to National Register listing requirements. Appendix F includes a marker application and provides more detailed information about the program. It should be noted that in the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s, RTHL status was awarded on the basis on historic significance alone. Many properties receiving RTHL designation during that era would not now be eligible because of loss of integrity.
- Subject Markers acknowledge the contributions of a locally important individual, event or trend in history or prior to 2001 commemorate cemeteries. Integrity is not a consideration for Subject Markers
- Historic Texas Cemetery designation honors cemeteries in Texas that are 50 years old or older and places an announcement on deed records identifying the land as containing a cemetery. This announcement does not restrict sale of the land. Rather it informs buyers of the presence of a cemetery. This is especially useful where

cemeteries are small, in rural areas, contain unmarked graves or are in private ownership. A small plaque is available in association with this program.

▪ Forty-three properties in the Phase I Survey area have received RTHL, Subject Marker or 1936 Texas Centennial marker designations.

There are 16 properties with **Recorded Texas Historic Landmark** designations. These are:

**Bodine Place
Bland-Fisher Home
Pet Sharp House
Columbus Cartwright House
Ezekiel Cullen House
Christ Episcopal Church
Matthew Cartwright House
Augus Theater
Hillcrest Estate
Gatling Home
San Augustine County Courthouse
Stephen W. Blount Home
Henry W. Sublett House
Anderson-Teel Johnson House
Crockett House (demolished)
Ketchum Place (demolished)**

The survey area includes 18 **Texas Subject Markers**. These are:

**Antioch Church of Christ
Antioch Cemetery
Early Presbyterian Church in Texas
1st United Methodist Church
St. Augustine Catholic Church
San Augustine City Cemetery
Old Hollis Building
Alexander Horton Cemetery
Price-Sossaman-Slaughter Cemetery
Roberts Baptist Church
Sublett Cemetery
Site of Red Lander Office
Roberts Cemetery
San Augustine
Sam Houston in S. A.
Site of Customs House
Site of Battle of Fredonia
Thompson Family**

As part of the Texas Centennial of 1936, the state placed commemorative carved stone markers at sites of importance to Texas independence. There are 10 known 1936 Texas Centennial Markers in the survey area. They are:

**J. P. Henderson Home
Ezekiel Cullen House
Matthew Cartwright House
El Camino Real
James P. Henderson
Stephen W. Blount Home
Site of Wesleyan College
Site of San Augustine University
Site of Elisha Roberts Home
First Methodist Episcopal Church**

Additional properties are likely to be eligible for state landmark designation. The most likely candidates for participation in the state marker program will come from the HIGH and SELECTED MEDIUM priority individual properties lists that appear in **Properties to Consider for Historic Designation**. This list is based upon architectural integrity and known historical data associated with each resource. All cemeteries identified in the survey are potentially eligible for the Historic Texas Cemetery designation, as are other county cemeteries that meet the listing criteria. As subsequent research yields more information or if restoration projects recover architectural significance, additional properties may be considered for state marker programs.

Local Designations

No local designation programs exist for unincorporated county areas in Texas because the state legislature has not approved planning authority for county governments. The City of San Augustine and the City of Broadus are the only incorporated cities in the county. Neither has a local historic designation program. Such a program should be developed for both communities starting with the city of San Augustine.

PROPERTIES TO CONSIDER FOR HISTORIC DESIGNATION

Individual Properties

All properties in the HIGH preservation priority category not already National Register listed, are strong candidates for listing in the National Register as individual properties. Additionally, these properties should be evaluated for state historical markers and local designation. Resources included in the list below are considered noteworthy because of their historical and/or architectural significance. Although some of the resources designated as HIGH priorities are altered, most retain their character defining elements and are recognizable to the period in which they achieved their significance.

Properties considered for National Register listing because of architectural significance can be either an outstanding example of a unique or common architectural

style or form, or display especially noteworthy craftsmanship or design qualities. These resources must retain a high degree of architectural and physical integrity. The replacement, removal or obscurance of structural or decorative features diminishes the likelihood of National Register listing for architectural significance. Properties considered for listing for their historical significance need not retain as high a degree of exterior integrity, although they must retain sufficient integrity to make them recognizable to the period in which they gained significance.

SELECTED MEDIUM priority properties may be eligible for individual listing, but because of alterations made to properties in this category, or because of less significant associations with San Augustine County's social history and architectural history, they are more likely to be important anchors in a historic district. Properties considered for listing for their historical significance need not retain as high a degree of architectural integrity, although they must retain sufficient integrity to make them recognizable to the period in which they gained significance.

The following list of HIGH and SELECTED MEDIUM priority properties identified in the Phase I survey represents the strongest candidates for National Register listing. This evaluation is based upon known historical associations and/or architectural integrity and significance. Resources were considered in their current condition and planned, anticipated or on-going restoration projects were not taken into account. Properties already listed in the National Register are not shown on the following list.

Address	Historic Name	Site #
High Priorities		
403 Bewley	Mary C. And James J. Bewley House	26a
600 bk S. Clark	Columbus Cartwright House	71a
200 bk S. Ayish	Christ Episcopal Church	75
200 bk S. Liberty	First United Methodist Church	78
503 E. Columbia	Stephen W. Blount Home	264a
1002 E. Columbia	Hillcrest Estate	410
Selected Medium Priorities		
FM 2213	W. W. Parker Cemetery	8
FM 2213	Roberts Baptist Church Cemetery	13b
850 S. Liberty	Gatling Home	25a
602 S. Liberty	Bertha and Robert Young House	27
703 S. Liberty	Emie M. And J. Mathew Cartwright House	34a
600 bk E. Main	Audra and Ernest R. Sparks House	59a
400 bk S. Liberty	Unknown House	76a
306 S. Liberty	Unknown House [Noel Roberts House]	80a
302 S. Liberty	Unknown House	81a
301 E. Main	Susie T. and Edward D. Downs House	83
311 E. Main	Kathleen and D. E. Pratt House	84a

302 E. Main	Annie H. And James M. Ingram House	86a
109 E. Main	Bus Station	87
200 bk W. Main	Ida B. And Benjamin Whitton House	88
502 S. Broadway	W. H. And Edna Crouch House	104a
200 bk W. Market	Unknown House [Davis House]	127
101 W. Planters	J. O. and Pearl Payne House	136
200 bk W. Planters	Mariah and Jackson R. Greer House	141a
100 bk E. Columbia	San Augustine County Courthouse	161
100 bk E. Columbia	Augus Theater	173
208 E. Columbia	Masonic Lodge	182
128 E. Columbia	Old Hollis Building	185
602 N. Harrison	Unknown House	201
108 N. Montgomery	Old City Hall	231
100 bk N. Montgomery	Old County Jail	233
200 bk E. Livingston	San Augustine City Cemetery	236
108 N. Congress	Clyde J. and Avis Smith House	244
803 E. Columbia	Azalea and R.C. Downs House	255
E. Hwy 21	Price-Sossaman-Slaughter Cemetery	279
200 bk E. Livingston	San Augustine Presbyterian Church	283a
504 Hospital	Anna B. and Thomas Blount House	304a
202 E. Livingston	Atheniar R. and William M. Wade House	312a
1500 bk N. Clark	Alexander Horton Cemetery	332
905 E. Magnolia	Unknown [McLemore House]	342
E. Hwy 21	Fairway Farm Club House	412a
E. Hwy 21	Henry W. Sublett House	419a
E. Hwy 21	Sublett Cemetery	419b
E. Hwy 21	Frances L. and Mathew Smith House	421a
E. Hwy 21	Catholic [Smith] Cemetery	424
E. Hwy 21	Chapel Hill Cemetery	437b
E. Hwy 21 @ FM1	Fords Corner Store and Gas Station	441a
E. Hwy 21	Charlsie and Jesse Ford House	443a
FM 353	Mt. Zion Baptist Church Cemetery	446b
FM 353	Corinth Primitive Baptist Church	455a
FM 353	Corinth Cemetery	455b
FM 353	White Rock School [White Rock Community Center]	456
CR 142	Pickard Cemetery	475
CR 150	Rosa and Eugene Cobb Farmstead ⁵	498a
FM 1	Mt. Horeb Baptist Church	503
N. Hwy 147	New Liberty Hill Cemetery	518a
N. Hwy 147	Old Liberty Hill Cemetery	518b

⁵ Most of the buildings at this site are in Sabine County in the Tebo Community, but at least one resources is in San Augustine County. The farmstead may be eligible for National Register listing and the San Augustine County CLG Commission should work with the property owner and Sabine County if listing is approved by the owner.

N. Hwy 147
E/W Hwy 21

Antioch Cemetery
Old San Antonio Road Right-of-Way

526b
566

OTHER PROPERTIES WITH DESIGNATION POTENTIAL

In addition to the properties shown above that are rated HIGH or SELECTED MEDIUM, the survey area contains properties that are not now eligible for National Register listing due to alterations, but which might, if they were restored or rehabilitated using the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*, qualify for individual listing in the National Register. In cases where much integrity has been lost due to abandonment, instead of National Register listing, such properties may warrant a Texas Subject Marker designation, which does not require architectural integrity. In other cases properties have been moved, and while not qualifying for National Register listing for that reason, they be eligible for a Subject Marker. The San Augustine County Certified Local Government Commission is encouraged to work with the owners of the following properties to ascertain interest in rehabilitation and landmark listing and to assist in whatever ways possible in such efforts.

Address	Historic Name	Priority	Site #
310 E. Main	Clara and Matthew Wood House	M	85
200 W. Planters	Unknown House	M	139
306 N. Milam	Effie Davis House	M	248
701 Hospital	Wilson-Hicks House	M	249a
603 E. Columbia	Frank Blount House	M	262a
706 Hospital	J. C. and Sallie Anderson House	M	298
410 E. Livingston	Unknown House	M	305
E. Hwy 21	Deep East Texas Electric Co-op	M	428
N. Hwy 147	Unknown House	M	512a

Historic Districts

Most historic district designations in Texas occur with listing in the National Register. The process used for the National Register is often more refined, broader in scope and has less impact on private ownership than local historic districts and zoning ordinances. Many incorporated cities utilize the National Register criteria for their own district legislation while adding binding components, as well as tax and other financial and preservation incentives. State markers for historic areas (usually Subject Markers) can be placed in neighborhoods; usually this occurs after they have been listed in the National Register as historic districts. But there are no state historic district programs in Texas. In addition, counties in Texas do not have authority to create zoning, or designate local landmarks or local historic districts. For these reasons, the procedures for identifying and designating local districts or state markers is associated with Federal National Register guidelines.

The National Park Service has several requirements for the listing a National Register Historic District. The district must convey a strong sense of the past and possess a high concentration of relatively unaltered historic properties within a well-defined area. At least 51 percent of the total number of resources in the district must be classified as Contribut-

ing to the historic character of the district. In addition, district boundaries must be determined logically to achieve the required 51 percent contributing threshold. Gerrymandering to include isolated resources or exclude Noncontributing properties must be avoided.

The National Register defines a Contributing property as a building, structure, site or object that "adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was present during the period of significance and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria⁶." Resources must contribute to or enhance the district's ability to convey a sense of time and place. Contributing buildings must be at least 50 years old, or meet the National Register criteria considerations for exceptional properties, and be either unaltered or modified with relatively minor or reversible non-historic changes.

A property that detracts from the district's historic character is Noncontributing and includes a building, structure, site or object that "does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic association, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was not present during the period of significance, b) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about that period, or c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria⁷." Properties built less than 50 years ago that do not meet the criteria considerations for exceptional properties, or historic resources that have been altered such that they no longer resemble their original and/or historic appearance are considered Noncontributing. Eligible properties within historic districts may be nominated to the National Register as a historic district or as a historic district that is part of a multiple property nomination. And, of course, any properties already listed on the National Register as individual properties and those individually eligible for listing may be included as Contributing properties within the district.

The survey area contains a number of properties with a high to moderate degree of integrity. These are concentrated in two areas, one in the Residential portion of San Augustine, east and south of the downtown commercial area, and the other around the courthouse square. Both of the areas shown above in Figure 5 and Figure 6 may be eligible for National Register listing as historic districts. However, boundaries given in this report are preliminary and are subject to change pending more intensive research into local historical trends and the further documentation of buildings within the preliminary boundaries. Because many, many properties within these boundaries have been altered or are of fairly recent construction, integrity of each remaining historic property will be crucial to achieving the minimum 51 percent Contributing status for resources in each proposed district. Further exterior alterations, demolition or loss of integrity could prevent successful listing in the National Register. Both areas contain a mix of 19th and 20th century

⁶ McLelland, Linda. *Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms*. National Register Bulletin No. 16A. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991, p. 16.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

resources. The potential residential district includes some of the oldest surviving dwellings in the city and county. The commercial district contains the largest concentration of the oldest surviving commercial buildings in the city and county. Both districts are likely to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A (associative history: development patterns within the county) Each district also may be eligible for listing under Criterion C (architecture) provided sufficient architectural integrity remains within each area.

Researching the San Augustine Built Environment and Building Professionals

Residents of San Augustine County, and others interested in early Texas history, have done a good job of recording accounts of early day events and have documented most of the earliest dwellings in the county. These efforts provide information about San Augustine prior to Texas independence and thereafter until about 1850. Some post-Civil War events of county or regional significance also have been researched and written about, but little work has been done on the history of the built environment or the economic, social and cultural factors that created the late 19th and 20th century built environment. Since the vast majority of San Augustine's surviving historic resources date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, that era deserves focused attention. Despite the fact that the city of San Augustine did not have a population large enough to support the publication of city directories, the community has had several newspapers over its long history and retains documents related to land transactions in the courthouse. However, local archives do not have copies of local or regional newspapers available to the public, and courthouse records suffer from deeds never recorded. These factors often make researching properties in the county and city difficult or unproductive. Computerization of county land and other records are underway, and recommendations have been made by the principal investigator of this Phase I survey to expand the type of records included in the computerization project. Other recommendations included in this report focus on acquiring microfilm copies of pre-1965 newspapers available in Austin and Nacogdoches. Although not included in the scope of work for this project, the principal investigator also reviewed mechanic's lien records at the San Augustine County Courthouse for the years 1929 to 1954 (older records were not located by courthouse staff) to identify building supply firms, builders, contractors, carpenters and masons who contributed to the built environment of San Augustine. In addition, during interviews with local residents, the principal investigator asked selected individuals knowledgeable about local history for the names of building professionals they remember working in the city. As a result, the following list has been compiled. It is by no means all inclusive. As research continues and residents review this list, other names may come to mind and more data may be revealed.

Pre-1920

Augustus Phelps (master builder, 1838-1839)

Ransom Horn (master builder, c. 1840)

__ McCroskey (developer, c. 1900)

H. D. McLaurin (developer, c. 1900)

James C. Anderson (carpenter, 1848-1916)

F. N. Horn (c. 1890s-?)

Kirby & Polk (1899)

John H. Broocks (1901)

J. O. Payne (developer, c. 1900)

1920s

John Thompson (brick mason)

N. O. Thomas & Sons

1930s-1950s

Greer-Downs-Knoll Lumber Co.

Sam Moffitt

W. C. Bennefield

Joe Bickley

Louis Runnels (contractor)

George Ford

Jack Hollis

W. R. Boyd

H. K. Ludwig

C.S. Ramsey

Ben Richards

George Ramsey

J. W. Pinkston

H. B. Harris

H. C. Bennefield

Mason Jones

M. L. Spinks

Emitt Bell

W. T. Brantley

Eron Harris

John L. Latham

H. M. Goff

W. K. Knight

Miller Matthews

Aubrey Matthews

Joe Bailey Epps

W. F. Alvin

Elbert Ford

L. B. Saunders

J. P. Payne

C. W. Moore

John Roberts

D. H. Alexander

Jasper Building Co.

T. J. Betts Co.

W. M. Pickard

E.W. Verdell

Garfield Richards

Sears Roebuck

C.E. Barron

T. A. Pitts

Sammie Jones

Weaver Brothers

J. L. Head

Raiford Stripling (architect)

Ray Bennefield (carpenter)

Royce Johnson

George W. Cox

Christensen & Christensen

H. B. McKenzie

W.S. Askew

Ray McLemore

Horace Walton

Cleveland McCoy

T. F. Read

James Nava

T. J. Collins (also worked in Tyler)

D. B. Dean

J. M. P. Ingram

Twin City Home Improvement Co.

Thomas Matthews

Hoy Brown

Joe Graves

C. C. Rice

J. W. Barrett

V. E. McLemore

E. P. Harvey

C. L. Whitton

E.A. Bucklew

K & H Lumber

James L. Dennis

John Thomson

H. C. Carter

C. A. Renfre

M. B. Poindexter

P. C. Nooner

Henry Hughay

Felix Clifton

Clarence Stafford

Bud Fuchard

Alfred Stephenson

M. H. Thomas, Sr.

H. Beck
Carter Posey
Clarence Parker
Polley Lumber Co.
Richard Tanner
Jack Hollis
H. W. Collins
E.E. Drawhorn
John M. Dalton
J. H. Haugse
Martin Weaver
J. J. Mitchell
J. E. Miller
R. H. Knight
J. W. Bailey
McMaster & Pomeroy
Brick & Tile, Inc.
W. B. Hardy
Ben Ramsey
Lambeau Thompson Development Co.
Guy B. Fisher
Brown & Root
T. J. Curl
Truman Corday

Bill Canton
Walter Smith
Miles Price
Joe Chumley
John Hilton
Leroy Hollis
J. B. McKindley
O. B. Cutrer
F.R. Murphy
E. A. Kingham
J. D. Whitton
H. E. Shippey
Crockett Harvey
W. L. Thornton
R. C. Baggett
W. I. Davis
R. G. Thomas
J. A. Sherman & M. L. Spinks
Henry Breckel(also worked in Tyler)
C. C. Locke
H. A. Johnson
S. E. Skinner
Travis Wall
C. M. Hallmark

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- b) maps

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- a) Deed records
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Clark, Exa
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Fisher, John

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Garsee, Joy
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Goodwin, Elton
Haley, Dr. Curits
Haley, Kathy
Hays, Arlan
Hirsch, Charles
Lake, Jean
Lane, Gertrude
Martin, McXie
McEacherin, Sue
Moore, Moselle
Mosby, Jeaneyse
Murphy, Neal
Noble, Harry P. Jr.
Oglesbee, Betty
Payne, Jerry
Scott, Gary (via email)
Sparks, Agnes
Williams, James

Glossary

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: An independent Federal agency created by the *National Historic Preservation Act*. The Council advises the President and Congress on issues concerning historic preservation.

Certified Historic Property: A property listed individually in the *National Register of Historic Places*, or one that is a Contributing property within a listed *Historic District*.

Certified Local Government: A local government, such as a city or county, that has met established standards outlined in the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended. A *Certified Local Government* (CLG) is eligible for grants and assistance from the *State Historic Preservation Office* (in Texas, the *Texas Historical Commission—THC—*) to implement preservation projects.

Contributing: A building, site, structure or object within a *Historic District* that adds to the values or qualities of that District because it was present during the *Period of Significance* and possesses historic integrity, or it independently meets the *National Register* criteria.

Executive Order 11593: directs Federal agencies to inventory and nominate to the *National Register* the cultural properties under their jurisdictions that appear to qualify for listing.

Historic American Buildings Survey(HABS)/Engineering Survey (HAER): A program begun in 1933 as part of the Works Project Administration (WPA). This program documents and catalogs buildings, structures, sites and objects with measured architectural and engineering drawings, large format photography and historic data.

Historic Context: A narrative presentation of information about historic properties organized by theme, place and time. A historic context describes one or more important aspects of the development of an area, relating to history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

Historic District: A concentrated and cohesive grouping of *Historic Resources* that retain a significant amount of their historic character.

Historic Preservation Fund: Created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to provide Federal funding for State Historic Preservation Offices in the implementation of preservation-related work.

Historic Resource: A building, structure, object or site that is at least 50 years old and that 1) is associated with events of significance, or is 2) strongly associated with persons of significance, or 3) embodies the characteristics of an important architectural style, method of construction or plan type, or 4) may yield cultural and/or archaeological information.

Historic Resources Survey: A comprehensive inventory of a defined area's extant *Historic Resources*.

Integrity: A condition or description of a property that is physically unaltered or one that retains a sufficient amount of its historic character defining elements, appearance or ambiance to be recognizable to the period when the property achieved significance.

Level of Significance: Properties nominated to the *National Register* are evaluated to determine whether their significance is at the local, state or national level. For example, the Alamo has significance at the national level; the state capitol building is significant on the state level; and a house built by a local architect has local significance.

Local History Program: Administered by the Local History Program department of the *Texas Historical Commission*. Responsibilities include processing for *Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks* and Subject Markers. These designations are independent of the National Register program.

Mitigation: A process to minimize adverse effects to a significant historic resource. This usually involves supplemental documentation to augment existing *National Register* or survey research.

Multiple Property Nomination: A document that nominates a number of properties to the *National Register* that are linked by a *Historic Context* and are representative of defined *Property Types*. This type of nomination presents a framework for evaluating historic resources by describing and assessing the overall significance of each property type.

National Historic Preservation Act: The legislative act that mandates the preservation of cultural properties of local, state, and national significance. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish the *National Register* as a list of districts, buildings, structures, sites and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture.

National Park Service: The agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior responsible for administering the *National Register*, all *National Historic Sites* and national parks.

National Register: see *National Register of Historic Places*.

National Register of Historic Places: The official list of United States' cultural resources that are worthy of preservation, as established by the *National Historic Preservation Act*. Listing in the *National Register*, as it is commonly called, provides limited protection to resources owned by Federal agencies, and those under the jurisdiction of Federal funding, by requiring comment from the *Advisory Council on Historic Preservation* on the effect of Federally assisted projects on those resources.

National Trust for Historic Preservation: Created by an act of Congress to encourage public participation in historic preservation, to receive and manage significant properties, to

provide preservation education, and to manage financial donations given for the advancement of preservation.

Noncontributing: A building, structure, site or object within a *Historic District* that does not add to the values or qualities of that district because it was not present during the *Period of Significance*, or it no longer possesses historic *integrity* due to alterations, or it does not independently meet *National Register* criteria.

Period of Significance: The period in which a *Historic Resource* attained its significance. If the property is important for its architectural merits, the period of significance is the date of construction. If the property is important for its association with an individual, the *Period of Significance* typically includes the timespan during which that individual was associated with the property.

Preservation: The act or process of sustaining the existing form, integrity or material of a building, structure, site or object.

Preservation Ordinance: A document that outlines a local governments zoning and other land use policies that may affect or pertain to historic properties.

Property Type: A grouping of individual properties based on a set of shared physical or associative characteristics. Physical characteristics may relate to structural forms, architectural styles, building materials, or site type. Associative characteristics may relate to the nature of associated events or activities, to associations with a specific individual or group, or to the category of information for which a property may yield information.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark: A designation awarded to a historic property in consideration of architecture, association with a significant person or event, and age (fifty years or older). The exterior of landmark properties must not be appreciably changed without first giving 60-days notice to the *Texas Historical Commission*, which may require an additional 30-day waiting period.

Rehabilitation: The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration that makes possible an efficient, contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property that are significant to its historical, architectural or cultural values.

Restoration: The act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular time by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation: A set of guidelines designed to guide restoration, rehabilitation and renovation efforts performed on historic resources to ensure that architectural treatments, new construction, and demolition are conducted in a manner that protects and enhances the significance of the property.

Section 106 Review: A provision within the *National Historic Preservation Act* that requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties prior to the undertaking of actions such as the construction of a highway or dam.

Stabilization: The act or process of re-establishing a weather-resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the essential form as it currently exists.

State Archeological Landmark (SAL): This designation places a historic resource in a statewide inventory of significant archeological properties, and allows for long range protection planning for Texas archeological sites. Resources protected under this program are under the jurisdiction of the *Texas Antiquities Code*, and listing in the National Register is a prerequisite for SAL designation.

State Board of Review: A group of professional knowledgeable about history, archeology, architectural history, historic landscapes, ethnic heritage and preservation that meets quarterly to officially review National Register nominations, evaluate these properties on the basis of the National Register Criteria, and make recommendations pertaining to listing properties to the *State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)*.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The supervisor of the *National Register* program in each state. In Texas, this position is held by the Executive Director of the *Texas Historical Commission*.

Subject Marker: A program administered by the Texas Local History Programs department of the THC. Subject Markers are for educational purposes and they place no restrictions on the related properties. Topics for Subject Markers include individuals, events, cemeteries and other related issues significant on the local, state or national level. Subjects and related resources nominated for Subject Marker status must be at least 75 years old.

Tax Reform Law of 1986: This law permits owners and some lessees of income producing historic properties listed in the *National Register* individually or as a contributing feature within a listed district to take a 20% income tax credit for hard costs associated with rehabilitating properties in accord with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. Eligible resources, in addition to being listed on the National Register, must be *Certified Historic Properties*, a status gained through a process separate from National Register listing.

Texas Antiquities Code: State regulation intended to protect or encourage the preservation of archeological sites, historic resources and records owned by municipal, county or state governments.

Texas Historical Commission (THC): The state agency responsible for historic preservation activities, state medallion and marker programs, museum services, archaeological programs, and cultural resources management. Departments within the THC include the

National Register Department, Main Street Program, Archaeology, Museum and Field Services, Resource Conservation, Antiquities Committee, Publications, Local History Program and Architectural Services.

Texas Main Street Program: A program with a national scope administered individually in each state. In Texas the program is managed by the Texas Historical Commission. It encourages revitalization of historic business districts in communities throughout the state. Selected cities are chosen each year to receive technical assistance to boost the economic viability of their respective downtown areas.

U.S. Department of the Interior: The principal Federal preservation agency responsible for administering national parks, national historic sites and other public lands and major Federal preservation programs.

APPENDIX A: INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Data Base Summary
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine 2002-2003
 Diane E. Williams and Associates, Austin, Texas

Map #	ID #	Street Name	Dir.	Street #	Date	Type	Property Type	Sub-Type	Materials	Style	H	S	M	SL	L
4	74	Ayish	South	200 block	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Wood	Crafts/Greek Rev.				M	
4	75	Ayish	South	200 block	1870	Building	Religious	Church	Wood	Gothic Revival	H				
7	227	Ayish	North	00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single		Wood						L
6	382	Banks		00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood						L
6	384a	Banks		304	c. 1945	Building	Domestic Single		Wood					M	
6	384b	Banks		304 rear	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Wood						L
6	385	Banks		305	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Wood						L
6	386	Banks		307	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood					M	
6	387	Banks		300 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood/Brick						L
6	388	Banks		300 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood						L
6	389	Banks		318	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood						L
3	26a	Bewley		403	1901	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Classical Revival	H				
3	26b	Bewley		403	c. 1920	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood					M	
3	26c	Bewley		403	c. 1920	Building	Agricultural	Shed	Wood					M	
8	219	Bierhalter		00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single		Wood						L
5	119a	Boilvar	South	300 block	c. 1940	Building	Industrial	Warehouse	Metal					M	
6	155	Boilvar	South	100 block	c. 1930	Building	Industrial	Warehouse	Metal						L
6	399	Boilvar	North	100 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood						L
6	400	Boilvar	North	100 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood						L
6	401	Boilvar	North	100 block	c. 1940	Building	Commercial	1-part	Metal						L
6	402	Boilvar	North	100 block	c. 1940	Building	Commercial		Brick					M	
5	104a	Broadway	South	502	1903	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Classical Revival		SM			
5	104b	Broadway	South	502 rear	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood					M	
5	104c	Broadway	South	502 rear	c. 1920	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood					M	
5	105	Broadway	South	00	1700-1799	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A						H
5	106	Broadway	South	00	1936	Object	Marker	1936	Stone					M	
5	107	Broadway	South	515	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood						L
5	108	Broadway	South	500 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood						L
5	109	Broadway	South	500 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood						L

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5	110a	Broadway	South	500 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
5	110b	Broadway	South	500 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			L
5	111	Broadway	South	400 block	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood	M		
5	112	Broadway	South	400 block	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood	M		
5	113	Broadway	South	400 block	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood			L
5	114a	Broadway	South	310	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	L Plan	Wood	M		
5	114b	Broadway	South	310 rear	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood	M		
5	115	Broadway	South	308	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Multiple	Duplex	Wood	M		
5	117	Broadway	South	304	c. 1950	Building	Religious	Church	Brick	M		
5	118a	Broadway	South	400 block	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood	M		
5	118b	Broadway	South	400 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage Apartment	Wood	M		
6	116	Broadway	South	200 block	c. 1895	Building	Domestic Single	L Plan	Wood	M		
6	191	Broadway	South	100 block	c. 1925	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick			L
6	192	Broadway	South	100 block	c. 1925	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick			L
6	193	Broadway	South	100 block	c. 1935	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick			L
6	194	Broadway	South	116	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Multiple	Duplex	Brick	Tudor Revival		L
3	22	Cartwright Street		00	Unknown	Building	Unknown	Unknown	Wood			L
3	23	Cartwright Street		00	c. 1935	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood			L
10	315	Clark	North	207AB	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Multiple	Duplex	Wood			L
10	316a	Clark	North	205	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Brick	M		
10	316b	Clark	North	205 rear	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood	M		
10	317	Clark	North	203	c. 1945	Building	Domestic Single		Brick	M		
10	318	Clark	North	201	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood	M		
10	319	Clark	North	111	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Brick	M		
10	320a	Clark	North	109	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Synthetic			L
10	320b	Clark	North	109 rear	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood	M		
10	321	Clark	North	300 block	c. 1945	Building	Domestic Single		Brick	Colonial Revival		L
10	322a	Clark	North	305	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	M		
10	322b	Clark	North	305 rear	c. 1955	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			L
10	323	Clark	North	300 block	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L

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10	324	Clark	North	300 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood				L
10	325	Clark	North	400 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Front Gabled Bungalow			M
4	68	Clark	South	208	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Front Gabled Bungalow			M
4	69	Clark	South	302	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Wood				M
4	70a	Clark	South	300 block	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Synthetic				
4	70b	Clark	South	300 block	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Wood	Garage			
4	70c	Clark	South	300 block	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Wood	Garage			
4	71a	Clark	South	602	1838	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Garage	Greek Revival	H	
4	71b	Clark	South	602	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Wood	Garage			
4	71c	Clark	South	602	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Wood	Shed			M
4	71d	Clark	South	602	c. 1955	Building	Agricultural	Wood	Barn			
4	71e	Clark	South	602	c. 1850	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Wood	Smoke House			M
4	71f	Clark	South	602	unknown	Building	Domestic Single	Log				M
9	313	Clark		00	c. 1940	Building	Educational	Stone	Gymnasium			SL
9	326	Clark	North	500 block	c. 1950	Building	Religious	Brick	Church			M
9	327	Clark	North	703	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Front Gabled Bungalow			M
9	328	Clark	North	705	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Synthetic	Front Gabled Bungalow			
9	329	Clark	North	707	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Synthetic	Cross Gabled Bungalow			
9	330	Clark	North	709	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Cross Gabled Bungalow			M
9	331a	Clark	North	801	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Brick				M
9	331b	Clark	North	801 rear	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Brick	Garage			M
9	332	Clark	North	1500 block	1849	Site	Funerary	Stone	Cemetery			SM
9	333	Clark	North	1507	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Synthetic	Side Gabled Bungalow			
10	255	Columbia	East	803	1940	Building	Domestic Single	Brick				SM
10	256	Columbia	East	800 block	c. 1955	Building	Agricultural	Metal	Barn			
10	257	Columbia	East	707	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Side Gabled Bungalow			M
10	258	Columbia	East	703	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	L-Plan			M
4	410a	Columbia	East	1002	1840	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Center Passage		H	
4	410b	Columbia	East	1002 rear	c. 1900	Building	Agricultural	Wood	Barn			M
6	156	Columbia	West	300 block	c. 1960	Building	Commercial	Brick/Tile	Office			SL

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 Diane E. Williams and Associates, Austin, Texas

6	157	Columbia	West	317	c. 1950	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick					L
6	158	Columbia	West	311	c. 1950	Building	Commercial		Stucco					L
6	159	Columbia	West	200 block	c. 1950	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick/Tile					L
6	160	Columbia	West	200 block	c. 1940	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick				M	
6	161	Columbia	West	100 block	1927	Building	Government	Courthouse	Stone		SM			
6	162	Columbia	West	100 block	c. 1920	Building	Government	Jail	Stucco					L
6	163	Columbia	West	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick					L
6	164	Columbia	West	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Metal/Brick					L
6	165	Columbia	West	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick					L
6	166	Columbia	West	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick					L
6	167	Columbia	West	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick					L
6	168	Columbia	West	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick					L
6	169	Columbia	West	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Metal/Brick					L
6	170	Columbia	West	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick					L
6	403	Columbia	West	00	c. 1950	Building	Commercial	2-part	Brick					L
6	404	Columbia	West	00	c. 1940	Building	Commercial	1-part	Metal					L
7	171	Columbia	East	100 block	c. 1930	Building	Commercial	2-part	Stucco					L
7	172	Columbia	East	107	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick				M	
7	173	Columbia	East	100 block	c. 1920	Building	Commercial	2-part/theater	Romanesque Rev.					
7	174	Columbia	East	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick		SM			
7	175	Columbia	East	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Stucco					L
7	176	Columbia	East	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick					L
7	177	Columbia	East	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick					L
7	178	Columbia	East	10 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick					L
7	179	Columbia	East	200 block	c. 1930	Building	Commercial	Gas Station	Brick				M	
7	180	Columbia	East	200 block	c. 1930	Building	Commercial	Gas Station	Brick				M	
7	181	Columbia	East	200 block	c. 1950	Building	Commercial	Garage	Brick			Span. Colonial Rev.	M	
7	182	Columbia	East	208	1910	Building	Institutional	Hall	Brick		SM			L
7	183	Columbia	East	200 block	c. 1910	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick			Classical Revival	M	
7	184	Columbia	East	200 block	c. 1925	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick					L

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Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
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7	185	Columbia	East	100 block	1889	Building	Commercial	2-part	Brick			SM		L
7	186	Columbia	East	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick					
7	187	Columbia	East	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick			M		
7	188	Columbia	East	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	2-part	Brick	Italianate		M		
7	189	Columbia	East	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Commercial	2-part	Brick					L
7	190	Columbia	East	100 block	c. 1940	Building	Commercial	1-part	Brick			M		
7	259	Columbia	East	600 block	c. 1970	Building	Religious	Church	Brick/Wood				SL	
7	260	Columbia	East	611	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Brick	Colonial Revival		M		
7	261	Columbia	East	609	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M		
7	262a	Columbia	East	603	c. 1890	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Colonial Revival		M		
7	262b	Columbia	East	603 rear	c. 1980	Structure	Domestic Auxiliary	Swing	Wood			M		
7	263a	Columbia	East	507	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single		Wood					L
7	263b	Columbia	East	507 rear	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			M		
7	264a	Columbia	East	503	1838	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Greek Revival			H	
7	264b	Columbia	East	503	1936	Object	Marker	1936	Stone			M		
7	265	Columbia	East	413	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Brick	Tudor Revival		M		
7	266a	Columbia	East	409	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single		Brick/Wood	Dutch Colonial Rev.		M		
7	266b	Columbia	East	409 rear	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Brick/Wood			M		
7	267a	Columbia	East	403	c. 1960	Building	Domestic Single		Brick/Wood					L
7	267b	Columbia	East	403 rear	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			M		
7	268	Columbia	East	311-313	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Multiple	Duplex	Brick			M		
7	269	Columbia	East	305	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single		Brick	Colonial Revival		M		
7	270	Columbia	East	310	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			M		
7	271	Columbia	East	303	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood	Classical Revival		M		
7	272	Columbia	East	315	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			M		
7	273	Columbia	East	502	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single		Brick	Span. Colonial Rev.		M		
7	274	Columbia	East	500 block	1969	Building	Religious	Church	Brick	Classical Revival			SL	
7	275	Columbia	East	600 block	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Brick	Colonial Revival		M		
7	276a	Columbia	East	610	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Brick	Tudor Revival		M		
7	276b	Columbia	East	610 rear	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Brick			M		

