

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

OF

SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY, TEXAS

PHASE V: Precinct 4



An inventory of Historic Buildings, Structures, Sites and Objects

Prepared for the San Augustine County Certified Local Government Committee

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Cover Photos: Left to right—Hebron School/Church; Fannie and William J. Sheffield

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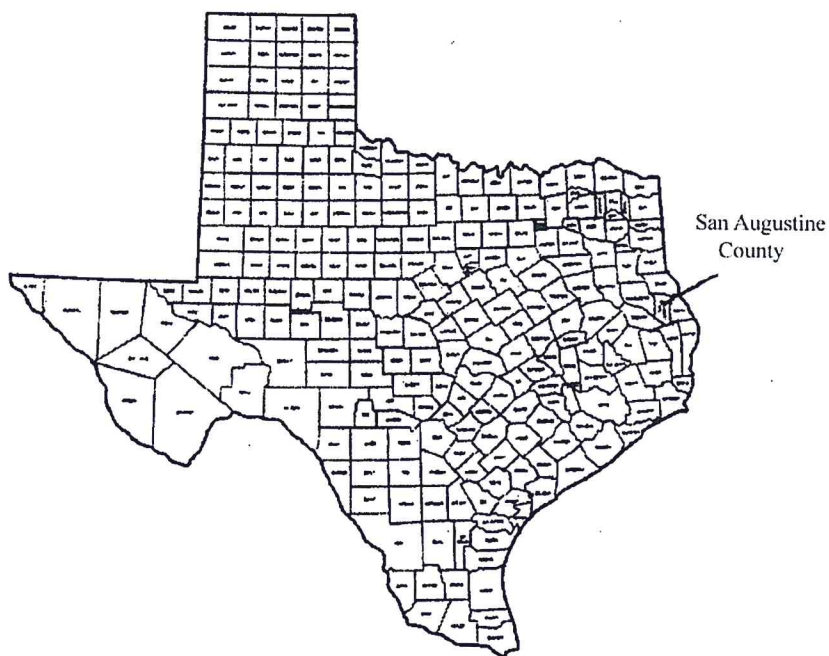
Diane E. Williams would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for their contributions to this historic resources survey. Their participation has enhanced the success of the project.

Phase V survey efforts in San Augustine County were funded by the Texas Historical Commission, and the Summerlee Foundation. The San Augustine County Certified Local Government Committee applied for and received a grant from the Texas Historical Commission's Certified Local Government program and these grant monies were matched by the Summerlee Foundation to fund the project. Thanks go to Agnes Sparks, who worked closely with the principal investigator and provided her lodging, and to Betty and John Oglesbee, Agnes Sparks, Anne Miller, Eunice McLain, Ethel Doris Garrett, Patsy Murray, Betty Weatherford, Merle Reeves, Hillman Hanks, Michael Boyett, Orasha Hanks, Johnny Warner, Gova Gary, Myrtie Sheffield, James Sheffield, Burnice Bryan, E. H. Marshall and the many other knowledgeable residents and property owners who supplied information about homes, churches and cemeteries in San Augustine County. Thanks are also due County Judge Randy Williams, County Treasurer Pam Smith, and the San Augustine Historical Foundation who oversaw financial matters and to Texas Historical Commission staff. Gratitude is also due staff at the San Augustine County Appraisal District, especially map technician Fred Smith. The principal investigator would like to express deep appreciation to Agnes Sparks for her untiring efforts on behalf of the project and the many kindnesses extended to the principal investigator.

INTRODUCTION

Recent and Current Investigations

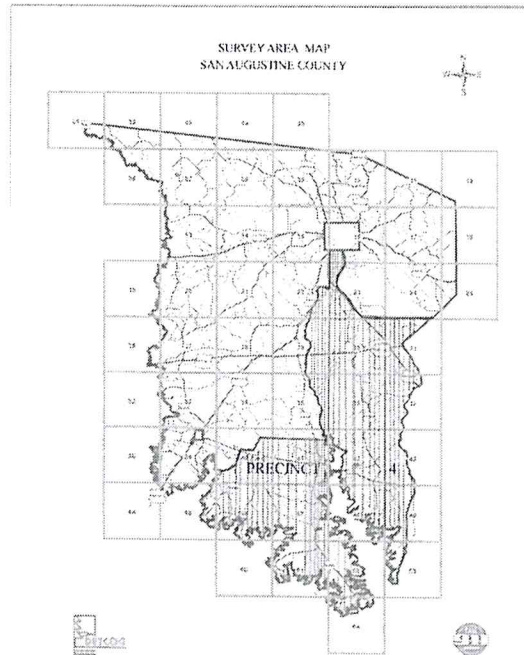
San Augustine County, one of the original counties formed under the Republic of Texas, is located in East Texas between Natchitoches, Louisiana and Nacogdoches, Texas, 23 miles west of the Louisiana state boundary. San Augustine County (**Figure 1**) is bordered on the west by the Attoyac River and by 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 2**). 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, (El Camino Real de los Tejas) 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. In 2004 the Old San Antonio Road was designated a National Historic Trail.



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North

Figure 1. Location Map

No Scale
Source: Texas State Archives



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Figure 2. Phase V Survey Area

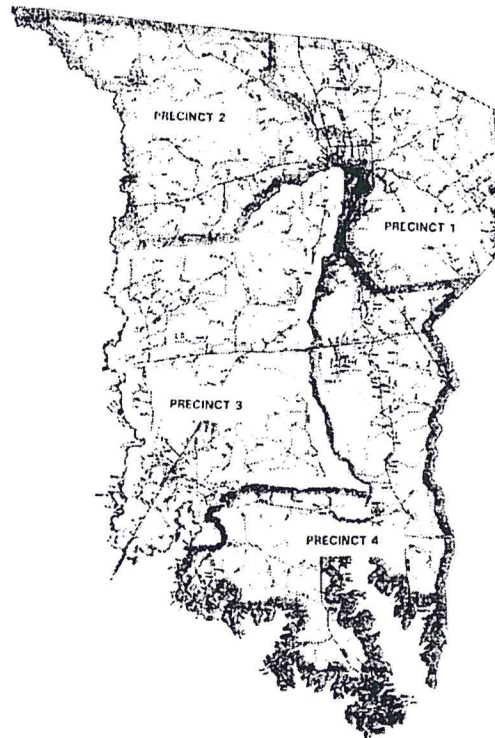
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Source: DET Council of Governments

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 a 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 Mexican 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 English language 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 Old 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 era, 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 Anglo-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 19th and 20th century resources, survey efforts were divided into phases. The Historic and Architectural Resources Survey of San Augustine County, Phase V, is the fifth of several components of a multi-year survey effort initiated by the County of San Augustine Certified Local Government Committee in 2001. Phase I documented County Precinct 1 and all portions of the City of San Augustine east of the railroad tracks. The Phase II project focused on research for and preparation of a National Register nomination for the San Augustine Residential Historic District, which was listed in 2006. In Phase III, a National Register nomination was prepared for the San Augustine Commercial Historic District, a small business district encompassing the historic courthouse square in the City of San Augustine. The commercial district was listed in the National Register in 2007. The Phase IV project documented historic resources in County Precinct 2 and County Precinct 3 and the portions of the City of San Augustine west of the railroad tracks. Phase V documented the historic resources in Precinct 4. The methodology and products of Phase V conform to survey guidelines established by the Texas Historical Commission and the National Park Service and are discussed below. All five phases of the program have been funded by grants from the Texas Historical Commission's Certified Local Government program and the Summerlee Foundation.



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No Scale

Figure 3. Precinct Divisions in San Augustine County

Source: DET Council of Governments

The Phase V survey of San Augustine County investigated all rural areas of Precinct 4 and rural communities within that precinct. The documentation of historic resources in San Augustine County is completed with the survey of Precinct 4. Preparation of additional National Register nominations and other landmark designations may follow. The Phase V survey is a comprehensive reconnaissance level inventory of 276 buildings, structures, sites and objects built before 1966. No archeological evaluations or architectural services were performed. Reconnaissance level field documentation recorded basic data on each property inventoried and

formed the foundation for the project. Color, black and white and digital photography and basic historical research on previously undocumented properties with the most preservation potential also was conducted. Phase V survey materials, including survey maps, data base inventory summaries, 35 mm and digital photographic materials, and this report were delivered to the San Augustine County Certified Local Government Committee 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, Subject Markers and Historic Texas Cemetery designations. The survey products, presently designated properties and those landmarked in the future offer the community opportunities to create expanded programs for economic development, and heritage tourism and heritage education.

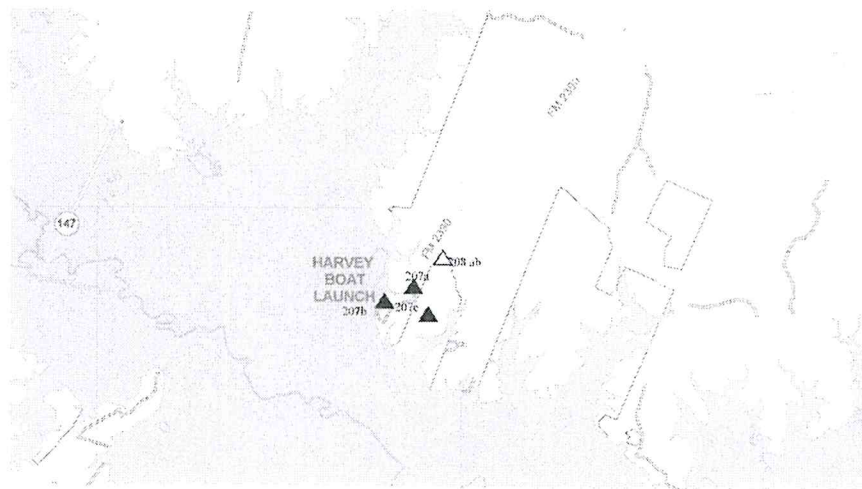
The Survey Area

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 V survey area encompasses all of Precinct 4 in San Augustine County, except those portions of the precinct that are underwater in Sam Rayburn Lake. A small portion of Precinct 4 continues into the City of San Augustine, as do small segments of the other three county precincts. The portion of Precinct 4 included within the San Augustine city limits was surveyed during the Phase I project. Precinct 4 is bounded on the west by Precinct 3, on the north by Precinct 1, on the east by Sabine County and on the south by Angelina and Jasper counties. The Phase V survey area contains 276 documented properties, judged by architectural form or plan type, style and building materials to have been built prior to 1966. A number of small unincorporated communities including the Massey Community, the Grapevine Community, Chinquapin and Maxey Town, among others, are within Precinct 4. No incorporated cities are within Precinct 4. Four public recreation areas—Harvey Creek Park, Powell Park, Rayburn Park and San Augustine Park—are on the shores of Sam Rayburn Lake within Precinct 4.

Investigations in the Phase V survey area identified three properties potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks or as Texas Subject Markers. In addition, 23 cemeteries were identified as potentially eligible for the Historic Texas Cemetery designation, although only 14 of these were located during the survey effort.¹ Four potential historic districts also were identified (**Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7**). However, since construction on the parks did not begin until the early 1960s, they are not yet 50 years old and therefore not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. They may be eligible for such listing, however, when they reach 50 years of age. The survey area is comprised largely of rural land utilized for ranching, farming and timbering, a number of unincorporated communities and isolated churches and cemeteries and the relatively dense population centers located in the many post 1965 subdivisions along the shores of Lake Sam Rayburn.

Development patterns in rural areas and unincorporated communities feature dwellings and farms located along highways and county roads along with a church, or churches, and a cemetery. These elements create loose clusters of development. Rural areas also include isolated churches and cemeteries, located along roads and in inaccessible spots on private farm or ranch land; dwellings and farms occur sporadically. Within small communities and the rural areas, abandoned buildings are present. These speak of a historically denser rural population, one that thinned as city life attracted residents in search of employment and educational opportunities. Rural communities are important reminders of the vanishing history of San Augustine County, a phenomenon seen statewide and throughout the country. Maxey Town, the Massey Community and the Grapevine Community include properties potentially eligible for National Register listing, for Texas Subject Markers or Historic Texas Cemetery designations. All surveyed properties appear too altered to qualify for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designations. However, scattered properties potentially eligible for National Register listing or state marker designations are found along rural roads. Alterations, deferred maintenance or demolition have eroded the integrity of most county historic resources.

¹ A total of 26 cemeteries are known to be located in the Phase V survey area. Three of the 14 cemeteries documented in the survey already have received Historic Texas Cemetery designations. The remainder—23 cemeteries—appear eligible for such designation.