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7	277	Columbia	East	612	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Synthetic			L
5	92a	Congress	South	300 block	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single		Synthetic		SL	
5	92b	Congress	South	300 block	c. 1980	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Synthetic		M	
5	93a	Congress	South	300 block	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
5	93b	Congress	South	300 block	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage Apartment	Wood		M	
7	91a	Congress	South	200 block	1839	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			
7	91b	Congress	South	200 block	1936	Object	Marker	1936	Stone		M	
7	238	Congress	South	100 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Brick		M	
7	239	Congress	South	106	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
7	240	Congress	North	103	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
7	241a	Congress	North	105	c. 1850	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Asbestos		M	
7	241b	Congress	North	107	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage Apartment	Wood		M	
7	243	Congress	North	200	1838	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		M	
7	244	Congress	North	108	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		SM	
7	245	Congress	South	101	c. 1950	Building	Commercial	1-part	Wood		M	
7	246	Congress	South	100 block	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Multiple	Duplex	Brick		M	
11	543	County Road 102		00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
11	544	County Road 104		00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
11	545	County Road 106		00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
11	547	County Road 107		00	c. 1945	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
11	546	County Road 108		244	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
11	541a	County Road 110		00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
11	541b	County Road 110		00	c. 1940	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Asphalt			L
11	541c	County Road 110		00	c. 1940	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood			L
11	541d	County Road 110		00	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood			L
11	541e	County Road 110		00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		M	
11	569	County Road 113		00	1886	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood		M	
14	557	County Road 115		00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
14	558	County Road 115		00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
14	559	County Road 115		00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single		Synthetic			L

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14	553	County Road 117		00	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Single	Wood				L
14	554	County Road 117		00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		M		
12	491	County Road 121		00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Side Gabled Bungalow		M	
12	490	County Road 122		00	c. 1925	Building	Institutional	Wood	School?			L
11	517	County Road 123A		00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Front Gabled Bungalow		M	
12	492	County Road 127		00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Front Gabled Bungalow			L
12	493	County Road 127		00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Front Gabled Bungalow			L
12	494	County Road 127		00	c. 1920	Building	Agricultural	Wood	Barn			L
12	482	County Road 136		00	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Wood			M	
12	483	County Road 136		00	c. 1940	Building	Institutional	Wood	School?			L
12	474	County Road 142	North	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Side Gabled Bungalow		M	
12	475	County Road 142	North	00	c. 1899	Site	Funery	Stone	Cemetery	SM		
12	476	County Road 142	North	00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Wood				L
12	477	County Road 142	North	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood				L
12	478	County Road 142	North	2031	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Single	Wood				L
12	479	County Road 142	North	00	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Single	Wood				L
12	480	County Road 142	North	00	c. 1910	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Massed Plan Pyramidal			L
12	481	County Road 142	North	00	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Wood				L
13	495	County Road 150		00	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	L Plan		SL	
13	496	County Road 150		00	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Wood			M	
13	497	County Road 150		00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Front Gabled Bungalow			L
13	498a	County Road 150		00	c. 1910	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	L Plan		SM	
13	498b	County Road 150		00	c. 1940	Building	Agricultural	Wood	Barn		M	
13	498c	County Road 150		00	c. 1930	Building	Agricultural	Wood	Barn		M	
13	498d	County Road 150		00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Side Gabled Bungalow		M	
13	498e	County Road 150		00	c. 1950	Building	Agricultural	Metal/Wood	Barn			L
13	499	County Road 150		00	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Wood				L
2	18	County Road 170		00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Front Gabled Bungalow			L
2	19	County Road 170		00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Side Gabled Bungalow			L
2	20	County Road 170		00	c. 1945	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Side Gabled Bungalow			L

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2	21	County Road 170				00			Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
1	3	County Road 178				00			Building	Domestic Single		Wood					L
1	4	County Road 178				00			Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
1	14	County Road 178				00			Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood			M		
1	15	County Road 178				00			Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood					L
1	16	County Road 178				00			Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M		
1	17	County Road 178				00			Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
1	6	County Road 182				00			Building	Domestic Single		Wood					L
1	7	County Road 182				00			Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
1	1	County Road 190				00			Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
1	2a	County Road 190				00			Building	Domestic Single		Wood					L
1	2b	County Road 190				00			Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood					L
1	2c	County Road 190				00			Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood					L
10	349	Elm				905	East		Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
10	350	Elm				900 block	East		Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
10	351	Elm				900 block	East		Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M		
10	352	Elm				1100 block	East		Building	Domestic Single		Asbestos					L
10	353	Elm				1103	East		Building	Domestic Single		Asbestos					L
10	354	Elm				1105	East		Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Synthetic					L
10	355	Elm				1201	East		Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Synthetic	Colonial Revival				L
10	356	Elm				1200 block	East		Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M		
10	357	Elm				1100 block	East		Building	Domestic Single		Wood					L
10	358	Elm				1106	East		Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
10	359	Elm				1104	East		Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M		
10	360	Elm				1102	East		Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
10	361	Elm				1008	East		Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
10	362	Elm				1002	East		Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood					L
10	363	Elm				910	East		Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M		
10	364	Elm				908	East		Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
10	365	Elm				906	East		Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos					L

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	Elm	East	904	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos			
10	366										
1	11	Farm to Market Road 2213	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
13	500	Farm to Market Road 1	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
13	501a	Farm to Market Road 1	00	c. 1880	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		SL	
13	501b	Farm to Market Road 1	00	c. 1920	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood		M	
13	501c	Farm to Market Road 1	00	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Shed	Wood		M	
13	502	Farm to Market Road 1	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
13	503	Farm to Market Road 1	00	c. 1925	Building	Religious	Church	Wood		SM	
13	504	Farm to Market Road 1	00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
13	505	Farm to Market Road 1	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos			L
13	506	Farm to Market Road 1	00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
13	507	Farm to Market Road 1	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Colonial Revival		L
11	444	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
11	445	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
11	446a	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1950	Building	Religious	Church	Wood		M	
11	446b	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1889	Site	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone		SM	
11	447a	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
11	447b	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
11	448	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
11	449	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
11	450	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1850	Building	Domestic Single	U Plan	Synthetic		SL	
11	451	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1850	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood		SL	
11	452a	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Synthetic			L
11	452b	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1940	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood		M	
12	453a	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		SL	
12	453b	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1920	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood		SL	
12	453c	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1940	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood		SL	
12	454	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
12	455a	Farm to Market Road 353	00	1905	Building	Religious	Church	Wood		SM	
12	455b	Farm to Market Road 353	00	1913	Site	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone		SM	

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12	456	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1915	Building	Institutional	School	Wood	SM	L
12	457	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		
12	458	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood	M	
12	459	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood	M	
12	460	Farm to Market Road 353	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		L
14	555a	Farm to Market Road 711	00	c. 1880	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		L
14	555b	Farm to Market Road 711	00	1898	Building	Commercial	Depot	Wood		L
14	556	Farm to Market Road 711	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	M	
14	560	Farm to Market Road 711	00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood	M	
14	561a	Farm to Market Road 711	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood		L
14	561b	Farm to Market Road 711	00	c. 1885	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood/Metal		SL
14	561c	Farm to Market Road 711	00	c. 1900	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood		L
11	531	Farm to Market Road 1279	00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single		Asbestos		L
11	532	Farm to Market Road 1279	00	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos	M	
11	533a	Farm to Market Road 1279	00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos		L
11	533b	Farm to Market Road 1279	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Shed	Wood		L
11	534	Farm to Market Road 1279	00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood		L
11	535	Farm to Market Road 1279	00	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood	M	
11	536	Farm to Market Road 1279	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood		L
11	537	Farm to Market Road 1279	00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood	M	
11	538	Farm to Market Road 1279	00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos		L
11	548a	Farm to Market Road 1279	2931	c. 1885	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Asbestos		SL
11	548b	Farm to Market Road 1279	2931 rear	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood		L
11	548c	Farm to Market Road 1279	2931 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Shed	Wood		L
11	548d	Farm to Market Road 1279	2931 rear	c. 1925	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood		L
1	5	Farm to Market Road 2213	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood		L
1	8	Farm to Market Road 2213	00	c. 1850	Site	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone	SM	
1	9	Farm to Market Road 2213	00	c. 1940	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Metal		L
1	10	Farm to Market Road 2213	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		L
1	12a	Farm to Market Road 2213	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood	M	

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1	12b	Farm to Market Road 2213	00	c. 1930	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood				L
1	13a	Farm to Market Road 2213	00	c. 1930	Building	Religious	Church	Wood				
1	13b	Farm to Market Road 2213	00	c. 1918	Site	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone/Conc.	SM			M
12	484	Farm to Market Road 2758	00	c. 1885	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood				M
12	485	Farm to Market Road 2758	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single		Wood				
12	486	Farm to Market Road 2758	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood				L
12	487	Farm to Market Road 2758	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood				L
12	488	Farm to Market Road 2758	00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood				L
12	489	Farm to Market Road 2758	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood				L
12	462	Farm to Market Road 3153	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood				L
12	463a	Farm to Market Road 3153	00	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood				L
12	464	Farm to Market Road 3153	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood				L
12	465	Farm to Market Road 3153	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood				L
12	466	Farm to Market Road 3153	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood				L
12	467	Farm to Market Road 3153	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood				L
12	468	Farm to Market Road 3153	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood				L
12	469	Farm to Market Road 3153	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood				L
12	470	Farm to Market Road 3153	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood				L
12	471	Farm to Market Road 3153	00	Unknown	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood	M			
12	472	Farm to Market Road 3153	1781	c. 1945	Building	Agricultural	Shed	Log Planks	M			
12	473	Farm to Market Road 3153	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Synthetic				L
12	463b	Farm to Market Road 3153	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	M			
11	539	Farm to Market Road 3230	00	c. 1900	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood				L
11	540a	Farm to Market Road 3230	00	1912	Building	Domestic Single		Wood				
11	540b	Farm to Market Road 3230	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	M			
11	540c	Farm to Market Road 3230	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage Apartment	Wood	M			
11	542a	Farm to Market Road 3230	4427	c. 1940	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood	M			
11	542b	Farm to Market Road 3230	4427 rear	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	M			
11	542c	Farm to Market Road 3230	4427 rear	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	M			
11	549	Farm to Market Road 3230	00	c. 1935	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood				L
					Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood				L

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11	550	Farm to Market Road 3230	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Synthetic	L
2	411	Farm to Market Road 3843	00	c. 1955	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	L
6	405	Golden Way	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood	L
6	406	Golden Way	00	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood	L
6	407	Golden Way	00	c. 1949	Building	Religious	Church	Wood	M
6	408	Golden Way	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood	L
6	409a	Golden Way	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	L
6	409b	Golden Way	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	L
4	46	Grand	509	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	L
4	47	Grand	400 block	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Wood	L
4	48	Grand	00	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood	L
4	49	Grand	00	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	L Plan	Wood	M
4	147	Grand	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood	M
5	128	Grand	304	1909	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	M
5	129a	Grand	206	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	M
5	129b	Grand	210	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood	L
5	130	Grand	210 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Modified L Plan	Wood	M
5	131a	Grand	300 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood/Metal	M
5	131b	Grand	304	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood	M
5	144	Grand	304 rear	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Brick	M
5	145	Grand	200 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Brick	M
5	146	Grand	208	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos	L
3	28	Hanks	200 block	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Asbestos	L
3	29	Hanks	400 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood	L
3	30	Hanks	407	c. 1955	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	M
5	150	Harrison	500 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood	M
5	151	Harrison	300 block	c. 1910	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	M
5	152	Harrison	308	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	M
5	153	Harrison	300 block	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	L Plan	Wood	M
5	154	Harrison	404	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood	M
5	154	Harrison	410	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	M

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7	195	Harrison	South	100 block	c. 1935	Building	Commercial	2-part	Brick	Moderne		M
7	196	Harrison	North	110	c. 1925	Building	Commercial	1-part	Stucco			L
7	197	Harrison	North	100 block	c. 1925	Building	Commercial	1-part	Stucco			L
7	198	Harrison	North	118	c. 1925	Building	Commercial	1-part	Stucco			L
8	199	Harrison	North	500 block	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood			M
8	200	Harrison	North	508	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood			L
8	201	Harrison	North	602	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Queen Anne	SM	
8	202	Harrison	North	904	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
8	203	Harrison	North	1000 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Brick			L
8	204	Harrison	North	1010	c. 1910	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood			M
8	205	Harrison	North	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Brick	Colonial Revival		M
8	206	Harrison	North	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
8	217	Harrison	North	500 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
8	218	Harrison	North	509	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
10	249a	Hospital	East	701	c. 1901	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Classical Revival		M
10	249b	Hospital	East	701 rear	c. 1920	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood/Metal			L
10	291	Hospital	East	709	c. 1955	Building	Domestic Single		Brick			SL
10	292a	Hospital	East	807	c. 1890	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			M
10	292b	Hospital	East	807 rear	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			L
10	293	Hospital	East	808	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M
10	294a	Hospital	East	806	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M
10	294b	Hospital	East	806 rear	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			M
10	295b	Hospital	East	804 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			M
10	296	Hospital	East	802	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			M
10	297a	Hospital	East	708	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
10	297b	Hospital	East	708 rear	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Shed	Wood			L
10	298	Hospital	East	706	1902	Building	Domestic Single	Modified L Plan	Wood	Queen Anne		M
10	299	Hospital	East	702	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M
19	295a	Hospital	East	804	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M
7	290	Hospital	East	500 block	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L

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7	300	Hospital	East	512	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Wood	Queen Anne		M	L
7	301	Hospital	East	510	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Brick				
7	302	Hospital	East	500 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow			M	
7	303a	Hospital	East	500 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Tudor Revival		M	
7	303b	Hospital	East	rear	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage			M	
7	304a	Hospital	East	504	c. 1906	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Classical Revival	SM		
7	304b	Hospital	East	504 rear	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage Apartment			M	
8	207	John Wells	East	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos			L
3	24a	Liberty Street	South	00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow				L
3	24b	Liberty Street	South	00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Asbestos			L
3	25a	Liberty Street	South	850	1889	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Greek Revival	SM	
3	25b	Liberty Street	South	850	1889	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		M	
3	27	Liberty Street	South	602	1909	Building	Domestic Single	Modified L Plan	Classical Revival	SM		
3	31	Liberty Street	South	505	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single		Brick	Colonial Revival	M	
3	32	Liberty Street	South	801	1939	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Tudor Revival		M	
3	33	Liberty Street	South	801 rear	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Block			L
3	34a	Liberty Street	South	703	1902	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Classical Revival	SM	
3	34b	Liberty Street	South	703 rear	1902	Building	Servants' Quarters		Wood		M	
3	35	Liberty Street	South	617	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Craftsman		M	
3	36	Liberty Street	South	600 block	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		M	
3	37	Liberty Street	South	600 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Tudor Revival		M	
3	38a	Liberty Street	South	600 block	1846	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Colonial Revival		M	L
3	38b	Liberty Street	South	600 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage			M	
3	39a	Liberty Street	South	600 block	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Synthetic			L
3	39b	Liberty Street	South	600 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
3	40	Liberty Street	South	600 block	1936	Object	Marker	1936	Stone		M	
3	41	Liberty Street	South	601	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Synthetic			L
3	76a	Liberty Street	South	400 block	c. 1890	Building	Domestic Single	L Plan	Queen Anne	SM		
4	76b	Liberty Street	South	400 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood		M	
4	77	Liberty Street	South	300 block	c. 1890	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood		M	

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4	78	Liberty Street	South	200 block	1911	Building	Religious	Church	Stone	Classical Revival	H	
4	79	Liberty Street	South	400 block	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Brick	Colonial Revival	M	
4	80a	Liberty Street	South	306	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single		Brick	Colonial Revival	SM	
4	80b	Liberty Street	South	306 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Shed	Wood		M	
4	81a	Liberty Street	South	302	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Shed	Wood	Queen Anne	SM	
4	81b	Liberty Street	South	302 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Shed	Wood		M	
7	247	Liberty Street	South	100 block	c. 1930	Building	Commercial	1-Part	Brick			L
7	461	Liberty Street	South	00	1936	Object	Marker	1936	Stone		M	
8	220	Liberty Street	North	600	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
8	221	Liberty Street	North	600 block	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood	Classical Revival	M	
8	222	Liberty Street	North	300 block	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
8	223	Liberty Street	North	300 block	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single		Wood/Metal			L
8	224	Liberty Street	North	300 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
8	225	Liberty Street	North	300 block	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		M	
8	226	Liberty Street	North	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		M	
7	312d	Livingston	East	202 rear	c. 1955	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			L
6	391	Livingston		200 block	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
6	392	Livingston		200 block	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
6	393	Livingston		200 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
6	394	Livingston		200 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
6	395	Livingston	West	300 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Shotgun	Wood			L
6	396	Livingston	West	300 block	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood		M	
6	397	Livingston	West	300 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
6	398	Livingston	West	300 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
7	236	Livingston	East	200 block	c. 1830	Site	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone		SM	
7	242a	Livingston	East	208	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single		Brick		M	
7	242b	Livingston	East	208 rear	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Brick		M	
7	280a	Livingston	East	201	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood	Colonial Revival	M	
7	280b	Livingston	East	201 rear	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood		M	
7	281	Livingston	East	203	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single		Brick			L

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7	282a	Livingston	East	205	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Wood	Bungalow	M
7	282b	Livingston	East	205 rear	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Shed	Wood		M
7	283a	Livingston	East	200 block	1887	Building	Religious	Church	Wood	Greek Revival	SM
7	283b	Livingston	East	200 block	1936	Object	Marker	1936	Stone		M
7	283c	Livingston	East	200 block	c. 1935	Building	Religious	Sunday School	Asbestos		M
7	284a	Livingston	East	303	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood	Classical Revival	M
7	284b	Livingston	East	303 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood		M
7	285a	Livingston	East	305	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Brick/Asb.	Tudor Revival	M
7	285b	Livingston	East	305 rear	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood		M
7	286	Livingston	East	300 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single		Brick	Tudor Revival	M
7	287a	Livingston	East	401	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Brick	Tudor Revival	M
7	287b	Livingston	East	401 rear	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage Apartment	Brick/Asb.	Tudor Revival	M
7	288a	Livingston	East	403	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Wood	Craftsman	M
7	288b	Livingston	East	403 rear	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Servants' Quarters	Wood		M
7	289	Livingston	East	409-411	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood		M
7	305	Livingston	East	410	c. 1909	Building	Domestic Single	Duplex	Wood		M
7	306a	Livingston	East	408	c. 1895	Building	Domestic Single	Modified L Plan	Wood	Queen Anne	M
7	306b	Livingston	East	408 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Modified L Plan	Wood	Queen Anne	M
7	307	Livingston	East	404	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood		L
7	308	Livingston	East	402	c. 1895	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		L
7	309	Livingston	East	308	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Modified L Plan	Wood		M
7	310a	Livingston	East	306	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood	Colonial Revival	M
7	310b	Livingston	East	306 rear	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood		M
7	311	Livingston	East	304	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M
7	312a	Livingston	East	202	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Colonial Revival	M
7	312b	Livingston	East	202 rear	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage Apartment	Brick	Colonial Revival	SM
7	312c	Livingston	East	202 rear	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Multiple		Brick	Colonial Revival	M
9	338	Magnolia	East	1105	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood	Colonial Revival	M
9	339	Magnolia	East	1102	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood		L

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9	340	Magnolia	East	1000 block	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M
9	341	Magnolia	East	1005	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M
9	342	Magnolia	East	805	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		SM	
9	343	Magnolia	East	901	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
10	65	Main	East	800 block	1936	Object	Marker	1936	Stone			M
4	59a	Main	East	600 block	1938	Building	Domestic Single		Brick	Colonial Revival	SM	
4	59b	Main	East	600 block	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Brick			M
4	60a	Main	East	604	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single		Synthetic	Colonial Revival		M
4	60b	Main	East	604 rear	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			M
4	61	Main	East	602	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Stone			M
4	66	Main	East	800 block	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos			L
4	67	Main	East	802	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Synthetic			L
6	88	Main	West	200 block	1903	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Queen Anne	SM	
6	89	Main	West	204	c. 1895	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
6	90	Main	West	101	c. 1950	Building	Commercial	Auto Showroom	Brick	Moderne		M
7	62a	Main	East	500 block	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Brick			L
7	62b	Main	East	500 block	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			L
7	63a	Main	East	500 block	1839	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Greek Revival	H	
7	63b	Main	East	500 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			M
7	63c	Main	East	500 block	c. 1850	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Office	Wood			M
7	63d	Main	East	500 block	c. 1850	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Office	Wood			M
7	63e	Main	East	500 block	1936	Object	Marker	1936	Stone			M
7	63f	Main	East	500 block	c. 1870	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Shed	Wood			M
7	63g	Main	East	500 block	c. 1870	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Shed	Wood			M
7	63h	Main	East	500 block	c. 1870	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Unknown	Wood			M
7	64	Main	East	607	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M
7	82	Main	East	203	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			M
7	83	Main	East	301	1902	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Queen Anne	SM	
7	84a	Main	East	311	c. 1928	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood	Classical Revival	SM	
7	84b	Main	East	311 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			M

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7	85	Main	East	310	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Domestic Single	Brick	Colonial Revival	M	
7	86a	Main	East	302	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Modified L Plan	Wood	Classical Revival	SM	
7	86b	Main	East	302 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Synthetic			L
7	86c	Main	East	302	c. 1900	Structure	Domestic Auxiliary	Cistern	Brick		M	
7	87	Main	East	109	c. 1940	Building	Commercial	Bus Station	Stone	International	SM	
7	232	Main	East	409	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Brick	Colonial Revival	M	
10	374	Maple		306	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
10	375	Maple		407	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood/Asb.		M	
10	376	Maple		406	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos		M	L
4	50	Market	East	500 block	1936	Object	Marker	1936	Stone		M	
4	51a	Market	East	510	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		M	
4	51b	Market	East	510 rear	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood		M	
4	52a	Market	East	602	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
4	52b	Market	East	602 rear	c. 1955	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood		M	L
4	53	Market	East	603	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Multiple	Duplex	Brick			L
4	54	Market	East	606	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
4	55	Market	East	600 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos			L
4	56	Market	East	600 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
4	57	Market	East	612	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
4	58	Market	East	600 block	c. 1930	Building	Commercial	1-part	Wood		M	
4	72	Market	East	400 block?	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single		Wood/Brick			L
5	119b	Market	West	00	c. 1935	Building	Commercial		Stucco			L
5	120	Market	West	200 block	c. 1940	Building	Commercial	1-part	Wood/Metal			L
5	121	Market	West	200 block	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
5	126a	Market	West	205	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Synthetic		M	
5	126b	Market	West	205 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood		M	
5	127	Market	West	200 block	c. 1890	Building	Domestic Auxiliary		Wood	Queen Anne	SM	
6	122	Market	West	210	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood		M	
6	123	Market	West	208	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
6	124	Market	West	200 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		M	

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6	125	Market	West	200 block	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	L Plan	Wood			M
6	148	Market	East	100 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			M
6	149a	Market	West	100 block	1937	Building	Religious	Church	Wood			M
6	149b	Market	West	100 block	1937	Building	Religious	School	Wood			M
10	248	Milam	North	306	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Classical Revival		M
10	250a	Milam	North	202	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Synthetic			M
10	250b	Milam	North	202 rear	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			M
10	252	Milam	North	108	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Colonial Revival		M
10	253a	Milam	North	100 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Colonial Revival		M
10	253b	Milam	North	rear	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			M
4	42	Milam	South	401	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			M
4	43a	Milam	South	207	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood			L
4	43b	Milam	South	207 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Asbestos			L
4	44	Milam	South	205	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood			M
4	45	Milam	South	203	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Synthetic			L
7	251	Milam	North	201	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
7	254	Milam	North	103	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Asbestos			L
8	208	Milam	North	1105	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M
8	209	Milam	North	00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M
8	210a	Milam	North	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
8	210b	Milam	North	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			L
8	211	Milam	North	805	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
8	212	Milam	North	600 block	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood	Classical Revival		M
8	213	Milam	North	605	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood	Classical Revival		L
8	214	Milam	North	601	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Asphalt			L
8	215	Milam	North	503	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	L Plan	Wood			L
8	216a	Milam	North	500 block	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood	Queen Anne		L
8	216b	Milam	North	500 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			L
8	377a	Milam	North	800 block	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
8	377b	Milam	North	rear	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L

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5	94a	Montgomery	South	301	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					
5	94b	Montgomery	South	301 rear	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage Apartment	Wood					M
5	95	Montgomery	South	300 block	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					M
5	96	Montgomery	South	300 block	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos					M
5	563	Montgomery	South	302	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
5	564a	Montgomery	South	304	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Synthetic					L
5	564b	Montgomery	South	304 rear	c. 1945	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood					L
5	565	Montgomery	South	300 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
7	231	Montgomery	South	108	1941	Building	Commercial	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					M
7	233	Montgomery	North	100 block	c. 1840	Building	Government	Jail	Stone					SM
7	234	Montgomery	North	111	c. 1880	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Brick					SM
7	235	Montgomery	North	200 block	c. 1930	Structure	Infrastructure	Headwall	Wood					M
7	237	Montgomery	North	104	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Stone					M
7	562	Montgomery	South	200 block	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					M
9	334	Oaklawn	East	300 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
9	335	Oaklawn	East	1004	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
9	336a	Oaklawn	East	1006	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Multiple	Duplex	Wood					L
9	336b	Oaklawn	East	1006 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Asbestos					L
9	337a	Oaklawn	East	1106	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
9	337b	Oaklawn	East	1106 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood					L
8	378	Park		00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Garage	Wood					L
10	367	Patroon	East	900 block	c. 1945	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					M
10	368	Patroon	East	900 block	c. 1970	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
10	369	Patroon	East	1000 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood					M
10	370	Patroon	East	1101	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood					M
10	371	Patroon	East	1200 block	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood					M
9	372	Pine		500 block	c. 1945	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
9	373	Pine		511	c. 1945	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood					L
4	141a	Planters	East	400 block	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Garage Apartment	Brick					SM
4	141b	Planters	East	rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage Apartment	Wood					M

Data Base Summary
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4	142	Planters	East	400 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Brick				L
4	143	Planters	East	408	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Brick	Colonial Revival			M
5	132	Planters	West	204	c. 1850	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Wood		U Plan		L
5	133	Planters	West	105	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Front Gabled Bungalow		M
5	134	Planters	West	101	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Brick		Tudor Revival		M
5	135	Planters	East	100 block	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Brick		Colonial Revival		M
5	136	Planters	East	101	c. 1905	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Queen Anne	SM	
5	137	Planters	East	103	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Colonial Revival		M
5	138a	Planters	East	100 block	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Wood				M
5	138b	Planters	East	rear	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Wood				M
5	139	Planters	East	200	c. 1870	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		L Plan		M
5	140	Planters	East	200 block	c. 1915	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Front Gabled Bungalow		M
3	96	Price	South	500 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Front Gabled Bungalow		L
3	99	Price	South	500 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Front Gabled Bungalow		L
3	100	Price	South	500 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Front Gabled Bungalow		L
3	101	Price	South	500 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Front Gabled Bungalow		M
5	97	Price	South	506	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Front Gabled Bungalow		L
5	102	Price	South	500 block	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Front Gabled Bungalow		L
5	103	Price	South	518	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Shotgun		L
8	228	Rocky		00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Front Gabled Bungalow		L
8	229	Rocky		00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Front Gabled Bungalow		L
8	230	Rocky		603	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Side Gabled Bungalow		L
8	314	School		00	c. 1940	Building	Educational	Brick		School		L
10	344	Spruce	East	1104	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Wood				L
10	347	Spruce	East	1004	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Asbestos		Front Gabled Bungalow		L
10	348	Spruce	East	1002	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Side Gabled Bungalow		M
9	345	Spruce	East	1103	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Side Gabled Bungalow		L
9	346	Spruce	East	1101	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Front Gabled Bungalow		L
10	278	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Single	Wood		Cross Gabled Bungalow		M
10	279	State Highway 21	East	00	1852	Site	Funerary	Stone		Cemetery	SM	

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 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
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12	412a	State Highway 21	East	00	1949	Building	Recreation	Club House	Wood/Brick	Colonial Revival	SM	
12	412b	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1960	Building	Recreation	Hall	Wood	Colonial Revival		L
12	412c	State Highway 21	East	00	1949	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Colonial Revival	M	
12	412d	State Highway 21	East	00	1949	Building	Recreation	Garage	Wood		M	
12	412e	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1945	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
12	412f	State Highway 21	East	00	1949	Structure	Recreation	Swimming Pool	Concrete/Tile		M	
12	412g	State Highway 21	East	00	1949	Building	Recreation	Pro Shop	Wood	Colonial Revival	M	
12	412h	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Colonial Revival		SL
12	412i	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			SL
12	412j	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1950	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood		M	
12	412k	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1950	Site	Recreation	Golf Course	Grass		M	
12	412l	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1950	Structure	Recreation Auxiliary	Gate	Metal		M	
12	413	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	L
12	414	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Brick	Colonial Revival		L
12	415	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
12	416	State Highway 21	East	00	1936	Object	Marker	1936	Stone		M	
12	417	State Highway 21	East	00	1918	Object	Marker	1918	Stone		M	
12	418	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1920	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood			L
12	419a	State Highway 21	East	00	1874	Building	Domestic Single	I-House	Wood	Greek Revival	SM	
12	419b	State Highway 21	East	00	1850	Site	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone		SM	
12	420	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Colonial Revival		L
12	430	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
12	431	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1905	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood/Brick			L
12	432	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1850	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Greek Revival	M	L
12	433	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
12	434	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
12	435	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
12	436	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	L
12	437a	State Highway 21	East	00	1937	Building	Religious	Church	Synthetic			L
12	437b	State Highway 21	East	00	1838	Site	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone		SM	

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12	438	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1930	Building	Commercial	1-part	Wood			M
12	439	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			M
12	440	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
12	441a	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1926	Building	Commercial	1-part	Wood		SM	
12	441b	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			M
12	442	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos			M
12	443a	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1920	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood	Classical Revival	SM	
12	443b	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			L
12	566	State Highway 21	West	00	c. 1830	Structure	Infrastructure	Highway Right-of-Way	Asphalt		SM	
2	421a	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1890	Building	Domestic Single		Wood	Queen Anne	SM	
2	421b	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1920	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood			M
2	422	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos			L
2	423	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single		Wood/Brick			L
2	424	State Highway 21	East	00	1874	Site	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone		SM	
2	425	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos			L
2	426	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
2	427	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Synthetic			L
2	428	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1940	Building	Commercial		Brick		M	
2	429	State Highway 21	East	00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
6	573	State Highway 21	West	00	c. 1940	Building	Government		Brick/Metal		SL	
1	516	State Highway 147		00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Asbestos			L
11	508	State Highway 147		00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
11	509	State Highway 147		00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Wood	Tudor Revival	M	
11	510	State Highway 147		00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos			L
11	511	State Highway 147		00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
11	512a	State Highway 147		00	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
11	512b	State Highway 147		00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood			L
11	513a	State Highway 147		00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
11	513b	State Highway 147		00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
11	514	State Highway 147		00	c. 1915	Building	Agricultural	Barn	Wood/Metal		M	
				00		Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood		M	

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 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
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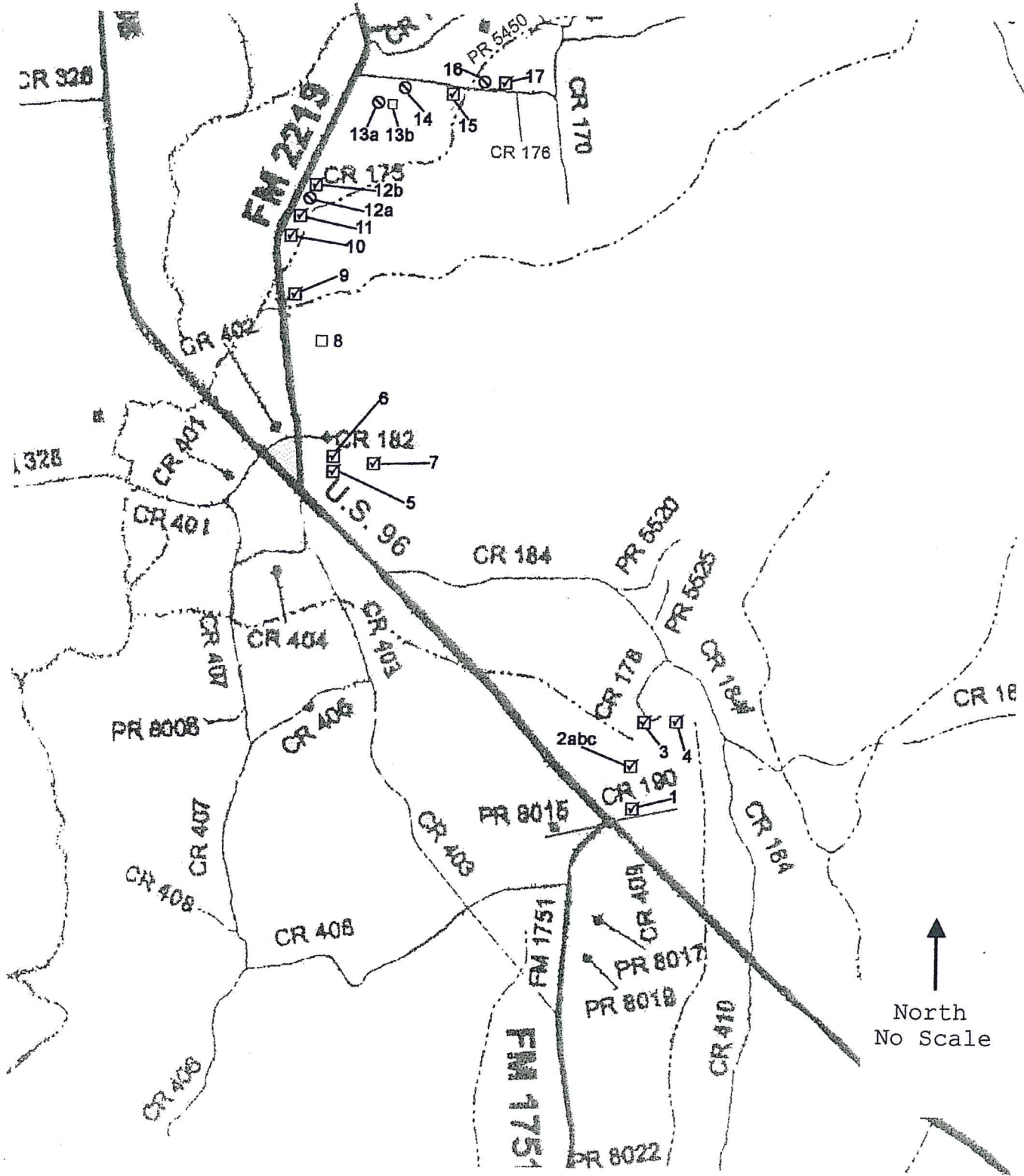
11	515	State Highway 147	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
11	518a	State Highway 147	00	1941	Site	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone	SM		
11	518b	State Highway 147	00	1887, 1931	Site	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone	SM		
11	519a	State Highway 147	00	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
11	519b	State Highway 147	00	c. 1955	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			L
11	520	State Highway 147	00	c. 1945	Building	Domestic Single	Cross Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
11	521	State Highway 147	00	c. 1945	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Asbestos			L
11	522	State Highway 147	1850	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Multiple	Duplex	Wood			L
11	523a	State Highway 147	1854	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
11	523b	State Highway 147	1854 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
11	524	State Highway 147	00	c. 1900	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
11	525	State Highway 147	1863	1864	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
11	526a	State Highway 147	00	1938	Building	Religious	Church	Synthetic			L
11	526b	State Highway 147	00	c. 1860	Site	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone	SM		
11	527	State Highway 147	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		M	
11	528	State Highway 147	00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single		Wood			L
11	529	State Highway 147	00	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
11	530	State Highway 147	00	c. 1885	Building	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood		SL	
11	567	State Highway 147	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Wood		M	
11	568	State Highway 147	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single		Synthetic			L
11	570	State Highway 147	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
11	571	State Highway 147	00	c. 1930	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Synthetic			L
11	572	State Highway 147	00	c. 1950	Building	Domestic Single	Side Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
11	551	U.S. Highway 96	00	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	
14	552	U.S. Highway 96	00	c. 1910	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood			L
6	379	Water	300 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
6	380	Water	300 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood			L
6	381	Water	308	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Asphalt			L
6	383	Water	400 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Multiple	Duplex	Wood			L
6	390	Water	300 block	c. 1935	Building	Domestic Single	Front Gabled Bungalow	Wood		M	

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4	73a	Whitton	South	215	c. 1910	Building	Domestic Single	Massed Plan Pyramidal	Wood			M
4	73b	Whitton	South	215 rear	c. 1940	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			L
4	73c	Whitton	South	215 rear	c. 1925	Building	Domestic Auxiliary	Garage	Wood			L

APPENDIX B: SURVEY MAPS

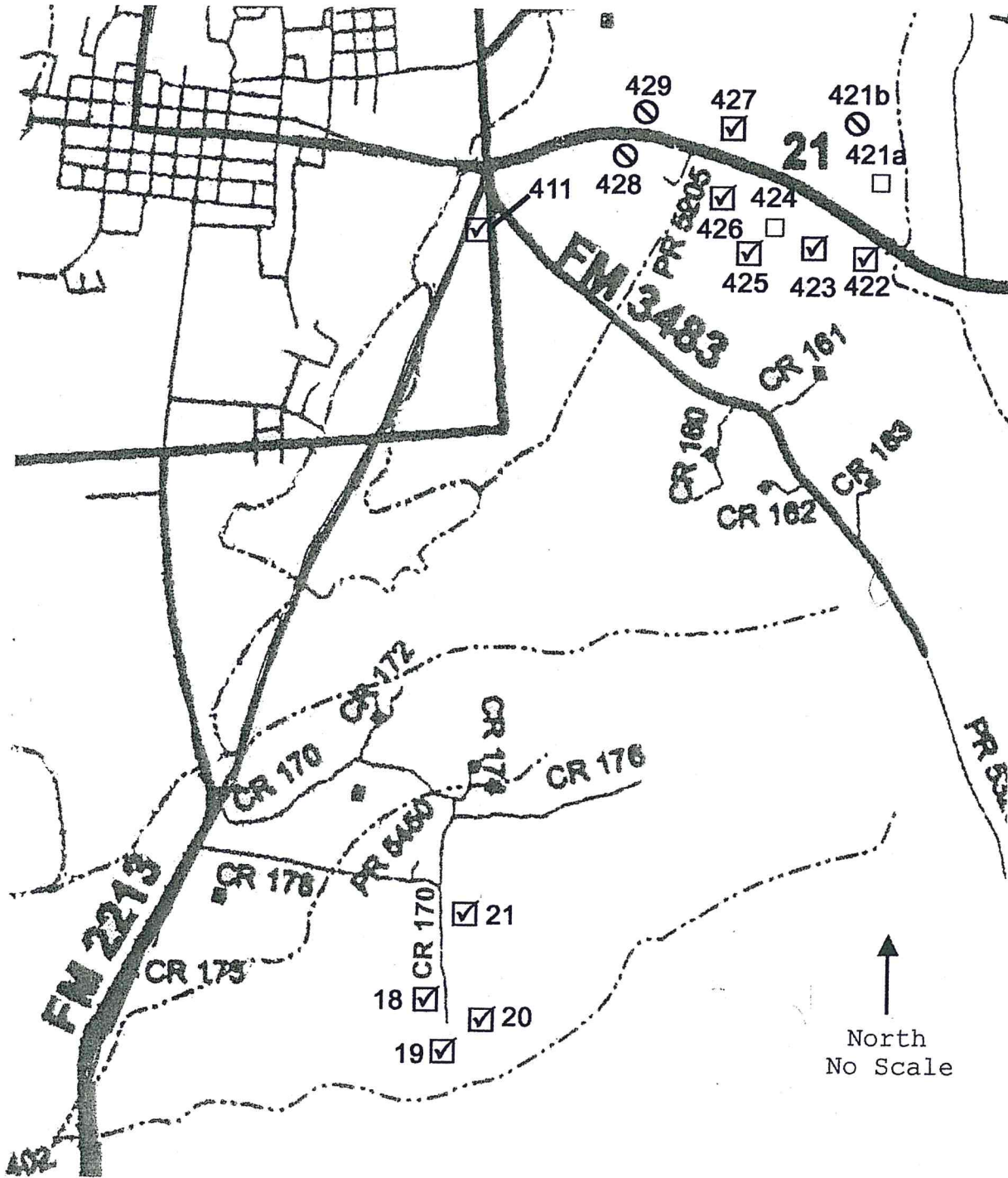
Survey Map 1
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine 2002-2003
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 North
 No Scale

Priority Key
 High ○ Selected Medium □ Medium ○ Selected Low ⊠ Low ▣

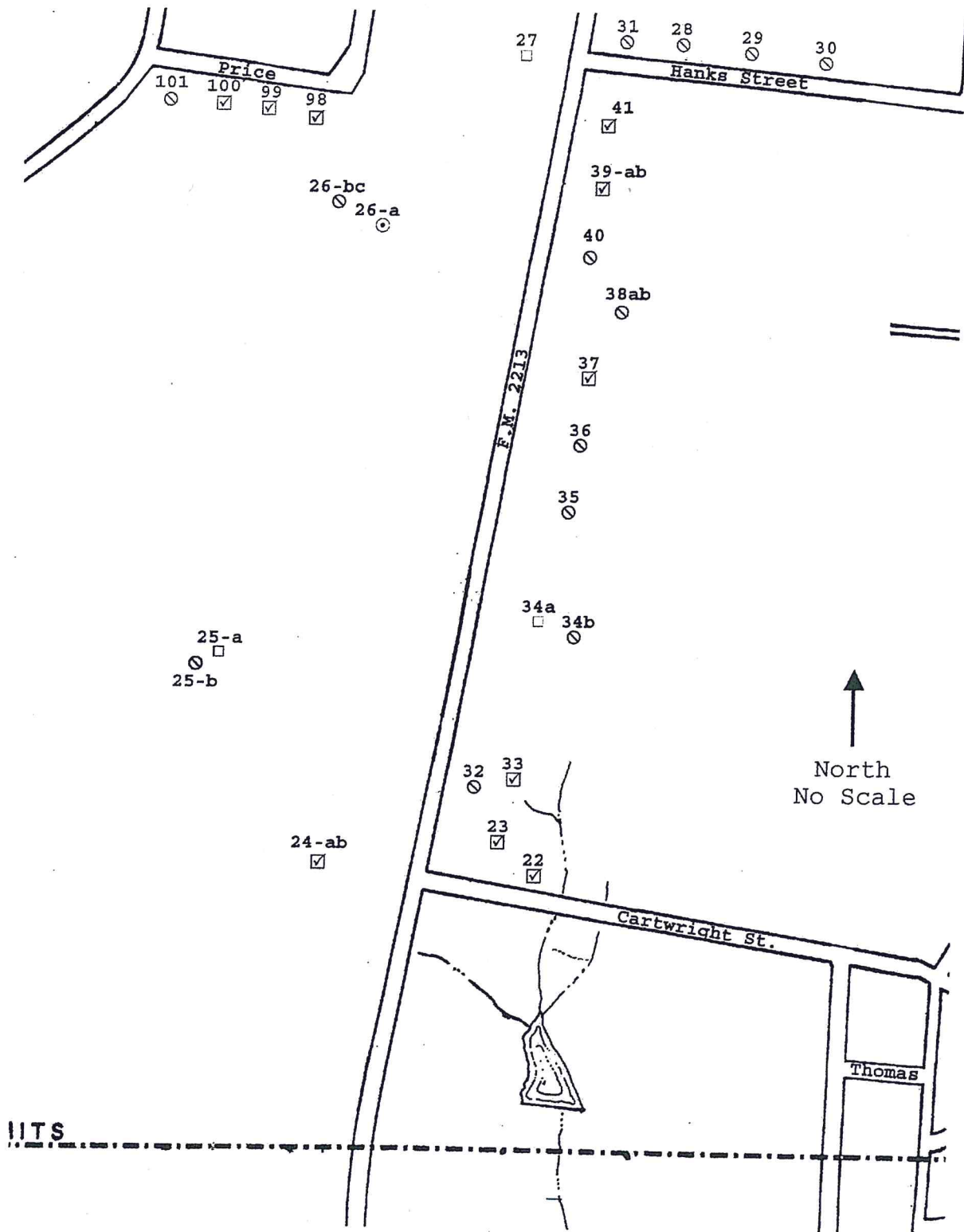
Survey Map 2
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine 2002-2003
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Priority Key

High Selected Medium Medium Selected Low Low

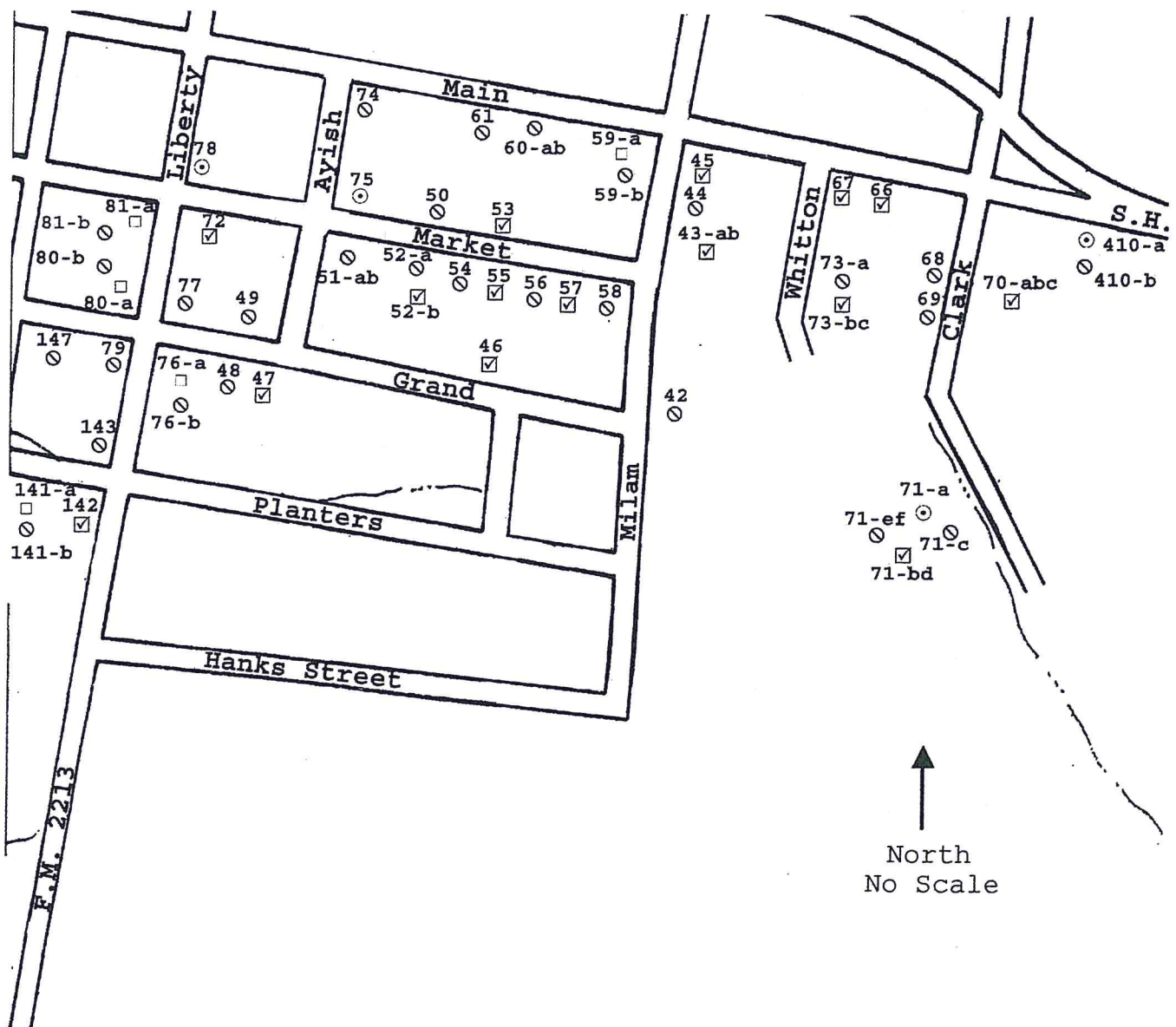
Survey Map 3
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine 2002-2003
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 North
 No Scale

Priority Key
 High ⊙ Selected Medium □ Medium ⊙ Selected Low ⊗ Low ✓

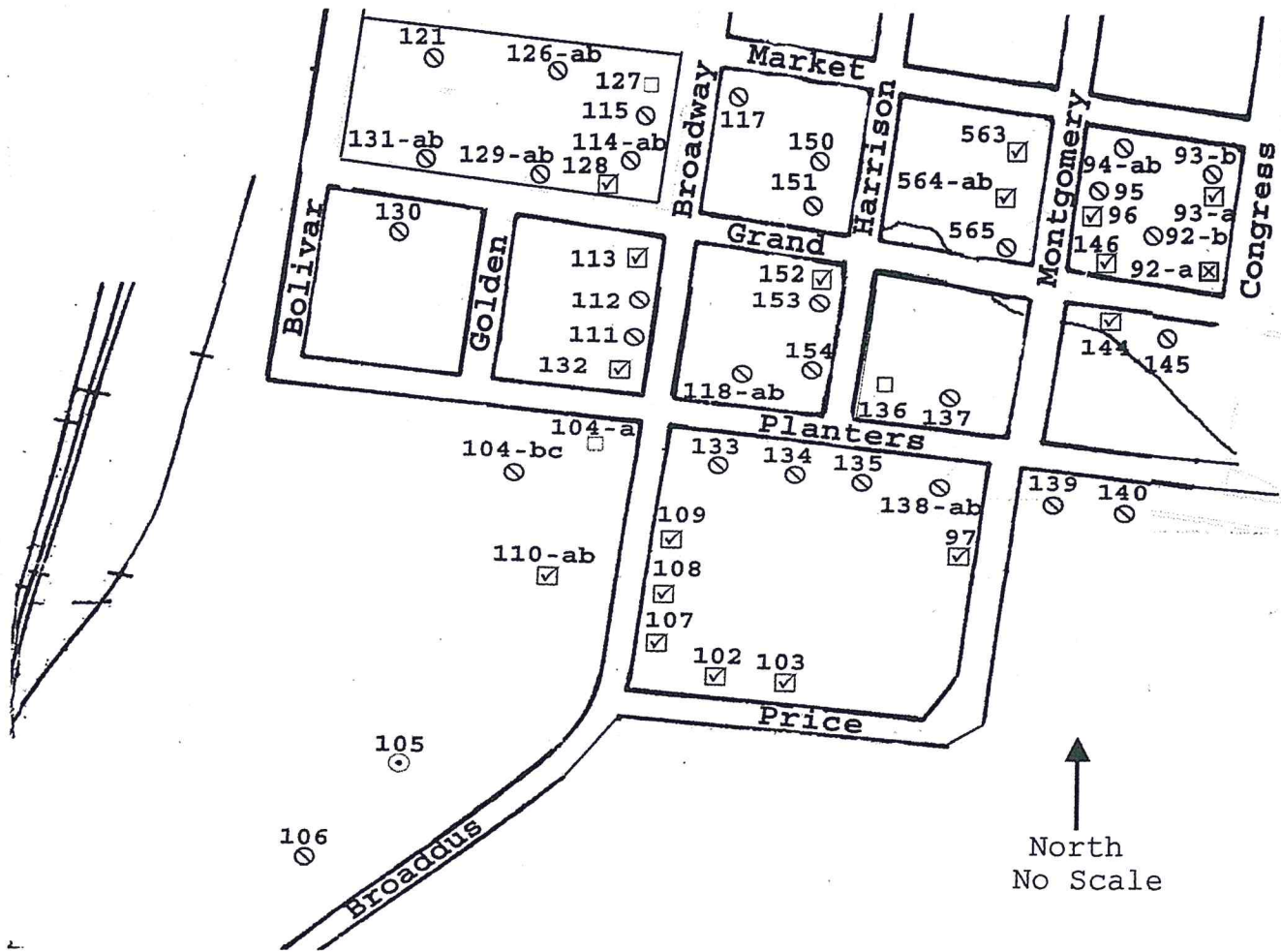
Survey Map 4
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine 2002-2003
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 North
 No Scale

Priority Key
 High ⊙ Selected Medium □ Medium ⊙ Selected Low ⊠ Low ⊠

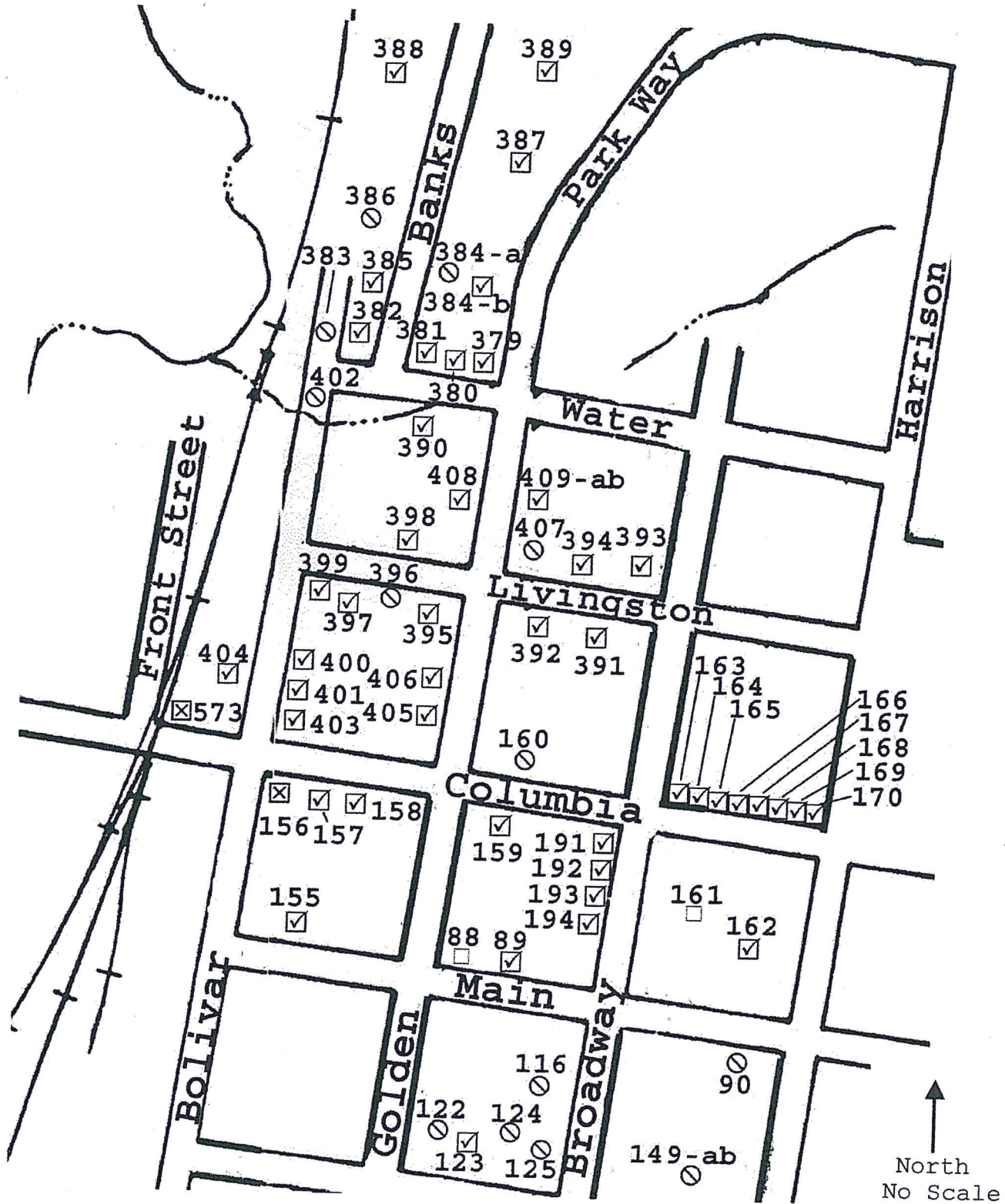
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 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine 2002-2003
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Priority Key

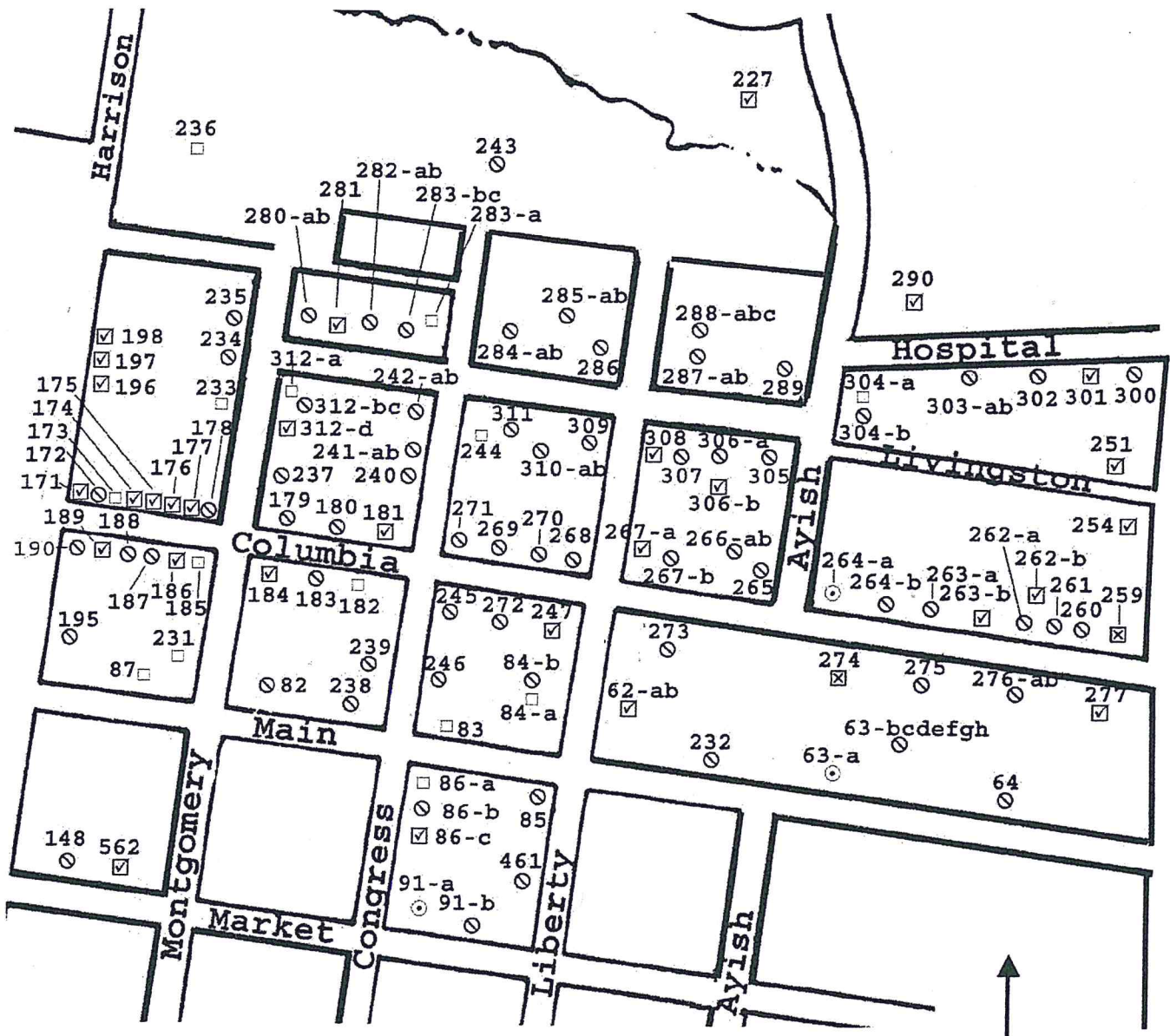
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Survey Map 6
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine 2002-2003
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Priority Key
 High Selected Medium Medium Selected Low Low

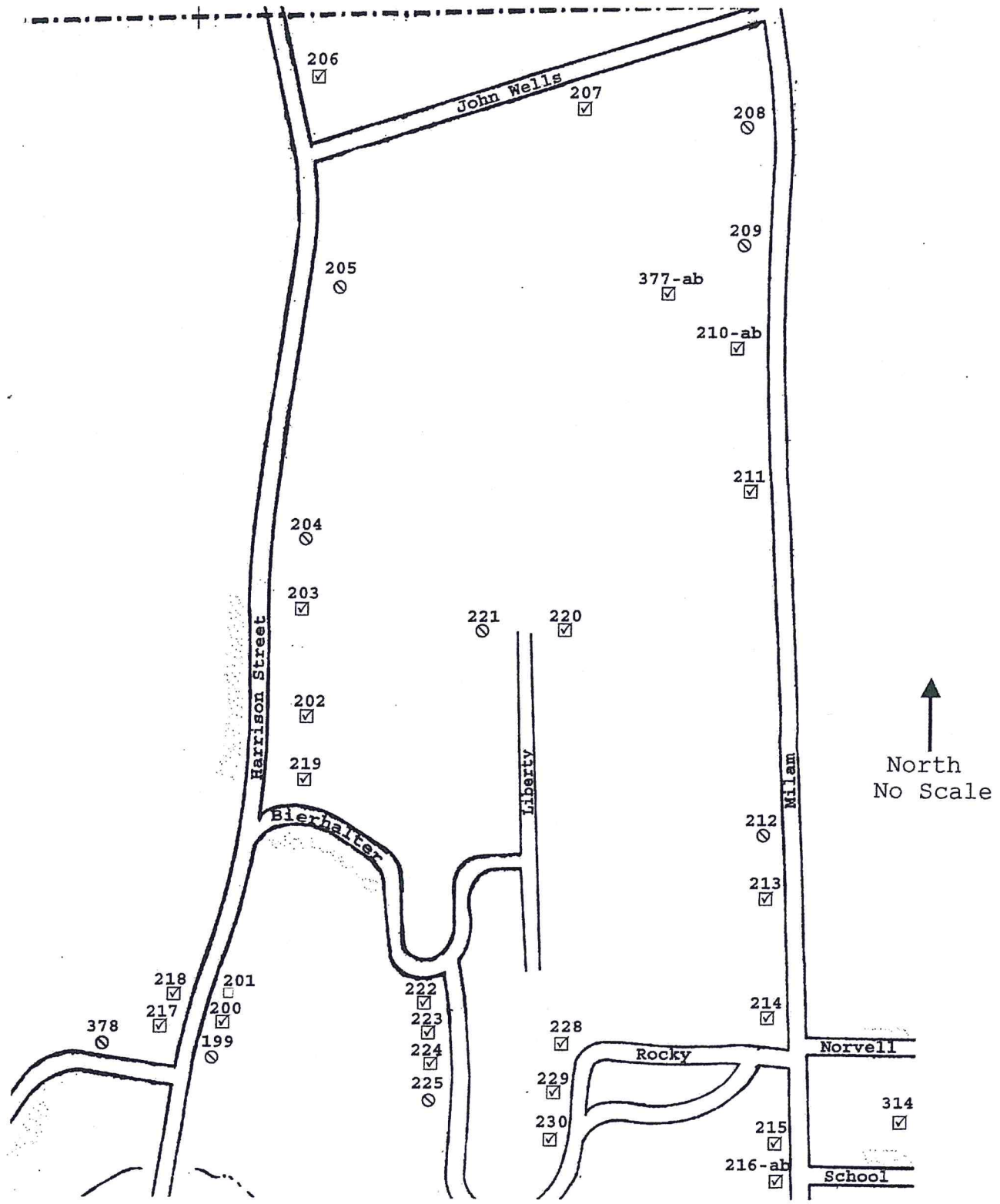
Survey Map 7
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine 2002-2003
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North
 No Scale

Priority Key
 High ○ Selected Medium □ Medium ⊙ Selected Low ⊠ Low ☑

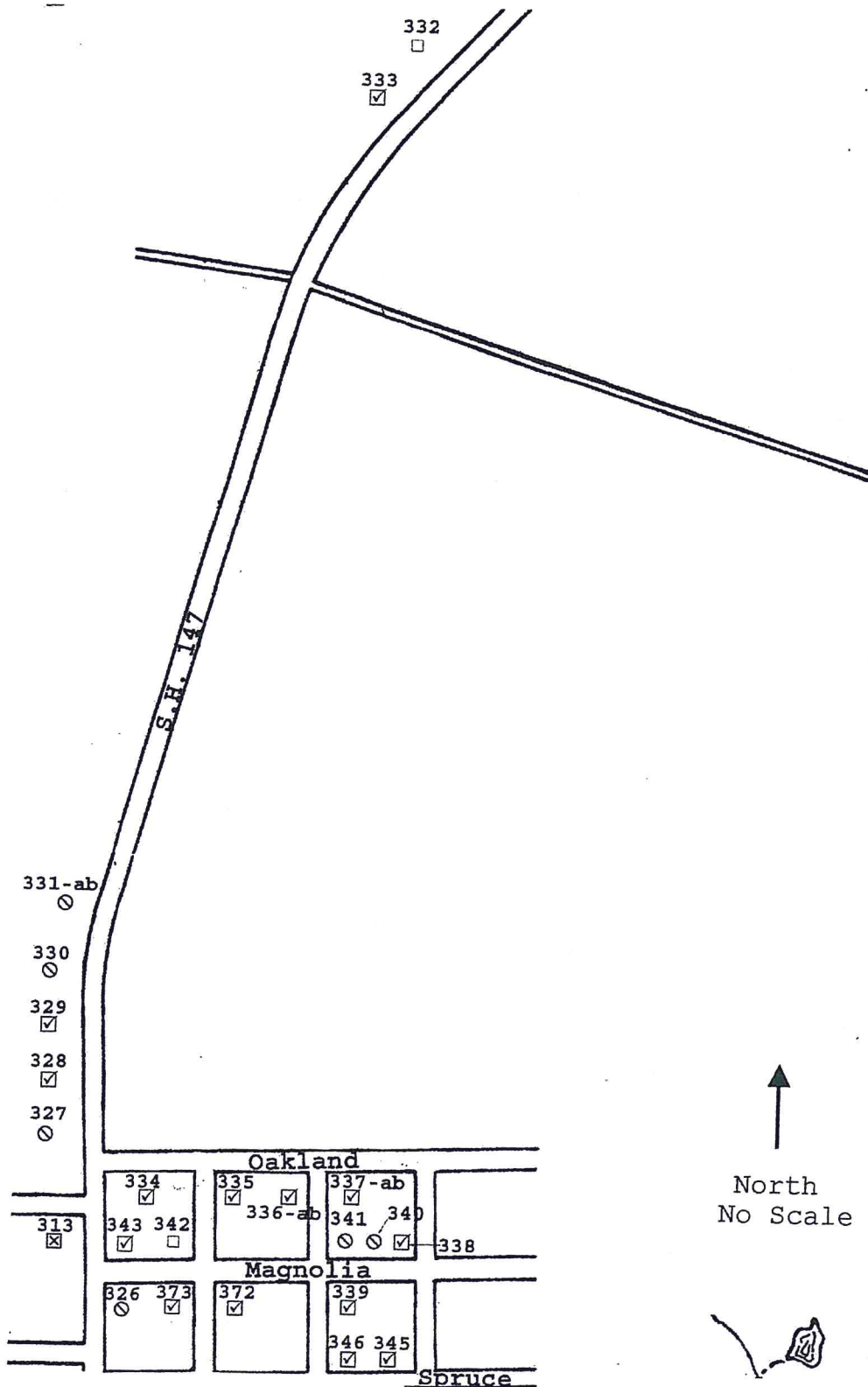
Survey Map 8
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine 2002-2003
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 No Scale

Priority Key
 High ○ Selected Medium □ Medium ⊖ Selected Low ⊠ Low ⊡

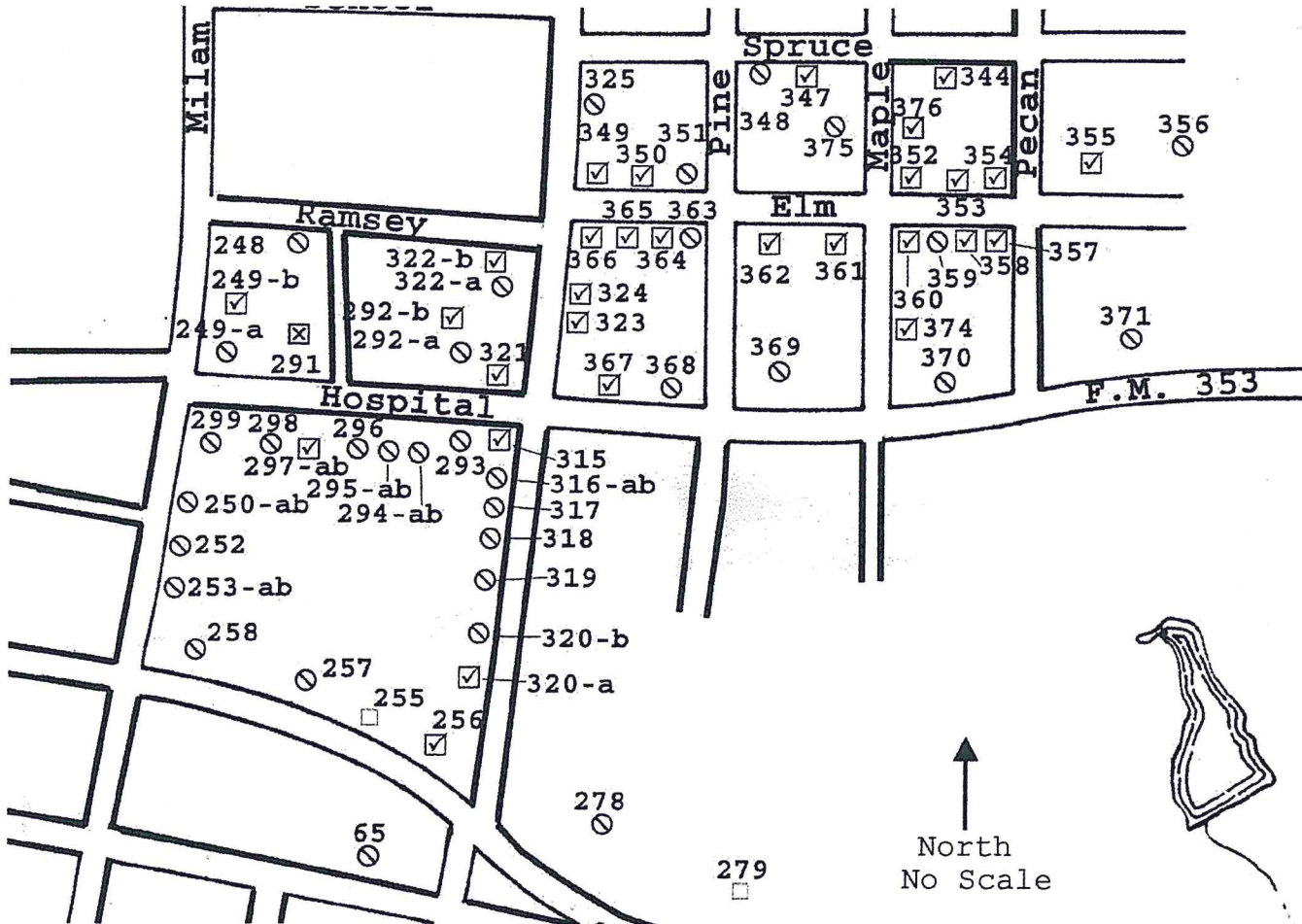
Survey Map 9
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine 2002-2003
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Priority Key