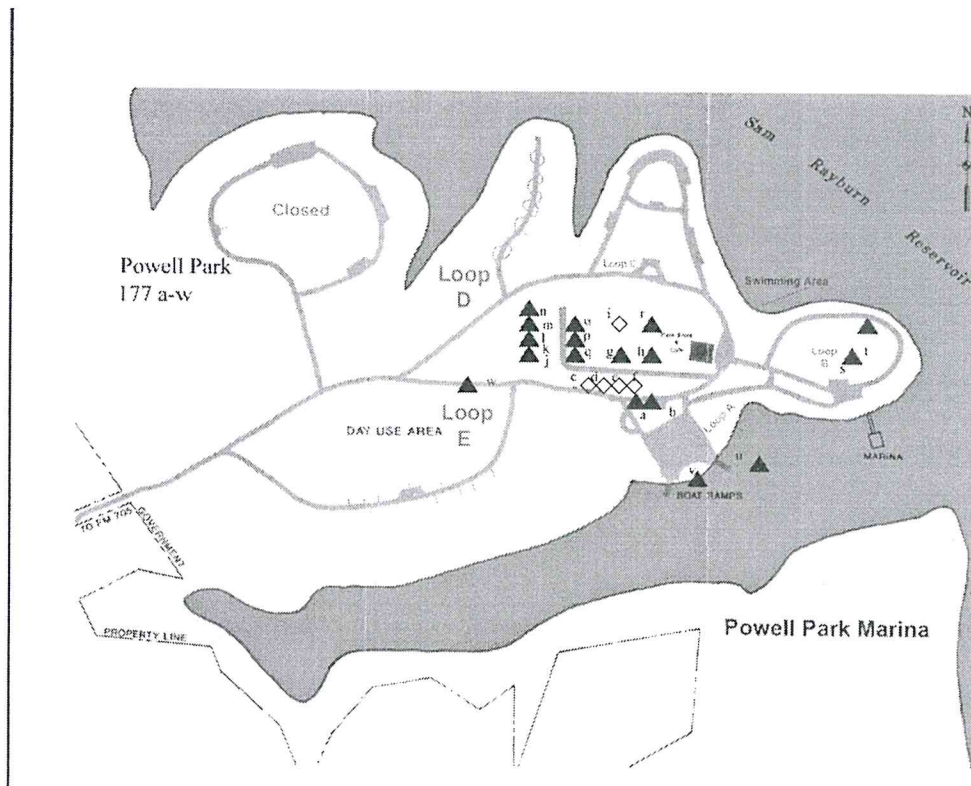


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△ Medium △ Selected Low

Figure 4: Potential Harvey Creek Park Historic District

Source: DETCOG and Diane Williams

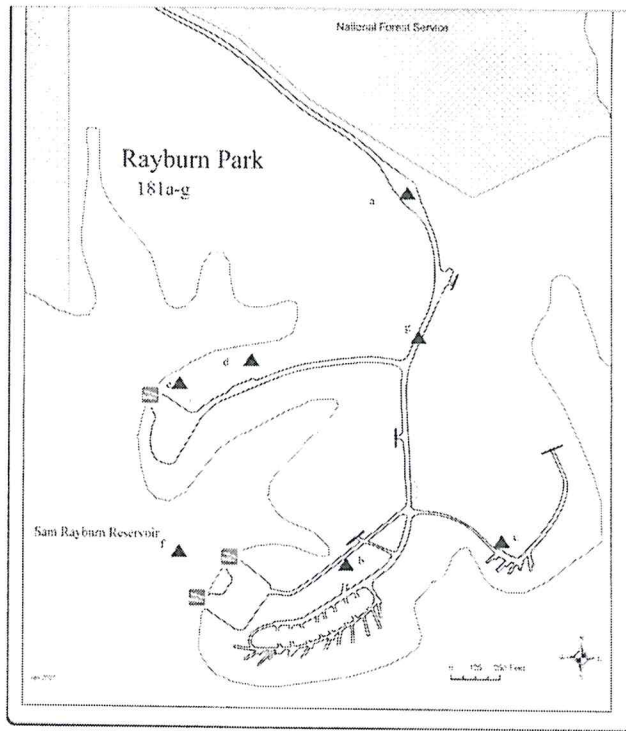


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Figure 5: Potential Powell Park Historic District

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Diane Williams

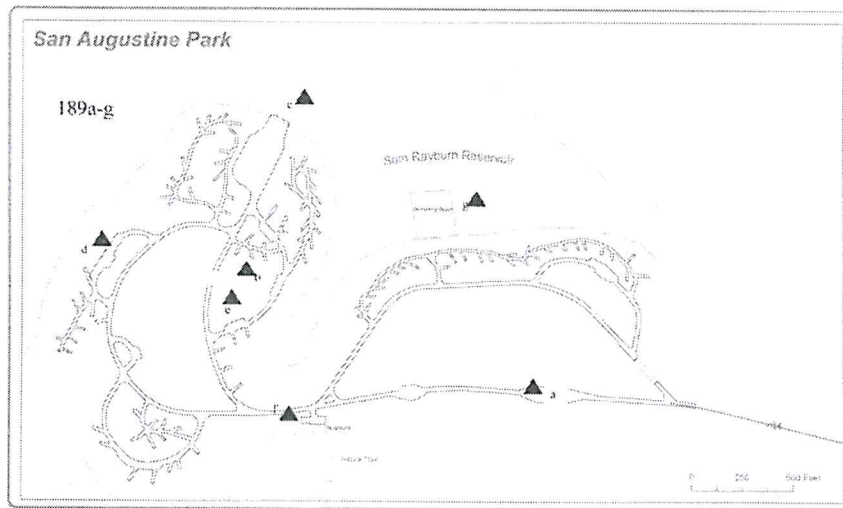


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Figure 6: Potential Rayburn Park Historic District

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Diane Williams



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△ Medium

Figure 7: Potential San Augustine Park Historic District

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Diane Williams

San Augustine County is home to 8,946 people, and the largest population center in the county is the City of San Augustine, 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. The city includes two historic districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places; both are east of the railroad tracks. The largest number of the county's oldest historic resources are scattered throughout Precincts 1 and 2, with a smaller number are 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. Additional early settlement occurred in the areas along and near the Angelina River and Ayish Bayou in southern San Augustine County. Many of these communities were lost or diminished in size and resources with the 1956-1965 construction of the dam that created Sam Rayburn Lake. Although six historic properties pre-dating 1861 were identified in the Phase V 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 enslaved individuals (*Handbook of Texas Online*). After the Civil War, a number of African American churches were established by freedmen and freedwomen throughout the county. These churches formed the nuclei of small farming communities. Examples in the Phase V survey area include the Bethel Christian Methodist Episcopal (CME) Church at Maxey Town. Community buildings that served both school and church needs also were built, including a no-longer-extant church-school building in the Maxey Town community. At a later date, individual school buildings were constructed, including the Pisgah School at Sandy Creek in Precinct 3, moved about 1950 to the white community of Grapevine and converted into a dwelling. Maxey Town and other African-American communities in the survey area include, or may contain, historic resources eligible for National Register or state landmark designations. African Americans also settled in the western part of the City of San Augustine, establishing an extended neighborhood that includes residences, churches and cemeteries. Notable examples of surviving historic resources associated with the African American community in the City of San Augustine eligible for National Register listing or a Texas Subject Marker include the Lewis Hotel and Friendship Baptist Church. Little written data on San Augustine County's rural communities and African American resources 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.

Surviving historic properties in the survey area built between 1861 and 1899 number 17, those built between 1900 and 1924 number 26, while 214 properties were built between 1925 and 1965, making early to mid-20th century resources the most prevalent. Residential properties are the most numerous historic resources in the survey area. The vast majority are single family residences. Domestic auxiliary resources, including garages, outhouses and sheds also were identified. Other domestic auxiliaries not visible from public rights-of-way undoubtedly exist. Residential properties are typically one story high and built of wood. Architectural styles are limited to Craftsman, Ranch, Colonial Revival and Classical Revival elements, but architect designed examples of any style are uncommon in the survey area. 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 side gabled bungalow (53 examples), the front gabled bungalow (36 examples), the massed plan pyramidal type (10 examples), the dog trot plan, including dot trot houses converted to center passage plans (8 examples), the cross gabled bungalow (5 examples), the center passage type (2 examples), and the 2-room form (2 examples). Other plan types, including the I-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 1925 and 1965,

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- to mid-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 and cemeteries also are in widespread evidence in the survey area. 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 and churches and schools. Schools, churches and commercial buildings such as stores and gas stations account for a small number of resources in the survey area, and again wood is the most often used material for these building types. A few stores and gas stations feature concrete block. 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. Recreational resources at public parks on the shores of Lake Sam Rayburn are most frequently built of wood, with some restroom facilities featuring concrete block.

Alterations to residential, commercial, church, school, agricultural and recreational resources include application of asbestos or other synthetic siding to exterior walls, the removal of original wood frame or metal frame windows, the enclosure or covering over of windows, especially in commercial and church 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 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 roads and bridge types including reinforced concrete, metal and wood, and metal types. Examples are observed on unpaved county roads, major county roads and state highways. Surviving bridges in the county appear to date from the mid-1960s, although older examples may be present. One bridge, at the junction of Ayish Bayou and Farm to Market Road 3279, is washed out and inaccessible.

Subsequent to the 1956-1965 construction of McGee Bend Dam (now known as Sam Rayburn Dam) on the Angelina River and the creation of Sam Rayburn Lake, subdivisions arose around the lake, and a variety of single family dwellings and cottages were erected in these developments for use as vacation houses, rentals and small lodges. Known subdivisions around the lake, or within a short distance of it, include the following plats, which are arranged alphabetically.

Subdivision Name	Date of Plat
Anthony Harbor	1970
Caddell Cove	1966
Deer Cove I	1987
Deer Cove II	1988
Eagle View	1989
Elliott	1975
El Pinon Estates Section I	1966
Glen Oaks	1970
Harvey's Lakeview	1966
Lakewood	1967
La Playa	1970
Lee's Landing	1968
Parkway I	1971
Parkway II	1974
Powell Point II	1975

Powell Point Revision	1977
Rayburn Retreat	Unknown
Sutton Hills A&B	1969
Sutton Hills C	1970
Tall Timbers	1970
Whippoorwill Cove I	1972

The construction of the lake initially increased the county's part time population with vacationers coming from Houston, Beaumont and other Gulf Coast cities as well as from San Augustine County and other north shore regional counties. Over time, the popularity of Sam Rayburn Lake's recreational resources has diminished somewhat, leading to only partial use of some of the park facilities on its shores. Public parks include cabins, restrooms, campsites, boat ramps and docks, gatehouses, and recreation buildings.

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, as well as for state and local designations. The survey identified a total of 276 historic properties at 225 sites. Of these, none are HIGH preservation priority properties, three are SELECTED MEDIUM preservation priority properties, 159 are MEDIUM preservation priority properties, 13 are SELECTED LOW preservation priority properties, and 101 are LOW preservation priority properties. Four potential historic districts are identified. It should be noted that not all of the Selected Medium or Medium properties will be eligible for National Register listing or Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designation because these landmark programs require that listed resources retain a **high degree of exterior architectural form and materials**. However, some of those that do not qualify for National Register or RTHL designation may be eligible for a Texas Subject Marker designation. Others may be re-evaluated to a higher preservation priority at a future time if incompatible alterations are removed or appropriate rehabilitation using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards are undertaken.

Individual property research was undertaken by the principal investigator for properties identified as Selected Medium and not previously researched or awarded National Register or state designation. In several cases, properties evaluated as Selected Medium were re-classified to Medium, Selected Low or Low as research revealed alterations, loss of historical associations due to relocation or alterations made less than 50 years ago. Some Medium priority properties also were researched because of their potential for significant historical associations. Brief property descriptions, histories and National Register evaluations are included in Appendix D for Selected Medium, and a few Medium, Selected Low and Low 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 definitive, conclusionary document—for further discussions on local history. Hopefully, through such discussions additional information on properties highlighted in this report will be uncovered.

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) between 1933 and 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 currently surviving previously surveyed resources in the Phase V 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 V survey area five state markers have been placed, including a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) awarded in 1963 to the Mott House, and Subject Markers at Chinquapin Cemetery and Bobbitt Cemetery. Little Flock Cemetery, Bobbitt Cemetery and Fonville Cemetery also have Historic Texas Cemetery (HTC) designations. Despite several trips to the area where it was last known to be located, the Mott

House was not identified. A house with similar massing and roof form is in the vicinity of where the Mott House is supposed to be, but the house identified (ID #223) was either built in the early 1980s or is an extensive remodel of the ca. 1858 Mott House. If it is a remodel, the building's historic integrity of design and materials has been compromised. No properties in the Phase V survey area are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Known historic cemeteries in the survey area number 26; all of these have been recorded to some extent in the Texas Historical Commission's Historic Sites Atlas. Of these, 14 were located during survey efforts.

Phase I of the current project, conducted in 2002-2003, recorded a total of 722 properties at 573 sites; Phase IV, conducted in 2006-2007, recorded 720 properties at 621 sites, while the Phase V survey recorded 276 properties and 225 sites for a total of 1,718 properties recorded in the three phases. Intensive property documentation also took place during the research phase for the San Augustine Residential Historic District and the San Augustine Commercial Historic District, both of which are located in the City of San Augustine.

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 in the county, properties marked with 1936 Texas Centennial markers, survey lists and cards prepared in 1970, 1975 and 1979, 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, Texas Subject Markers or were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In some cases properties have a combination of marker types. Unfortunately, many properties designated under state marker programs in the 1960s and 1970s do not retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for National Register listing; some have been destroyed or otherwise lost. To assist the San Augustine County Certified Local Government Committee in coordinating past survey efforts with the current comprehensive Phase V survey, the following list integrates with current site numbers and priority ratings those Phase V area properties previously surveyed or which received a state landmark designation or are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register of Historic Places Listings

Address	Name	Marker	Site #	Rating	Placed
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None

State Markers

Address	Name	Marker	Site #	Rating	Placed
Vicinity of FSR 317/304 E	Old Mott House ²	RTHL	223	Low	1963
County Road 416	Chinquapin Cemetery	Subj Mrkr	47	Medium	1999-2000
County Road 4330	Little Flock Cemetery	HTC	132	Medium	2001
FM 1751	Bobbitt Cemetery	Subj Mrkr/HTC	139	Medium	2001
County Road 432	Fonville Cemetery	HTC	148	Medium	Unknown

The Texas Historical Commission's Historic Sites Atlas includes cursory documentation for 26 cemeteries in the survey area; only 14 of these were located during the Phase V survey. A list of those included in the THC Historic Sites Atlas is found below. All of the following cemeteries are likely candidates for the Historic Texas Cemetery designation, except those that have already received that designation, provided they are at least 50 years old and meet other listing criteria. Because none appear eligible for National Register listing, and other state landmark designations are not available to cemeteries, all the located cemeteries have been rated as MEDIUM priority properties. Some cemeteries were not found due to their location on private land or in heavily wooded areas, impassible road conditions, or absence of grave markers, signs or other identifying information. The Historic Texas Cemetery designation permits placement of an interpretive plaque and offers other benefits. There are no restrictions associated with the designation.

² The Mott House reportedly was moved from the area south of White City (now dismantled) and the Angelina River to a parcel near the intersection of Forest Service Road 317 and Forest Service Road 304 E. At the present time there is no building at that location, or any other spot within the survey area, that resembles the Mott House. Site #223 has general massing and a roof form similar to that used for the Mott House. Site #223 is in the vicinity of the two roads where the Mott House was last reported to be, and Site # 223 may be the Mott House with extensive incompatible alterations dating to about 1980. None of the historic out-buildings associated with the ca. 1858 Mott House remain on Site #223, or at any other identified spot in the survey area.

Cemeteries documented in the THC Historic Sites Atlas

Name	Site #	Location
Bobbitt Cemetery	139	FM 1751
Boyett Cemetery	195	Old FM 705
Chinquapin Cemetery	47	County Road 416
Coleman Cemetery	176	County Road 4930
Crocker-Boren Cemetery	Not Found	Unmarked County Road
Dickerson Grapevine Cemetery	100	County Road 4255
Farrar-Nash-Johnson Cemetery	Not Found	Private Land; inaccessible
Fonville-Wood Annex Cemetery	148	County Road 432
Head Cemetery	Not Found	FM 1751 south of Chinquapin Creek
Hebron Cemetery	166	County Road 4600
Hopson Cemetery	Not Found	Forest Service Road 304 W
Horton Cemetery	138	County Road 4312
William Lakey Cemetery	Not Found	Private Land; inaccessible
Little Flock Cemetery	132	County Road 4330
Lucas Cemetery	211	County Road 490
Magnolia Springs Cemetery	70c	County Road 4307
Solomon Miller Cemetery	Not Found	Private Land; inaccessible
Oak Grove Cemetery	216	Forest Service Road 317
Rayburn Hill Cemetery	Not Found	Private Land, inaccessible
Runnells Cemetery	Not Found	County Road 4732; inaccessible
Sheffield Cemetery	Not Found	County Road 411; impassible road
Townsend Cemetery	182	County road 4960
Wood Cemetery	151	County Road 432
Wood-Snell-Harvey Cemetery	Not Found	County Road 475; impassible road
J. M. Williams Cemetery	Not Found	County Road 475; impassible road
Williams-Shipey-Tyler Cemetery	Not Found	County Division Road; impassible road

Field Investigations

Diane E. Williams conducted all field investigations, which were undertaken during Fall 2009 and Spring 2010. 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 1966 within the survey boundaries that are located on or visible from public rights-of-way. However, abandoned auxiliary buildings and structures in poor or ruinous condition were not recorded, as such features are not typically eligible for National Register listing. Fourteen cemeteries visible from a public-right-of-way were documented. Attempts to document additional cemeteries identified by the Texas Historical Commission's Historic Sites Atlas were made, but those on inaccessible private land and those not visible from a public right-of-way due to overgrowth of vegetation, or absence of markers or signs were not recorded. In addition, a few cemeteries located on impassible roads were not recorded. A comprehensive, multi-volume research effort documents Caucasian cemeteries in San Augustine County. No published resource is available for information on African American cemeteries and contact with members of the African American community yielded little information. However, the Historic Sites Atlas contains listings for some African American cemeteries in the survey area and those known cemeteries are included in this report's cemetery list.

A systematic road-by-road investigation of the survey area was conducted beginning at the south boundary line of the City of San Augustine in Precinct 4. The survey progressed southward. Properties not visible from public rights-of-way were not documented. In addition, properties that are in an advanced ruinous state were not recorded when loss of integrity was too great to qualify for National Register listing under Criteria A, B or C. A few properties in a deteriorated state that because of condition do not qualify for National Register listing under Criteria A, B or C were recorded for their potential to meet eligibility requirements under Criterion D. In such cases recommendations for National Register listing were made under Criterion D, but a qualified historic archeologist and Texas Historical Commission History Programs Division and Archaeology Division

staff should be consulted prior to undertaking any nominations for such properties. Some historic resources in the survey area were moved to their current location. While three surveyed properties are known to have been moved within the last 50 years, one was moved more than 50 years ago. These properties have been removed from their historic context and have lost integrity of location. Therefore, they are not eligible for National Register listing. One historic property moved less than 50 years ago is the Pisgah School, located on its present site by about 1950-1951. In its current location it was modified into a dwelling, and though not eligible for National Register listing, it may qualify for a Texas Subject Marker to record its use as an early 20th century African American school.

The principal investigator evaluated 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. This data was encoded into a master data base inventory, a summary of which is included in Appendix A. The full data base is contained on a CD delivered to the San Augustine County Certified Local Government Committee. In most cases, exact construction dates for inventoried properties were not identified. 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 "ca." (circa) in front of the date. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps do not cover the Phase V survey area and thus were not applicable to the project. Texas Highway Department maps and U.S.G.S. maps were consulted. 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 911 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 areas are numbered consecutively. Survey maps are found in Appendix B. When two or more significant, 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 church and a cemetery are designated, for example, as 1a and 1b. The full data base inventory, and the summary printout 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 posted on mail boxes or buildings. When this happened, the numerical address was indicated by 00. 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 segments of unpaved county roads were not surveyed due to impassible conditions caused by heavy fall rains, and intermittent spring rains; a few cemeteries are present on, or accessible from one of these roads—County Road 475. One or two pre-1976 building may be present at the southern end of County Division Road. However, that road is largely ungraded after a relatively short distance. In other cases, due to safety concerns, a few short segments of other county roads were not surveyed, although buildings visible from a safe vantage point were recorded.

As the properties were surveyed, the principal investigator documented each SELECTED MEDIUM³ priority resource with 35 mm black and white film, 35 mm color slide film and digital processes. 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. A few properties were not photographed due to access or environmental restrictions.

Historical Research

Focused research on properties initially classified as SELECTED MEDIUM was conducted by the principal investigator for use in preparing the brief property histories included in Appendix D. In some cases properties such properties were reclassified as MEDIUM, SELECTED LOW or LOW due to the research findings. Attempts to research the construction dates of the four public parks along the shores of Sam Rayburn Lake also were made, but needed resources held at the Texas State Library were unavailable due to the extensive

³ Due to alterations, no surveyed properties were classified as HIGH priority resources; had such properties been identified, they would also have been photographed.

reconstruction project at the library building. Because of budgetary constraints only properties with the most potential for historic or architectural significance that have not previously been documented in previous surveys, or researched for National Register nominations or state landmark applications were researched. Brief property descriptions, histories and significance assessments for the SELECTED MEDIUM, MEDIUM, SELECTED LOW and LOW properties researched as part of the current work program are included in Appendix D. Research forms for all properties previously documented are available from the Texas Historical Commission. Research sources consulted include appraisal district files, San Augustine Public Library genealogical materials and deed and plat records. Individuals knowledgeable about San Augustine county 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. Research on selected topics was also undertaken using historic USGS maps available at the Perry-Castaneda Library at UT Austin, a 1947 Tobin map held by the San Augustine County Appraisal District, the *Handbook of Texas Online*, and archival material in the collections of the Texas State Library and Archives in Austin. The results are a starting point for discussion and additional research that should be undertaken by local residents to further compile the history of individually significant properties. Because many properties changed hands within families and not all deeds were recorded, and some existing public land records contain boundary conflicts, such materials should be used in conjunction with informant data collected from family members as well as historic plats and maps, when available. 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 data.

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** and known historical associations. They are reflections of the surveyor's analysis at the time of documentation, modified by information from research. 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
High Priority (0 properties)	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 designation.
Selected Medium Priority (3 properties)	Selected Medium priority resources have less architectural and physical integrity and possibly less historic significance than properties in the High classification, but they are good examples of a widely built property type, or examples of 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 designation, or if the physical integrity of such properties is not sufficient for National Register or RTHL listing, such non-residential properties may qualify for a Texas Subject Marker.
Medium Priority (159 properties)	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 Contributing to the district.
Selected Low Priority (13 properties)	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 late 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.
Low Priority (101 properties)	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 relocation, or they may represent types highly common, widely found and not yet 50 years of age. 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.

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 Access 2003, proof read the data base, converted it to Excel 2003 and created a summary version for inclusion in the survey report as Appendix A. The full data base in Excel 2003 was then copied onto a CD and included with this report. It can be accessed through the standard Microsoft Office package. The principal investigator then produced the computerized survey maps and potential historic district maps, scanning the individual maps and numbering them sequentially. The principal investigator prepared photo index sheets for the photographs and labeled the slides, which were 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 Committee along with one copy of the photographic materials (including negatives, slides and a digital images CD), and one copy of the full data base on CD. Two copies of the survey report, and one set of black and white contact prints and index sheets, one set of labeled color slides, and one CD containing the digital images were delivered to THC Certified Local Government staff.

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

SELECTED MEDIUM during the survey process were photographed⁴. Some MEDIUM properties also were photographed. These properties were recorded with 35 mm Tri-X 400 black and white film and 35 mm Ektachrome 100 color slide film. Digital images of these properties also were taken. The products of this effort—black and white contact sheets, black and white negatives and color slides—are arranged in archivally stable sleeves. 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. Labeled digital images are recorded on a CD included in the Volume I notebook.

⁴ No properties in the survey area were classified as HIGH priorities. All documented cemeteries are classified as MEDIUM and were photographed. Representative property types at each public park located at Sam Rayburn Lake rated as Medium were photographed. Properties initially rated SELECTED MEDIUM but reclassified as a result of research findings also were photographed and are included in the photographic materials and property histories.

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 V survey was to identify potential National Register of Historic Places eligible properties. Surveyed properties also were evaluated for eligibility for the various state marker designations. 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 Committee and local groups active in preservation to integrate preservation (conservation and reuse) values with larger land development and economic issues. Phase V 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

Program Funding

- Continue to seek Certified Local Government (CLG) grants for future phases of San Augustine County's preservation work for the purpose of developing National Register nominations, heritage education and heritage tourism materials.
- Consider seeking a commitment from the County to provide some financial support for projects undertaken by the San Augustine Certified Local Government Committee, as financially feasible.
- Seek County financial support of preservation education and training opportunities for County staff and members of the Certified Local Government Committee through various workshops and conferences sponsored by the Texas Historical Commission and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.
- Each year, designate a different member of the San Augustine Certified Local Government Committee to attend the annual Certified Local Government conferences sponsored by the Texas Historical Commission.
- Solicit donations from individuals and conduct fundraising efforts to attract financial support for preservation projects from individuals and institutions within, and outside of, the community.

Survey, Historic Context and Nominations

- Continue preservation efforts with research and preparation of National Register nominations for individually eligible properties or those within eligible historic districts including those identified in the Phase I, Phase IV and Phase V survey. 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.

- Consider hiring 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 provides the framework for evaluating and preparing National Register, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), Subject Marker and local landmark applications. A historic context provides a critical link between narrative history and the built environment, (events and the places where they occurred) and establishes the basis for understanding community development. A context focuses on economic, social and transportation changes that affected county development and demographics, the role of prominent individuals, and 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. The context can also serve as the basis for preparing an illustrated county history focused on county-wide development history and the stories of county families.
- If a historic context and property types analysis is prepared, prepare subsequent National Register nominations for individual properties and historic districts county-wide within the Multiple Property Resource format using data in the historic context and property types.
- Consider prioritizing nomination of potentially eligible National Register historic districts and individual properties that are likely to be lost due to neglect, demolition or redevelopment pressure, and those associated with historically under-represented groups.
- Consider National Register nomination of thematically-related properties currently present, or that may be present in the future in San Augustine County, including the following potentially eligible thematically linked property types:
 - 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, and timbering activities
 - Rural churches
 - Rural stores and other commercial buildings
 - Related resources significant for their architectural form, plan type or methods of construction
 - Highway and road bridges
 - Resources associated with public parks located around Sam Rayburn Lake
- Undertake a program to obtain Historic Texas Cemetery designations for all rural cemeteries in San Augustine County that qualify and where there is owner support.