High ⊙ Selected Medium ◻ Medium ○ Selected Low ⊗ Low ◻

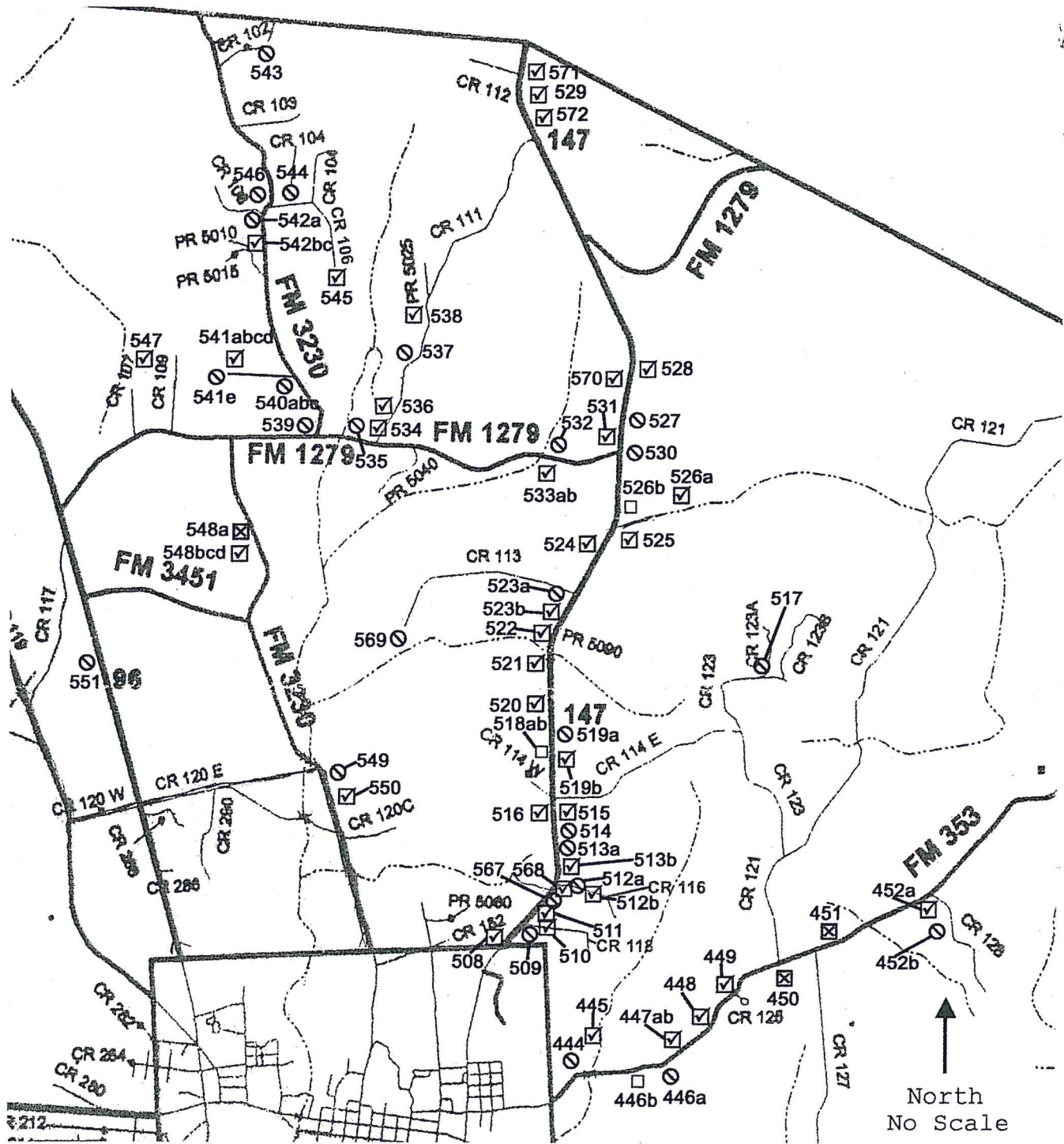
Survey Map 10
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine 2002-2003
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Priority Key

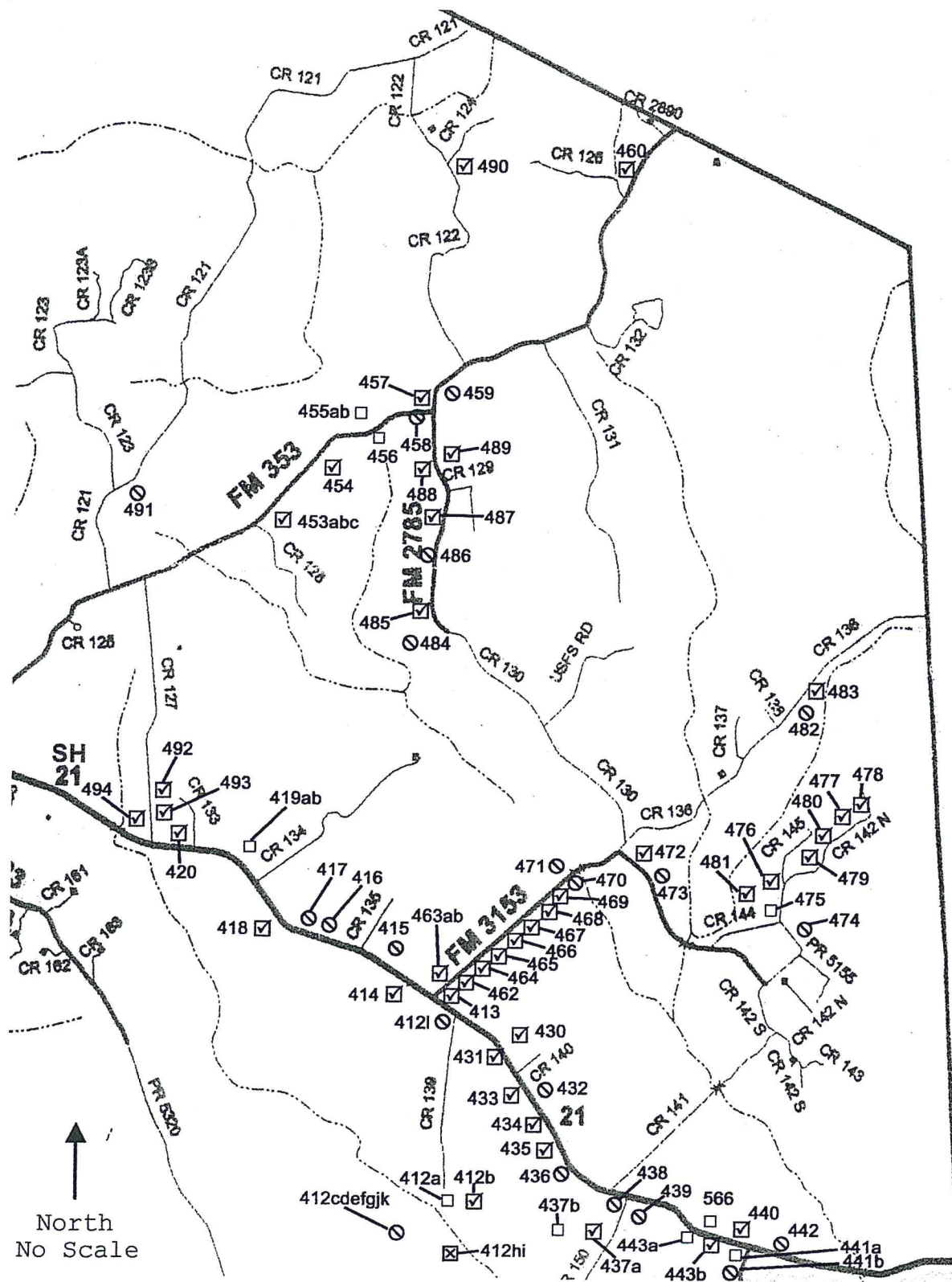
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Survey Map 11
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine 2002-2003
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Priority Key
 High ○ Selected Medium □ Medium ○ Selected Low ⊠ Low ▣

Survey Map 12
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine 2002-2003
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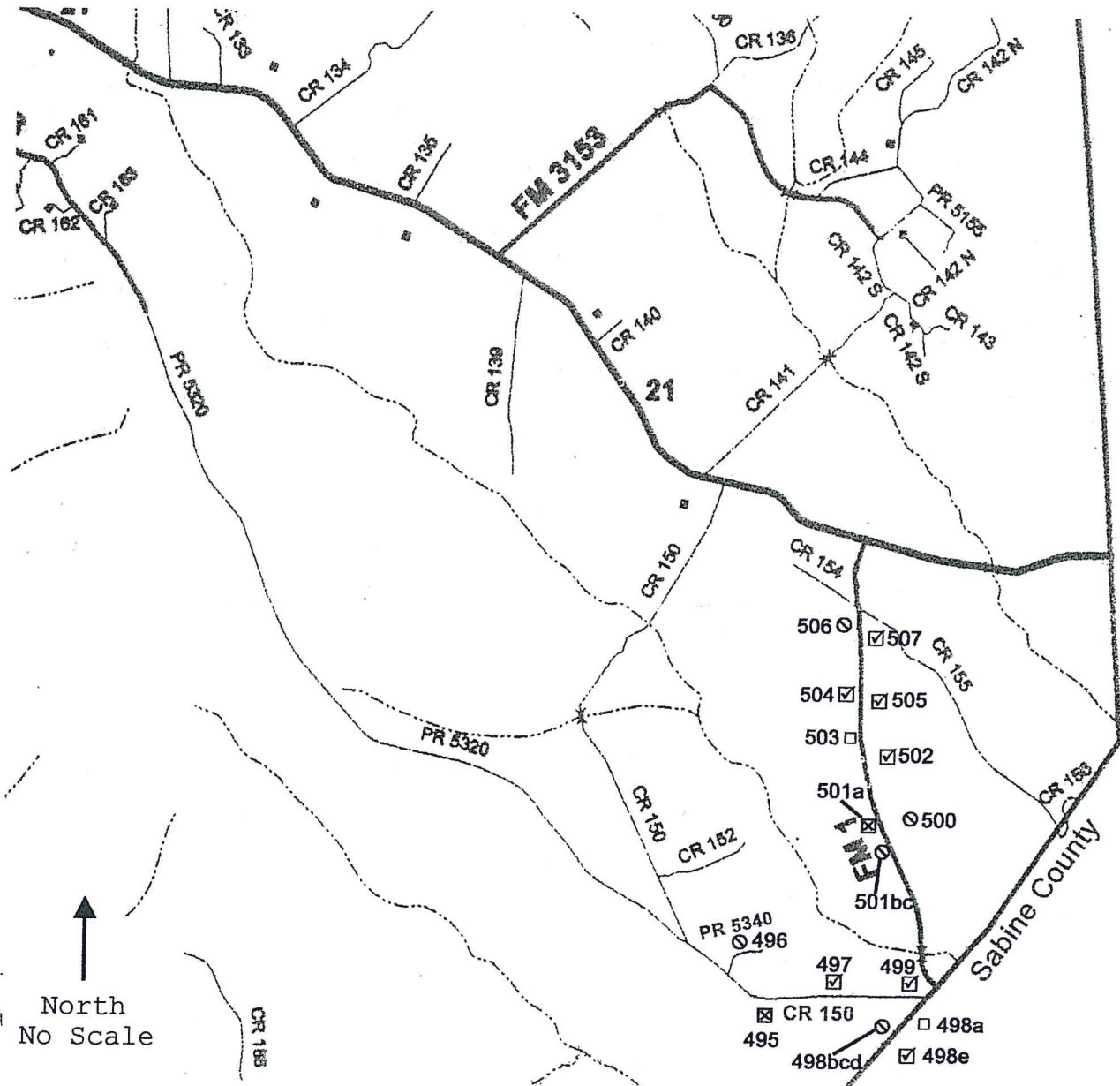


North
 No Scale

Priority Key

High ● Selected Medium □ Medium ○ Selected Low ☒ Low ☑

Survey Map 13
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase I: Precinct 1 and Portions of the City of San Augustine 2002-2003
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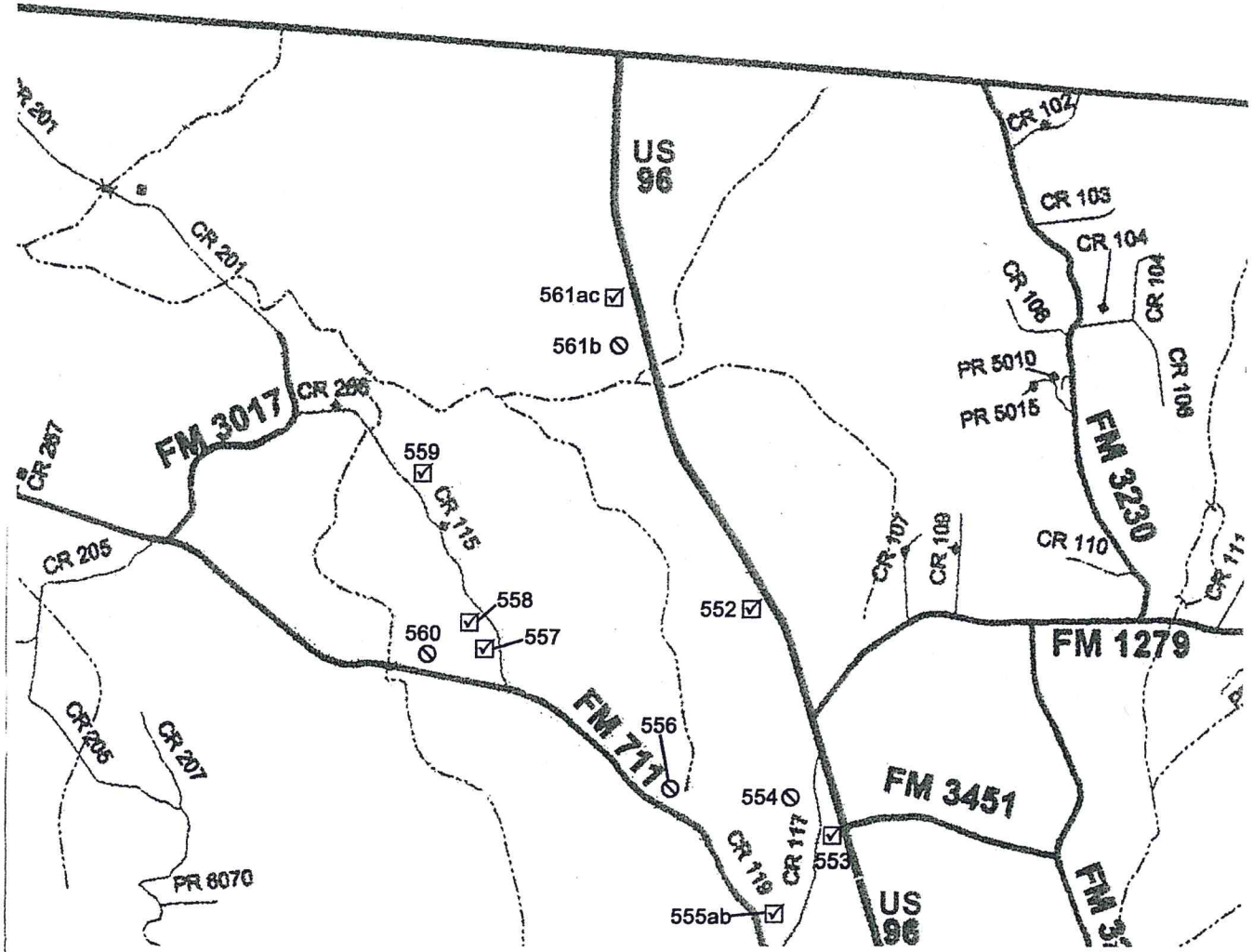


North
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Priority Key

High \odot Selected Medium \square Medium \ominus Selected Low \boxtimes Low \checkmark

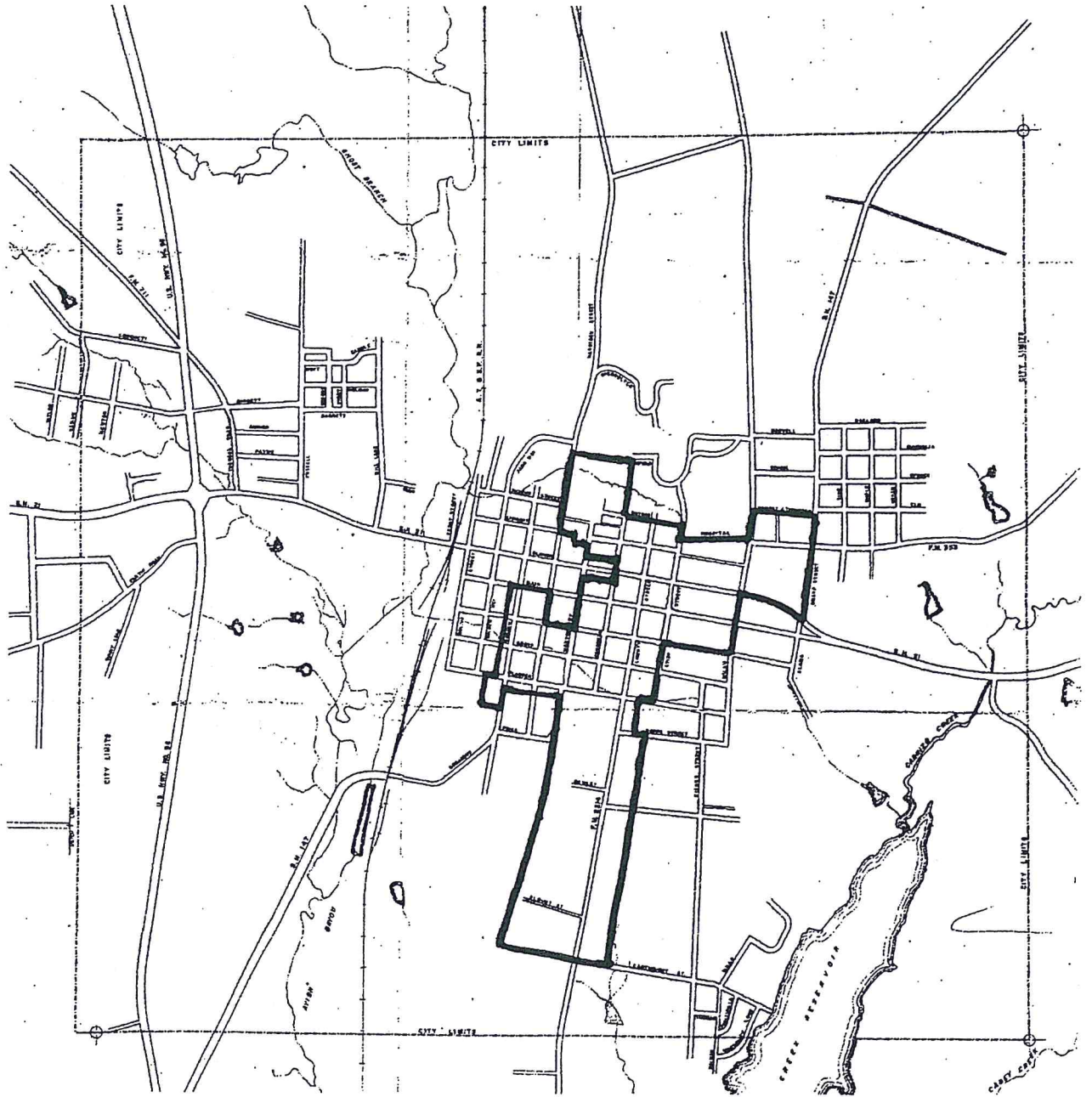
Survey Map 14
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
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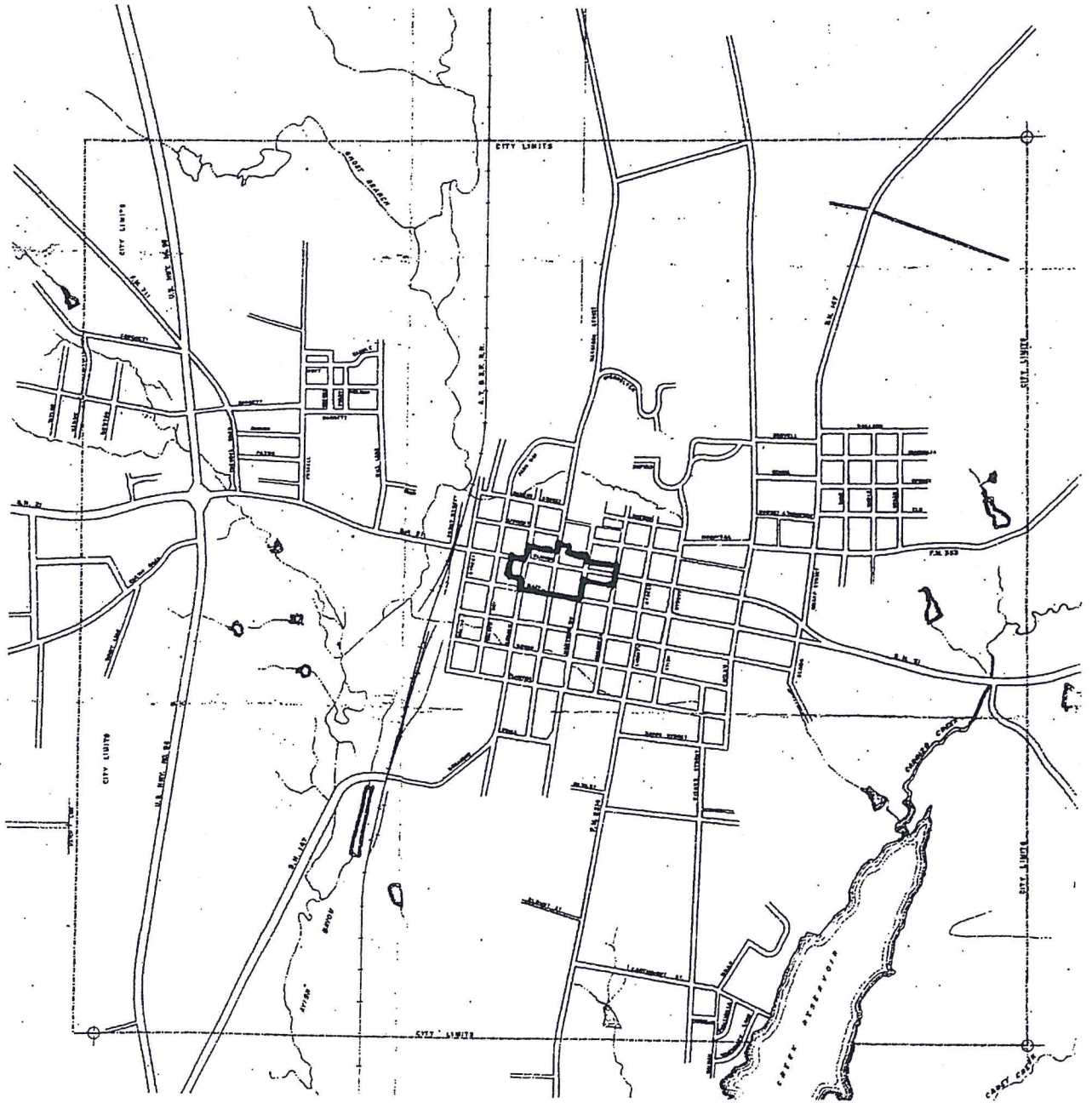
Priority Key
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APPENDIX C: POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT MAPS



Potential San Augustine Residential Historic District: Proposed Boundaries

Source: City of San Augustine



Potential San Augustine Commercial Historic District: Proposed Boundaries

Source: City of San Augustine

APPENDIX D: INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY EVALUATIONS

The following HIGH, SELECTED MEDIUM and MEDIUM properties were identified in the current survey effort, but were not recorded in any previous survey or research effort. They are included here for that reason. Other properties rated HIGH or SELECTED MEDIUM by the current survey were previously researched and documented and thus they are not included here. The MEDIUM properties included here are present because of potential significant historical associations. In a few cases, SELECTED MEDIUM and MEDIUM properties discussed below would be eligible for National Register listing as individual properties if restoration, rehabilitation or removal of inappropriate materials, additions or alterations are undertaken, or upon establishing a complete history that supports listing. Properties are organized by site number and the historic names used are based on original or long time ownership.

Preparation of a summary physical description of each property and basic research to establish early, or original ownership and approximate or actual date of construction was the goal of investigations undertaken on these properties. This information is considered the starting place for additional intensive research on the most significant properties, which should be conducted to further document these potentially important local resources. Because of very limited records detailing building history, many properties discussed here have little substantive data regarding original owners, builders and dates. Complete chain of title research for all properties to establish early-day owners was beyond the scope of this project, but deed, tax, probate, district court records and mechanic's lien records were consulted. Other sources used include computerized county records, available by surname only, which yielded some data. Property tax ledger books also were consulted, but only are available as far back as 1936. Microfilm copies of tax rolls are only useful when surnames are known, and in many cases original owner names are unknown. Conversely tax ledger books are organized by property description allowing identification of early owners. Local newspapers from the late 19th and early 20th were unavailable in San Augustine, and intensive research with local newspapers in Austin or Nacogdoches was beyond the project's scope. Interviews were conducted with many property owners, descendants of former owners and others knowledgeable about San Augustine history. In some cases telephone calls were not returned, individuals had little or no knowledge or were not reached despite multiple attempts. Additional research with deeds, tax and newspapers, as well as additional interviews could result in further useful information.

Historic Name: W. W. Parker Cemetery

Address: FM 2213

Site No.: 8

Date: c. 1850

Photo Reference: 1:1

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This cemetery contains 41 monuments and nine other known graves without markers. The cemetery sits atop a small hill on the east side of FM 2213 about four miles south of the City of San Augustine. It is enclosed by a chain link fence, retains a high degree of integrity and is in good condition.

History: This cemetery was in use by 1850 when Melissia Fuller Forse, who was born in Arkansas, was buried here. The cemetery contains several 19th century graves and members of the Fonville, Gore, Harbison, Parker, Chaffin, Conley and other families are buried here. No church or other building is associated with the cemetery.

Significance: The cemetery is potentially significant for its association with the Parker family and 19th century residents of this portion of San Augustine County. Additional research should be conducted. The cemetery appears eligible for designation as a Historic Texas Cemetery.

Historic Name: Roberts Baptist Church Cemetery

Address: FM 2213

Site No.: 13b

Date: c. 1918

Photo Reference: 1:2

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This African American cemetery contains a large number of burials, many of them marked. The cemetery sits atop a small hill on the east side of FM 2213 about 2½ miles south of the City of San Augustine. It is enclosed by a chain link fence, retains a high degree of integrity and is in good condition. Adjacent to the cemetery, toward the rear of the property is the Roberts Baptist Church, with which it is associated.

History: This cemetery was likely in use about the same time the adjacent church was built and some markers reveal death dates from the 1920s. The Roberts Baptist Church congregation purchased this site in 1918 and relocated here from their original site about 2½ miles northeast on land originally belonging to Elisha Roberts. The congregation was founded in 1872 by freedmen and women who established a church at the former site. Descendants of many original member families remain active in the church, which was built about 1942 and significantly altered in 1967 and thereafter.

Significance: The cemetery is potentially significant for its association with San Augustine County's African American community. Additional research should be conducted. The cemetery appears eligible for designation as a Historic Texas Cemetery.

Historic Name: Mary C. and James J. Bewley House

Address: 403 Bewley

Site No.: 26a

Date: 1901

Photo Reference: 1:4

Preservation Priority: High

Description: This two-story wood frame Classical Revival style dwelling has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof intersected by the gabled roof of a full height projecting portico extending from the north elevation. A full height demi-lune portico projects from the east elevation and is supported by columns. East and north facades are symmetrical with multipane double hung wood sash windows flanking the porticos. A one-story wing projects from the south elevation and appears to be an addition. A wood barn is behind the house. In excellent condition, the house retains a very high degree of integrity.

History: This house was built in 1901 by James J. Bewley (1861-1940) and his wife Mary Cartwright Bewley (1871-1954) on land acquired from her family. J. J. Bewley was a banker and had business interests in timber and son of Samuel B. Bewley and Mary Johnson Bewley. The Bewleys owned the property until their deaths. Mrs. Bewley was the sister of J. Mathew Cartwright who lived across the street at "The Columns," built about the same time and with similar interior room arrangement and exterior form. Mrs. Bewley was the daughter of Columbus Cartwright and Sarah Lane Cartwright and granddaughter of Mathew Cartwright. As with many of the homes in San Augustine, the lumber used in constructing this house and as interior decorative finishing was reportedly hand selected. The architect and builder are not known.

Significance: The house is an excellent example of a high-style Classical Revival style turn-of-the-20th-century dwelling and is significant for that reason. Its location at the top of a hill makes it highly visible and permits commanding views of the surrounding area. The house and its associated barn are within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. The property also appears eligible for individual National Register listing under Criterion A (broad historical trends in San Augustine County) and C (architecture). It may also be a candidate for a Texas marker.

Historic Name: Bertha and Robert Young House

Address: 602 S. Liberty

Site No.: 27

Date: c. 1909

Photo Reference: 1:5

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story wood frame dwelling features an intersecting hipped and gabled roof reminiscent of the Modified L-plan type. Siding appears to be shiplap and original windows are 2/2 double hung wood sash types. The partial width attached porch is supported on square tapered columns and covered by a pent roof. A diamond shaped window is visible in the front facing gable end. The front entry includes a transom and sidelights. In good condition, the house retains a high degree of exterior integrity.

History: This house is thought to have been built in 1909 by a local attorney who developed property. Shortly after it was built, it was sold to Bertha and Robert Young. Bertha Love Hartsill (1878-1966) married Robert Hall Young (1877-1958) in June 1898 in Harrison County, Texas. The couple had five daughters and one son: Margaret Young Phillips, Frances Young McCoy, Sallie Garrett Young Parker, Hartsill H. Young, Ellen Love Young Burrows, and Nannie Lou Young. All were raised in the house. The house remained in the Young family until 1993 when Young heirs sold it to Barbara and James R. Brittain, who continue to reside in the house. The source of the plans for the house and the contractor who erected it are unknown.

Significance: The house is a good local example of a Modified L-plan dwelling and is significant for its plan type and modest Classical Revival styling. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district.

Historic Name: Emie M. and J. Mathew Cartwright House

Address: 703 S. Liberty

Site No.: 34a

Date: c. 1901

Photo Reference: 1:6

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This two-story wood frame dwelling has a complex intersecting gabled and hipped roof pierced by two brick chimneys. The house retains its original 1/1 wood frame windows, wood siding, symmetrical facade arrangement and fenestration patterns. A projecting, full height pedimented portico supported by columns faces west onto Liberty Street and recalls the Classical Revival style. A side entrance has recently been added to the north elevation with a projecting portico. While this alteration changes somewhat the understanding of the house's original form, the house otherwise retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house was built about 1901 by Emie Massey Cartwright (b. 1871) and her husband John Mathew Cartwright (b. 1863). J. Mathew Cartwright was the grandson of Mathew Cartwright, son of Columbus and Sarah Cartwright and brother to Mary Cartwright Bewley who lived across the street in a house of similar design and construction. Emie and J. Mathew had at least one son, Holman (1898-1924) and retained the property until their deaths. The architect and builder of the house are not known. The property is now owned by Verna and Earle E. Chumley, Jr. who operate a bed and breakfast in the house.

Significance: The house is an excellent example of a high-style Classical Revival style turn-of-the-20th-century dwelling and is significant for this reason. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. It also may be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker.

Historic Name: Audra and Ernest R. Sparks House

Address: 600 bk E. Main

Site No.: 59a

Date: c. 1938

Photo Reference: 1:7

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This two-story brick veneer dwelling has a side gabled roof and a symmetrical facade pierced by a centrally placed entry housed in a one-story pedimented portico and flanked with regularly placed 6/6 double hung wood sash windows detailed with decorative wood shutters. The main entry is embellished with sidelights and the front door has a fan-light. In good condition, the house retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house was built about 1938 by Audra (1894-1991) and Ernest R. Sparks (1890-1956) from plans drawn by Stanley Brown, an architect from Marshall, Texas, involved with projects for the San Augustine School District. John Thompson, a respected local brick mason laid the brick. Ernest R. Sparks was a successful San Augustine businessman who also served on the local school board. It is likely that Sparks made the acquaintance of architect Brown while reviewing school projects and hired him to design his new home. The property remains in the Sparks family.

Significance: The house is an excellent example of a high-style Colonial Revival style dwelling and is significant as an example of the pre-World War II Colonial Revival styling popular throughout East Texas in that era. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. It also may be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker for its associations with the Sparks family.

Historic Name: Unknown

Address: 400 bk S. Liberty

Site No.: 76a

Date: c. 1890

Photo Reference: 1:12

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story wood dwelling features intersecting side and front gabled wings formed into an L-shaped mass and known as an L-plan house. The dwelling has a partial width attached porch with a shed roof supported by square posts embellished with decorative details at the top. The wood porch floor remains. Some of the posts have deteriorated and have been replaced with 2x2s. Original wood frame double hung sash windows have 2/2 panes. Siding is a mix of dropped bevel siding and decorative shingling. At the rear of the property is a wood sided garage built about 1940. In fair condition, the house and garage retain a moderate degree of integrity.

History: This house was built about 1890 by an unknown contractor for an unknown owner. Records pertaining to this property's earliest years are scant, as is typical for many properties dating from the late 19th and early 20th century in San Augustine. The house could have been built anywhere between about 1890 and 1910, and may be one of the several houses of this type and age built by local businessmen including sawmill owner Felix Burrus, an attorney named McCroskey, attorney H. D. McLaurin, or carpenter James C. Anderson as speculative investments. The earliest discovered information regarding the property dates to about 1927 when Johnny Miller, a dry cleaner, lived here. From about 1930 through 1970 John W. Payne, a farmer, lived in the house. The current owner is Ernest Mills, Jr. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to reach Mr. Mills.

Significance: The house is a good example of a modest L-plan dwelling with Queen Anne detailing and is significant for that reason. The house and garage are within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district.

Historic Name: Unknown [Noel Roberts House]

Address: 306 S. Liberty

Site No.: 80a **Date:** c. 1900 **Photo Reference:** 1:13

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story brick veneer dwelling has a steeply pitched hipped roof covering the entire mass of the building. Entry to the house is through a centrally placed door flanked by side lights and a transom and accessed from a pedimented projecting portico supported by paired columns and detailed with a fan light. The brick veneer was added about 1952. The house is now grander, and likely it also was when in its original form, than the typical, modest center passage house type, but it is not as fully developed as a high style central hall plan type house. Both the center passage and the central hall plan house form were widely popular in the American south, with the center passage a working class descendant of the high style central hall plan utilized in the Colonial and ante-bellum plantation houses of the Virginia tidewater. The house has multipane wood frame double hung sash windows of rather narrow dimensions, suggesting a construction date of 1900 or earlier. However, it is likely that the multipane windows were also added in 1952 as they are more elaborate than would be typical for a house of this type and quality in 1900. Decorative wood shutters detail the windows. In excellent condition, the house retains a moderate degree of integrity combining its original massing and fenestration patterns with a 1952 modification.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1900 by an unknown contractor for an unknown owner. Records pertaining to this property's earliest years are scant, as is typical for many properties dating from the late 19th and early 20th century in San Augustine. The house could have been built anywhere between about 1890 and 1910, and may have been built by one of several local businessmen, including sawmill owner Felix Burrus, an attorney named McCroskey, attorney H. D. McLaurin, or carpenter James C. Anderson, as speculative investments. The roof form and massing of this house closely resemble the house at 310 E. Main (now bricked). It is even closer in form and detailing to the house at 504 Hospital, which was built by Felix Burrus for his daughter Annie and her husband Tom Blount. Local tradition states that Noel Roberts (1876-1940), who was county sheriff in 1904-1905, built this house. He may have, or he may have acquired it from its builder. In 1952 Nelda Greer Cartwright Goetz, daughter of prominent local businessman Jack Greer, owned this house and is responsible for its mid-20th century modifications. The property is currently owned by Billy and Donice Simmons.