- Consider designations for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks and Texas Subject Markers by reviewing the list of SELECTED MEDIUM priority properties and Appendix D provided in this report, and in the Phase I and Phase IV reports. Work with individual property owners to achieve the designation of such properties.

Preservation Planning and Economic Development

- Continue County support of the designation and preservation process as mandated for Certified Local Governments by Federal and state law and guidelines.
- Prepare a master plan for the use of information contained in survey, research, context and nomination materials in preparing tourism and educational materials.
- Encourage the City of San Augustine to prepare, or have prepared, a historic preservation plan that will establish preservation goals, strategies and a timeline for implementation, and funding sources.
- 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 designation program.
- Work with the City of San Augustine to create appropriate zoning and land use classifications and development standards and design guidelines for listed National Register historic districts, and for properties individually listed in the National Register that are not within listed National Register historic districts. Base the design guidelines on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*, or adopt those standards directly instead of creating locally specific standards. These steps will ensure that on-going change to historic districts and historic properties and the areas immediately surrounding historic districts in the City of San Augustine are developed and maintained in ways that protect and encourage preservation values.
- If authorized by state law, prepare or have prepared, a county economic plan that includes historic preservation programs as components of economic development, and includes strategies for heritage tourism and heritage education programs.
- Encourage the City of San Augustine to become a Texas Main Street City.
- Develop a program for recording through research, photographs and drawings San Augustine County's most significant properties using the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), or Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS). Some of San Augustine's earliest properties were recorded by HABS in the 1930s, but additional significant properties remain unrecorded.
- Identify a public archive to receive and manage the products of HABS, HAER and HALS recordation efforts.
- Plan a joint Certified Local Government Committee-City of San Augustine Preservation Week event to increase public awareness, interest and education about historic resources.
- Lobby County staff, elected officials and commissioners about historic preservation issues to increase their understanding of the benefits of preservation on the local economy, tourism, educational opportunities, neighborhood involvement and community commitment.
- 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

- 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; charge a small fee to attend. Add the products of this endeavor to the survey files.
- Develop a plan 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. The plan 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.
- 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 genealogy files housed at the public library. This is especially important in San Augustine as deeds governing property transfers within families may not have been recorded.
- Encourage and mentor African American, ethnic and women's history programs by working with county residents 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 and in the San Augustine County archives.
- Seek grant, or donor, funding to finance 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.
- Work with local bed and breakfast owners, 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.
- Create a reference preservation library for use by County CLG Commissioners, City officials and the public. House the library at the San Augustine Public Library. 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, Technical Services, or in photocopied form from the Texas Historical Commission.

- Contact the Texas State Library and Archives to learn if a copy of the following publication can be obtained (and the cost to copy it) for inclusion in the reference section of the San Augustine Public Library: *Dams and Reservoirs in Texas: Historical and Descriptive Information*, by C. L. Dowell, Engineer. Texas Water Commission Bulletin 6408, July 1964. This publication contains information on the parks at Sam Rayburn Lake.
- Seek a grant to have microfilm copies made of San Augustine newspapers, as needed to expand the existing newspaper archive at the San Augustine Public Library. Consider purchasing copies of San Augustine papers 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, UT Austin: *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).

- Identify qualified design, rehabilitation 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.

- Request workshop presentations on cemetery preservation and historic design issues from Texas Historical Commission staff, as available.
- Consult with the San Augustine Public Library staff to identify appropriate locations for reference copies of survey reports, data base, maps, photographic, context and historic property National Register nomination and state designation materials. Photographs, slides and report materials should be stored archivally and made available for public use on a limited, supervised basis. Original copies of materials should be retained in archival storage.

IMPLEMENTATION SCENARIOS

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 VI: Research and prepare 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 historic district or a limited number of individually eligible properties and submit the documentation for listing with the context and property types.

Phase VII: Undertake a National Register Multiple-Property Resource historic district nomination, the nomination of a thematically related group of individual properties. Select properties to be nominated from the HIGH and SELECTED MEDIUM lists identified in the Phase I, Phase IV and Phase V survey reports.

Phase VIII: Continue nominating properties to the National Register (district or individual, or 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 VI: Divide the context, property types and single National Register nomination work into three years as follows:

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

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

Phase VIc: Research and write a National Register Multiple-Property Resource nomination for a historic district or a limited number of individually eligible properties.

Phase VII: Undertake a National Register Multiple-Property Resource historic district nomination, or the nomination of a thematically related group of individual properties into two years as follows:

Phase VIIa: Conduct research for nomination.

Phase VIIb: Write nomination.

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

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

HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS

The National Register of Historic Places

The 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), Subject Marker program and Historic Texas Cemetery 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.

The Phase V survey area does not currently contain any properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. 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 utilizing 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 any nomination(s) can 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 1970*, 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 and the growth of recreational facilities in the mid-20th century 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 V survey are presented 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 resulted in the decision to prepare two National Register district nominations outside of the multiple property process. The Phase I survey identified two potential National Register historic districts—both in the city of San Augustine; these were listed in 2006 and 2007. A number of individual properties outside of the potential historic districts also are potentially eligible. Additional properties eligible for National Register listing were identified in Phase I, IV and Phase V of the survey.

Historic properties in the survey area are primarily residential and most date from 1925 through 1965, although a number of older resources also survive. Properties surveyed in Phase V represent 146 years of county history. Countywide 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. In the survey area most surviving history properties date from the 1925-1965 period. Although development in this period was interrupted by the Great Depression and World War II, county economics received a boost from the construction of Sam Rayburn Dam and Lake between 1956 and 1965, which fostered many subdivisions on the lake shore and a surge of vacation homes and seasonal visitors. Although most historic properties are residential, a few historic commercial buildings, historic churches and schools, cemeteries, and agricultural buildings also are in the survey area. Historically, residents of the county engaged in agriculture or resided in towns, communities 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. In the mid 1950s work began on a large dam in the southwest portion of the county that created Sam Rayburn Lake. Completed in 1965, the dam and its associated lake have fostered recreational activities in areas around the lake that were formerly part of rural communities and used for agricultural purposes. Most of the development adjacent to the lake dates from the mid-1960s and later, although a few remnants, such as family cemeteries and a few dwellings, survive as links to earlier lifeways.

Properties most likely to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are those rated HIGH and SELECTED MEDIUM priorities. However, due to alterations to properties in the Phase V survey area, none of the surveyed resources were classified as HIGH priority properties, and only a small number of SELECTED MEDIUM priority properties were identified. These resources are listed below in the following section **Properties to Consider for Historic Designation**. The three SELECTED MEDIUM priority properties are the resources most likely to be eligible for individual National Register listing, and one MEDIUM priority property discussed in Appendix D may be eligible for individual listing when compatible changes made in 1966 reach the 50 year mark; all would contribute to a historic district. An additional three properties identified as MEDIUM priorities and discussed in Appendix D may be eligible for individual listing in the National Register if appropriate rehabilitation or restoration efforts were conducted. The MEDIUM priority properties located in the four public recreation parks located around the shores of Lake Sam Rayburn also may be eligible for listing as Contributing properties within the identified potential historic districts. Boundaries for these districts will vary based on park boundaries, land uses and development within each park. 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. Exceptions are those SELECTED LOW properties discussed in Appendix D that possess architectural integrity and historic significance, but that are currently less than 50 years of age. 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 is 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 Programs division. Three types of designation are available to qualifying properties. Appendix F includes marker guidelines and applications and provides more detailed information about designation requirements for RTHLs, Subject Markers and Historic Texas Cemetery programs.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) plaques are placed on buildings and structures that are at least 50 years old and which possess architectural significance and integrity. Eligibility requirements for RTHL status are similar to National Register listing requirements, but integrity requirements are a little stricter. 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; this designation is not available for dwellings or cemeteries.

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 interpretive plaque is available in association with this program.

A few properties in the Phase V Survey are honored with RTHL, Subject Marker or Historic Texas Cemetery Designations. The following property received a **Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL)** designation:

Old Mott House⁵

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

Bobbitt Cemetery Chinquapin Cemetery

The survey area includes three known **Texas Historic Cemetery Markers**. These are:

Bobbitt Cemetery Fonville Cemetery Little Flock Cemetery

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 individual **SELECTED MEDIUM** and **MEDIUM** priority properties list 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 that do not already have a Historic Texas Cemetery designation are potentially eligible for listing in that program, as are other county cemeteries that meet the listing criteria. A few properties rate **SELECTED LOW**

⁵ This house was not located during the survey, but may still exist underneath an extensive remodel at Site #223.

because they are not yet 50 years of age also may be eligible for state marker listing once they reach the 50 year mark. 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. There are no incorporated cities in the Phase V survey area and thus no opportunity for local historic designations.

PROPERTIES TO CONSIDER FOR HISTORIC DESIGNATION

Individual Properties

Properties in the SELECTED MEDIUM preservation priority category are strong candidates for listing in the National Register as individual properties. Additionally, these properties should be evaluated for state historical markers. Resources included in the list below are considered noteworthy because of their historical and/or architectural significance. Although the resources designated as SELECTED MEDIUM 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, economic or 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 SELECTED MEDIUM priority properties identified in the Phase V survey represents the strongest candidates for National Register listing. The Lewis-Miller House and the Sheffield House also may be eligible for a Texas Subject Marker. These evaluations are 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 shown below are organized by site number and the historic names used are based on original or long time ownership, as it was possible to ascertain from research and oral interviews. The San Augustine County Certified Local Government Committee 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.

Selected Medium Priority

Address	Historic Name	Site #	NR Criteria
426 FM 22143	Lewis-Miller House	4a	A & C
00 FM 3279	Emma L. and J. W. Hanks, Sr. House	119	D
1462 County Road 491 S	Fannie and William J. Sheffield House	217	A

OTHER PROPERTIES WITH DESIGNATION POTENTIAL

In addition to the properties shown above that are rated 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 other cases, properties listed below appear to have historic significance but are not exceptional properties and are less than 50 years old, or compatible exterior changes were made less than 50 years ago. When they reach 50 years of age, if their integrity remains intact, or if it has been restored, they might qualify for National Register listing. Other properties on the following list may qualify for a Texas Subject Marker. The San Augustine County Certified Local Government Committee 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	Site #	Priority
400 block FM 2213	Unknown House	5	M
00 County Road 407	Bethel CME Church	12	M
00 County Road 4307	Magnolia Springs Missionary Baptist Church	70a	SL
00 County Road 4265	Pisgah School/House	114	M
00 County Road 432	Ella and R. J. Wood House	150	M
00 Old FM 705	Leona and W.S. Massey House	152	M
00 County Road 4600	Hebron Community School/Church	167	M
00 County Road 220	Road bridges county wide ⁶	219	M

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 Contributing 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 criteria⁷." 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

⁶ Some road bridges in the county may qualify for National Register listing as part of a thematic grouping. None appear individually eligible. Consultation with the THC and TXDOT should be undertaken to determine eligibility.

⁷ 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.

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 criteria⁸." 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, or 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 related, grouped properties with a high to moderate degree of integrity. These are concentrated in the four public recreation parks located on the shores of Lake Sam Rayburn. At a future time, when resources built ca. 1963-1968 at Harvey Creek Park (Figure 4), Powell Park (Figure 5), Rayburn Park (Figure 6) and San Augustine Park (Figure 7) reach 50 years of age, they may be eligible for National Register listing as Contributing properties within four historic district under Criterion A and C. Re-evaluation of integrity will be needed at that time, and a detailed survey of each element within each park also will be needed. Boundaries suggested for proposed historic districts will conform to park boundaries or to boundaries marking historical development within each park. Boundaries will be determined in the future pending more intensive research and the further documentation of buildings, sites, structures and objects within the parks. The integrity of each 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. Each park contains a mix of recreational resources dating from about 1963 into the 1980s or 1990s. If eligible when they reach the 50 year mark, the four parks are likely to be eligible for listing under Criterion A (broad patterns of history).

Cemeteries

All of the 14 cemetery properties documented in this survey effort were previously recorded in the Texas Historical Commission's Historic Sites Atlas and are rated MEDIUM because none appear eligible for National Register listing. An additional 12 cemeteries are recorded in the Historic Sites Atlas but were not located during the survey effort. However, 23 of 26 cemeteries that are 50 years old or older are likely to qualify for Historic Texas Cemetery designation; three already have Historic Texas Cemetery designations. Detailed research on each cemetery will be needed to determine the date each cemetery was established, its boundaries and history. Cemeteries are organized alphabetically.

Name	Site #	Location
Bobbitt Cemetery	139	FM 1751
Boyett Cemetery	195	Old FM 705
Chinquapin Cemetery	47	County Road 416
Coleman Cemetery	176	County Road 4930
Crocker-Boren Cemetery	Not Found	Unmarked County Road
Dickerson Grapevine Cemetery	100	County Road 4255
Farrar-Nash-Johnson Cemetery	Not Found	Private Land; inaccessible
Fonville-Wood Annex Cemetery	148	County Road 432
Head Cemetery	Not Found	FM 1751 south of Chinquapin Creek
Hebron Cemetery	166	County Road 4600
Hopson Cemetery	Not Found	Forest Service Road 304 W
Horton Cemetery	138	County Road 4312
William Lakey Cemetery	Not Found	Private Land; inaccessible
Little Flock Cemetery	132	County Road 4330
Lucas Cemetery	211	County Road 490
Magnolia Springs Cemetery	70c	County Road 4307
Solomon Miller Cemetery	Not Found	Private Land; inaccessible

⁸Ibid., p. 16.