Significance: The house is a good example of a ca. 1900 dwelling modified to reflect the popular mid-20th-century Colonial Revival styling. The modifications largely respect the original dwelling and add another layer of design to the house. The house is significant for these reasons and for its associations with Sheriff Noel Roberts. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. It also may be eligible for a Texas Subject Marker.

Historic Name: Unknown

Address: 302 S. Liberty

Site No.: 81a **Date:** c. 1900 **Photo Reference:** 1: 14

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story wood sided dwelling has a steeply pitched side gabled roof covering the entire mass of the original portion of the building. Entry to the house is through a centrally placed door accessed from a partial width attached porch detailed with

Queen Anne style trim. The house is grander than the typical, modest center passage type, but not as fully developed as a high style central hall plan type house. Both house forms were widely popular in the American south, with the center passage a working class descendant of the high style central hall plan utilized in the Colonial and ante-bellum plantation houses of the Virginia tidewater. The dwelling has 2/2 wood frame double hung sash windows. A one-story gabled roof wing extends from the rear of the house and may be original to the house, or an addition constructed at a later time. In good condition, the house retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1900 by an unknown contractor for an unknown owner. Records pertaining to this property's earliest years are scant, as is typical for many properties dating from the late 19th and early 20th century in San Augustine. The house could have been built anywhere between about 1890 and 1910, and according to retired newspaper publisher Arlan Hays, who lived here for many years, the house may have been built by local carpenter John Smith, who is also thought to also have built the house at the northwest corner of South Congress and Grand (known as the Knight Parker House), which has a similar profile, despite extensive alterations. According to current owner Gary Scott, the Tinsely family were early owners of this house. In the early 20th century Webster Hays (1881-1968) came to San Augustine from the Dallas area and bought the local newspaper. After his arrival he, his wife Alice Hall Hays (d. 1947) and their children lived at several locations before successfully purchasing, in 1926 or 1927, the house at 302 S. Liberty. The house remained in the Hays family until 1993. The property is currently owned by Gary Scott and Harold Carson, Jr.

Significance: The house is a good example of a center passage dwelling embellished with modest Queen Anne detailing and is significant for these reasons. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. It also may be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker, as the home of the Hays family.

Historic Name: Susie T. and Edward D. Downs House

Address: 301 E. Main

Site No.: 83 **Date:** c. 1902 **Photo Reference:** 1:15

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This two-story wood sided dwelling has a complex roof of intersecting gables covering the entire mass of the building. A wrap-around, attached porch is supported by massive brick piers. The main entry faces south onto East Main Street and is flanked by side lights. Original windows are 1/1 wood frame double hung wood sash types. Queen Anne influenced fretwork is located in the gable ends. In the 1930s storm damage caused the corner turret to be removed. However, historic photographs exist that could guide restoration of the tower at a future time. A one-story addition is located at the northwest corner of the dwelling. In good condition, the house retains a moderate degree of integrity.

History: This house was built about 1902 by Captain Edward Dennis Downs (1858-1927) and his wife Susie Trotti Downs (1860-1925). Mr. Downs was a successful local businessman involved in the timber business that made many fortunes in San Augustine County after the arrival of rail service at the turn of the 20th century. Downs founded the 1st National Bank and Clark-Downs Mercantile. He selected heart pine for this house from his San Augustine County timber lands and floated the timber down the Sabine River to the Lucher-Stark Mill at Orange, Texas for milling. The finished lumber was then loaded onto a barge on the Sabine River and moved by oxen to the building site. E. D. Downs built homes for other family members on the west side of Congress Street across the street

from this house. The source of the house plans and the name of the contractor who built it are unknown. Local tradition recalls that shortly after it was built, the Downs allowed a Dr. Tucker to use a portion of the house as a surgery because no suitable space was available. One of the Downs grandchildren, Edward Clark, was Texas Secretary of State and later ambassador to Australia during the Lyndon B. Johnson administration. The property is currently owned by Dorothy and Pat B. Fussell who operate a bed and breakfast in the house.

Significance: The house is a good example of a high style dwelling with Queen Anne detailing and is significant for this reason. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. It also may be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker, as the home of the Downs family.

Historic Name: Kathleen and D. E. Pratt House

Address: 311 E. Main

Site No.: 84a **Date:** c. 1928 **Photo Reference:** 1:16

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This 1 ½-story wood sided dwelling has a shallowly pitched pyramidal roof covering the entire mass of the building. Entry to the house is through an offset entry flanked by sidelights and topped with a transom. The full width integral porch is supported by tapered wood posts resting on brick piers. The porch originally wrapped around the east side of the dwelling, but that portion of it was compatibly enclosed many years ago to increase living space. The offset entry, pyramidal roof form and dormer window recall the four-square house form, in which interior space is arranged in four rooms of nearly equal size, two on each side of a central hall. In good condition, the house retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1928 for Kathleen Clark Pratt, at the time of, or shortly after, her 1927 marriage to D. E. Pratt, by her parents Leila Downs Clark and John David Clark. Kathleen and D.E. Pratt are thought to have resided in the house; they had one daughter, Leila, and divorced in 1933. About 1935 Kathleen Clark Pratt married Joe J. Fisher, and the couple occupied the house with their family.

According to John Fisher, a son of Kathleen and Joe Fisher, the house was built by his grandfather John David Clark in 1938. However, the massing, style, materials and finishes of the house suggest an earlier date, between 1915 and the late 1920s. Local builder Sam Chumley may have been the contractor. The house is currently owned by W. L. Fowler.

Significance: The house is a good example of a massed plan pyramidal roofed dwelling with Classical Revival styling. It is a late example of its type but is significant for its architectural design. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district.

Historic Name: Clara and Matthew Wood House

Address: 310 E. Main

Site No.: 85 **Date:** c. 1900 **Photo Reference:** 3:27, 3:28

Preservation Priority: Medium

Description: This one-story brick veneer dwelling has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof covering the entire mass of the building. Entry to the house is through a centrally placed door accessed from a centrally placed pyramidal roofed projecting portico, which is likely a fairly recent addition. The house is detailed with Colonial Revival style embellishment. The brick and Colonial Revival detailing were added about 1940. The house is grander than the

typical, modest center passage type, but not as fully developed as a high style central hall plan type house. Both house forms were widely popular in the American south, with the center passage a working class descendant of the high style central hall plan utilized in the Colonial and ante-bellum plantation houses of the Virginia tidewater. This house 9/9 wood frame double hung wood sash windows set within arched openings of rather narrow dimensions, suggesting the house was constructed about 1900 or earlier. However, it is likely that the arched multipane windows were added when the house was bricked about 1940 as they are more elaborate that would be typical for a house of this type and quality in 1900. Decorative wood shutters detail the windows. An addition of unknown date extends from the west elevation. In excellent condition, the house retains a moderate degree of integrity combining its original massing and fenestration patterns with a ca. 1940 Colonialization.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1900 by an unknown contractor for an unknown owner. Records pertaining to this property's earliest years are scant, as is typical for many properties dating from the late 19th and early 20th century in San Augustine. The house could have been built anywhere between about 1890 and 1910, and may have been built by one of several local businessmen, including sawmill owner Felix Burrus, an attorney named McCroskey, attorney H. D. McLaurin, or carpenter James C. Anderson, as a speculative investment. The roof form and massing of this house closely resemble the house at 306 S. Liberty (now bricked) and the house at 504 Hospital and suggest design or construction by the same individual. Matthew and Clara Wood owned the property about 1900-1910 and may have commissioned its construction. It is also possible that it was built by the owners of the property immediately west, the Ingrams. Kelly Wood, a Wood family descendant bricked the house about 1940. The property is currently owned by Barbara and Charles Mitchell.

Significance: The house is a good example of its type modified with brick veneer applied to respect original massing and fenestration patterns and is significant for these reasons. The application of the red brick reflects the pre-World War II popularity of the Colonial Revival style and is considered an evolutionary change. However, additional research is needed to determine the date of changes to the window shape, the addition of the pyramidal roof over the portico and the addition on the west elevation. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district, provided the alterations discussed here all were made prior to 1953.

Historic Name: Annie H. and James M. Ingram House

Address: 302 E. Main

Site No.: 86a

Date: c. 1900

Photo Reference: 1:17

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This 1 ½-story wood sided modified L-plan dwelling features intersecting gabled and pyramidal roof sections covering the entire mass of the building. An attached porch with a pent roof stretches around the north and west sides of the house and is supported on slightly tapered square posts modestly recalling the Classical Revival style. The front entry faces north onto East Main Street and features a transom. Original windows are 1/1 double hung wood sash types. Near the rear of the west elevation is a brick cistern and at the rear of the property is a wood and synthetic sided garage, built about 1940. In fair condition, the house is vacant but retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1900 by an unknown contractor for an unknown owner. The earliest known owners were Annie Hazle Ingram (1877-1964) and

her husband James M. Ingram. Annie Ingram was the daughter of Joseph B. Hazle and Mary E. McLaurin. Annie Ingram's mother may have been a relative, or daughter, of H. D. McLaurin, a local attorney who built many homes in San Augustine at the turn of the 20th century. This house may have been financed by H. D. McLaurin. Annie Ingram was a highly-thought-of local teacher and her husband James was in business. The house is currently owned by Allene Hankla and is vacant.

Significance: The house is a good example of a Modified L-plan dwelling and is significant for that reason. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district.

Historic Name: San Augustine Bus Station

Address: 109 E. Main

Site No.: 87 **Date:** c. 1940 **Photo Reference:** 1:18

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-to-two story stone veneer bus station was built in the late 1930s by architect Raiford Stripling for the Hankla family, who were successful merchants. The flat roofs, projecting flat roofed canopies and boxy exterior massing recall the stepped facades of International style architecture, and the round window is a nod to the quasi-modern Moderne style popular in the late 1930s nationwide. The front entry has been modified, a rear wood addition built to serve as storage and the gasoline pumps have been removed. However, historic photographs exist that could guide restoration of the exterior at a future time. In good condition, the building retains a moderate degree of integrity.

History: This building was erected in the late 1930s to serve as San Augustine's bus station and now houses a medical clinic operated by Dr. Curtis Haley. The exterior veneer is limestone from Jasper County.

Significance: The building is a good example of modest International style/Moderne styling applied to a transportation related commercial building. It is one of three buildings erected in the immediate pre-World War II years using similar massing, materials and styling and is significant as a local example of International-Moderne styling. The bus station is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Commercial Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. It may also be individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A (broad patterns of history), and because of its bus station function is a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker.

Historic Name: Ida B. and Benjamin Whitton House

Address: 200 bk W. Main

Site No.: 88 **Date:** c. 1903 **Photo Reference:** 1:19

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This two-story wood sided dwelling has steeply pitched intersecting hipped and gabled roofs. Stacked partial width attached porches with pent roofs and Queen Anne style fretwork are located on the front facade which faces south onto West Main Street. The front entry features sidelights and a transom and a full height cut-away bay is embellished with fretwork and pendants. A wide gallery stretches the length of the west elevation creating a balustraded second floor deck. This feature appears to be a later addition, probably added when the house was converted to hotel use. In good condition, the house retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house was built about 1903 by Ida Baggett Whitton (b. 1870) and her husband Benjamin Whitton (b.1853) for a local merchant who was financially unable to purchase the property. The Whittons then moved into the house and raised their family

there. The 1900 census shows the couple had seven children at that time: William Newt (b. 1886), Irene (b. 1889), Abbie K. (B. 1891), Nugent (b. 1893), Jesse B. (b. 1895), Hattie N. (b. 1898) and Juhan E (b. 1900). The Whittons invested heavily in real estate and had other business interests. For a time the house served as a hotel for railroad workers. The house is currently unoccupied and is owned by FMB Properties, Ltd.

Significance: The house is a good example of a large, Queen Anne style dwelling and is significant as a good local example of the style. The house is not located in any proposed historic district, but may be individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A (broad patterns of history) and may also be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker.

Historic Name: Crouch-Greer House

Address: 502 S. Broadway

Site No.: 104a

Date: c. 1903

Photo Reference: 1:21

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story wood sided dwelling has a steeply pitched hipped roof covering the entire mass of the building. Entry to the house is through a centrally placed door accessed from a full width attached porch topped with a shed roof and supported by slightly tapered square posts recalling the Classical Revival style. The house is grander than the typical, modest center passage type, but not as fully developed as a high style central hall plan type house. Both house forms were widely popular in the American south, with the center passage a working class descendant of the high style central hall plan utilized in the Colonial and ante-bellum plantation houses of the Virginia tidewater. Original windows are 2/2 double hung wood sash types. The front entry is topped with a fixed pane transom and the original wood and glass door remains. At the rear of the property is a wood barn built about the same time as the house. In good condition, the house retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house appears to have been built about 1904 by Edna and W. H. Crouch. Deed records reveal that the Crouches purchased a little more than an acre of land from D. A. McRae in November 1904 for \$500, and Mr. Crouch, by then a widower, sold the same property in 1909 to E. W. Cupit for \$1,750, suggesting the house was built during the Crouches ownership. However, according to current owner Nell Greer Gillman, a board found in a wall of the house has the date "1903" and the words "Sam Chumley" scratched on it. This suggests the date of construction as 1903 and the probable contractor as Chumley, but this differs by one year with the Crouches acquisition of the property. It is possible the board came from another building or that D. A. McRae started the house and the Crouches completed it. In 1913 Cupit sold the property to businessman Jody Williams, who retained ownership into the 1920s. Williams owned timber and may have operated a cotton gin. He moved to Newton sometime after 1924. In 1936, school superintendent R. V. Greer purchased the property from E.P. Greer (no relation) and the property remains in the Greer family.

Significance: The house is a good example of its type embellished with modest Classical Revival style detailing and is significant for this reason. The wood barn at the rear of the property appears to date from about the same time as the house and is a significant outbuilding that adds to the understanding of this property's history. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. It may also be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker for its associations with R. V. Greer.

Historic Name: Unknown [Davis House]

Address: 200 bk W. Market

Site No.: 127

Date: c. 1890

Photo Reference: 3:21

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This 1 ½-story wood sided Modified L-plan dwelling has a steeply pitched intersecting hipped and gabled roof sections typical of the Modified L-plan design. Entry to the house is through two doors topped with fixed pane transom windows. An attached, wrap-around porch features a pent roof and turned wood posts detailed with Queen Anne style fretwork. Original windows are 1/1 double hung wood sash types. Queen Anne style fretwork is also found in the house's gable ends and cut-away bays. In excellent condition, the house recently was rehabilitated. It is unoccupied but retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1890 by an unknown contractor for an unknown owner. According to Arlan Hays, the house may have been built by Mollie Davis and her husband, a local attorney, who lived across the street on the east side of Broadway in a grand house no longer extant. It also could have been built by Mr. Davis' brother. In 1945 the house was owned by local businessman Jack Greer and was divided into apartments. Currently owned by Charles Hirsch who undertook its rehabilitation, nothing more about its early history has been located, despite an extensive search by Mr. Hirsch and by the principal investigator of this survey project.

Significance: The house is a good example of a Modified L-Plan dwelling with Queen Anne detailing and is significant for that reason. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district.

Historic Name: Pearl and J. O. Payne House

Address: 101 W. Planters

Site No.: 136

Date: c. 1905

Photo Reference: 3:20

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story wood frame Modified L-plan house has the intersecting hipped and gabled roof sections typical of the Modified L-plan design. Entry to the house is through a wood and glass door topped with a fixed pane transom. An attached, wrap-around porch features a pent roof and slightly tapered square wood posts detailed with modest caps reminiscent of Classical Revival styling. Wood balusters appear to be replacements. Original windows are 1/1 double hung wood sash types. In excellent condition, the house retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1905 by James Oliver Payne, a local businessman who owned a sawmill and built many pattern book houses in San Augustine. According to Jerry Payne, J. O. Payne's son by his second wife, the house was built as the residence of J. O. and Pearl Leak Payne. Pearl Payne was the sister of Mrs. Stripling who lived one door east on Planters. Pearl Payne died in childbirth about 1906. When James O. Payne remarried a few years later, he sold the property and built a new house on East Main for himself and his second wife Gertrude Moss. The house is currently owned by Hoyt and Sherry Burns.

Significance: The house is a good example of a Modified L-Plan dwelling with modest Classical Revival detailing and is significant for that reason. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district.

Historic Name: Unknown

Address: 200 W. Planters

Site No.: 139

Date: c.1870;c.1890

Photo Reference: 3:19

Preservation Priority: Medium

Description: This one-story wood frame L-plan house has the intersecting front and side gabled roof sections typical of the L-plan design. The main entry faces north onto West Planters Street. A partial width, shed roofed attached porch is detailed with Queen Anne fretwork as are the house's gable ends. Historic era windows are 1/1 double hung wood sash types. Although this house appears at first glance to be a late 19th century L-plan dwelling, an older section is visible at the rear of the property. It dates, perhaps from the 1870s or early 1880s and has a taller narrower profile than the front section of the house. Both portions are well integrated from a visual perspective. In good condition, the house retains a high degree of integrity.

History: The rear portion of this house may have been built between 1870 and 1885 and a larger L-plan addition constructed about 1890 to 1900. The original owner and builder is not known. Located just outside the original town plat of San Augustine, early records pertaining to development in this portion of the community are scarce. During the early to mid-20th century the house was owned by members of the extended Greer-Goetz family and is on land owned by local businessman Jack R. Greer. Local historian McXie Martin, and others recall many years of Greer family ownership of this property and it has been suggested that this house may have been Jack Greer's childhood home. More research is needed to verify this possibility. The house is currently owned by Kathy and Richard Haley.

Significance: The house is a good example of an L-plan dwelling with modest Queen Anne detailing and is significant as an example of a dwelling enlarged over time in a compatible manner. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district.

Historic Name: Carrie and Jackson R. Greer House

Address: 200 bk W. Planters

Site No.: 141a

Date: c. 1930

Photo Reference: 1:22

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story brick veneer Spanish Colonial Revival style dwelling has a flat, crenelated, raised parapet roof with stone coping, pent roofed overhanging boxed eaves, and banks of narrow 3/1 wood frame casement windows detailed with iron balconets, all typical of the Spanish Colonial Revival style popular in the 1920s and 1930s. A small integral porch leads to the entry located on the north elevation. The house has a low, ground hugging profile and irregular massing that rambles back from the street in a manner reminiscent of a hacienda. In excellent condition, the house has a high degree of integrity.

History: This house was built by Jackson Roberts Greer (1876-1956) and his wife Carrie Louise Calhoun Greer (1886-1973) in the late 1920s or early 1930s as their residence. Jack Greer was a successful businessman who served as president of the First National Bank and had interests in timber, oil and land development. The Greers raised their family here and retained the property until their deaths. Their daughter Nelda lived at 306 S. Liberty. The house is currently owned by Randolph and Allene Hankla.

Significance: The house is a good, rare example the Spanish Colonial Revival style in San Augustine and is significant for that reason. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. The house also may be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker, as the home of Jackson R. Greer.

Historic Name: Masonic Lodge

Address: 208 E. Columbia

Site No.: 182

Date: c. 1910

Photo Reference: 1:25

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This two-story brick veneer lodge building has a hipped roof and a symmetrical facade pierced, on the second floor, by a bank of 1/1 wood frame double hung sash windows topped with three-light transoms. Some of the windows have been replaced with non-original types within the original openings and the transom area enclosed. First floor windows consist of three sets of paired three light types. Entry into the building is via one of two doors at the east and west end of the north elevation reached through modest projecting pedimented porticos. The main lodge room is on the second floor, following the typical interior arrangement of Masonic lodges. Despite window alterations and removal of original doors, which could be restored, the lodge retains a high degree of exterior integrity.

History: The lodge was built in 1910 from plans of an unknown origin. However, the building's design is similar to a historic era post card of a 1913 San Augustine school building and is also somewhat similar to the White Rock Community School. It is likely the plans for the lodge were modified from existing plans used for local schools. The brick veneer was laid by local mason John Thompson, and the brick is likely to have been locally made as Thompson and his kinsmen Alex, Fred and John Sr. all made bricks at their brick yard on Ayish Bayou west of the courthouse square. The lodge houses Redland Masonic Lodge No. 3, founded in 1837 or 1838 as the third Masonic lodge in the Republic of Texas. Early members were John G. Love, Richardson Scurry, J. C. Lawhorn, John G. Hyde, William McFarland, and Samuel Stivers among others. The Masonic Lodge continues to meet here and retains ownership of the property.

Significance: The lodge is a good example of an early 20th century institutional building used by a fraternal order and is significant for its associations with the Masonic order and its architecture. The lodge is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Commercial Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. If the windows and entry doors were restored to a historic photograph of the building, the lodge could be individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C (architecture). It is a good candidate for a Texas Subject Marker.

Historic Name: Unknown

Address: 602 N. Harrison

Site No.: 201

Date: c. 1900

Photo Reference: 3:8

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This two-story wood sided dwelling has steeply pitched intersecting hipped and gabled roofs. An attached wrap-around porch spans the west and south elevations of the first floor. A small second floor belvedere directly above the main entry is sheltered by a pedimented portico. Porch detailing includes balusters and Queen Anne style influenced fretwork. Windows are 1/1 wood frame double hung sash types and exterior siding mixes clapboard and decorative shingles in the gable ends. In good condition, the house retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1900 by an unknown contractor for an unknown owner. It is similar to other Queen Anne style houses in San Augustine and likely was constructed from a pattern book. According to Arlan Hays, W.S. (Sneed) Noble, who was County Sheriff prior to 1910, lived here. The house may have been built for him. In the 1920s a Mrs. Hines rented the upstairs rooms. The house is currently owned by William Woodard. No other information was located on the property.

Significance: The house is a good example of a large, Queen Anne style dwelling and is significant as a good local example of the style. The house is not located in any proposed historic district, but may be individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A (broad patterns of history). If Sheriff Noble's ownership or occupancy can be established, the house may also be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker.

Historic Name: Old City Hall [Hometown Hall]

Address: 108 N. Montgomery

Site No.: 231 **Date:** c. 1941 **Photo Reference:** 1:27

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-to-two story stone veneer city hall was built in 1941 as San Augustine's first city hall. The flat roofs with deep eaves create a sense of projection and the stepped boxy massing recalls the facades of International style architecture. The symmetrical facade and regularly spaced windows provide a formal, classical appearance appropriate for a public building. The recessed wing extending from the south facade formerly housed the fire station and is now converted to office space. A small plaque on the facade bears the words "Hometown Hall" and lists the WPA and the dates 1938-1941. A new city hall was built in 1978 and this building eventually acquired by David Wade. In good condition, the building retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This building was erected in 1941 after three years of applications and negotiation with the Works Progress Administration, first through the Jasper, Texas office and later through the Marshall, Texas office. The project was funded by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) as part of the public works projects that agency undertook in East Texas during the late 1930s and early 1940s. Prior to completion of this building, City Hall was located in a portion of the Blount Building on the courthouse square, and according to City Council minutes, the last month rent was paid for that space was October or November 1941. The building was designed by an architect named Freelove (no further information was located on him) and at a regular meeting of the City Council on December 3, 1941 the Council discussed installing a plaque bearing Mr. Freelove's name. However, the start of World War II just four days later likely prevented action on this idea.

Significance: The building is a good example of modest International styling applied to a public building. It is one of three buildings erected in the immediate pre-World War II years using similar massing, materials and styling and is significant as a local example of International styling. The City Hall is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Commercial Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. It may also be individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A (broad patterns of history), and C (architecture) because of its city hall function is a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker.

Historic Name: Old County Jail

Address: 100 bk N. Montgomery

Site No.: 233 **Date:** c. 1840;1884 **Photo Reference:** 1:28

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This two-story brick jail was built about 1840, stabilized about 1884 and repaired more recently with the insertion of used brick around the windows. The building uses load bearing wall construction. The facade is symmetrical with a centrally placed door on the first floor flanked by segmental arch multipane windows. The same window pattern is repeated on the second floor. The jail's massing, fenestration, steeply pitched pyramidal roof and enclosed end chimneys with decorative caps recall English architecture of the

Georgian period as well as American Colonial architecture derived from English examples. In good condition, the building retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This building was erected about 1840 to serve as San Augustine's first jail. It served as the county jail until a new facility was built in 1858. The building was acquired by architect Raiford Stripling and repaired for use as his architectural office. It is currently owned by his son architect R. N. Striping, who also used it as an office.

Significance: The building is a good example of a mid-19th century public building and the oldest surviving public building in the county. It's Georgian design creates a very strong sense of time and place and is a reminder of the southern heritage of San Augustine's Anglo settlers. The jail is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Commercial Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. It may also be individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A (broad patterns of history) and Criterion C (architecture) and because of its jail function is a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker.

Historic Name: Avis and Clyde J. Smith House

Address: 108 N. Congress

Site No.: 244

Date: c. 1930

Photo Reference: 1:31

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This two-story wood sided dwelling has steeply pitched pyramidal roof and square massing. It's symmetrical facade is detailed with a centrally placed entry and attached pedimented porch flanked by paired double hung wood sash 4/4 windows. The fenestration pattern is repeated on the second floor. A dormer vent projects from the roof directly above the front entry. The facade arrangement on the front of the house (facing west onto North Congress) is repeated on the north elevation, which fronts onto East Livingston. The original wood and glass front door remains. The massing, fenestration and detailing of the house strongly reference the Colonial Revival style, highly popular in the 1920s and 1930s, when this house is thought to have been built. In fair condition, the house retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1930 by Avis McDonald Smith (1907-1984) and Clyde J. Smith (1898-1960) as their residence. Clyde Smith was a successful local grocer who in 1924 served as a county commissioner.

Significance: The house is a good example of a large Colonial Revival dwelling built of wood rather than red brick, the more typical East Texas choice, and is significant for its architectural design. The house is located in the proposed San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered a contributing property. The house may also be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker because of its associations with Clyde J. Smith.

Historic Name: Effie Davis House

Address: 306 N. Milam

Site No.: 248

Date: c. 1920

Photo Reference: 3:14

Preservation Priority: Medium

Description: This 1 ½-story wood sided dwelling has a shallowly pitched pyramidal roof covering the entire mass of the original portion of the building. Entry to the house is through an offset entry flanked by sidelights and topped with a transom. The full width integral porch is supported by tapered wood posts resting on brick piers. The porch wraps around the south side of the dwelling from the west side to create an expansive gallery. A dormer windows with three double hung wood sash types pierces the roof on the west and south elevations and a chimney rises through the apex of the roof. Windows are 6/6

double hung wood sash types. The offset entry, pyramidal roof form and dormer window recall the four-square house form, in which interior space is arranged in four rooms of nearly equal size, two on each side of a central hall. However, this house appears to be much larger than just four primary rooms. The porch detailing recalls the Classical Revival style. The only visible exterior change is a large shed roof metal carport attached to the north side of the house, which is a major visual intrusion. In fair condition, the house retains a remarkable degree of exterior integrity (with the exception of the carport).

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1920 by Effie Greer Davis for herself and her large family. Mrs. Davis was the daughter of Louis Vance Greer and Mariah Josephine McCauley, both of established San Augustine families. One of her brothers was businessman Jackson R. Greer. Effie Mary Greer Davis married Dr. Drew Smith Davis, Sr. (1868-1919), who died in April 1919 of the Spanish influenza, leaving her with seven children: Drew S. Davis, Jr., Eugenia (Muffet) Davis, Fannie C. Davis, Jack Greer Davis, Kitty May Davis, Nellie V. Davis and William T. Davis (d. 1936). Prior to Dr. Davis' death, he built a house on this site for his family but it was destroyed by fire. Effie Davis rebuilt the house about 1920 and continued to live here. During difficult economic times she rented out rooms to help support her children. The house is currently vacant and for sale, but remains in the Davis family.

Significance: The house is a good example of a massed plan pyramidal roofed dwelling with Classical Revival styling. It is a late example of its type but is significant for its architectural design. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. If the carport addition on the north elevation were removed, the dwelling could qualify for individual listing in the National Register under Criterion C (architecture) due to its extremely high degree of exterior design integrity.

Historic Name: Wilson-Hicks House

Address: 701 Hospital

Site No.: 249a

Date: c. 1901

Photo Reference: 3:15

Preservation Priority: Medium

Description: This one-story wood sided dwelling has a shallowly pitched pyramidal roof covering the entire mass of the building. Entry to the house is through an offset entry located on the south side of the dwelling. A similar entry arrangement also appears on the west elevation. The full width attached porch wraps around three sides of the dwelling and is supported by tapered wood posts resting on brick piers. Windows are double hung wood sash 1/1 types. Changes to the porch have diminished the integrity of this dwelling. In good condition, the house retains a moderate degree of integrity.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1901 for J. E. and Fannie Wilson, who then sold it to Bertha and W. E. Hicks in 1903 for \$1,650. William Edgar Hicks (1875-1963) was a local dentist, and he and his wife Bertha were instrumental in the founding of the San Augustine Baptist Church. The couple had 10 children. A history of the San Augustine Baptist Church notes that the couple purchased a "...large rambling old house with a wide veranda on two sides." It is not known whether the Hicks' house was old when they purchased it, or was considered old at the time the Baptist history was written.

Significance: The house is significant for its associations with W. E. and Bertha Hicks. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. The house also may be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker because of its association with the Hicks.

Historic Name: Azalea and Robert C. Downs House

Address: 803 E. Columbia

Site No.: 255

Date: 1940

Photo Reference: 3:7

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This two-story brick veneer Colonial Revival style dwelling has a side gabled roof and a symmetrical facade pierced by a centrally placed entry housed in a one-story flat roofed, balustraded portico and flanked with regularly placed multipane double hung wood sash windows detailed with decorative wood shutters. The main entry doors have been replaced. A pyramidal roofed garage topped with a dovecote and weathervane is east of the dwelling. The only visible exterior changes are the replacement of the double entry doors and the attachment of the garage to the house by a small extension. In good condition, the house retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house was built in 1940 by Robert C. Downs (1885-1947) and his second wife Azalea (Azzie) Smith Downs (1884-1971). R. C. Downs was a son of Susie and E. D. Downs and made a fortune in lumber and land. Tax records revealed the assessment on the original 2.15 acre lot was \$600 in 1940 and \$4,000 in 1941, placing the date of construction as late 1940. The architect and builder are not known.

Significance: The house is an excellent example of a high-style Colonial Revival dwelling and is significant as an example of the pre-World War II Colonial Revival styling popular throughout East Texas. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to the district. It is also potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register under Criterion C (architecture).

Historic Name: Frank Blount House

Address: 603 E. Columbia

Site No.: 262a

Date: c. 1895

Photo Reference: 3:26

Preservation Priority: Medium

Description: This one-story wood side Colonial Revival style dwelling has a side gabled roof and an asymmetrical facade. A partial width attached porch with pent roof is embellished with a pedimented projecting portico supported by paired posts. A front facing gable end pierces the roof at the front of the house. Small, Colonial Revival type dormer windows pierce the roof as does a centrally placed chimney with decorative cap. Windows are multi-pane double hung wood sash types, and the entry door is a formal, turn of the 20th century design with sidelights and a tripartite transom similar to the one seen on the house at 504 Hospital. A visual review of the roof lines, porch sections, chimney location and area to the east of the entry suggests that this house may have originally been an L-plan or massed plan pyramidal type later altered to include the pedimented portico, enclosed porch area at the east side of the front of the house and the dormer windows. Compare the roof lines to those of the house at 410 Livingston (site #305). Although the alterations were well executed in terms of materials and craftsmanship, they have substantially altered the appearance of the house and it is no longer recognizable to its period of construction. In excellent condition, the house retains a moderate degree of integrity due to the many alterations and additions.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1895 to 1905 for Frank Blount (b.1875), a brother of Tom Blount who lived at 504 Hospital. However, it may have been built as late as 1910. The house is currently owned by Lucy Mitchell.

Significance: The house is an example of the type of changes made to some dwellings in San Augustine. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine

Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to the district provided the alterations were all made prior to 1953.

Historic Name: Sallie and James C. Anderson House

Address: 706 Hospital

Site No.: 298 **Date:** c. 1902 **Photo Reference:** 3:16

Preservation Priority: Medium

Description: This one-story wood sided Modified L-plan dwelling has a steeply pitched intersecting hipped and gabled roof sections typical of the Modified L-plan design. Entry to the house is through a modest wood and glass door reached via the partial width attached porch topped with a pent roof and supported by turned wood posts. Queen Anne style porch brackets also are present. Original windows are 1/1 double hung wood sash types. Screens are divided into four horizontal sections, which creates a visual intrusion and detracts from the design of the 1/1 windows. The house is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1902 by Sallie and James C. Anderson as their residence. James C. Anderson was a local carpenter who built other houses in San Augustine during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Andersons purchased a one acre lot from Maggie and A. P. Sossaman in 1902 and in 1916 sold the property to Rob Watts, who was county sheriff. In 1927 Watts sold to H.R. and Belle Pursifull. Mrs. Pursifull was a local music teacher. In 1931 the property was bought by K. C. Downs and in 1932 Hattie and Lud Davis purchased it. Hattie Anderson Davis was a daughter of James Anderson. The house remained in the Davis family until 1987 when Davis heirs sold it. Since 1991 the house has been owned by Everett and Joy Garsee, who compiled the chain of title given here on the property.

Significance: The house is a good example of a Modified L-Plan dwelling with Queen Anne detailing and is significant for that reason. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. It may also be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker for its association with James C. Anderson.

Historic Name: Anna B. and Thomas Blount House

Address: 504 Hospital

Site No.: 304a **Date:** 1906 **Photo Reference:** 3:17

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story wood sided dwelling has a steeply pitched hipped roof covering the entire mass of the building. Entry to the house is through a centrally placed door flanked by side lights and a tripartite transom and accessed from a pedimented projecting portico supported by paired columns. The house is grander than the typical modest center passage house type, but it is not as fully developed as a high style central hall plan type house. Both the center passage and the central hall plan house form were widely popular in the American south, with the center passage a working class descendant of the high style central hall plan utilized in the Colonial and ante-bellum plantation houses of the Virginia tidewater. The house 1/1 wood frame double hung sash windows. Decorative wood shutters detail the windows. The house's portico and details recall both the Colonial Revival and the Greek Revival, closely related styles as constructed in Texas during the 20th century. The portico appears to have been altered with the installation of a vent of modern design and there is a small addition on one side of the building. A two story garage apartment is at the rear of the property. In good condition, the house retains a

moderate degree of integrity due to changes to the porch.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1906 by lumberman and sawmill owner Felix Burrus as a wedding gift for his daughter Annie and her husband Tom Blount. Wood in the house reportedly came from Burrus' Steep Creek sawmill and is clear heart pine hand selected by Felix Burrus. Tom Blount was a successful local merchant, operating a farm supply and feed store. He also served on the county commissioner's court in 1932. Tom Blount was a grandson of Stephen W. Blount and this house is located within what is known as the Blount Block, which includes the S. W. Blount House and the Frank Blount House, both on East Columbia. The roof form and massing of this house closely resemble the house at 306 S. Liberty, which also may have been built by Felix Burrus, and the house at 310 E. Main (now bricked). This house is now the Oglesbee Family Clinic, operated by Sharon and John Oglesbee, M.D.

Significance: The house is a good example of an early 20th century with modest Colonial Revival/Greek Revival influences. The house is significant for its architectural form and its associations with Tom Blount. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. It also may be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker.

Historic Name: Unknown House

Address: 410 E. Livingston

Site No.: 305

Date: c. 1909

Photo Reference: 1:33

Preservation Priority: Medium

Description: This one-story wood sided L-plan dwelling has steeply pitched intersecting front and side gabled roof sections typical of the L-plan design. Entry to the house is through a modest wood and glass door topped with a transom. The asymmetrical facade includes a partial width attached porch topped with a shed roof and embellished with turned wood posts. A variety of Queen Anne style fretwork reportedly not original to the house was added to the porch and the gable ends during a recent rehabilitation. Original windows are 1/1 double hung wood sash types. The house is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house is known to have been in place by 1917 when it was purchased by Jessie Crouch Smith, a widow, and mother of Clyde J. Smith who built the house at 108 N. Congress. Records pertaining to this house are scant prior to 1917 although research conducted in conjunction with the rehabilitation suggests it may have been present in 1909. The plan type, Queen Anne detailing and general form of the house suggest it could have been built as early as 1890 and as late as 1910. The dwelling was recently purchased by the San Augustine Garden Club for \$2,500 and rehabilitated for \$40,000 gathered from donations and grants. A considerable amount of the contractor labor was donated to the rehabilitation project. The Garden Club will use the property as a community center and make it available for social functions and community events.

Significance: The house is a good example of an L-Plan dwelling with Queen Anne detailing and is significant for that reason. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to a historic district. However, the addition of fretwork not originally present is incompatible with the principals of historic rehabilitation as established by the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. Unless a historic photograph shows the details currently on the house, it is recommended that they be removed. Removal will make the building's rehabilitation authentic and set a precedent for future accurate rehabilitation work.

Historic Name: Atheniar R. and William M. Wade House

Address: 202 E. Livingston

Site No.: 312a **Date:** c. 1935 **Photo Reference:** 1:34

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: The two-story brick veneer Colonial Revival style dwelling has a symmetrical facade pierced by a centrally placed entry housed in a full height shed roofed, balustraded portico and flanked with regularly placed multipane double hung wood sash windows detailed with decorative wood shutters. The main entry door is topped with a decorative fan light. The side gabled roof is crowned with a centrally placed doveote and finial. An end chimney is located on the west facade. The central mass of the house is augmented by a two-story wing on the west and a one-story wing on the east elevations. Also on the property is a garage apartment, small single family residence and a garage. All are brick veneer buildings and are stylistically compatible with the original dwelling. In good condition, the house retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house was built just prior to World War II by William M. Wade (1889-1961) and his wife Ara Atheniar Rhodes Wade (1898-1986). William Marion Wade was a son of Thomas S. and Allie Woods Wade, who in the 1900 census are shown as operating a farm and ranch. William M. Wade was a successful local businessman. The architect and builder are not known. In recent years the house has served as a bed and breakfast establishment.

Significance: The house is an excellent example of a high-style Colonial Revival dwelling and is significant as an example of the pre-World War II Colonial Revival styling popular throughout East Texas. The house is within the proposed boundaries of the San Augustine Residential Historic District and would be considered Contributing to the district. It is also potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register under Criterion C (architecture).

Historic Name: Unknown [McLemore House]

Address: 905 E. Magnolia

Site No.: 342 **Date:** c. 1915 **Photo Reference:** 2:1

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story wood sided dwelling has a shallowly pitched gabled and hipped roof. A full width attached porch with a shed roof is supported by slightly tapered square columns and entry to the house is through one of two doors apparently created from original windows. Two entry doors, which may or may not reflect original fenestration patterns, are flanked by double hung wood sash types. In fair condition, the house retains a moderate degree of exterior integrity.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1915 but could have been built as late as the mid-1920s. This house appears to be oldest surviving dwelling in the Magnolia Park Addition, platted in 1912 by R. H. Hall and J. E. Withers on land they obtained in 1910 from H. C. Rankin. In January 1913 this parcel was sold by the developers to J. B. Cotton, and in December of that year Cotton sold it to W. L. Mitchell for \$240. The low sales price indicates no house was present. In the 1930s the property was owned by W. C. Parmer and his wife Abbie Jane Parmer who invested heavily in Magnolia Park property and in land elsewhere in San Augustine. A family named Thomson owned the property in 1929 and thereafter Florence and E.D. Bittick purchased the house. It remained in the Bittick family until 1988. Despite an extensive deed search and discussions with the present owner, the original owner and builder of this house were not discovered.

Significance: The house is a good example of transitional house form combining some

massed plan pyramidal type elements and some bungalow elements. The house is not within the proposed boundaries of any historic district and at this time not enough is known about it to make a determination of eligibility for individual National Register listing. More research should be conducted on this property to establish its construction date and complete ownership history. If that were done, and questions answered regarding possible alterations made to the exterior, the dwelling could be potentially eligible for individual National Register listing under Criterion A (broad patterns of history) and C (architecture) for its associations with the Magnolia Park Addition and its modest transitional, vernacular design.

Historic Name: Fairway Farm Club House

Address: E. Hwy 21

Site No.: 412a **Date:** c. 1949 **Photo Reference:** 2:3

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story wood sided Colonial Revival style club house has a symmetrical facade pierced by a centrally placed entry housed in a pedimented portico that rises to full roof height and features Tuscan columns and a fan light vent. The building is composed of five bays, the central three of which are recessed back from flanking wings. The portico grandly marks the entry detailed with pilasters and decorative details. Windows are 6/6 double hung wood sash types finished with decorative wood shutters. Occular windows in the portico and occular vents in the projecting wings provide visual balance in the complex Mt. Vernon style inspired building. In fair condition, the building is undergoing rehabilitation and retains a moderate degree of integrity. Other buildings and features on the extensive acreage include a grand Colonial Revival style dwelling and associated garage, now both in a nearly ruinous state, barns, sheds, a number of lakes--the largest of which covers 36 acres, golf course, pro shop, swimming pool, and recreation hall.

History: This building, which served as a club house and lodge was built about 1949 as the center piece of Fairway Farm, a golf course and hunting and fishing resort developed by J. C. and Sarah Tucker Benedum. James Claxton Benedum (1909-1971) was an heir to the vast Pennsylvania oil fortune created by Benedum-Trees Oil. Mrs. Benedum was a descendant of San Augustine pioneer Elisha Roberts. Fairway Farm is located on Roberts land. The Benedums hired Raiford Striping to design their Colonial Revival style mansion. Striping very likely also designed the club house/lodge. Fairway Farm Hunt and Golf Resort was an exclusive facility catering to oil barons, movie stars and others with considerable financial means. Guests included John Wayne, Tex Ritter, Brian Keith, Dale Robertson and a number of prominent golfers. After closure, the facility fell into disrepair and the dwelling and club house were vandalized. In 2001 Dr. C. R. Haley and several family members purchased the property and began a rehabilitation of the club house with plans to eventually reopen the facility.

Significance: The club house is an excellent example of a high-style Colonial Revival dwelling and is significant as an example of the continued popularity of the style in the post-World War II era. The clubhouse and other associated buildings are not within the boundaries of any proposed historic district, but with the completion of an appropriate clubhouse rehabilitation, the Fairway Farm property could be individually eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A and Criterion C.

Historic Name: Frances L. and Mathew Smith House

Address: E. Hwy 21

Site No.: 421a **Date:** c. 1890 **Photo Reference:** 2:6

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story wood sided Modified L-plan dwelling has a steeply pitched intersecting pyramidal and gabled roof sections typical of the Modified L-plan design. A front facing attic gable above the porch further details the complex roof form. Entry to the house is through a wood and glass door reached via the partial width attached porch topped with a shed roof and supported by turned wood posts. Queen Anne style porch brackets also are present. Original windows are 1/1 double hung wood sash types. The house is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1890, but could have been built as late as 1910, but Frances Lister Smith and Mathew R. Smith. Mathew R. Smith (b.1861 in Texas) was a son of Adam J. Smith, who was born in Germany. Mathew's mother was a native of Mississippi. Mathew married Frances Lister (b.1874) and the couple had several children. A 1940s Tobin map in the San Augustine County Appraisal District office shows the property where this house is located as being 88.75 acres out of the Philip A. Sublett survey and belonging at that time (1940s) to M. R. Smith. The house is similar in design to the Sallie and James C. Anderson House at 706 East Hospital and may have been built by carpenter James C. Anderson from a standardized house plan available from local lumber yards or by mail order. In 1906 the Smiths had two of their sons, Mathew R. Smith, Jr., and Sidney Lister Smith, baptized at Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Significance: The house is a good example of a Modified L-Plan dwelling with Queen Anne detailing and is significant for that reason. The house is not within the boundaries of any proposed historic district but appears to be individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A (broad patterns of history--local farming) and Criterion C (architecture). It may also be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker for its association with the Smith family.

Historic Name: Catholic (Smith) Cemetery

Address: E. Hwy 21

Site No.: 424 **Date:** 1874 **Photo Reference:** 2:8

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This cemetery contains many monuments and five other known graves without markers. The cemetery sits atop a small hill on the south side of Texas 21 about 2.2 miles east of the City of San Augustine. It is enclosed by a chain link fence, retains a high degree of integrity and is in good condition.

History: The earliest marked grave in the cemetery has a date of 1874 but the land was not formally established as a cemetery until May 15, 1889, when Patrick Smith deeded the cemetery to Nicholas Aloysius Gallagher, Bishop Administrator of the Archdiocese of Galveston, Texas. The cemetery is also known as the Smith Cemetery after Adam J. Smith, a German native born in 1809. No church or other building is associated with the cemetery

Significance: The cemetery is potentially significant for its association with the Adam J. Smith family and one of the earliest Roman Catholic cemeteries in the county. Additional research should be conducted. The cemetery appears eligible for designation as a Historic Texas Cemetery.

Historic Name: Deep East Texas Electric Co-op

Address: E. Hwy 21

Site No.: 428

Date: c. 1940

Photo Reference: 2:7

Preservation Priority: Medium

Description: This one-to-two story brick veneer electric utility headquarters was built about 1940. The flat roofs and the stepped boxy massing recalls International style architecture, then gaining popularity in the United States. The original asymmetrical facade was flanked by banks of metal frame windows and had a formal, plate glass entry. Atop the highest point of the building were the letters REA (Rural Electrification Act). Major alterations to the building include extensive new construction to expand interior space. Although these changes largely respect the original horizontal profile of the building, the new sections have been added to the front facade and almost completely obscure the building's original design. In addition, office space in the second floor section originally included windows, now removed, as is the original REA lettering. In good condition, the building's historic integrity has been compromised by additions and alterations.

History: This building was erected about 1940 in response to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, which made low interest loans available to cooperatives for the purpose of building power lines and providing electricity for rural customers. The Act brought the possibility of electricity to rural areas for the first time. R. N. Striping, architect and county judge worked with local leaders and the community to establish the Deep East Texas Electric Cooperative, which received its charter in 1938 and established its headquarters in San Augustine. By early 1939 the cooperative had 189 members and 25 employees. The cooperative's building is thought to have been erected about this time. The coop serves all or parts of eight counties and has more than 37,000 member customers.

Significance: The building is a good example of modest International styling applied to a public building. It is one of three buildings erected in the immediate pre-World War II years using similar massing, materials and styling and is significant as a local example of International styling. The cooperative is not eligible for National Register listing due to the extensive alterations made to the exterior, but it could qualify for a Texas Subject Marker.

Historic Name: Chapel Hill Cemetery

Address: E. Hwy 21

Site No.: 437b

Date: c. 1838

Photo Reference: 2:9

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This cemetery contains many monuments and likely has other graves without markers. The cemetery sits atop a hill on the south side of Texas 21 about 7½ miles east of the City of San Augustine. It is enclosed by a chain link fence, retains a high degree of integrity and is in good condition.

History: The earliest marked grave in the cemetery has a date of 1838 and one of the earliest graves here faces north, rather than the typical east. In 1837 this site was the home of Cumberland Presbyterian minister Sumner Bacon, who died in 1842 and is buried here. A small building was erected nearby in 1841 and replaced in 1850. Between 1900 and 1912 a Methodist church was established here and that building was replaced by the current church in 1937. The church, now altered, and cemetery occupy 2.2 acres out of the Patsy Lewis tract. The cemetery includes a Texas Subject Marker commemorating members of the Thompson family buried here. The Thompsons were among the earliest settlers of San Augustine County.

Significance: The cemetery is potentially significant as one of the earliest in the County. The cemetery appears eligible for designation as a Historic Texas Cemetery.

Historic Name: Fords Corner Store and Gas Station

Address: E. Hwy 21@ FM 1

Site No.: 441a **Date:** c. 1926 **Photo Reference:** 3:5

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story wood frame store and gas station is thought to have been built about 1926 by Jesse Ford. The building has a front gabled metal roof extending beyond the building to form a canopy to shelter gasoline pumps no longer present. The building's storefront features centrally placed double wood doors and wood screen doors flanked by 1/1 wood frame double hung wood sash windows. The service canopy is supported by angled wood braces. Alterations include the removal of the gasoline pumps and the construction of additions on the east side of the building where a window also was installed to provide light and ventilation to an interior office area. The metal roof is likely a replacement for wood or synthetic shingles. The building is in fair condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity.

History: This store and gas station was built about 1926 by Jesse Ford (1875-1927) at the intersection of Texas 21 and Farm to Market Road 1 in the community called Fords Corner. The store was operated by Ford's son Elbert for several years and also was leased to others. The store closed about 1960 and the building is now unoccupied.

Significance: The store is potentially significant as an early 20th century example of a highway commercial building and the commercial center piece of a rural community in San Augustine County. The alterations to it likely preclude individual National Register listing, but the store, and Fords Corner in general, is a candidate for designation a Texas Subject Marker.

Historic Name: Charlsie and Jesse Ford House

Address: E. Hwy 21

Site No.: 443a **Date:** c. 1920 **Photo Reference:** 3:9

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

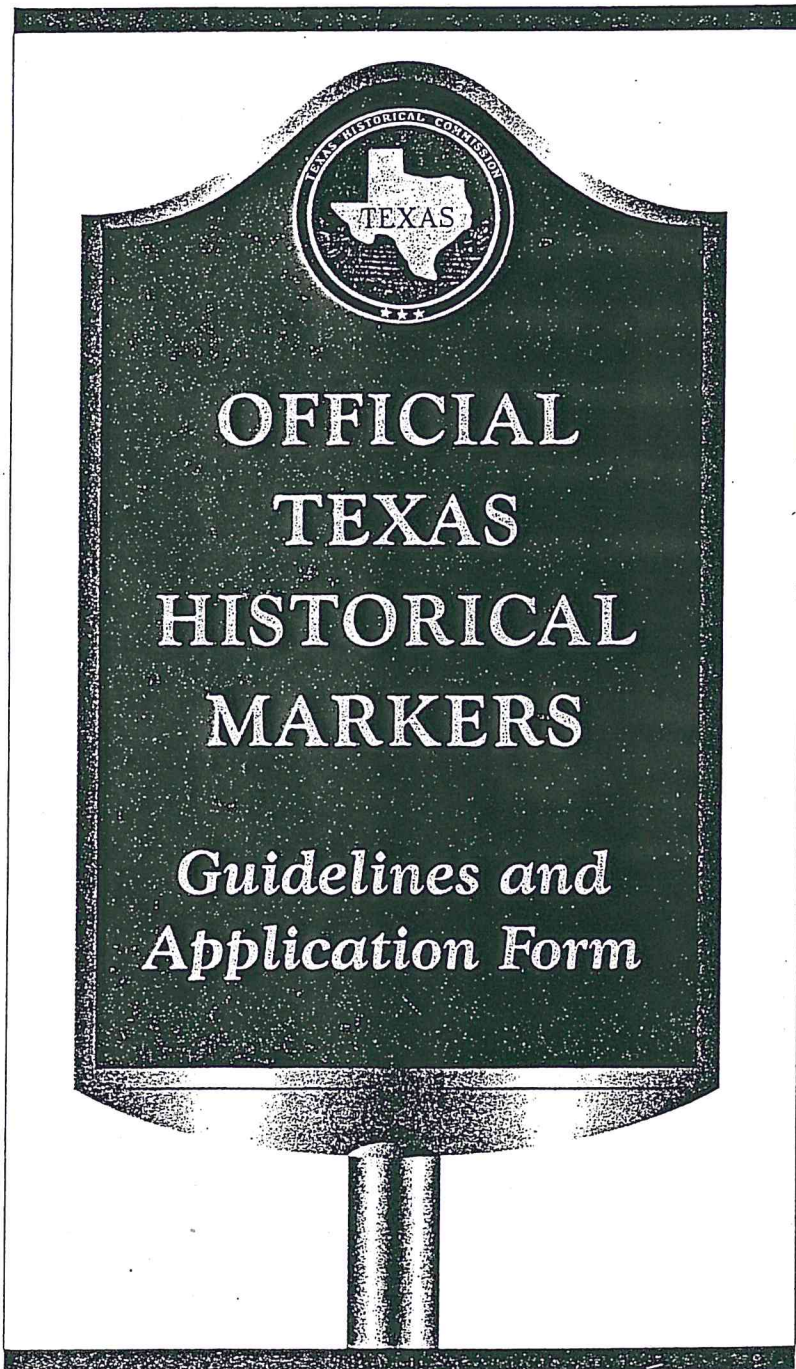
Description: This one-story wood sided dwelling has a shallowly pitched pyramidal roof covering the entire mass of the original portion of the building. Entry to the house is through a centrally placed door with side lights. The full width integral porch is supported by tapered wood posts resting on brick piers. Windows are 1/1 double hung wood sash types. In good condition, the house retains a high degree of exterior integrity.

History: This house was built about 1920 by Charlsie and Jesse Ford as their family residence. The Fords' also built Fords Corner Store several yards east at the intersection of Texas 21 and Farm to Market Road 1. Jesse Ford (1875-1927) and Charlsie Hagood Ford (1887-1957) apparently operated the store until Jesse's death in 1927 and then their son Elbert Ford took over the store's management. Charlsie Ford remained in the house until her death in 1957.

Significance: The house is a good example of a massed plan pyramidal roofed dwelling. It is a late example of its type but is significant for its architectural design. The house is not within any proposed historic district boundaries but may be individually eligible for National Register listing for its architecture under Criterion C as a good example of its design type in a rural community.

APPENDIX F: TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKERS GUIDELINES

OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKERS GUIDELINES



Historical markers are popular and useful tools for promoting and preserving all aspects of Texas' diverse heritage.

Historical markers educate the public about Texas history and spark interest in preserving local history. When promoted through walking and driving tours, they can also boost tourism.



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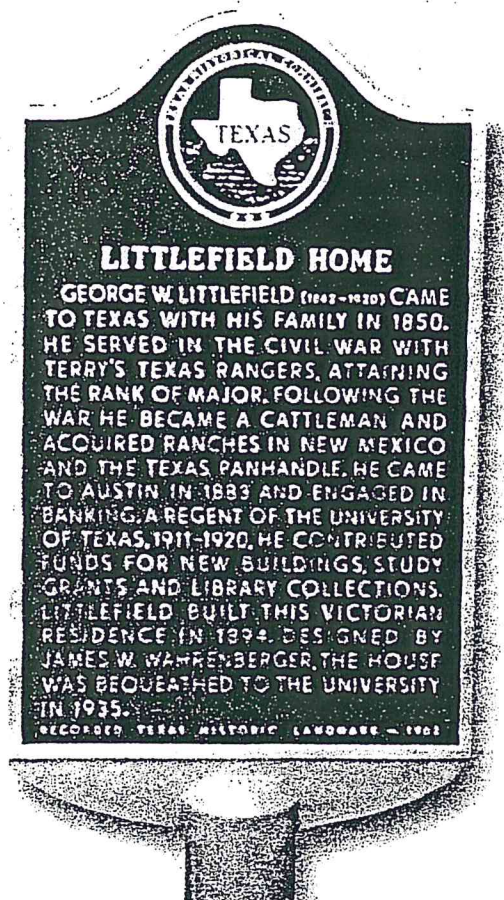
Historical markers are popular and useful tools for promoting and preserving all aspects of Texas' diverse heritage. Over the years a variety of topics — including persons, events, institutions, buildings, ethnic groups, churches, sites, communities and cemeteries* — have been marked. Historical markers educate the public about Texas history and spark interest in preserving local history. When promoted through walking and driving tours, they can also boost tourism.

Please note:

*Historical markers for cemeteries are now available only through the Historic Texas Cemetery designation program.

The state historical marker program with its associated legal designation is separate from the federal inventory of historic properties (the National Register of Historic Places). A state historical marker application does not constitute a nomination to the National Register.

More information about both programs is available through the History Programs Division of the Texas Historical Commission (THC).



TYPES OF HISTORICAL MARKERS

1. Subject markers

Definition

Subject markers are solely educational and reveal aspects of local history that are important to a community or region. These markers honor topics such as church congregations, schools, communities, businesses, events and individuals. A subject marker is placed at a site that has a historical association with the topic, but no restriction is placed on the use of the property or site. No legal designation is required for a subject marker.

Criteria

Age: Most topics marked with subject markers must date back at least 75 years, although historic events may be marked after 30 years, and individuals may be marked, or may be mentioned in a historical marker text, after they have been deceased for 20 years. The THC may waive the age requirement for topics of overwhelming state or national importance, although these exceptions are rarely granted and the burden of proof is on the applicant.

Historical significance: It is the responsibility of the marker applicant to establish historical significance through a documented narrative history of any topic. Topics do not necessarily have to be of statewide or national significance; many historical markers deal with local history and a local level of significance. To determine significance, ask such questions as: How did the topic play a role in local history? Why has it made a difference in the context of local or state history? Who were the individuals involved in the history of the topic? What other events were taking place at the same time (locally, regionally or nationally) that may have had a bearing on how or why the topic was important?

Available styles of subject markers

- 18" x 28" one-piece aluminum marker with THC medallion logo on top; available with or without a post
- 27" x 42" one-piece aluminum marker with THC medallion logo on top; available with or without a post
- Grave Marker - 7" THC medallion logo attached to 16" x 12" plaque; comes attached to metal mounting bar specifically designed for placement at a grave site; available only for individuals. Medallion and interpretive plaque must be purchased together as one unit.

Application and review procedure

All applications originate on the local level and are first submitted to the county historical commission for review and approval. Once county approval is obtained, the application is submitted to the THC's History Programs Division for review. See Documentation and Attachments section below for details regarding required application format and components.

2. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers

Definition

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) markers are awarded to structures deemed worthy of preservation for their historical associations and architectural significance. RTHL is a legal designation and comes with a measure of protection; it is the highest honor the state can bestow on a historic structure, and the designation is required for this type of marker. Purchase and display of a historical marker is a required component of the RTHL designation process. Owners of RTHL-designated structures must give the THC 60 days notice before any alterations are made to the exterior of the structure. Refer to the Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks brochure for a full explanation of the designation and its legal requirements.

Criteria

Age: Buildings or other historic structures may be eligible for RTHL designation upon reaching 50 years of age. In some cases, structures older than 50 years that have been altered may be eligible, if those alterations occurred at least 50 years ago and took place during a significant period of the structure's history.

Historical significance: As with applications for subject markers (see above), it is the responsibility of the applicant to establish, through written and photographic documentation, the historical significance of a structure.

Architectural integrity: In reviewing applications for RTHL designation, the THC considers not only the historic persons or events associated with a structure, but also the architectural integrity of the building or structure. The structure should maintain its appearance from its period of historical significance and should be an exemplary model of preservation. In no case can a structure be considered for the RTHL designation if it has been moved in the past 50 years or if artificial

(aluminum, vinyl, asbestos, etc.) siding applied to its exterior within the preceding 50 years covers and/or alters its historic architectural materials or features.

Available styles of RTHL markers

■ 16" x 12" interpretive plaque with aluminum medallion; available with or without a post; medallion and interpretive plaque must be purchased together as one unit

■ 18" x 28" one-piece aluminum marker with THC medallion logo on top; available with or without a post*

■ 27" x 42" one-piece aluminum marker with THC medallion logo on top; available with or without a post*

*Although these markers are the same style as the subject markers, they can convey the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designation if so stated in the text.

Application and review procedure

All applications originate on the local level, and are first submitted to the county historical commission for review and approval. Once county approval is obtained, the application is submitted to the History Programs Division of the THC for review. Both historians and architectural historians review the application's history and documentation and the structure's architectural eligibility. See Documentation and Attachments section below for details regarding required application format and components.

DOCUMENTATION AND ATTACHMENTS

In addition to a completed and signed application form, each historical marker application packet should include the following:

■ **Documented narrative history:** This is the key element to any marker application, and the vehicle through which historical significance is demonstrated and proven. The research paper should be complete, orderly, concise and documented with reference notes and a bibliography of sources. See THC publications *Remembering Texas: Guidelines for Historical Research* and *Documenting Local History* for further information and assistance with this requirement. Sample narrative histories are available from the History Programs Division.

■ **Photographs:** The number and type of photographs depend on the type of historical marker applied for. Whenever possible, submit clear black and white prints, preferably 5" x 7" or 8" x 10". Do not send instant/Polaroid photos. Do not mount the photographs. Label all photographs lightly in pencil on the reverse with the following information: date of photograph, name of photographer (if known), name and location of subject, and direction and description of the view. Numbered directional arrows may be placed on the site plan for further explanation.

Subject markers: Submit at least one clear photograph of the proposed marker location.

RTHL markers: Submit current photographs of all sides of the structure's exterior, plus historic photographs showing the structure at least 50 years ago. Historic photographs are a crucial part of any application for RTHL designation. Whenever possible, submit current photographs taken from the same angle as historic photographs for better comparison purposes.

■ **Map:** All applications must include a clear map of the proposed marker location. Whenever possible, use letter-size copies for ease of filing. As appropriate, use detailed city or county maps to denote the proposed marker location, as well as any other sites related to the topic.

■ **Site plans:** Site plans are required for RTHL applications and should clearly show the building or structure under consideration plus any outbuildings or other significant features such as landscaping. See *Remembering Texas: Guidelines for Historical Research* for further explanation and examples.

■ **Floor plans:** Floor plans are required for RTHL applications. These need not be professional blueprints or drawings. Simple drawings are sufficient if necessary details are included, particularly clear delineation of any alterations and/or additions and their dates. In some cases it will be necessary to provide separate historic and current floor plans; in other cases, changes can simply be indicated on one set of plans. Whenever possible, use letter-size paper.

The Historical Marker Application Process

1. Applicant researches the topic, writes the history, fills out the application
2. Applicant submits application and documentation to county historical commission (CHC) for review and approval
3. CHC forwards application to Texas Historical Commission (THC)
4. THC reviews application; additional information and/or clarification may be requested
5. THC approves application and requests payment
6. Applicant forwards payment to THC
7. THC prepares draft inscription and submits it to applicant and CHC for review
8. THC sends final approved inscription to foundry for casting
9. Foundry ships completed marker
10. Applicant and CHC plan marker dedication ceremony
11. THC staff enters marker into the Texas Historic Sites Atlas, an online inventory of marker information and inscriptions <http://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/>

FURTHER INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Do not submit a suggested inscription; the wording, spacing and styles of inscriptions are technical matters tailored to the type and size of markers and to foundry specifications. THC staff prepare inscriptions using information provided in the narrative history; draft inscriptions are subject to approval by the applicant and the county historical commission.
- Submit the narrative history on letter-size (8.5" x 11") white bond paper, double-spaced and clearly printed or typed on only one side of the paper.
- County historical commission approval should be obtained for all applications for subject markers and RTHL markers. If a county historical commission rejects or fails to act on an application or proposed marker inscription within 120 days, the applicant may appeal to the THC.
- Permission for placement of an Official Texas Historical Marker must be granted by the property owner and must be signified on the application form. When markers are to be placed on state-maintained right-of-way, the THC will obtain necessary permission from the Texas Department of Transportation.
- Do not send payment with application. Funds will be requested upon approval.
- All materials submitted for Official Texas Historical Markers become part of the permanent archival files of the THC and may be used or cited in the commission's publications unless otherwise specifically noted by the author.
- Do not bind application materials or place them in plastic sleeves.
- Label all photos (see above).
- The status of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark 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 unless the State Marker Review Board gives express approval for such action.

A NOTE REGARDING PLACEMENT OF HISTORICAL MARKERS

The placement of historical markers should be carefully considered to ensure accessibility and protection of historic resources. Whenever possible, a marker for a historic structure receiving the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designation should be placed on a post rather than on the structure, to avoid damaging the historic fabric of the structure. To avoid confusion regarding historical designation, subject markers may not be attached to non-historic buildings. All Official Texas Historical Markers must be accessible to the public. Sponsors are responsible for the physical placement of a historical marker unless the site is on a state-maintained highway right-of-way, in which case the Texas Department of Transportation will be responsible for erecting the marker in consultation with the THC and the county historical commission.

Official policies regarding the Official Texas Historical Marker program, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designation and Historic Texas Cemetery designation are codified in the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Sections 5-30. Copies are available upon request.

For more information, contact:
History Programs Division
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711-2276
512/463-5853
Email: history@thc.state.tx.us



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27" x 42" Marker

Allows up to 28 lines of text using 1/2" lettering. Specify marker with or without post. Aluminum.



18" x 28" Marker

Allows up to 20 lines of text using 1/2" lettering. Specify marker with or without post. Aluminum.



Grave Marker

Small medallion and 16" x 12" plate allows up to 15 lines of text using 3/8" lettering. Includes mounting bar. Aluminum.



Medallion and Plate

For RTHLs only.

14" medallion and 16" x 12" plate allows up to 15 lines of text using 3/8" lettering. Specify marker with or without post. Aluminum.



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

P.O. BOX 12276 • AUSTIN, TX 78711-2276
PHONE: 512/463-5853 • FAX 512/475-3122

www.thc.state.tx.us

Official Texas Historical Marker Application Form

THC use only

Please complete both sides of the form.

Proposed marker title: _____
Title subject to change by Texas Historical Commission (THC) staff and/or State Marker Review Board

County: _____

Marker location (street address and city, or specific directions from nearest town on state highway map):

Distance and direction of marker topic from marker site (if applicable): _____

Approval of County Historical Commission

The application and narrative history must be approved by the county historical commission (CHC) before forwarding to the THC.

Printed Name of CHC chair or marker committee* chair: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Daytime Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

*Marker committee chair signature accepted only if form signed by CHC chair is on file; call 512/463-5853 to request form.
The CHC chair or marker committee chair will automatically receive all copies of correspondence regarding this marker project.

Permission of owner for marker placement

Permission for placement of a marker must be obtained from the property owner. Please provide the name of a contact person if the owner is an institution, organization or public entity. Do not complete this section if the marker is to be placed on right-of-way maintained by the Texas Department of Transportation.

Name: _____

Contact person (if applicable): _____

Mailing address: _____

Daytime Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

Owner's signature: _____

Do you wish to receive copies of all correspondence concerning this marker application? Yes No

To whom should the request for payment be addressed?

Name: _____

Contact person (if applicable): _____

Mailing address: _____

Daytime Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

Does this person wish to receive copies of all correspondence concerning this marker application? Yes No

Is there anyone else to whom all correspondence concerning this marker application should be addressed? (Only one, please.)

Name: _____

Mailing address: _____

Daytime Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

Shipping Instructions

In order to facilitate delivery of the marker, neither post office box numbers nor rural route numbers can be accepted. To avoid additional shipping charges and time delays, use business street address (open 8-5, Monday-Friday). If the marker is to be placed on the highway right-of-way, it will be shipped directly to the district highway engineer.

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code: _____

Daytime Phone: _____

(OVER)

Type and Size of Marker Desired (Please check one only.)

SUBJECT MARKERS

Subject markers are solely educational in nature and convey no legal restrictions to the property. They are appropriate for topics such as church congregations, businesses, persons, events and institutions. These markers should not be attached to buildings. If the marker is to be attached to a surface other than the foundry-provided post, please provide the requested information in the space below.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" grave marker (comes with mounting bar) | \$ 425 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 27" x 42" marker with post | \$1,250 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 27" x 42" marker without post (see below) | \$1,150 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18" x 28" marker with post | \$ 850 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18" x 28" marker without post (see below) | \$ 750 |

If not on post, to what (block of granite, gatepost, etc.) will the marker be attached? _____
Type of material? (wood, stone, etc.) _____

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation markers are reserved solely for historic structures deemed worthy of preservation for their architectural integrity and historical associations. The RTHL designation carries a measure of legal protection for the structure (see Marker Policies 13-18), and for that reason a legal description (lot and block numbers) is required. The most commonly used marker for conveying this designation is the medallion and plaque (also referred to as a building marker); however, the 18" x 28" or 27" x 42" markers may be ordered for those who wish a greater amount of historical information to appear in the marker text. Pay careful attention not to damage historic building material if the marker is to be mounted directly onto the structure. THC staff can provide alternate ideas for mounting upon request.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post | \$ 525 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque without post (see below) | \$ 425 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 27" x 42" marker with post | \$1,250 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 27" x 42" marker without post (see below) | \$1,150 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18" x 28" marker with post | \$ 850 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18" x 28" marker without post (see below) | \$ 750 |

If not on post, to what will the marker be attached (building, gatepost, etc.)? _____
Type of material? (wood, stone, etc.) _____

Legal description of property (lot and block numbers; metes and bounds):

Before forwarding your material to the THC, please check to make sure you have included the following items. Incomplete applications cannot be considered and may be returned to the applicant.

- completed application form signed by the county historical commission chair or marker committee chair
- narrative history with reference notes and bibliography
- photograph of the proposed marker location (do not use instant/Polaroid or digital photos)
- city, county or USGS map (8½" x 11" format only) indicating marker location and other sites related to the marker topic
- historic photo of property and current photographs of all elevations — no Polaroid or digital images (RTHL markers only)
- legal description of property (RTHL markers only)
- floor plans (RTHL markers only)
- site plan (RTHL markers only)

Additional items, including directional signs and replacement parts for 1936 markers, are available. Please contact the History Programs Division for a separate order form.

Mail completed applications to the address below.

For more information contact:
Texas Historical Commission, History Programs Division
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276
Phone 512/463-5853, Fax 512/475-3122
www.thc.state.tx.us



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DOCUMENTING LOCAL HISTORY

Good documentation — the use and citation of reliable sources — is an essential part of the narrative history required for a Texas marker application, or for any type of research paper you might be writing. Use this guide for assistance in preparing a well-documented research paper.

TYPES OF SOURCES

The Texas Historical Commission will consider the objectivity and reliability of information sources used in compiling a narrative history. Whenever possible, consult primary source material. Primary sources — those that are contemporary with the topic — include such records as newspaper accounts, diaries, meeting minutes, deed records, census records and legal documents. Such sources, as well as the recollections of disinterested, unbiased and authoritative persons, are preferred over secondary sources. When using secondary sources, be sure to check them thoroughly since they are often not as reliable as primary sources. Secondary sources, such as history books, are not contemporary with the topic's history. Oral histories collected from authoritative sources are valuable research tools if properly documented (see example at the end of this document). Any claims of uniqueness (earliest, oldest, first, largest, etc.) must be accompanied by factual documentation from an authoritative, unbiased source.

WRITING THE NARRATIVE HISTORY

Narrative histories should be typewritten or computer printed, double-spaced, on one side of letter-size white paper. The length of the history will depend on the topic, but generally a thoroughly researched paper should be at least three pages long. The significance of the topic should be clearly stated, with factual documentation clearly identified. Copies or collections of miscellaneous documents and notes are not acceptable in lieu of proper reference notes. If the reference notes and bibliography are complete, there will be no need to submit copies of documents.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REFERENCE NOTES AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Reference notes (footnotes, endnotes or parenthetical notes) and bibliographic citations often include much of the same information, but they serve different purposes. Reference notes tell the reader exactly where in a source information can be found. Bibliographies provide a list of all of the sources used in researching the topic, whether or not they are cited specifically in the narrative, and tell the reader where the source may be located.

PREPARING THE REFERENCE NOTES

Generally speaking, facts that cannot be assumed to be common knowledge should be documented with a reference note. Reference notes can be footnotes (placed at the foot of the page on which the fact is mentioned), endnotes (listed sequentially at the end of the history) or parenthetical notes (placed in parentheses immediately following the fact within the narrative history). The notes must be complete so the reader finds the referenced source quickly and easily. Following are some examples of reference notes for commonly used sources:

¹ Terry G. Jordan, *Texas Graveyards: A Cultural Legacy* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1982), p. 75.

² 1900 United States Census, Fort Bend County, Texas (Roll 1553) Enumeration District 16, p. 16.

³ Orange County Deed Records, Book 4, p. 139.

⁴ "San Jacinto Monument Reconditioned." *Temple Daily Telegram*, Vol. 76, No. 256; July 31, 1983, p. 5-C.

⁵ Bessie Jones, interview by author, June 21, 1991. Tape recording/transcript.