Oak Grove Cemetery	216	Forest Service Road 317
Rayburn Hill Cemetery	Not Found	Private Land, inaccessible
Runnells Cemetery	Not Found	County Road 4732; inaccessible
Sheffield Cemetery	Not Found	County Road 411; impassible road
Townsend Cemetery	182	County road 4960
Wood Cemetery	151	County Road 432
Wood-Snell-Harvey Cemetery	Not Found	County Road 475; impassible road
J. M. Williams Cemetery	Not Found	County Road 475; impassible road
Williams-Shipey-Tyler Cemetery	Not Found	County Division Road; impassible road

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 with the exception of the National Register nominations for the San Augustine Residential Historic District and the San Augustine Commercial Historic District, 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. Computerization of county land and other records are underway, and this will assist researchers in documenting historic ownership and uses of significant properties. Other resources helpful in documenting historic buildings include mechanic’s lien records archived at the San Augustine County Courthouse, which in 2002 were reviewed by the principal investigator 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 county. 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) | F. N. Horn (c. 1890s-?) |
| __ McCroskey (developer, c. 1900) | Kirby & Polk (1899) |
| H. D. McLaurin (developer, c. 1900) | John H. Broocks (1901) |
| James C. Anderson (carpenter, 1848-1916) | J. O. Payne (developer, c. 1900) |
| Rufus Dudley (carpenter, active early 1900s) | |

1920s

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| John Thompson (brick mason) | N. O. Thomas & Sons |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|

1930s-1950s

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Greer-Downs-Knoll Lumber Co. | Sammie Jones |
| Sam Moffitt | Weaver Brothers |
| W. C. Bennefield | J. L. Head |
| Joe Bickley | Raiford Stripling (architect) |
| Louis Runnels (contractor) | Ray Bennefield (carpenter) |
| George Ford | Royce Johnson |
| Jack Hollis | George W. Cox |
| W. R. Boyd | Christensen & Christensen |

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
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

H. B. McKenzie
W.S. Askew
Ray McLemore
Horace Walton
Cleveland McCoy
T. F. Read
James Nava
T. J. Collins (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.
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

Ben Ramsey
Lambeau Thompson Development Co.
Guy B. Fisher
Brown & Root
T. J. Curl
Truman Corday

Henry Breckel (worked in Tyler)
C. C. Locke
H. A. Johnson
S. E. Skinner
Travis Wall
C. M. Hallmark

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Marshall, E. H.	Telephone interview with Diane Williams, May 15, 2010.
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Miller, Anne	Personal interview with Diane Williams, March 25, 2010.
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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); Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS): 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*.

Historic Texas Cemetery: A designation awarded to Texas cemeteries that are at least 50 years old and meet other eligibility requirements. No restrictions are associated with this designation and selected cemeteries are eligible to display an interpretive plaque.

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 (50 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. An illustrated version is available free online from the National Park Service website, under technical assistance.

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 professionals 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 and other related issues significant on the local, state or national level. Check with the THC for minimum age and other eligibility requirements.

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
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Map #	ID #	Street Name	Dir.	Str. #	Property Type	Sub-Type	Ext. Mats.	Style	H	SM	M	SL	L
17	194	County Division		00	Domestic Single	Center Passage/DT	Wood				M		
1	3	County Road 400 (Texas Ave)		422 r	Domestic Single	1-Room	Wood				M		
2	9	County Road 402		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood						L
2	17	County Road 405		00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood				M		
2	24	County Road 406		612	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood/Syn						L
2	12	County Road 407		00	Religious	Church	Wood				M		
2	14	County Road 407		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				M		
2	15	County Road 407		00	Domestic Single	Cross Bungalow	Wood				M		
2	16	County Road 407		00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood						L
2	13	County Road 408		00	Domestic Single		Wood				M		
2	29	County Road 409		00	Domestic Single		Synthetic						L
3	30	County Road 410		00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Synthetic						L
3	32	County Road 410		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood						L
3	33	County Road 410		00	Domestic Single		Wood						L
3	31	County Road 410		531	Domestic Single		Brick	Ranch			M		
2	52	County Road 413		00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	T-111						L
3	46	County Road 415		00	Domestic Single		Log					SL	
3	45	County Road 415		518	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood				M		
3	47	County Road 416		00	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone/Conc				M		
3	48	County Road 417		00	Domestic Single		Log					SL	
3	49	County Road 417		00	Domestic Single		Wood Plank					SL	
3	50	County Road 417		574	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood				M		
4	61a	County Road 419		231	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				M		
4	61b	County Road 419		231 r	Domestic Single		Log					SL	
4	61c	County Road 419		231 r	Agriculture	Barn	Wood						L
4	61d	County Road 419		231 r	Agriculture	Barn	Metal						L
4	61e	County Road 419		231 r	Agriculture	Barn	Metal						L
4	61f	County Road 419		231 r	Agriculture	Barn	Metal						L
4	61g	County Road 419		231 r	Agriculture	Barn	Metal						L
4	61h	County Road 419		231 r	Agriculture	Barn	Metal						L
4	61i	County Road 419		231 r	Agriculture	Barn	Metal						L
9	146	County Road 424		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood						L
21	212	County Road 427		00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood				M		
21	213	County Road 427		00	Domestic Single	Cross Bungalow	Wood				M		

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21	214	County Road 427			00	Domestic Single	I-Plan	Synthetic				M	
9	147	County Road 432			00	Domestic Single		Wood/Syn					L
9	148	County Road 432			00	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone/conc				M	
9	149	County Road 432			00	Domestic Single		Synthetic					L
9	150	County Road 432			00	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood				M	
9	151	County Road 432			00	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone/Conc				M	
17	193	County Road 435			00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				M	
17	190	County Road 440			00	Domestic Single	Dog Trot	Wood					SL
17	191	County Road 440			00	Domestic Single		Wood				M	
17	192	County Road 440			00	Domestic Single		Wood					L
13	177a	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Infrastructure	Restroom	Wood				M	
13	177b	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Infrastructure	Restroom	Wood				M	
13	177c	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Cabin	Synthetic					L
13	177d	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Cabin	Synthetic					L
13	177e	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Cabin	Synthetic					L
13	177f	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Cabin	Synthetic					L
13	177g	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Cabin	Wood				M	
13	177h	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Cabin	Wood				M	
13	177i	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Recreation	Hall	Synthetic					L
13	177j	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Cabin	Wood				M	
13	177k	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Cabin	Wood				M	
13	177l	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Cabin	Wood				M	
13	177m	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Cabin	Wood				M	
13	177n	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Cabin	Wood				M	
13	177o	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Cabin	Wood				M	
13	177p	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Cabin	Wood				M	
13	177q	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Cabin	Wood				M	
13	177r	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Unknown		Wood				M	
13	177s	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Domestic Single	Restroom	Conc Bl				M	
13	177t	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Recreation	Table	Concrete				M	
13	177u	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Recreation	Boat Dock	Metal/Wood				M	
13	177v	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Recreation	Boat Ramp	Concrete				M	
13	177w	County Road 459 (Powell Park)			00	Infrastructure	Road	Conc/Apsh				M	
14	179	County Road 469			00	Domestic Single	Center Passage?	Corr Metal					SL
14	180	County Road 469			00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood					L

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11	161	County Road 474		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood						L
11	170	County Road 476		00	Domestic Single	Center Passage/DT	Wood						L
11	172	County Road 476		00	Domestic Single	Center Passage/DT	Wood/Asbes						
11	173	County Road 476		00	Religious	Church	Wood/Syn						
11	174	County Road 476		00	Domestic Single	Center Passage/DT	Wood						
11	171	County Road 476		318	Domestic Single		Wood						
11	175	County Road 483	South	150	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood						L
19	211	County Road 490		00	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone/Conc						
19	217	County Road 491	South	1462	Domestic Single	Pyramidal	Wood			SM			
19	209	County Road 492		00	Recreation	Table	Concrete						
19	210	County Road 492		00	Recreation	Boat Ramp	Asphalt						
3	37	County Road 4016		604	Institutional	School	Wood					SL	
3	89	County Road 4205		344	Domestic Single		Wood						L
3	99	County Road 4233		00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood Plank						L
3	81	County Road 4240		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood						L
3	82	County Road 4240		00	Domestic Single	Pyramidal	Wood						L
3	77	County Road 4242		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				M		
3	95	County Road 4250		00	Domestic Single		Wood						L
3	96	County Road 4250		562	Domestic Single		Wood				M		
3	97	County Road 4252		00	Domestic Single		Wood				M		
3	100	County Road 4255		00	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone/Conc						
3	101	County Road 4255		00	Religious	Church	Wood						
3	105	County Road 4258		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Synthetic						L
5	109	County Road 4265		00	Domestic Single		Wood/Plywd						L
5	110	County Road 4265		00	Domestic Single		Wood						L
5	111	County Road 4265		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood						L
5	112	County Road 4265		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood						L
6	114	County Road 4265		00	Institutional	School	Board/Batten						
5	113	County Road 4265		410	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Synthetic						L
4	69	County Road 4300		00	Domestic Single		Wood					SL	
4	68	County Road 4300		460	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood						
3	72	County Road 4305		00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood						L
3	73	County Road 4305		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood						
3	75	County Road 4305		00	Domestic Single	Pyramidal	Wood						L
3	74	County Road 4305		445	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood					Crafts	

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3	71	County Road 4305	451	Domestic Single	Pyramidal	Unknown				M	
4	70a	County Road 4307	00	Religious	Church	Wood					SL
4	70b	County Road 4307	00	Religious	Fellowship Hall	Wood				M	
4	70c	County Road 4307	00	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone/Conc				M	
8	138	County Road 4312	00	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone/Conc				M	
7	135	County Road 4320	00	Domestic Single		Wood				M	
7	136	County Road 4320	3010	Domestic Single	Center Passage/DT	Wood				M	
7	131	County Road 4330	00	Domestic Single	Center Passage?	Synthetic					L
7	132	County Road 4330	00	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone/Conc				M	
7	133	County Road 4330	00	Religious	Church	Synthetic					L
8	134	County Road 4335	00	Domestic Single		Wood				M	
4	62	County Road 4400	00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood	Ranch				L
10	166	County Road 4600	00	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone/Conc				M	
10	167	County Road 4600	00	Institutional	School	Wood/Alum				M	
10	196	County Road 4600	00	Domestic Single		Wood				M	
10	197	County Road 4600	00	Agriculture	Barn	Metal/Wood				M	
10	198	County Road 4600	00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Asphalt					L
10	199	County Road 4600	00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				M	
10	200	County Road 4600	00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				M	
10	201	County Road 4600	00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Asphalt				M	
10	204	County Road 4600	00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Synthetic				M	
10	202	County Road 4615	00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Asbestos					L
10	203	County Road 4615	00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				M	
18	205	County Road 4660	00	Domestic Single		Wood					L
18	206	County Road 4660	00	Domestic Single		Wood					L
20	208a	County Road 4725	00	Commercial	Gas Station	Brick					SL
20	208b	County Road 4725	00	Commercial	Restroom	Brick					SL
20	207a	County Road 4725 (HC Park)	00	Unknown		Conc BI				M	
20	207b	County Road 4725 (HC Park)	00	Recreation	Boat Ramp	Asphalt				M	
20	207c	County Road 4725 (HC Park)	00	Infrastructure	Road	Conc/Asph				M	
19	218	County Road 4742	00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				M	
10	169	County Road 4830	00	Domestic Single	Pyramidal	Wood				M	
12	176	County Road 4930	00	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone/Conc				M	
14	182	County Road 4960	00	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone/Conc				M	
9	140	Farm Road 83	00	Domestic Single		Wood/Syn					L

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9	141	Farm Road 83		00	Domestic Single		Wood			M	
9	142	Farm Road 83		00	Domestic Single		Wood/Syn				L
9	143	Farm Road 83		00	Domestic Single		Wood			M	
9	145	Farm Road 83		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood			M	
10	164	Farm Road 83		00	Commercial	Gas Station	Wood/ConcBl				L
10	183	Farm Road 83		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				L
10	184	Farm Road 83		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				L
10	185	Farm Road 83		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Board/Batten			M	
10	186	Farm Road 83		00	Domestic Single		Syn/Wood			M	
10	187	Farm Road 83		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood			M	
10	221	Farm Road 83		00	Domestic Single		Wood/Syn				L
10	222	Farm Road 83		00	Commercial	Gas Station	Wood				L
10	188	Farm Road 83		6553	Domestic Single		Wood/Asbes			M	
9	144	Farm Road 83		10446	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood/Syn				L
9	219	Farm Road 83 at Ayish Bayou		00	Infrastructure	Bridge	Conc/Metal			M	
9	220	Farm Road 83 at Ayish Bayou		00	Recreation	Boat Ramp	Asphalt			M	
4	55	Farm Road 3229		00	Domestic Single		Board/Batten			M	
4	56	Farm Road 3229		00	Domestic Single	Pyramidal	Unknown				L
4	57	Farm Road 3229		00	Domestic Single		Wood			M	
4	58	Farm Road 3229		00	Domestic Single		Wood				L
4	59	Farm Road 3229		00	Domestic Single	Pyramidal?	Wood			M	
4	60	Farm Road 3229		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood	Ranch		M	
4	63	Farm Road 3229		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				L
4	64	Farm Road 3229		00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood			M	
4	65	Farm Road 3229		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood			M	
4	66	Farm Road 3229		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood			M	
4	67	Farm Road 3229		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				L
10	155	Farm to Market Road 705		00	Domestic Single		Brick/Wood			M	
11	162	Farm to Market Road 705		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Synthetic				L
11	163	Farm to Market Road 705		00	Domestic Single	Center Passage/DT	Wood			M	
10	165	Farm to Market Road 705		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood			M	
10	154	Farm to Market Road 705		9975	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				L
14	178	Farm to Market Road 705		22142	Religious	Church	Wood			M	
2	25	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single		Wood	Ranch		M	
3	35	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood/Metal	Ranch			L