⁶ Letter from Maria Gutierrez to Henry Guerra, May 23, 1922. Private collection of Henry Guerra, Dallas.

⁷ Anna Tlica, *Tlica Family History, 1860-1970*. (Hallettsville, Texas: published by author, 123 Fourth St., Port Lavaca, Texas, 1990), p. 56.

PREPARING THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography is included as part of the narrative history at the end of the research paper*. It should be organized alphabetically or topically rather than numerically. The bibliography for the sample notes listed above would appear as follows:

- Gutierrez, Maria. Letter to Henry Guerra, May 23, 1922. Original available to researchers from Henry Guerra, 678 W. 9th Street, Dallas, TX, 75200; photocopy available at the Dallas Public Library.
- Jones, Bessie. Interview by author, June 21, 1991. Tape recording/transcript. Tapes available to researchers from the author at 555 N. 5th Street, Austin, TX, 78700; transcripts placed in Austin History Center.
- Jordan, Terry G. *Texas Graveyards: A Cultural Legacy*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1982.
- Orange County Deed Records, Office of the County Clerk, Orange, Texas
- "San Jacinto Monument Reconditioned." *Temple Daily Telegram*, Vol. 76, No. 256 (July 31, 1983), p. 5-C.
- Tlica, Anna. *Tlica Family History, 1860-1970*. Hallettsville, Texas: published by author, 123 Fourth Street, Port Lavaca, TX, 1990.
- United States Census, 1900.

*Please note that due to a formatting error during publication of the *Historic Texas Cemetery Designation Guidelines*, the "Example of Narrative History" (Washburn Cemetery, Grayson County) displays the Bibliography as preceding the footnotes, which is incorrect. As noted above, the Bibliography is placed at the end of the paper, usually as a separate attachment. This error will be corrected in future editions of the Guidelines.

FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE

There are many different styles of reference notes and bibliographic citations. The THC is not as interested in the style of the citations as in the inclusion of all necessary information. Examples of citations for a variety of source types may be found in scholarly journals such as the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, as well as the following reference books, which should be available at a local library or bookstore:

- Chicago Manual of Style*, 14th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993.
- MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, Theses and Dissertations*. 5th ed. New York: Modern Language Association, 1999.
- Turabian, Kate L. *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses and Dissertations*. Revised by John Grossman and Alice Bennett. 6th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS...

about this guide, or if you would like to receive a copy of a sample narrative history with documentation that has been approved for a similar topic, please contact:

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

Phone: 512/463-5853, Fax 512/475-3122
Email: history@thc.state.tx.us



TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

www.thc.state.tx.us

OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER POLICIES

Official policies regarding the Official Texas Historical Marker program, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designation and Historic Texas Cemetery designation are codified in the *Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 21, Sections 5-30.*

STATE MARKER REVIEW BOARD

All policies and procedures related to the marker process are determined by the State Marker Review Board, 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 and the applicant submits a new application form and narrative history, the marker review board may reevaluate a topic that has been previously rejected. Protection of historic buildings has been a long-standing goal of the Texas Historical Commission. Likewise, historic institutions, businesses, and organizations in Texas are encouraged to preserve their historic buildings. The committee shall rule on the appropriateness of the proposed placement of any official Texas Historical Marker.

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

DOCUMENTATION

The basic document governing decisions of the State Marker Review Board to grant a marker shall be a comprehensive history of the topic, with reference notes and bibliography as prescribed in the application form. Collections of miscellaneous documents or notes are not acceptable in lieu of a narrative history. At least one photograph of the proposed marker location must be included with all marker applications.

PERMANENT ARCHIVES

All materials submitted by applicants for official Texas historical markers became 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 author.

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 Review Board.

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. Products displaying medallion logos and Official Texas Historical Marker designs may be fabricated and sold only through the Texas Historical Commission.

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.

BURDEN OF PROOF

The burden of proof for all historic claims rests upon the applicant for a historical marker, who shall support such claims with documentation in the form of proper reference notes and bibliography. 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 bibliography 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; will include the date, place, and subject of the interview; and will indicate the location of the tape and/or transcript.

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.

SUBJECT MARKER APPROVAL

Subject markers are awarded to Texas history topics of local, state, or national significance. A topic whose history dates back at least 75 years may be approved for a subject marker. The State Marker Review Board may waive the age requirement for topics they deem exceptionally significant.

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 Review Board 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 section.

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. The event must have specific beginning and ending dates.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark is given to structures that are deemed worthy of preservation for their architectural and historical associations. Such structures are eligible for the landmark status because of architectural integrity, history, and 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 Review Board. The landmark designation is conveyed by an Official Texas Historical Marker; designation comes only through participation in the marker process.

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 Review Board will be the final authority on the validity of such claims.

ARTIFICIAL SIDING

A structure cannot be considered for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designation if artificial (aluminum, asbestos, vinyl, etc.) siding applied to its exterior within the preceding 50 years covers and/or alters its historic architectural materials or features.

PERMANENCE OF RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATIONS

The status of Recorded Texas Historic Landmark 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, unless the State Marker Review Board gives express approval for such action.

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 Texas Government Code, Chapter 442, §442.006(f). 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 Review Board.

DISPOSITION OF A RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKER

A Recorded Texas Historic Landmark marker for a structure that has been destroyed or from which the State Marker Review Board has removed the designation may:

1. be placed in an appropriate local museum for display with accompanying photos and history;
2. be presented to the county historical commission for use in the promotion of historic preservation or education; or
3. be placed in another location determined by the State Marker Review Board.

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, or other topic 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.

RELOCATION OF HISTORICAL MARKERS

- 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.
- Written permission. Relocation shall be with the written consent of the Texas Historical Commission, given through the office of the executive director. Requests to relocate 1936 centennial markers will be carefully scrutinized. The original historic location of these markers should be retained if at all possible.
- Supplemental plate. In cases where a marker's text will be affected by reason of the relocation, a supplemental plate may be required by the commission.

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, and that significance must be demonstrated in the narrative history.

MARKER INSCRIPTIONS

The State Marker Review Board is the final authority on the wording, spacing, and style of marker inscriptions.

RESTRAINT ON INCLUDING OWNERS OR RESTORERS IN MARKER TEXT

Neither restorers nor current owners of historic structures may be named in the text of an official Texas historical marker awarded to the structure.

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.

OWNER'S PERMISSION

Permission of the owner to place an official Texas historical marker on private property must be secured prior to the submission of the application.

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



TEXAS
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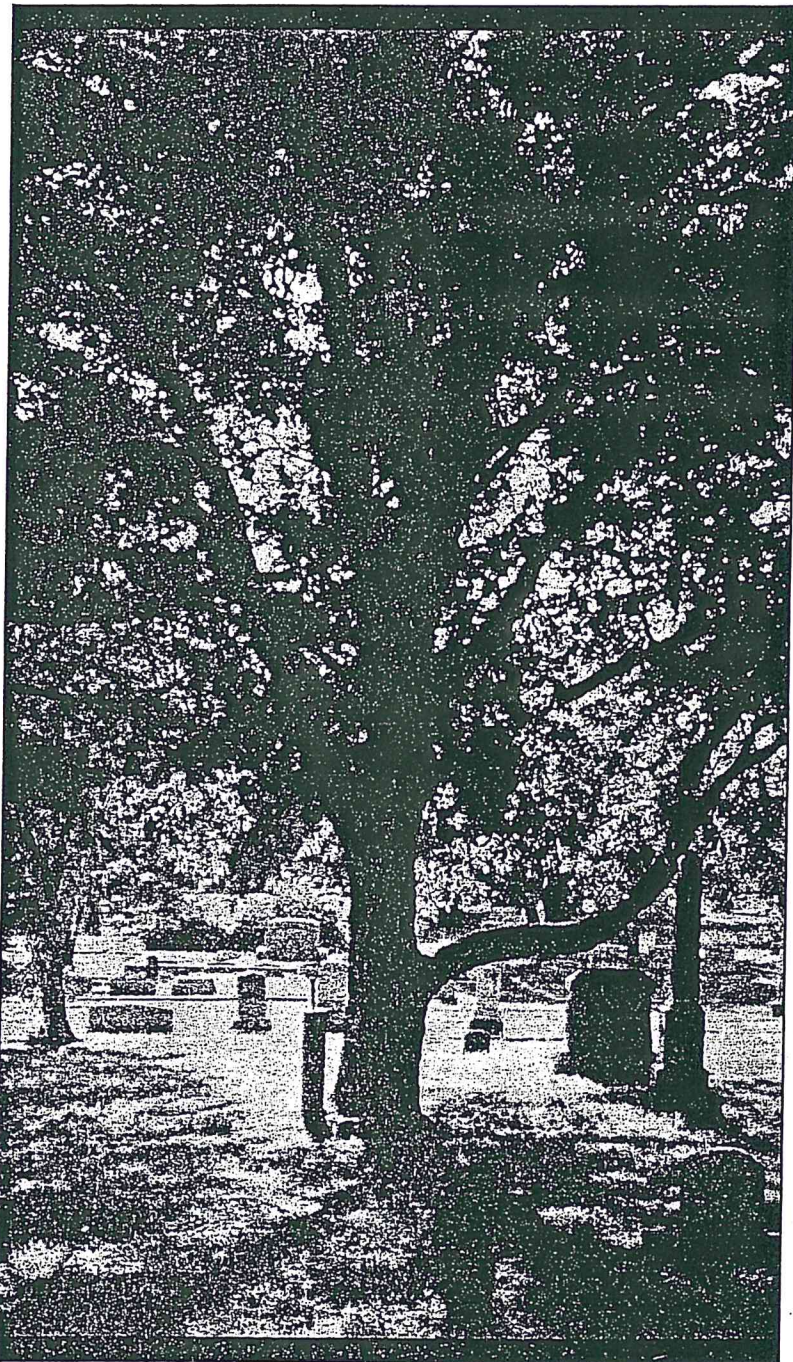
The State Agency for Historic Preservation

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Phone: 512/463-5853, Fax: 512/475-3122
Email: history@thc.state.tx.us

APPENDIX G: TEXAS CEMETERY DESIGNATION GUIDELINES

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY DESIGNATION GUIDELINES



A cemetery deemed worthy of recognition and preservation for its historic associations is eligible for the Historic Texas Cemetery designation.



TEXAS
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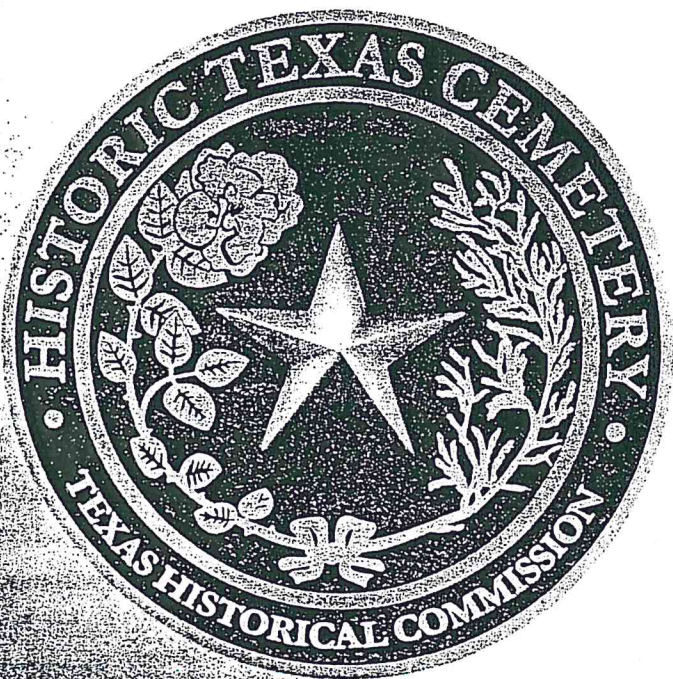
The State Agency for Historic Preservation

INTRODUCTION

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) is the state agency for historic preservation, responsible for identifying, protecting and interpreting our historic resources. The THC works with interested citizens, county historical commissions and heritage groups to preserve our historic resources, including cemeteries. The designation guidelines include instructions explaining the criteria, research methods and documentation necessary to apply for a Historic Texas Cemetery designation.

BACKGROUND

For many years, concerned citizens have contacted the THC about the preservation of historic cemeteries located in both urban and rural settings. With the expansion of many urban areas, historic cemeteries are increasingly threatened; sometimes they disappear over the years with the removal of one headstone at a time, sometimes they disappear completely overnight. In rural areas, historic cemeteries are threatened by the breaking up of large tracts of land for residential development, by the absence of fencing allowing cattle to topple and break up headstones, and by the expansion of cultivated acreage. Cemeteries often are the last reminders of early settlements whose historical events, religion, lifestyles and genealogy are threatened and could be lost forever.



PURPOSE

The THC developed the Historic Texas Cemetery to address the problem of destruction and illegal removal of historic cemeteries. This designation cannot guarantee that a cemetery will not be destroyed. However, official recognition of these community landmarks highlights their importance and promotes an attitude of respect by neighboring landowners* and citizens encouraging further preservation of these unique resources.

*This designation does not restrict in any way the public use or private owner's use of the land adjacent to the cemetery.

CRITERIA

Two basic criteria govern the approval for the Historic Texas Cemetery designation: (1) The cemetery must be at least 50 years old, and (2) The cemetery is deemed worthy of preservation for its historic associations as documented through the Historic Texas Cemetery designation application.

THE DESIGNATION PROCESS

- **Applicant researches** the history of the cemetery, fills out the application and develops or finds a map to record the cemetery's location.
- **Applicant submits** application, attachments and processing fee of \$25.00 to the Texas Historical Commission.
- **THC staff reviews** the application and attachments. THC staff may request additional information. When all of the material is in order, the staff will review the application and, upon approval, the *Affidavit of Designation for Cemetery Purposes* will be mailed to the applicant.
- **Applicant takes the *Affidavit of Designation for Cemetery Purposes* to the county clerk** for recording. Applicant will secure (a) copy/copies of the recorded document(s) indicating the volume and page number(s) or other recordation reference(s) and send it/them to the THC.

■ **Certification:** The THC staff will issue the applicant a certificate upon receipt of the copy/copies of the recorded *Affidavit of Designation for Cemetery Purposes*.

■ **Select Medallion, Name & Date Plaque, and/or Interpretive Plaque.** There are three options available for purchase to visibly mark a cemetery that receives the Historic Texas Cemetery designation: (1) the 10-inch medallion noting the designation; (2) the medallion with an accompanying 12 x 6-inch “name and date” plaque that displays the cemetery name and the date of its founding; or (3) the medallion with an accompanying 12 x 16-inch interpretive plaque that includes a brief history of the cemetery and **may require additional research and documentation** (see “Documenting Local History” insert). The purchase or display of the medallion and/or either plaque is not required in conjunction with this designation. Further information and the application for these markers will be sent out following the bestowing of the Historic Texas Cemetery designation upon a historic cemetery.

■ **Placement of Historic Texas Cemetery Markers** (medallion, name and date plaque, and interpretive plaque) should be carefully considered to ensure recognition of this historic designation and protection. Whenever possible, the Historic Texas Cemetery markers should be located at the entrance to the cemetery, either mounted on an existing fence or gate or attached to an existing masonry entrance feature or a new metal post.

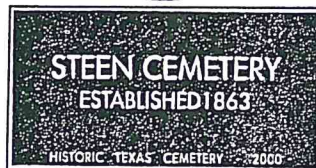
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Any individual, organization or agency may submit an application. Upon receipt of the application, the Texas Historical Commission will notify property owners who share common borders with the cemetery of the proposed designation via certified mail.

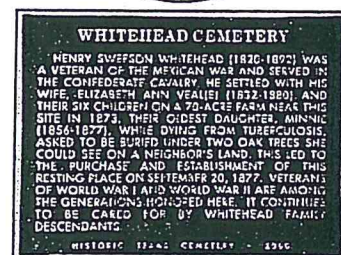
Fill out the enclosed application form completely. It is very important that all of the questions are answered to the best of your ability. The submitted information will be the only material used to review this designation, and this information will become a permanent record of this cemetery to be used in the future by historians, genealogists and the general public.



Medallion



Medallion with
Name & Date Plaque



Medallion with
Interpretive Plaque

ATTACHMENTS

1. Narrative History

Submit a one-page (minimum), typed history of the cemetery that relates its significance to the historical, architectural and/or archeological context of its locality or broader Texas connections. Provide documentation that the cemetery is at least 50 years old. The history of the cemetery must be complete, orderly and concise. A sample narrative history is included in this pamphlet.

If one of your goals for obtaining this Historic Texas Cemetery designation is to display information about the cemetery's history on an interpretive plaque, the requirements for this narrative history are more stringent. Please see "Documenting Local History" insert which presents the same guidelines that are required for obtaining the Official Texas Historical Markers that document historic sites throughout the state.

2. Documentation for the *Affidavit of Dedication for Cemetery Purposes*

Submit graphic documentation to establish the cemetery boundaries. This will be used as Exhibit A when the *Affidavit of Dedication for Cemetery Purposes* (form supplied by THC) is recorded in the deed records in the appropriate county clerk's office. Ideally, the best documentation would be a survey done by a professional surveyor. If such a survey is not available, other documentation such as plot records, archival documents, historical maps, county appraisal district maps, aerial photographs, oral histories, remote sensing or archeological data may be used to establish the existence and location of the historic cemetery. In most cases, your county appraisal district will have a map showing the cemetery property lines. You may have to draw in the cemetery, as it may not be included in the map. The appraisal district office will also have the names and addresses of the property owners that share common borders with the cemetery, as requested under Section 5 of the

application. It is very important that accurate information regarding these landowners be submitted and that the map be clearly marked to show which landowner owns each parcel of land that borders the cemetery property.

Examples of documentation are found elsewhere in this pamphlet. The location of each appraisal district office in Texas can be found at the following web site: www.greencity.com/adala-f.htm.

Determining and justifying the boundaries of a cemetery are very important for this registration process as well as for the future preservation of the historic resource. Boundaries should include the full extent of the cemetery. The bounds of the cemetery should be based on present features, as well as on information gleaned from historical sources. In some cases, site limits may be determined by remote sensing techniques or surface examination combined with controlled subsurface testing.

The boundaries of the cemetery may be documented in various ways. If available and appropriate, the current legal property description may be used. Existing fencing may not necessarily indicate the exact boundaries of the cemetery. Fences are not permanent features; burials may be located outside the existing fence lines. Permanent features such as contour lines may help define the boundaries of the cemetery. Two examples of documentation to establish location of the cemetery are included in this pamphlet.

3. Photographs

Submit recent high quality **black-and-white** photographs of the historic cemetery, as they have a longer archival life than color photos. Do not mount photographs. Please submit them in an envelope. The THC will place them in acid-free sleeves during the application review. The number of photographs necessary to adequately document the site will depend upon the size of the cemetery. Representative views of the entrance, all characteristic features and interesting or important grave-stones should be included. Label all photographs with the photographer's name, date of the photo-

Historic Name: Mt. Zion Baptist Church Cemetery

Address: FM 353

Site No.: 446b

Date: c. 1889

Photo Reference: 2:10

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This cemetery contains many monuments and may include other graves without markers. The cemetery slopes downhill from the Mt. Zion Baptist Church on the south side of FM 353, just beyond the boundary of the City of San Augustine. The cemetery is enclosed by a chain link fence, retains a high degree of integrity and is in good condition.

History: The cemetery may have been in use as early as the 1870s and is associated with the adjacent Mt. Zion Baptist Church, an African American congregation. The earliest marked grave is dated 1889. Information in a typescript history of Roberts Baptist Church suggests Mt. Zion church dates from about 1895. The congregation was founded about 1870 by freedmen and women in this vicinity, approximately five miles north of the old African American Roberts Community. The church, which has been substantially altered, and cemetery occupy a portion of John Blount estate lands within the Edmund Quirk Survey.

Significance: The cemetery is potentially significant for its associations with San Augustine County's African American community. Additional research should be conducted. The cemetery appears eligible for designation as a Historic Texas Cemetery.

Historic Name: Corinth Primitive Baptist Church

Address: FM 353

Site No.: 455a

Date: 1905

Photo Reference: 2:11

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story wood sided church has a steeply pitched gabled roof and boxy massing, which are primary design features. Each facade is symmetrical with a centrally placed wood door flanked by tall, narrow, 4/4 double hung wood sash windows. No other embellishment is present. With its boxy massing, lack of overhanging eaves and steeply pitched roof, the church recalls the Post-Medieval English buildings of 17th century Colonial Virginia and is an appropriate building type for the Primitive Baptist denomination, which in the spirit of Reformation eschews decoration, images or opulence in a place of worship. Although not regularly used, the church is maintained and is in fair condition. Located in a rural setting, with the associated cemetery to the rear, the church and grounds convey a very strong sense of time and place and retain a remarkable degree of integrity.

History: The church was organized April 2, 1904 by Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Flournoy, Sr., Daniel G. Grissett, Thomas M. and Ada Moore Alms, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Flournoy, Amanda Grissett, T.C. Pitts, Amanda Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bennfield, Mary Bennfield and Elder J. M. Martin, First Pastor and a sign at the front of the church records its founding and founders, listed above. The land the church and adjacent cemetery occupy was given by Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Flournoy, Sr. The church appears to have been built about the time the congregation was formally established. Residents of San Augustine not members of this church remember attending special singing services where hymns were sung *a capella*. The church no longer has any living members, but many descendants remain in the area.

Significance: The church is one of two identified intact rural church buildings in the survey area and a rare example of a 17th century architectural form transplanted to early 20th century Texas. The church is significant for these reasons and appears eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C (architecture). If so, the cemetery would be included as a Contributing feature of the church property.

Historic Name: Corinth Cemetery

Address: FM 353

Site No.: 455b **Date:** c. 1913 **Photo Reference:** 2:12

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This cemetery contains at least 135 monuments and seven unmarked graves. The cemetery sits atop a hill on the north side of FM 353 at the west edge of the community of White Rock about 4.8 miles northeast from the San Augustine County Courthouse. The cemetery is enclosed by a chain link fence, retains a high degree of integrity and is in good condition. On the same property is the Corinth Primitive Baptist Church.

History: The earliest marked grave in the cemetery has a date of 1913, but the land was given for the church and cemetery in 1904 by area residents Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Flournoy, Sr.

Significance: The cemetery is potentially significant for its associations with the Corinth Primitive Baptist Church and the White Rock community. Additional research should be conducted. The cemetery appears eligible for designation as a Historic Texas Cemetery and may be National Register eligible as part of a nomination for the Corinth Primitive Baptist Church.

Historic Name: White Rock Community School [White Rock Community Center]

Address: FM 353

Site No.: 456 **Date:** c. 1915 **Photo Reference:** 2:15

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one story wood sided school building appears to have been built about 1915 by an unknown contractor as a community school. It has a hipped roof and attached porches at each end of the primary facade. Tuscan columns support the small porch roofs. Windows are 1/1 wood frame types with painted panes. Original double wood entry doors appear to be present as does wood porch flooring. The windows appear smaller than are typical for school windows in a building of this era and may have been replaced in the 1960s. Despite the possible window changes, the building retains a moderate degree of integrity and is maintained in good condition.

History: This building served as the White Rock Community School until 1954 when many county schools consolidated with the city of San Augustine district. From its closing until the mid 1960s it was vacant. About 1965 it was reopened as the White Rock Community Center, a function it still serves.

Significance: This school is a rare surviving example of a community school building in the survey area and is significant for these reasons. Additional research with school records should be conducted to determine construction date and, if possible, designer and contractor identities. The school may eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A (broad patterns of county history) and is a strong candidate for a Texas Subject Marker.

Historic Name: Pickard Cemetery

Address: CR 142

Site No.: 475 **Date:** c. 1899 **Photo Reference:** 3:1

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This cemetery contains at 57 monuments and 12 unmarked graves. The cemetery is on flat land on the northwest side of County Road 142 northeast of San Augustine. The site is enclosed by a chain link fence, retains a high degree of integrity and is in good condition. No church or other building is associated with the cemetery.

History: The earliest marked grave in the cemetery has a date of 1899. The cemetery was established by Eliza Ann Pickard, daughter of Henry T. and Sarah (Sophia) Moore Pickard, probably upon the occasion of her father's death in 1899, since his grave is the oldest identified.

Significance: The cemetery is potentially significant for its associations with the Pickard family and early settlement patterns of the county. Additional research should be conducted. The cemetery appears eligible for designation as a Historic Texas Cemetery.

Historic Name: Rosa and Eugene Cobb Farmstead

Address: CR 150

Site No.: 498a

Date: c. 1910

Photo Reference: 3:2

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story wood sided L-plan dwelling has shallowly pitched intersecting front and side gabled roof sections typical of the L-plan design. Two 2/2 double hung wood sash dormer windows with vaguely Colonial Revival design treatments project from the roof. These may or may not be original to the dwelling. Three doors access different rooms from the front porch. Each has a wood frame screen door. Windows are 1/1 double hung wood sash times. An end chimney is on the south elevation wall and a second chimney pierces the roof near the intersecting gables. The partial width integral porch is supported on square taper posts resting on small piers. The house is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Also on the property is a second, smaller dwelling, built about 1945 and several barns. These buildings are in fair condition and retain their integrity.

History: This house is thought to have been built about 1910, but could have been built as early as 1895, by Rosa Cobb (1883-1955) and Eugene Cobb (1878-1951). The Cobbs farmed the surrounding land, planting corn and cotton. They continued to live here until their deaths. This property is part of the Tebo Community in Sabine County, located just across the San Augustine County line. All of the buildings at this farmstead except the small ca. 1945 house are in Sabine County. The farmstead is now owned by Dr. C. R. Haley.

Significance: The house is a good example of an L-Plan dwelling and is significant for that reason. The farmstead is not within the boundaries of any proposed historic district but appears individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A (broad patterns of history--local farming) and Criterion C (architecture). It may also be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker for its association with 20th century farming in San Augustine and Sabine counties. Because this property straddles the San Augustine County-Sabine County line, it is recommended that the two county historical commissions work with the property owner on the suggested historical designations.

Historic Name: Mt. Horeb Baptist Church

Address: FM 1

Site No.: 503

Date: c. 1925

Photo Reference: 3:3; 3:4

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This one-story wood sided church has a shallowly pitched front gabled roof with a symmetrical facade featuring centrally placed double entry wood and glass doors flanked by 3/1 double hung wood sash windows. The entry door windows have three vertical panes repeating the pattern of the church's other windows. Located in a rural setting near Fords Corner, the church and grounds convey a strong sense of time and place and retain a high degree of integrity.

History: The church was built about 1925 to 1930 and served the Fords Corner and Tebo communities. Historically, the church also hosted members of other local Protestant congregations for various worship services. More research should be conducted. The church is still in use.

Significance: The church is one of two identified intact rural church buildings in the survey area and is significant for this reasons. It is not located within any proposed historic district, but may be individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C (architecture). It is also a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker.

Historic Name: Unknown

Address: N. Hwy 147

Site No.: 512a **Date:** c. 1900 **Photo Reference:** 3:22

Preservation Priority: Medium

Description: This one-story wood sided dwelling has a steeply pitched hipped roof covering the entire mass of the building. Entry to the house is through a centrally placed door reached through a full width attached porch covered by a pent roof and supported on square posts. Windows have been replaced with multipane synthetic or aluminum types. Behind the house is an early 20th century wood barn in fair condition. In good condition, the house retains a moderate degree of integrity due to changes to the windows.

History: This house was owned in the 1940s and 1950s by Rob Horn and from the 1870s to about 2000 by Hubert and Ruby Davis. No other information regarding this house was discovered, despite considerable research effort. Appraisal District records were not helpful in learning the identity of the current owners because such records are accessed by owner name.

Significance: The house is a good example of an early 20th century massed plan pyramidal roofed dwelling. The house is significant for its architectural form and its associations with farming in San Augustine County during that period. More research should be conducted. The house is not within the proposed boundaries of any historic district and because of changes to the windows would not be considered individually eligible for National Register listing. If additional information regarding its history can be learned and if that history supports individual listing for associations with significant local events or individuals, the house could be reconsidered for National Register eligibility. In such a case, it also might be a candidate for a Texas Subject Marker.

Historic Name: New Liberty Hill Cemetery

Address: N. Hwy 147

Site No.: 518a **Date:** c. 1941 **Photo Reference:** 3:12

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This large cemetery occupies 1.5 acres and contains many 20th century monuments. Located on the west side of Texas 147 northeast of the City of San Augustine, the cemetery is enclosed by a chain link fence, retains a high degree of integrity and is in good condition. Adjacent to it is the Old Liberty Hill Cemetery and the non-historic Liberty Hill Church.

History: The cemetery was established in 1941 by Lula Bland Fisher in memory of her husband, Guy Brown Fisher. Lula and Guy were members of the extended family of Blands, Fishers and Baggetts who lived in the area.

Significance: The cemetery is potentially significant for its associations with Liberty Hill and Bland Lake families. Additional research should be conducted. The cemetery appears eligible for designation as a Historic Texas Cemetery.

Historic Name: Old Liberty Hill Cemetery

Address: N. Hwy 147

Site No.: 518b **Date:** c. 1887, 1931, 1937

Photo Reference: 3:13

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This large cemetery occupies 1.8 acres and contains many 19th and 20th century monuments. Located on the west side of Texas 147 northeast of the City of San Augustine, the cemetery is enclosed by a chain link fence, retains a high degree of integrity and is in good condition. Adjacent to it is the New Liberty Hill Cemetery and the Liberty Hill Church.

History: This cemetery was established in 1887 when one acre of land for a church and cemetery was deeded by Alexander and Mary Elizabeth Horton. That same year a church was built and a cemetery area designated at the rear of the church. The first known burial occurred in 1894 when Elizabeth Hamilton Waddell was interred here. In 1931, 1.8 acres were added to the church and cemetery grounds and the old church removed. A new church was erected on the newly acquired property, leaving the old church site available for cemetery use. An additional 2.3 acres was acquired for cemetery use in 1937. The present church appears to date from the 1960s or 1970s.

Significance: The cemetery is potentially significant for its associations with Liberty Hill and Bland Lake families. Additional research should be conducted. The cemetery appears eligible for designation as a Historic Texas Cemetery.

Historic Name: Antioch Cemetery

Address: N. Hwy 147

Site No.: 526b **Date:** c. 1860

Photo Reference: 3:6

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This cemetery contains many monuments and likely includes other unmarked graves. Located on the east side of Texas 147 northeast of the City of San Augustine, the cemetery is sited on a hill and is enclosed by a chain link fence. The cemetery retain a high degree of integrity and is in good condition. Adjacent to it is the altered, 1938 Antioch Church of Christ.

History: This cemetery was established about 1860 and then in 1872 land owner Stephen Passmore, Sr. deeded two acres, including, the existing cemetery, to Nimrod W. Ware and Thomas Wesley Moore Baggett, Elders of the Church of Christ, for church, school and cemetery use. The church/school was built to the rear of the cemetery. Additional acreage was added to the property in 1948 and 1949 bringing the total occupied by the church and cemetery to 4.1 acres. The earliest marked grave is that of John M. Baggett. The church currently on the site was erected in 1938 and has been altered.

Significance: The cemetery is potentially significant for its associations with local families and county development patterns. Additional research should be conducted. The cemetery appears eligible for designation as a Historic Texas Cemetery.

Historic Name: Old San Antonio Road Right-of-Way

Address: E/W Hwy 21

Site No.: 566

Date: c. 1830

Photo Reference: 3:10

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium

Description: This public highway is designated Texas 21 and consists of a two lane, asphalt paved thoroughfare with limited shoulder area on each side. The road occupies the general path of the Old San Antonio Road, also called El Camino Real, and roughly maintains its historic alignment. Little development occurs along the segment from the

east boundary line of the City of Nacogdoches in Nacogdoches County to the Texas state boundary at Toledo Bend Reservoir and this stretch of the highway is highly scenic, traversing farmland, pasture and forests. Only two towns of any size are on this segment of road--San Augustine, Texas and Milam, Texas. A few small communities also are present where development is limited to a few pre-1960 dwellings and a few functioning and a few abandoned businesses. The road travels land that is largely undeveloped, creating a strong sense of time and place. It is maintained in good condition and has a moderate to high degree of integrity.

History: This road was established during the Spanish Colonial period in 1691 and thereafter, when Domingo Teran de los Rios cut a path along existing animal and Native American trails that became this road. Called variously El Camino Real and the Old San Antonio Road, the original path linked the Spanish military and religious center at San Antonio, Texas, with Spain's colonial outposts in East Texas at Mission Tejas, Nacogdoches and Mission Dolores in what is now San Augustine. The portion of the road east of San Augustine served Native Americans and Spanish and French adventurers in the 17th and 18th centuries as they traveled from Natchitoches, Louisiana to Mission Dolores, Nacogdoches, Texas and points west. For a time, French Louisiana was under the control of Spain, extending Spain's reach along the road at least as far as Natchitoches, Louisiana (the portion of the road between the Louisiana boundary and Natchitoches, Louisiana is designated Louisiana 6). During the 1820s and 1830s, the trail served immigrants from the United States who came into Mexican-held Texas and established colonies there. After the Texas Revolution and statehood, the trail continued to ferry new arrivals from the states and provide access to the east for Texas residents. Although migration on this route slowed after the Civil War when rail service expanded throughout north and east Texas, the road maintained an important economic and settlement function. Paving, straightening and widening has occurred at various times, but the road largely follows its original path for most of its length between Nacogdoches, Texas and the Texas state line. Today the road is known as Texas 21 and it serves travelers, truckers and logging vehicles. As one travels east from Nacogdoches, the road narrows, becomes more winding and provides scenic views of the green rolling hills, rivers and forests of Nacogdoches, San Augustine and Sabine counties that is a departure from most highway views.

Significance: The road is significant for its role in the exploration and settlement of Texas and its history as a conduit for people traveling between Texas and points east. Additional research should be conducted on widening, paving and alignment modifications. The road may be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A (broad patterns of history) and may also qualify for National Scenic Byway designation.

**APPENDIX E: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES:
Criteria for Eligibility and General Information**

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of historical and cultural properties that are significant in history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. Passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the National Register of Historic Places. The National Park Service, within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers the program at the Federal level. The National Historic Preservation Act also authorized State Historic Preservation Officers in every state to direct and coordinate the program at the state level. In addition, Federal agencies are responsible for designating Federal Preservation Officers to nominate Federal properties within their jurisdiction to the National Register. Included in the National Register are individual examples of and related concentrations (historic districts) of

- **Buildings**, including large, high style houses and institutional and commercial properties, as well as modest, vernacular resources
- **Structures**, such as engineering structures, recreational resources, and industrial properties
- **Sites**, such as landscape features and archaeological sites
- **Objects**, such as public art, transportation vehicles, and infrastructural features.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property or historic district must be at least 50 years old, retain its integrity, and meet one of the four following criteria.

- A. be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. 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
- D. yielded, or be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; properties primarily

commemorative in nature; and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years *shall not be considered eligible* for the National Register. However, such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts or conform to the following criteria:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Properties in the National Register can be listed at a national, state or local level of significance and can be honored individually or as part of a historic district. The vast majority of properties included in the National Register are listed at a local level of significance. In addition, most are honored for their architectural merits (National Register Criterion C), although others are considered noteworthy for their historical associations (National Register Criteria A and B), or for their potential to enhance our understanding of the past (National Register Criterion D).

ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRITY

The Secretary of the Interior defines integrity as "the ability of a property to convey its significance." For a resource to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, it must meet at least one of the four criteria listed above AND retain sufficient integrity to be recognizable to its period of significance. Therefore, understanding what integrity is and how it

can be determined are vital steps in the identification, documentation and evaluation of historic resources. The Secretary of the Interior lists seven aspects of integrity that are effective guides for assessing integrity. These are

Location - the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design - the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a property.

Setting - the physical environment of a historic property.

Materials - the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship - the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling - the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association - the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

graph, name of the cemetery and direction and description of view. Numbered directional arrows may be placed on the site plan to indicate the direction of views shown in the photographs (see example on page 11). Also, please submit photo-lab or laser copies of any historical photographs of the cemetery that are available (regular photocopies are not acceptable). This information will become a permanent record of the context and condition of the cemetery at the time of registration.