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 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase V: Precinct 4 2009-2010

3	36	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Brick	Ranch	M	
3	38	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Wood		M	
3	39	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Wood		M	
3	40	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Wood/Syn		M	
3	41	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Synthetic			L
3	42	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Wood		M	
3	90	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Wood		M	
3	91	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Wood/Syn	Ranch		L
7	121	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Wood			L
7	122	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Wood	Ranch		L
7	123	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Wood		M	
7	125	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Brick/Wood		M	
7	126	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	T-111			L
7	127	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Synthetic			L
7	128	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Wood			L
7	130	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Wood		M	
7	137	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Wood/Syn			L
9	139	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Funerary	Stone/Conc		M	
3	93	Farm to Market Road 1751		00	Domestic Single	Wood		M	
3	88	Farm to Market Road 1751		350	Domestic Single	Wood	Ranch	M	
2	26	Farm to Market Road 1751		606	Domestic Single	Wood		M	
2	27	Farm to Market Road 1751		607	Domestic Single	T-111			L
3	34	Farm to Market Road 1751		2585	Domestic Single	Wood			L
3	92	Farm to Market Road 1751		4657	Domestic Single	Wood			L
7	129	Farm to Market Road 1751		5525	Domestic Single	Wood		M	
7	124	Farm to Market Road 1751		5620	Domestic Single	Wood		M	
16	189a	Farm to Market Road 1751 (SA Park)		00	Recreation	Log		M	
16	189b	Farm to Market Road 1751 (SA Park)		00	Recreation	Concrete		M	
16	189c	Farm to Market Road 1751 (SA Park)		00	Recreation	Conc/Asph		M	
16	189d	Farm to Market Road 1751 (SA Park)		00	Infrastructure	Wood		M	
16	189e	Farm to Market Road 1751 (SA Park)		00	Infrastructure	Concrete		M	
16	189f	Farm to Market Road 1751 (SA Park)		00	Infrastructure	Conc/Asph		M	
16	189g	Farm to Market Road 1751 (SA Park)		00	Recreation	Sand		M	
2	8	Farm to Market Road 2213	South	00	Domestic Single	Wood		M	
1	83	Farm to Market Road 2213		00	Domestic Single	Wood	Crafts		L

Data Base Summary
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase V: Precinct 4 2009-2010

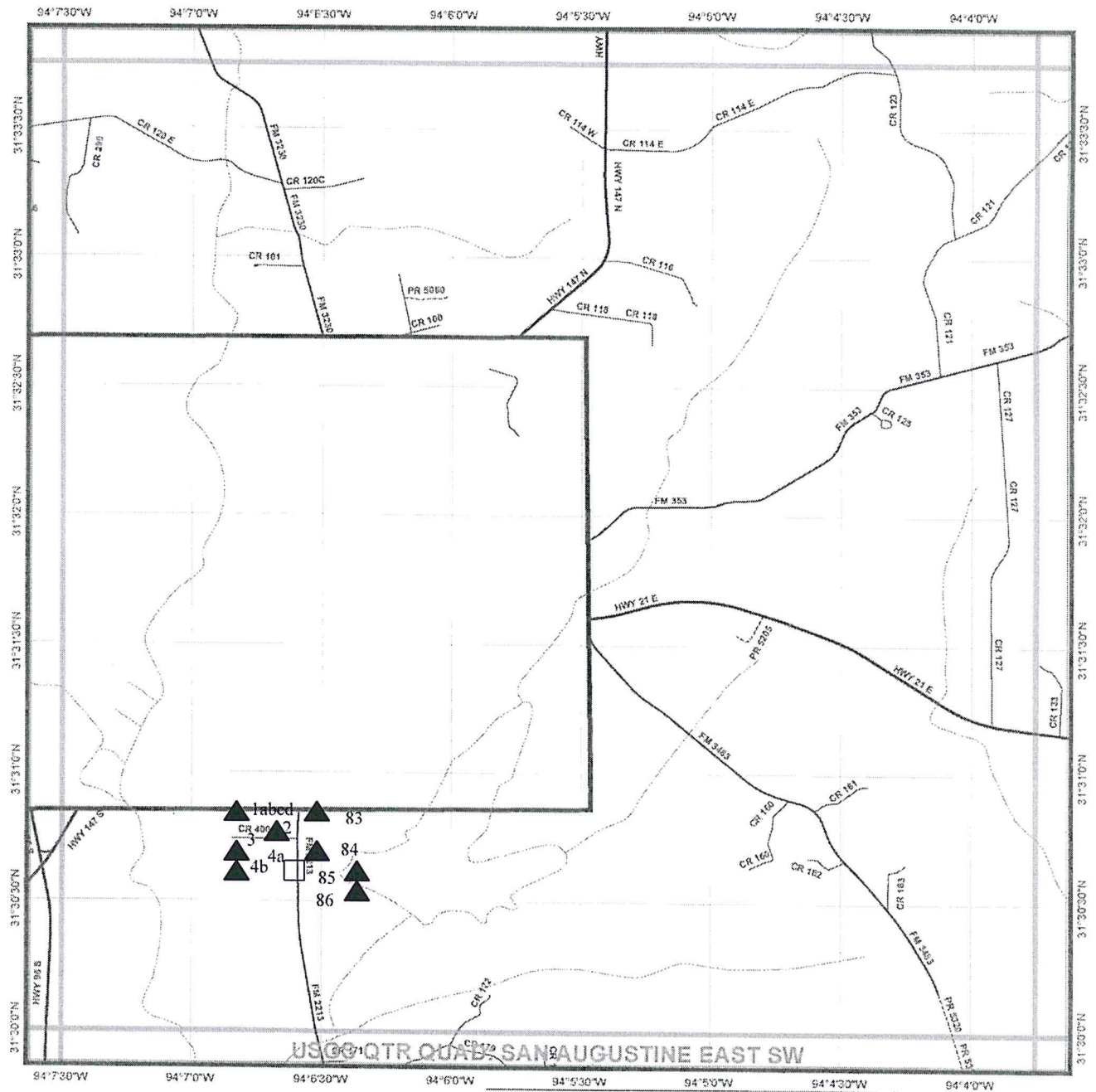
1	84	Farm to Market Road 2213			00	Domestic Single		Brick/Wood	Ranch		M	
1	85	Farm to Market Road 2213			00	Domestic Single		Wood/Brick	Ranch			L
1	86	Farm to Market Road 2213			00	Domestic Single		Wood			M	
1	1a	Farm to Market Road 2213	South		400 bl	Domestic Single		Brick	Ranch		M	
1	1b	Farm to Market Road 2213	South		400 bl	Agricultural	Barn	Metal			M	
1	1c	Farm to Market Road 2213	South		400 bl	Agricultural	Barn	Metal			M	
1	1d	Farm to Market Road 2213	South		400 bl	Agricultural	Shed	Wood?			M	
2	5	Farm to Market Road 2213	South		400 bl	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood			M	
1	2	Farm to Market Road 2213	South		410	Domestic Single		Brick/Wood	Ranch		M	
1	4a	Farm to Market Road 2213	South		426	Domestic Single		Wood	ClasRev	SM		
1	4b	Farm to Market Road 2213	South		426	Agricultural	Barn	Wood/Metal			M	
2	6	Farm to Market Road 2213	South		472	Domestic Single		Wood/Syn				L
2	7	Farm to Market Road 2213	South		488	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood			M	
3	94	Farm to Market Road 3279			00	Domestic Single	H-Plan	Wood/Syn				SL
3	98	Farm to Market Road 3279			00	Domestic Single		Wood			M	
3	102	Farm to Market Road 3279			00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood				L
3	103	Farm to Market Road 3279			00	Domestic Single	Cross Bungalow	Wood				L
3	104	Farm to Market Road 3279			00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood				L
3	106	Farm to Market Road 3279			00	Domestic Single	Pyramidal	Wood				L
3	107	Farm to Market Road 3279			00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				L
6	115	Farm to Market Road 3279			00	Domestic Single	Center Passage	Wood				L
6	116	Farm to Market Road 3279			00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood			M	
6	117	Farm to Market Road 3279			00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				L
6	118	Farm to Market Road 3279			00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				L
6	119	Farm to Market Road 3279			00	Domestic Single	Dog Trot	Wood		SM		
6	120	Farm to Market Road 3279			4260	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood			M	
19	224	Forest Service Road 304	East		00	Domestic Single		Wood				L
19	225	Forest Service Road 304	East		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood	ColRev		M	
19	215	Forest Service Road 317			00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood			M	L
19	216	Forest Service Road 317			00	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone/Conc			M	
19	223	Forest Service Road 317			00	Domestic Single		T-111				L
10	152	Old Farm to Market Road 705			00	Domestic Single	Pyramidal	Wood			M	
11	157	Old Farm to Market Road 705			00	Unknown		Log			M	
11	158	Old Farm to Market Road 705			00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood			M	
11	159	Old Farm to Market Road 705			00	Domestic Single	Center Passage/DT	Wood Plank			M	

Data Base Summary
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase V: Precinct 4 2009-2010

11	160	Old Farm to Market Road 705		00	Domestic Single	Center Passage/DT	Wood				SL
10	195	Old Farm to Market Road 705		00	Funerary	Cemetery	Stone/Conc				M
10	153	Old Farm to Market Road 705		171	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood				M
10	156	Old Farm to Market Road 705		1749	Domestic Single		Wood?				M
11	168	Old Farm to Market Road 705		2531	Domestic Single		Wood/Syn				L
2	23	Private Road 8015		00	Domestic Single		T-111				L
2	28	Private Road 8015		00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood?				L
15	181a	Spur 3127 (Rayburn Park)		00	Recreation	Gate House	Log				M
15	181b	Spur 3127 (Rayburn Park)		00	Recreation	Table	Concrete				M
15	181c	Spur 3127 (Rayburn Park)		00	Infrastructure	Restroom	Conc Bl				M
15	181d	Spur 3127 (Rayburn Park)		00	Infrastructure	Restroom	Wood				M
15	181e	Spur 3127 (Rayburn Park)		00	Recreation	Boat Ramp	Conc/Asph				M
15	181f	Spur 3127 (Rayburn Park)		00	Recreation	Lake Rayburn	Water				M
15	181g	Spur 3127 (Rayburn Park)		00	Infrastructure	Road	Conc/Asph				M
4	51	Texas Highway 103		00	Commercial	Store	Corr Metal				L
4	54	Texas Highway 103		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				L
3	76	Texas Highway 103		00	Domestic Single		Unknown				M
3	79	Texas Highway 103		00	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				M
3	80	Texas Highway 103		00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood				L
3	87	Texas Highway 103		00	Domestic Single		Synthetic				L
5	108	Texas Highway 103		3847	Domestic Single		Synthetic				L
3	78	Texas Highway 103		4600	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood				L
4	53	Texas Highway 103		8853	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood				M
2	11	U.S. Highway 96	South	00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood				M
2	18	U.S. Highway 96	South	00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood				M
2	19	U.S. Highway 96	South	00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood				M
2	20	U.S. Highway 96	South	00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	T-111				L
2	21	U.S. Highway 96	South	00	Domestic Single	Front Bungalow	Wood				L
2	22	U.S. Highway 96	South	00	Commercial	Store	Conc Bl				L
3	43	U.S. Highway 96	South	00	Domestic Single		Wood	Ranch			M
3	44	U.S. Highway 96	South	00	Domestic Single		Brick	Ranch			M
2	10	U.S. Highway 96	South	3243	Domestic Single	Side Bungalow	Wood				L