Submit Historic Texas Cemetery designation applications or related requests to:

Gerron S. Hite
History Programs Division
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276

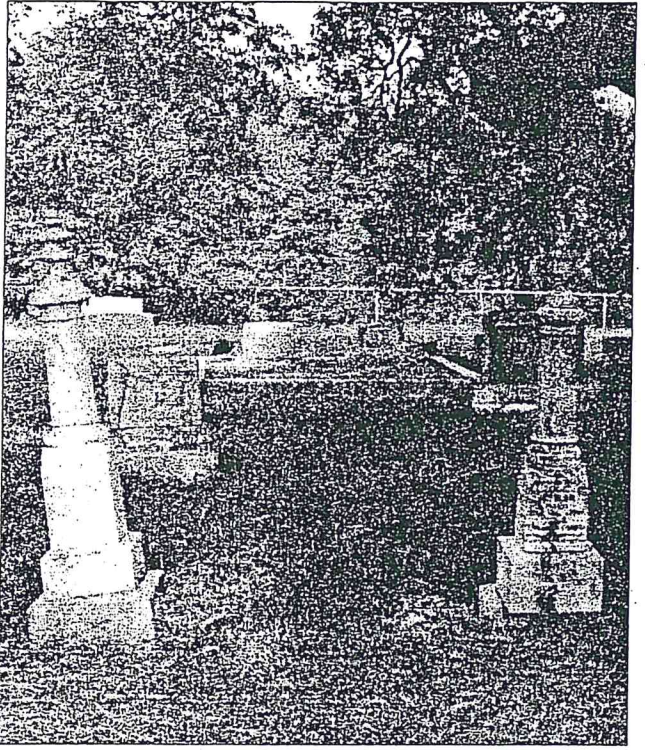
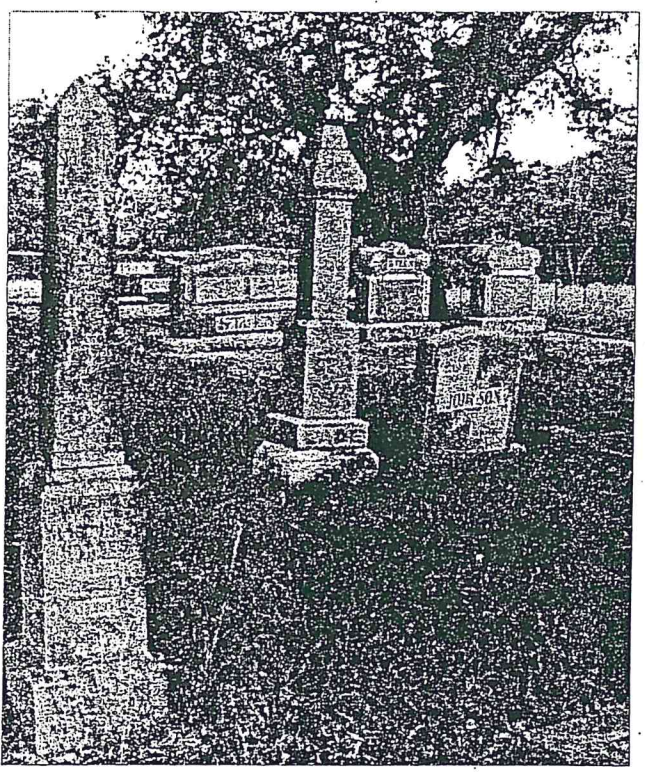
Phone: 512/475-4167, Fax: 512/475-3122
Email: gerron.hite@thc.state.tx.us
Historic Texas Cemetery Policies are codified in Rules of the Texas Historical Commission, Texas Government Code Chapter 442.

For information about alternate formats of this publication, contact the THC.



**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

The State Agency for Historic Preservation



EXAMPLE OF NARRATIVE HISTORY

WASHBURN CEMETERY, GRAYSON COUNTY

Prepared by Billie Davis, December, 1996

Samuel S. and Mary Elizabeth Washburn and their eleven children came to Texas from Barry County, Missouri, in 1836 under the ordinances of the Convention of March 1836 of the Republic of Texas. Samuel staked his claim and was granted 1280 acres of land under Certificate #5 from the Republic of Texas on August 2, 1838.¹ This 1280 acres was and is still known as the Samuel Washburn Survey and is located in the Pink Hill Community, 2.5 miles west of Bells, Texas.

Later that same year (1838) Samuel Washburn was killed by Indians. His wife and children returned to Sugar Creek, Benton County, Arkansas (just across the state line from Barry County, Missouri, the Washburns' home before coming to Texas). Mary Elizabeth and the children returned to Texas in the early 1850s to claim their 1280 acres and were granted title to their land by E.M. Pease, Governor of the State of Texas, on June 21, 1854.²

By this time, more settlers were moving into the area and it became necessary to have a cemetery in the community. A burial site was set aside on a portion of the Washburn land, which was to be used by those in the community. The cemetery was located on the extreme south edge of the original 1280 acres. There is no record of the land ever having been deeded to the cemetery by the Washburn family, however, through the years the land around and including the cemetery changed hands many times. As it was transferred from sellers to buyers the deed records noted the land as "less 2.5 acres set apart from above for burial purposes".³ In 1936 a portion of the original 1280 acres, including the cemetery location, again came under ownership by a member of the Washburn family and remains so to the present time.

The oldest marked grave in the Washburn Cemetery is that of an eight-month-old baby girl who died February 13, 1867.⁴ There are many older unnamed graves there, however, that are marked with only a rock or bois d'arc posts. It is believed that some of these graves date from the 1850s. Efforts to locate the graves of Samuel and Mary Elizabeth Washburn have proven futile. It is quite possible that Mary, who

died in 1857, is buried in this cemetery, but no record exists to verify this. Their son, John P. Washburn, who died in 1897, is buried here with a large marker noting his grave. Many other Washburn family members are buried here also.

As more and more people settled in the area, many pioneer leaders and their families made extensive use of the Cemetery. Of the approximately 300 marked graves now existing in the cemetery, some 100 of these date from before 1900.⁵ Many of the graves in this cemetery belong to veterans of the various wars in which the United States has been involved. Also, many of the graves in the cemetery are marked with Masonic or Woodmen of the World symbols.

One unique fact regarding the Washburn Cemetery is that it has always been and still is made available free of charge to anyone wishing to be buried there. For many years the cemetery was bordered by a barbed wire fence that sometimes became broken allowing cattle to gain access. In the 1960s a chain link fence was installed so that cattle were no longer able to enter the cemetery.

Through the years the Washburn Cemetery has been cared for by those in the community with various community leaders taking responsibility to oversee its maintenance. In 1986 the Washburn Cemetery Association was formed and was incorporated with the State of Texas in 1987.⁶ The Association, which administers and maintains the cemetery, meets on a regular basis once a year to elect officers and transact business. The goal of the Association is to maintain perpetual care of the cemetery in the future and to continue to provide a final resting place free of charge for anyone wishing to be buried there.

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Grayson County, Texas. *Surveyor's Record, Volume A*.

Landrum, Graham. *An Illustrated History of Grayson County, Texas*. University Supply & Equipment Company, Fort Worth, Texas, 1960.

Lucas, Mattie D., and Mita H. Hall. *A History of Grayson County, Texas*. Scruggs Printing Company, Sherman, Texas, 1936.

State of Texas. *Certificate of Incorporation, Charter Number 01030932*.

Washburn Cemetery Association, *Minutes* and other unpublished records, 1987-1996.

¹ Certificate #5, issued by Republic of Texas – Referred to in Field Notes dated March 10, 1840, and recorded in Surveyor's Rec. Vol. A/31 from J.D. Black, Surveyor, Fannin County to Samuel Washburn. (Copy attached as Ex. 1)

² Patent dated June 23, 1854 and filed August 10, 1854 from E.M. Pease, Governor, to Heirs of Samuel Washburn, Recorded Deed Records Vol. G/p. 27, Grayson County, Texas. Also: Certificate from E.M. Pease granting 1280 acres. (Copies attached as Ex. 2)

³ Portion of Deed Records Vol. 384/p.421 from Hogan to Washburn dated March 8, 1936. (Copy attached as Ex. 3)

⁴ Marker in Washburn Cemetery of Mary Gentry, 8 months old, died February 13, 1867.

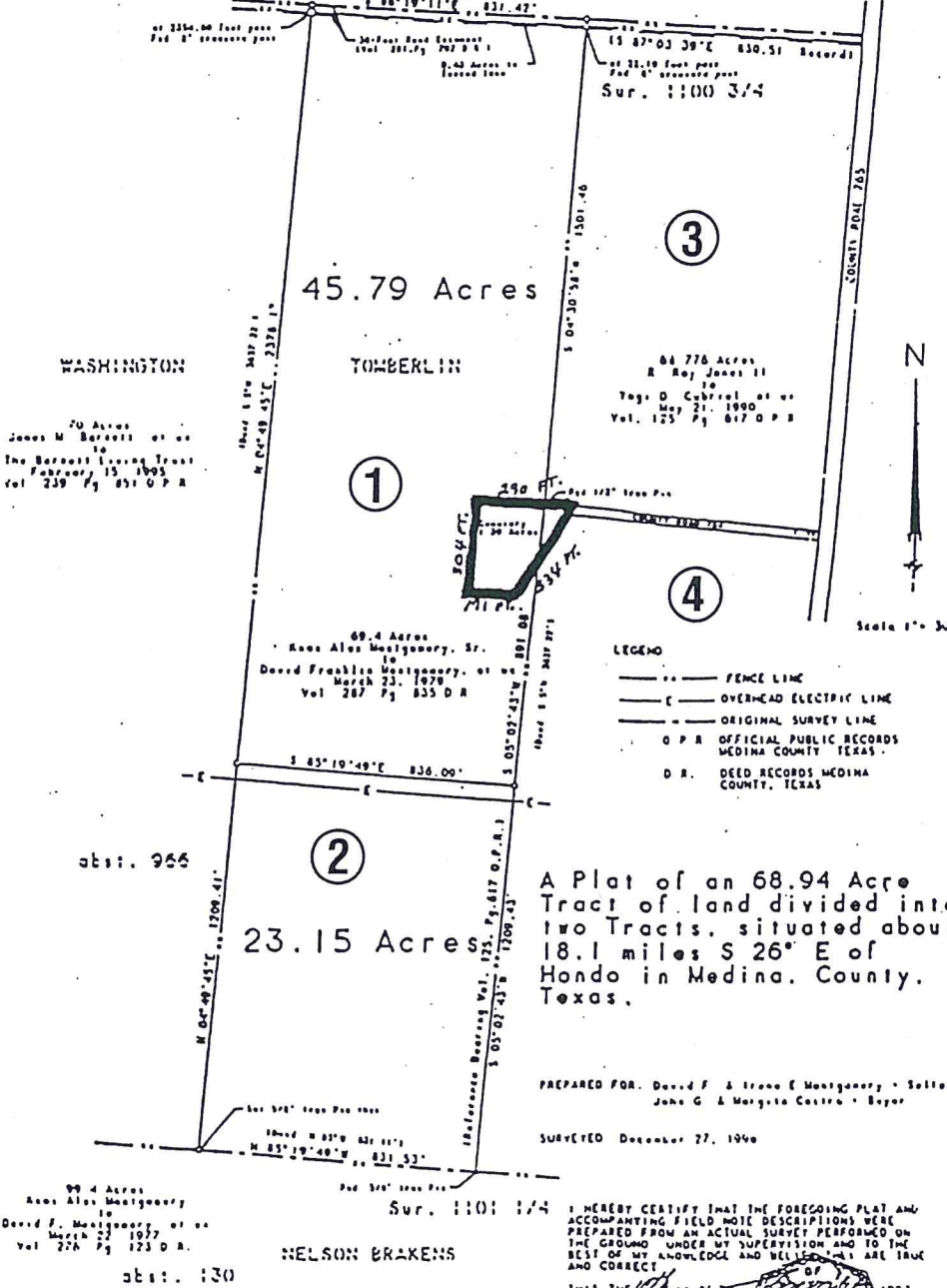
⁵ Marked graves in Cemetery and also List of Burials in Washburn Cemetery Records.

⁶ Articles of Incorporation of Washburn Cemetery Association issued by the State of Texas. Copy attached as Ex.4)

**EXAMPLE OF DOCUMENTATION TO ESTABLISH BOUNDARIES:
PROFESSIONAL SURVEY**

MEDINA COUNTY, TEXAS

JOSEPH KELLER
440 481 Acres Sur. 151 1/2.
440 Corp
R. Ray Jones II
September 14, 1983
Vol. 128 Pg. 497 O.R.



A Plat of an 68.94 Acre Tract of land divided into two Tracts, situated about 18.1 miles S 26° E of Hondo in Medina County, Texas.

PREPARED FOR: David F. & Irene E. Montgomery - Seller
John G. & Margate Castro - Buyer

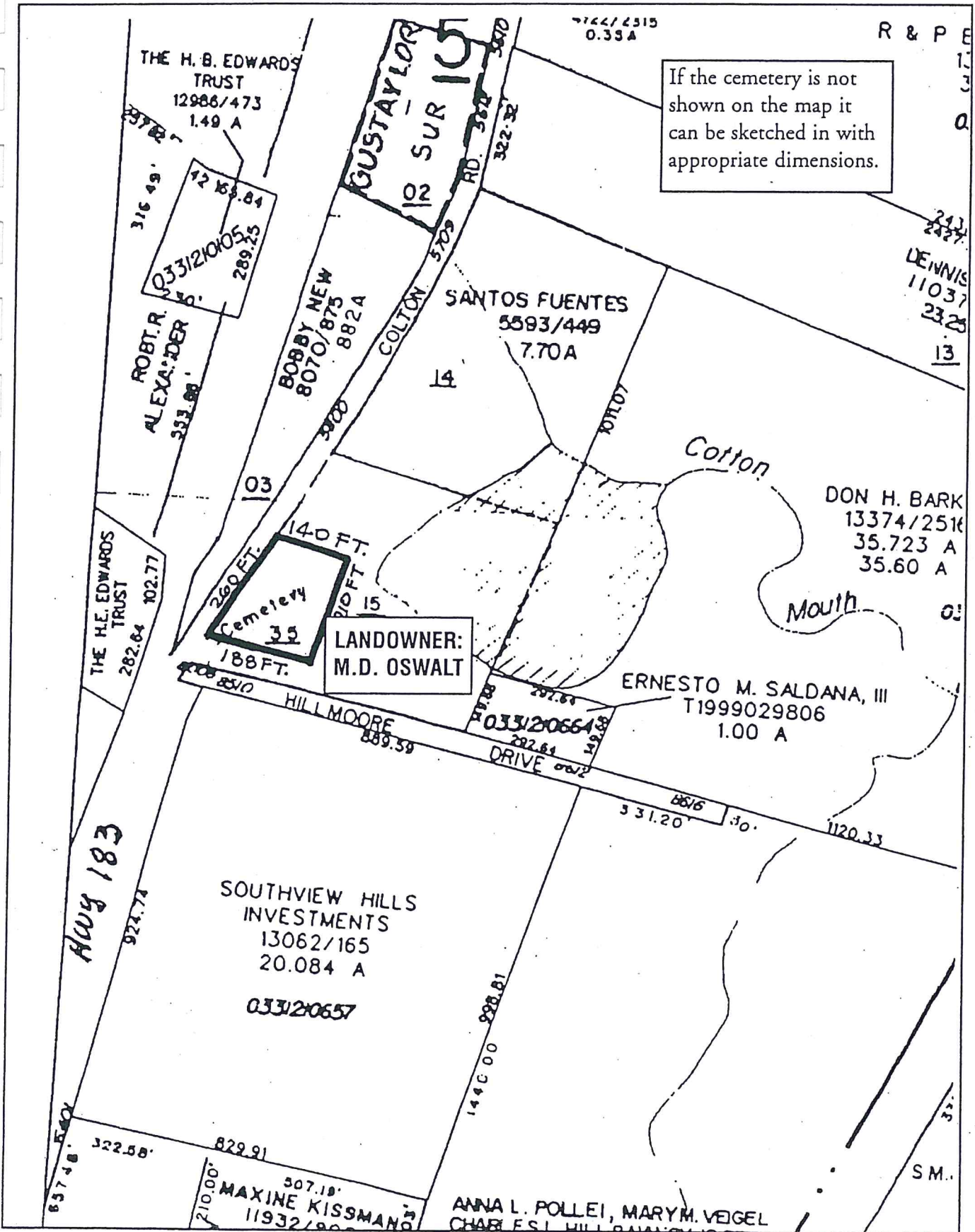
SURVEYED December 27, 1990

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING PLAT AND ACCOMPANYING FIELD NOTE DESCRIPTIONS WERE PREPARED FROM AN ACTUAL SURVEY PERFORMED ON THE GROUND UNDER MY SUPERVISION AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

THIS THE 1st DAY OF January 1991
BY: John Howard A. P. S.
John Howard & P. S. Inc.
711 CE 446
HUNDO, TEXAS 78861
17101-428-4776
REVISED March 25, 1997

Owner no. 1: David D. Montgomery
Owner no. 2: George and Linda Smith
Owner no. 3: R. Ray Jones
Owner no. 4: James Bardwell

EXAMPLE OF DOCUMENTATION TO ESTABLISH BOUNDARIES:
COUNTY TAX APPRAISAL DISTRICT MAP

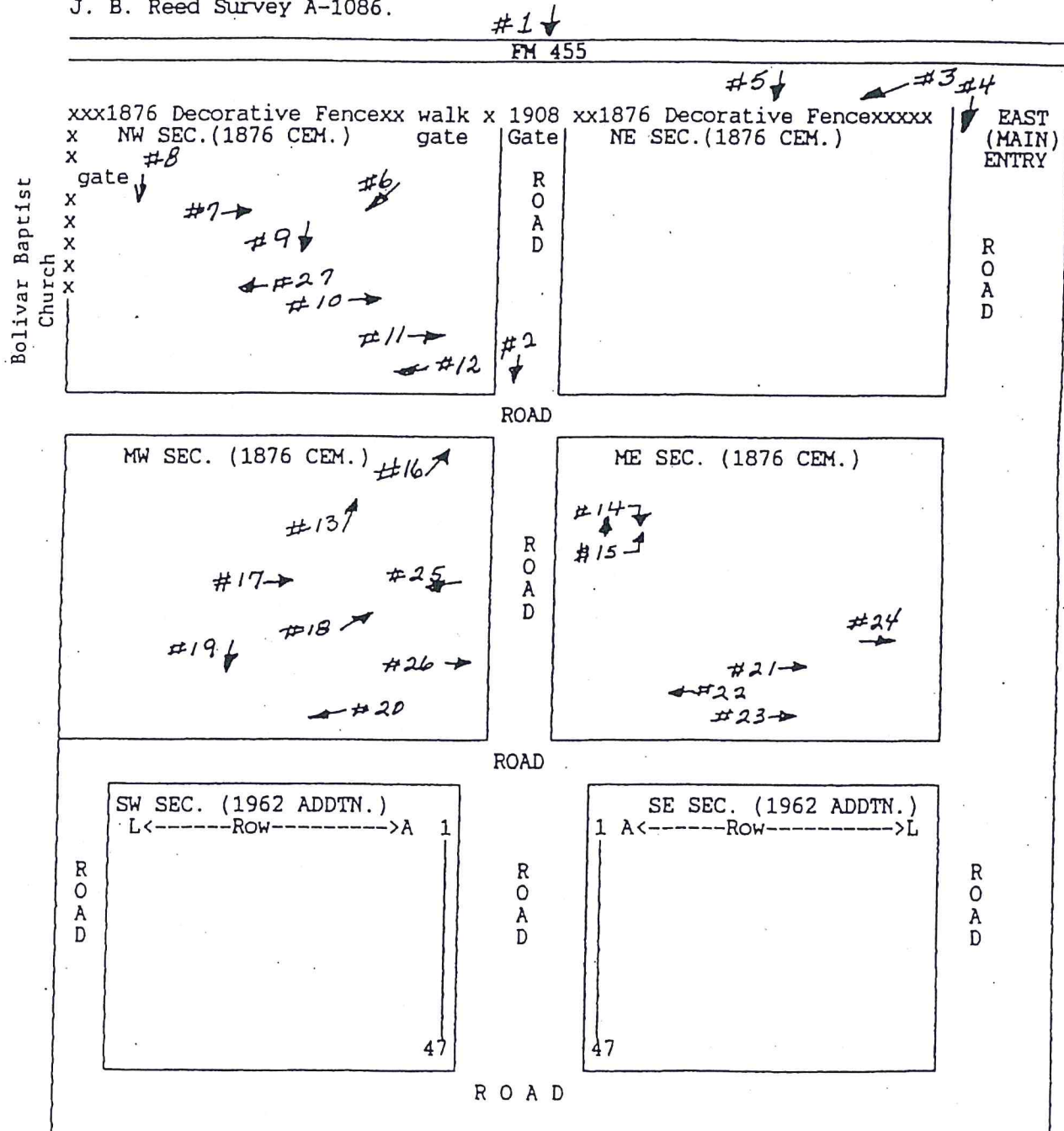


EXAMPLE OF HOW PHOTOGRAPHS CAN BE KEYED TO A CEMETERY SITE PLAN

N 4
(Not to Scale)

BOLIVAR CEMETERY - DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS - JUNE 9, 1997
JACK ARMSTRONG, PHOTOGRAPHER
Arrows Denote Photo Viewing Direction

BOLIVAR CEMETERY is located south on FM 455 adjacent to but not a part of Bolivar Baptist Church. It is 0.3 miles east of FM 2450 & FM 455 intersection at Bolivar and 3.7 miles west of I-35 & FM 455 intersection at Sanger. It is 862'6" N-S X 384' E-W containing approximately 7.61 acres out of the northeast quadrant of the J. B. Reed Survey A-1086.



Center Gate erected 1908 (has cattle guard);
xxxDecorative Fencing & Walk Gates Nov. 1876;
regular fencing around remaining outside perimeter of cemetery.



TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

P.O. BOX 12276 • AUSTIN, TX 78711-2276
PHONE: 512/463-5853 • FAX 512/475-3122

www.thc.state.tx.us

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY DESIGNATION

List additional descriptions or information on separate pages, if necessary.

1. CEMETERY/BURIAL _____ County _____
 Also known as _____

2. LOCATION/SIZE Metes and bounds, any survey references (e.g., L. Garrett Survey, Section 2, Abstract 5248):

Street address, town, city, zip code and/or specific directions from nearest town, distance from nearest intersection or permanent landmark or state or county road:

Optional: UTM: _____ Zone: _____ Northing: _____ Easting: _____
 Optional: Latitude: _____ N Longitude: _____ W

3. THE CEMETERY MEETS THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA

At least 50 years of age Historic associations
 (Two basic criteria govern the approval for the Historic Texas Cemetery designation: (1) The cemetery must be at least 50 years old, and (2) deemed worthy of preservation for its historic associations. The very nature of a cemetery being a landmark of a family's or community's presence is considered to validate the criteria of historic associations.)

4. ORIGINS Texas courts hold that no particular instrument or ceremony is required to dedicate land to cemetery purposes. Its actual use as a cemetery is sufficient (Damon v. State, 52 S.W. 2d 368 Tex. 1932). If known, please provide information as to the ownership of the land out of which this cemetery was set aside and when this took place:

5. TRUSTEESHIP OR AUTHORITY OVER CEMETERY Public Private Both

Name of individual, trustee, political entity, organization or religious institution associated with cemetery or whose land surrounds cemetery _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____
 Phone () _____ Fax () _____ Email _____

Contact person, sexton or caretaker _____
 Address _____ City _____ Zip _____
 Phone () _____ Fax () _____ Email _____

6. OWNERSHIP OF LAND ADJACENT TO CEMETERY

(Please indicate on the site map the location of each owner's property)

Owner no. 1 _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Phone () _____ Fax () _____ Email address _____

Owner no. 2 _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Phone () _____ Fax () _____ Email address _____

Owner no. 3 _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Phone () _____ Fax () _____ Email address _____

Owner no. 4 _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Phone () _____ Fax () _____ Email address _____

7. HISTORICAL DESIGNATIONS

Is property listed in the National Register of Historic Places? Yes No

If Yes, date of listing _____

Does this cemetery already have an Official Texas Historical Marker? Yes No

If Yes, title and date of marker _____

8. PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM

Name _____ Date _____

Affiliation _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Phone () _____ Fax () _____ Email address _____

REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS:

- Narrative history and local context of the cemetery (one page)
- Current** black & white photos (and historical photos if available); color prints will not be accepted except as supplemental to a core set of black & white photos, see page 4 of instructions.
- Documentation for the *Affidavit of Dedication for Cemetery Purposes* (site map)
- Processing fee of \$25.00 (non-refundable)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Approximate number of burials _____ Date/name of first known interment _____

Do cemetery burial or association records exist? Yes No

Has the cemetery been inventoried? Yes No

Author, title, date, location, availability of above records/inventories or other published material about this cemetery/site

Cemetery status Active Inactive

Scheduled cleanings? Yes No If yes, when? _____

Association meetings? Yes No If yes, when? _____

Accessible to the public? Yes No Evidence of unmarked graves? Yes No

Evidence of vandalism? Yes No Problems with erosion? Yes No

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES

1936 Texas Centennial Markers Yes No (if Yes, list/briefly describe) _____

Does this cemetery contain (an) individual THC grave marker(s)? Yes No

If Yes, give name(s) of individual(s) _____

Statuary: Yes No (if Yes, list) _____

Stone markers? Yes No

Wood markers? Yes No

Handmade markers? Yes No

Mausoleums? Yes No

Others: _____

Concrete markers? Yes No

Zinc markers? Yes No

Obelisks? Yes No

Grave decorations? Yes No

VETERANS' GRAVES IN CEMETERY

War of 1812 Yes No

Civil War Yes No

Mexican American War Yes No

World War I Yes No

Korean War Yes No

Others (e.g., Texas Rangers) _____

Texas Revolution Yes No

The Indian Wars Yes No

Spanish American War Yes No

World War II Yes No

Vietnam War Yes No

IDENTIFIABLE HERITAGE

Identifiable Local Historical Heritage:

Graves associated with a specific event _____

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY DESIGNATION



A cemetery that is deemed worthy of recognition and preservation for its historic associations is eligible to be designated a HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY

INTRODUCTION

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) is the state agency for Historic Preservation, responsible for identifying, protecting and interpreting our historic resources. The THC works with interested citizens, county historical commissions and heritage groups to preserve our historic resources, including cemeteries. The application for the Historic Texas Cemetery designation includes instructions explaining the criteria, research methods and documentation necessary for the Historic Texas Cemetery designation.

BACKGROUND

For many years, THC has been contacted by concerned citizens about the preservation of historic cemeteries located in both urban and rural settings. With the expansion of many urban areas, historic cemeteries are increasingly threatened; sometimes they disappear over the years with the removal of one gravestone at a time, while others disappear completely overnight. In rural areas, historic cemeteries are threatened by the partitioning of large tracts of land for residential development, by the absence of fencing, which allows cattle to topple and break up gravestones, and by the expansion of cultivated acreage. These beautiful and valuable cemeteries, which have witnessed historical events, displayed symbolic religious beliefs, and preserved ancestral genealogy, are under threat now and could be lost forever.

PURPOSE

The Historic Texas Cemetery designation was developed to address the problems of the destruction, neglect and illegal removal of our historic cemeteries. This designation cannot guarantee that a cemetery will be fully protected from destruction, but official recognition of these family and community landmarks highlights their importance and promotes an attitude of respect and reverence that will hopefully encourage further preservation of these unique resources.

CRITERIA

Two basic criteria govern the approval for the Historic Texas Cemetery designation: (1) The cemetery must be at least 50 years old, and (2) deemed worthy of preservation for its historic associations as documented through the Historic Texas Cemetery designation application.

THE DESIGNATION PROCESS

APPLICANT researches the history of the cemetery, fills out the application, takes black and white photographs of the cemetery and develops or secures a copy of a parcel map for recordation.

APPLICANT SUBMITS APPLICATION, attachments and processing fee of \$25 to THC.

THC STAFF REVIEWS the application and attachments, and may request additional information. When all the material is in order, the staff will complete its review and, upon approval, will notify the surrounding landowners about the pending designation. The *Affidavit of Designation for Cemetery Purposes* will then be mailed to the applicant.

APPLICANT TAKES THE *AFFIDAVIT OF DESIGNATION FOR CEMETERY PURPOSES* TO THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE for recording. The applicant will secure a copy of the recorded document indicating the volume and page number or other recordation references and sent it to the THC.

CERTIFICATE: The THC staff will issue the applicant a certificate upon receipt of the recorded affidavit copy.

MEDALLION, NAME & DATE PLAQUE AND INTERPRETIVE PLAQUE:

There are four options available for purchase to mark a cemetery that receives the Historic Texas Cemetery designation; the 10" medallion denoting the designation; the medallion with an accompanying 12" x 6" name and date plaque that displays the cemetery name and the date of its founding; or the medallion with an accompanying interpretive plaque (12" x 16" or 24" x 16") that displays a brief history of the cemetery. A thoroughly researched and documented narrative history of the cemetery is required for the interpretive markers. The purchase or display of the medallion or plaques is not required in conjunction with this designation. Applications for these markers are only available after the THC has approved the designation for a cemetery.

To receive a Historic Texas Cemetery designation application, contact: Cemetery Office, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711-2276, 512.463.6427, Fax 512.475.3122, or download the application from the THC web site: <http://www.thc.state.tx.us>



Medallion



Medallion and
Name and Date Plaque

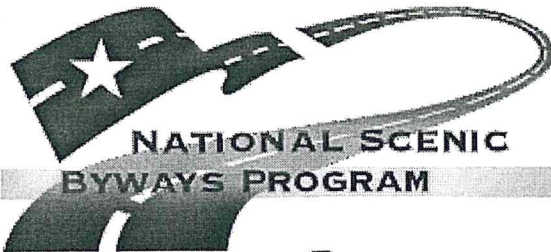


Medallion and
12" x 16" Interpretive Plaque



Medallion and
24" x 16" Interpretive Plaque

APPENDIX H: SCENIC BYWAYS ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA



[Home](#) [Traveler](#) [Media](#) [Community](#) [New Users](#)

[Log In](#)

Search



America's Byways

[America's Byways](#)

[Byways By State](#)

[Byways By Name](#)

[Free Map](#)

[Other Links](#)

Scenic Byways

Scenic byways can be designated at the local, state or national level. Some are called 'heritage routes.' Others may be called 'rustic roads' or 'backcountry byways,' although some of these designations differ slightly. The U.S. Forest Service began its National Forest Service Scenic Byway designation program in 1988. In 1991, the US Department of Transportation established its National Scenic Byways program.

What Are America's Byways?

Under the National Scenic Byways Program, the U.S. Secretary of Transportation recognizes certain roads as National Scenic Byways or All-American Roads based on their archaeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and scenic qualities. There are 95 such designated byways in 39 States. The Federal Highway Administration promotes the collection as America's Byways.

America's Byways are a distinctive collection of American roads, their stories and treasured places. They are roads to the heart and soul of America. Byways are exclusive because of their outstanding qualities, not because byways are confined to a select group of people.

Managing the intrinsic qualities that shape the byway's story and interpreting the story are equally important in improving the quality of the visitors' experience. The National Scenic Byway Program is founded upon the strength of the leaders for individual byways. It is a voluntary, grassroots program. It recognizes and supports outstanding roads. It provides resources to help manage the intrinsic qualities within the broader byway corridor to be treasured and shared. Perhaps one of the underlying principles for the program has been articulated best by the byway leader who said, 'the program is about recognition, not regulation.'

What's the Difference between a National Scenic Byway and an All-American Road?

★ *National Scenic Byway*

To be designated as a National Scenic Byway, a road must possess at least one of the six intrinsic qualities. The significance of the features contributing to the distinctive characteristics of the corridor's intrinsic qualities must be recognized throughout the multi-state region.

★ *All-American Road*

To receive an All-American Road designation, a road must possess multiple intrinsic qualities that are nationally significant and contain one-of-a-kind features that do not exist elsewhere. A road or highway must also be considered a 'destination unto itself.' That is, the road must

provide an exceptional traveling experience so recognized by travelers that they would make drive along the highway a primary reason for their trip.

Who Nominates?

Anyone may nominate a road for possible designation by the Secretary, but the nomination must be submitted through a state's official scenic byway agency and include a corridor management plan designed to preserve and enhance the unique qualities of the byway.

The byways themselves typically are supported through a network of individuals who volunteer their time and effort. It is a bottom-up, grassroots oriented program. Local citizens and communities create the vision for their byway, identify the resources comprising the intrinsic qualities, and form the theme or story that stirs the interest and imagination of visitors about the byway and its resources. Local citizens and communities decide how best to balance goals, strategies, and actions for promoting the byway and preserving its intrinsic qualities. The vision, goals, strategies, and actions for the byway are laid out in the corridor management plan required for the byway.

Nomination is not about filling out an application. It's all about telling the byway's story. That's the premise that is driving the FHWA's work on requesting nominations for possible national designation. Nominees might want to think of their byway's nomination as a combination of the community's guide and a visitor's guide for the byway.

What are Intrinsic Qualities?

Intrinsic Quality means scenic, historic, recreational, cultural, archaeological, or natural features that are considered representative, unique, irreplaceable, or distinctly characteristic of an area.



Archaeological quality involves those characteristics of the scenic byway corridor that are physical evidence of historic or prehistoric life that are visible and capable of being inventoried and interpreted.



Cultural quality is evidence and expressions of the customs or traditions of a distinct group of people. Cultural features include, but are not limited to, crafts, music, dance, rituals, festivals, speech, food, special events, and vernacular architecture that are currently practiced.



Historic quality encompasses legacies of the past that are distinctly associated with physical elements of the landscape, whether natural or manmade, that are of such historic significance that they educate the viewer and stir an appreciation of the past.



Natural quality applies to those features in the visual environment that are in a relatively undisturbed state. These features predate the arrival of human population and may include geological formations, fossils, landforms, water bodies, vegetation, and wildlife.



Recreational quality involves outdoor recreational activities directly associated with and dependent upon, the natural and cultural elements of the corridor's landscape.



Scenic quality is the heightened visual experience derived from the view of natural

and manmade elements of the visual environment.

What information is available?

NSBO's underlying database is capable of providing a wealth of information on scenic byway events, persons, and points of interest. You can browse it for interesting details such as tips for travelling the byways, maps, photographs, points of interest, facilities along the way, road conditions, typical weather constraints, and anticipated costs or fees. Some byways even contain interesting stories, sound clips, and videos.

Where does the information come from?

NSBO's information contributors include federal, regional, and state organizations, as well as private groups and individuals. These parties have been recognized as experts in scenic byways, and are an authoritative source for the information displayed in the scenic byways pages. NSBO will continue to grow as it obtains information from these sources.

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APPENDIX I: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S GUIDELINES

GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATION

The Secretary of the Interior has published a manual describing important issues regarding the rehabilitation of certified historic properties. Copies of *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation* are available from the Texas Historical Commission in Austin, Texas, or from the National Park Service in Washington D.C. These standards are general guidelines for the restoration, rehabilitation and reuse of historic properties. Although each historic property has its own characteristics, the standards outline the basic philosophy of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to historic resources and should be consulted and considered before any rehabilitation is undertaken.

1. Every reasonable effort shall be made to provide a compatible use for a property which requires minimal alteration of the building, structure, or site and its environment, or to use a property for its originally intended purpose.
2. The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure, or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible.
3. All buildings, structures, and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations that have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance shall be discouraged.
4. Changes which may have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.
5. Distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize a building, structure, or site shall be treated with sensitivity.
6. Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired rather than replaced wherever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications of features, substantiated by historic, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures.
7. The surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning methods that will damage the historic building materials shall not be undertaken.

8. Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archeological resources affected by, or adjacent to any project.

9. Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historical, architectural, or cultural material, and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood or environment.

10. Whenever possible, new additions or alterations to structures shall be done in such a manner that if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the structure would be unimpaired.

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