APPENDIX B: SURVEY MAPS

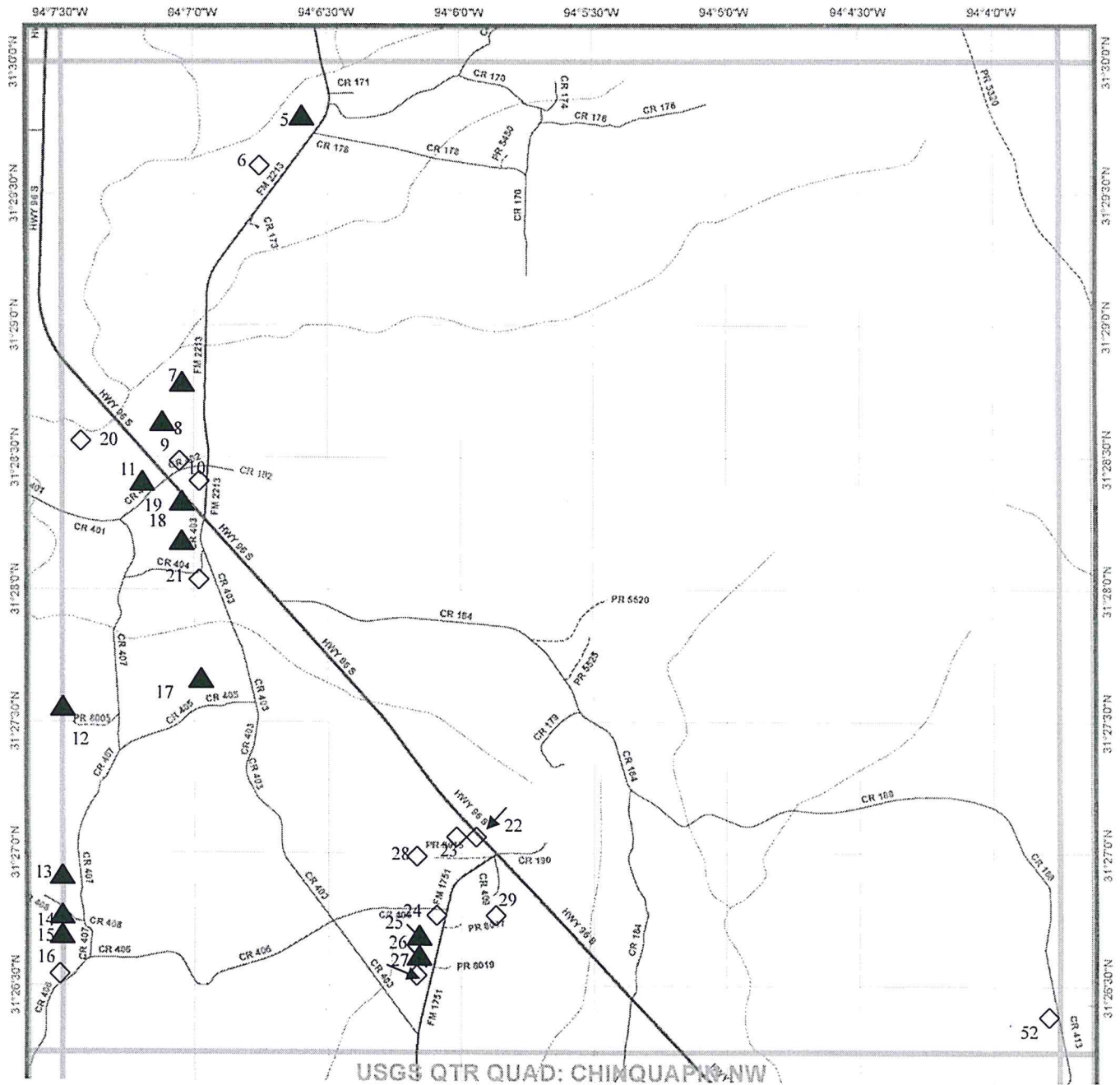
SURVEY MAP 1
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 North
 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

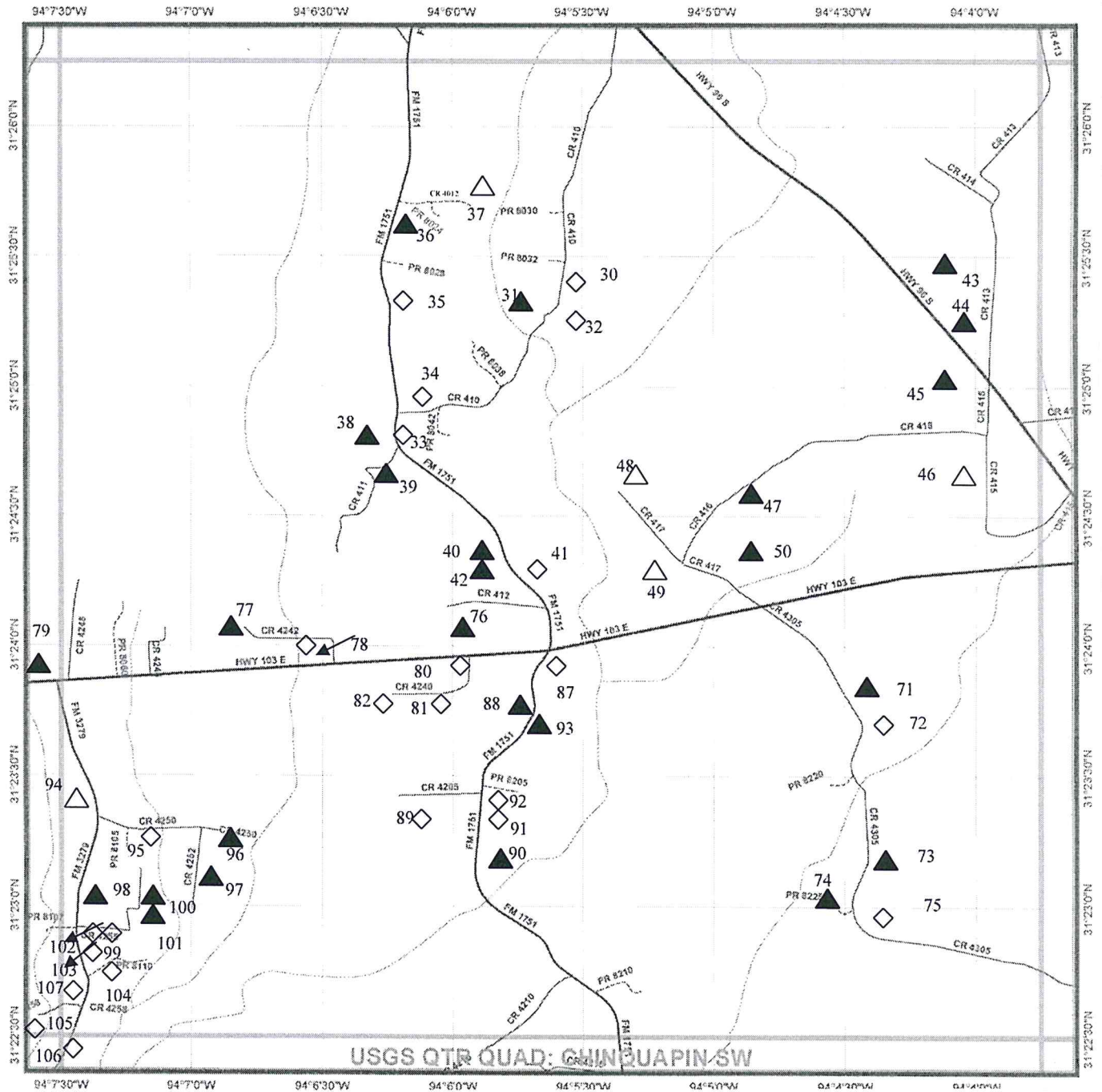
SURVEY MAP 2
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 North
 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

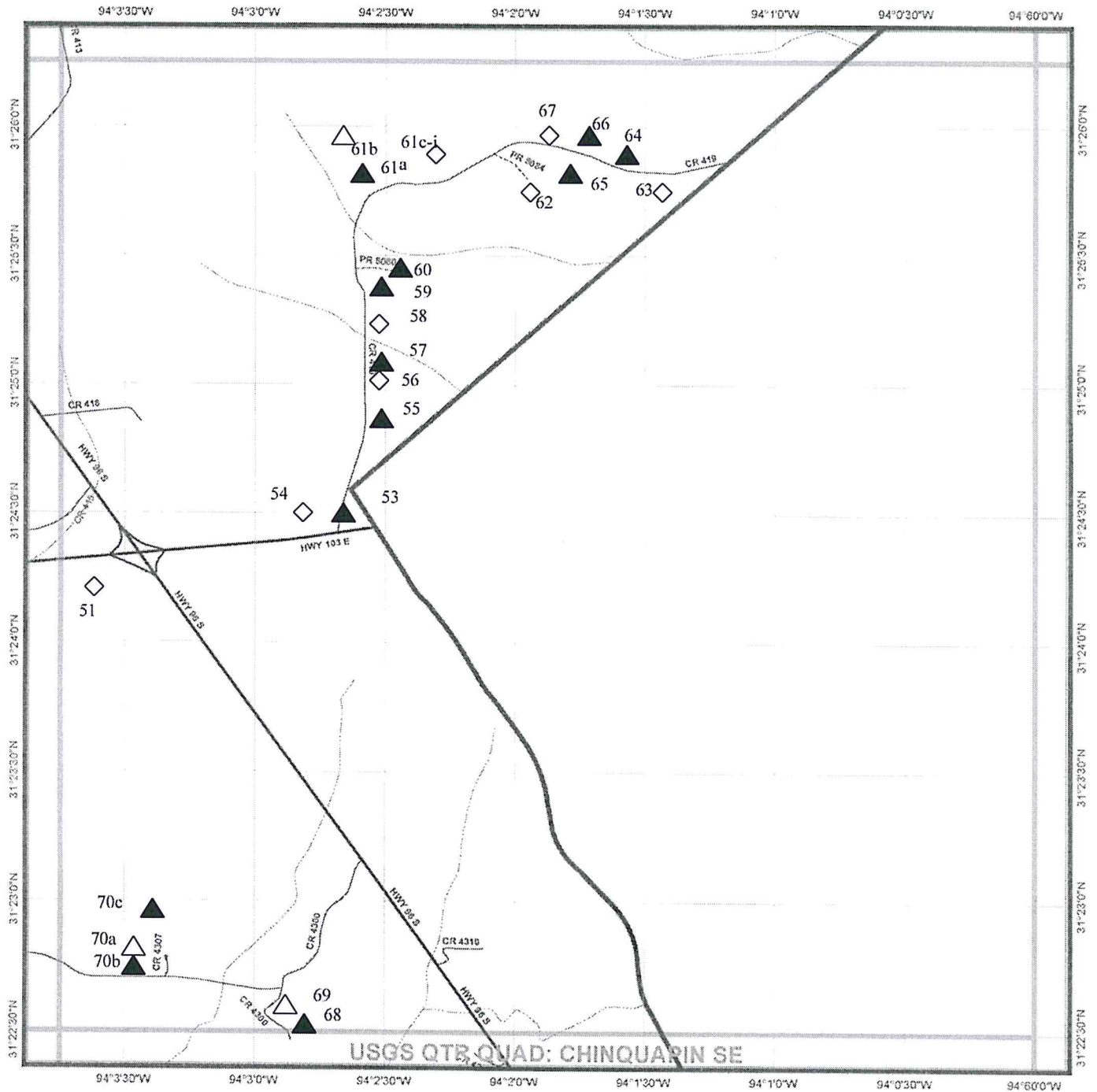
SURVEY MAP 3
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 North
 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

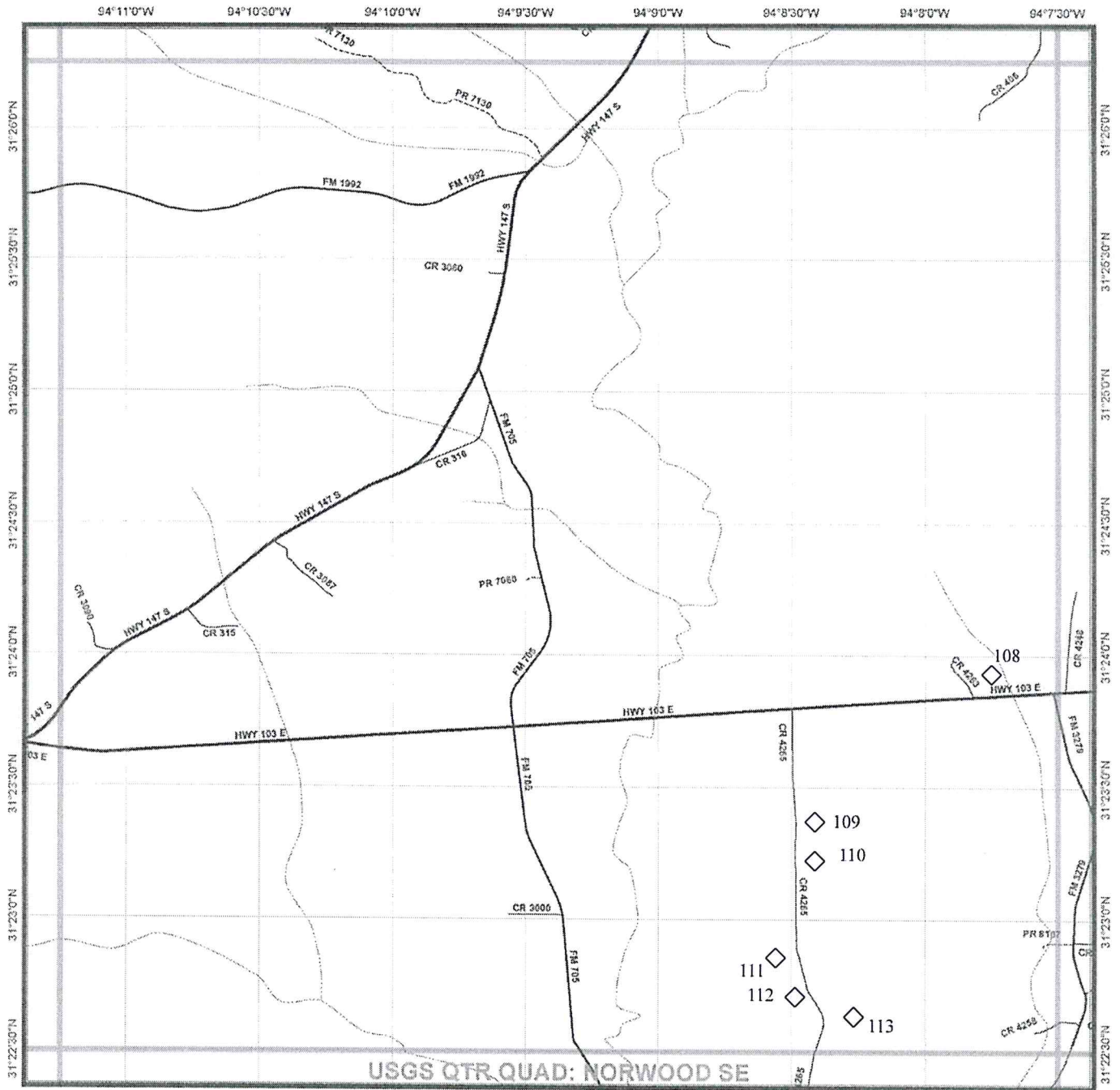
SURVEY MAP 4
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 North
 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

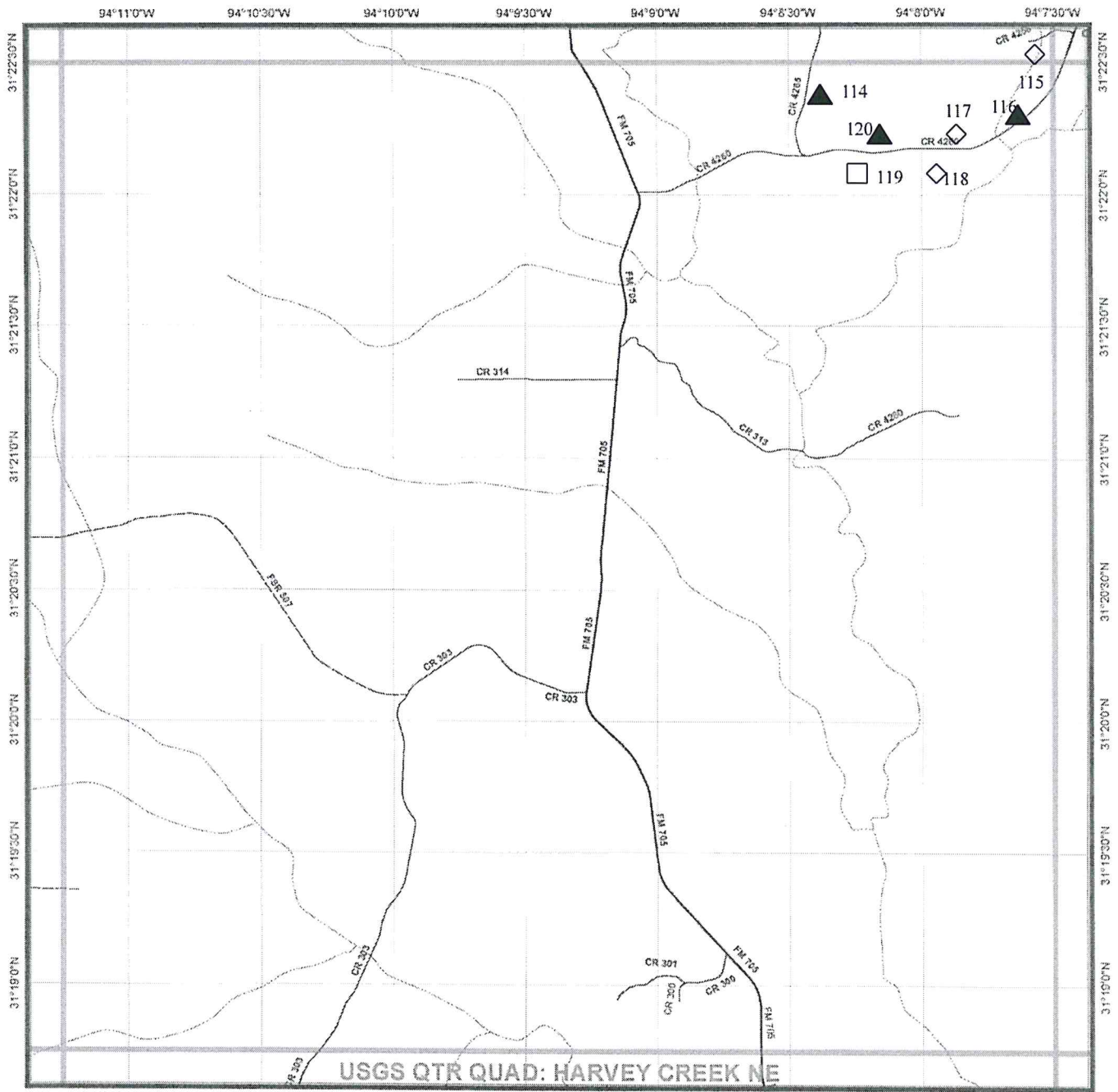
SURVEY MAP 5
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

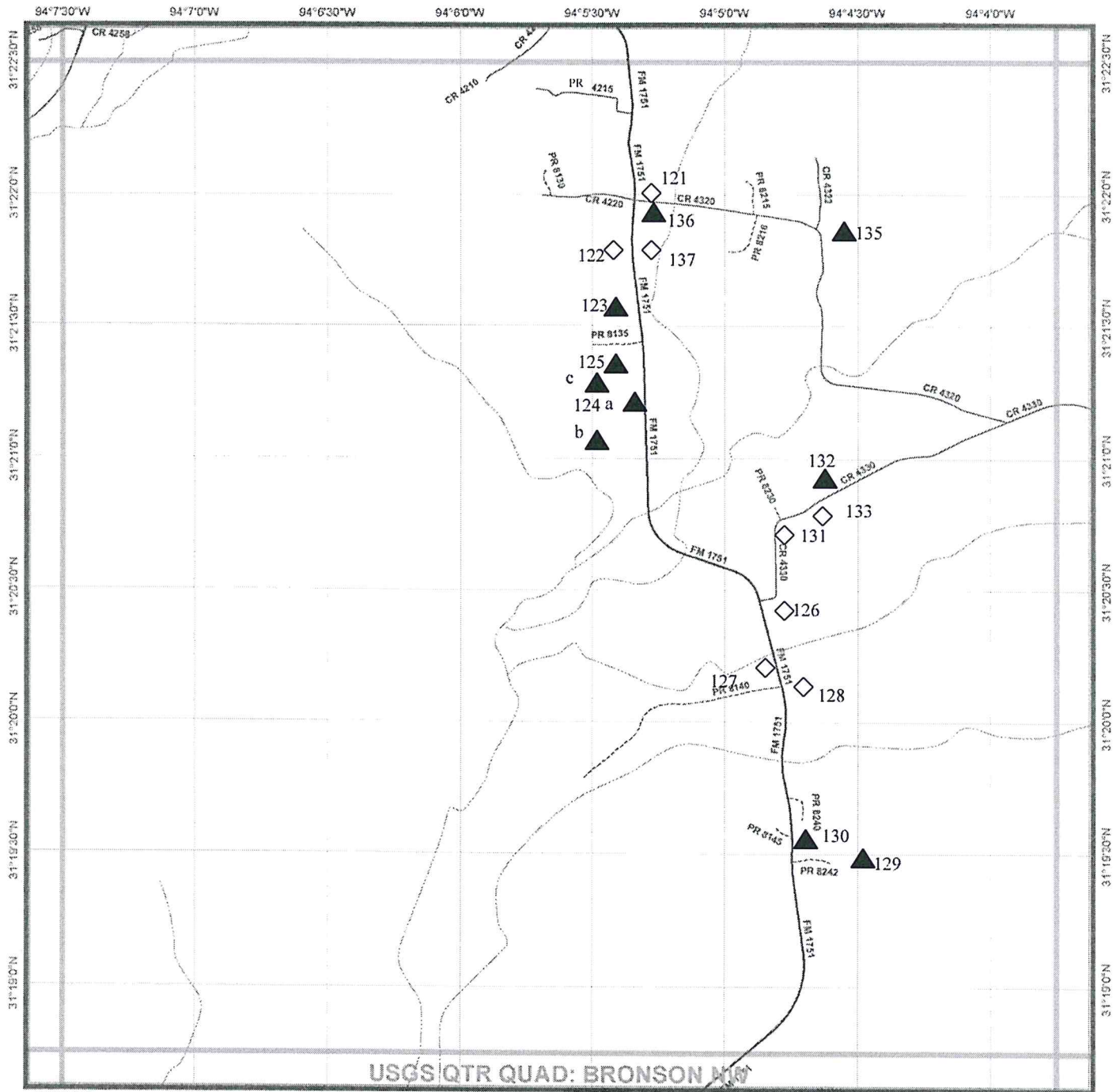
SURVEY MAP 6
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 North
 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

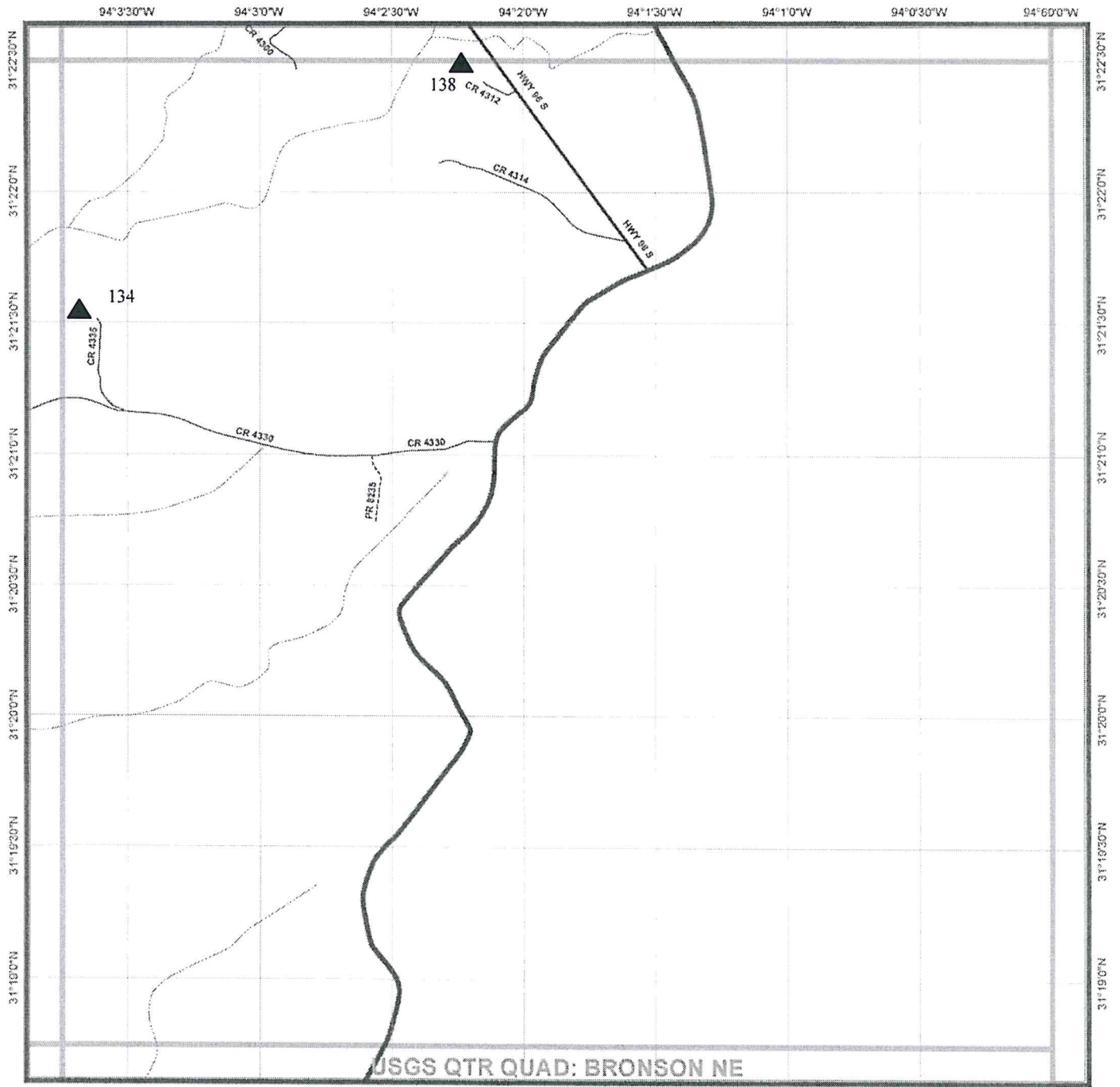
SURVEY MAP 7
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

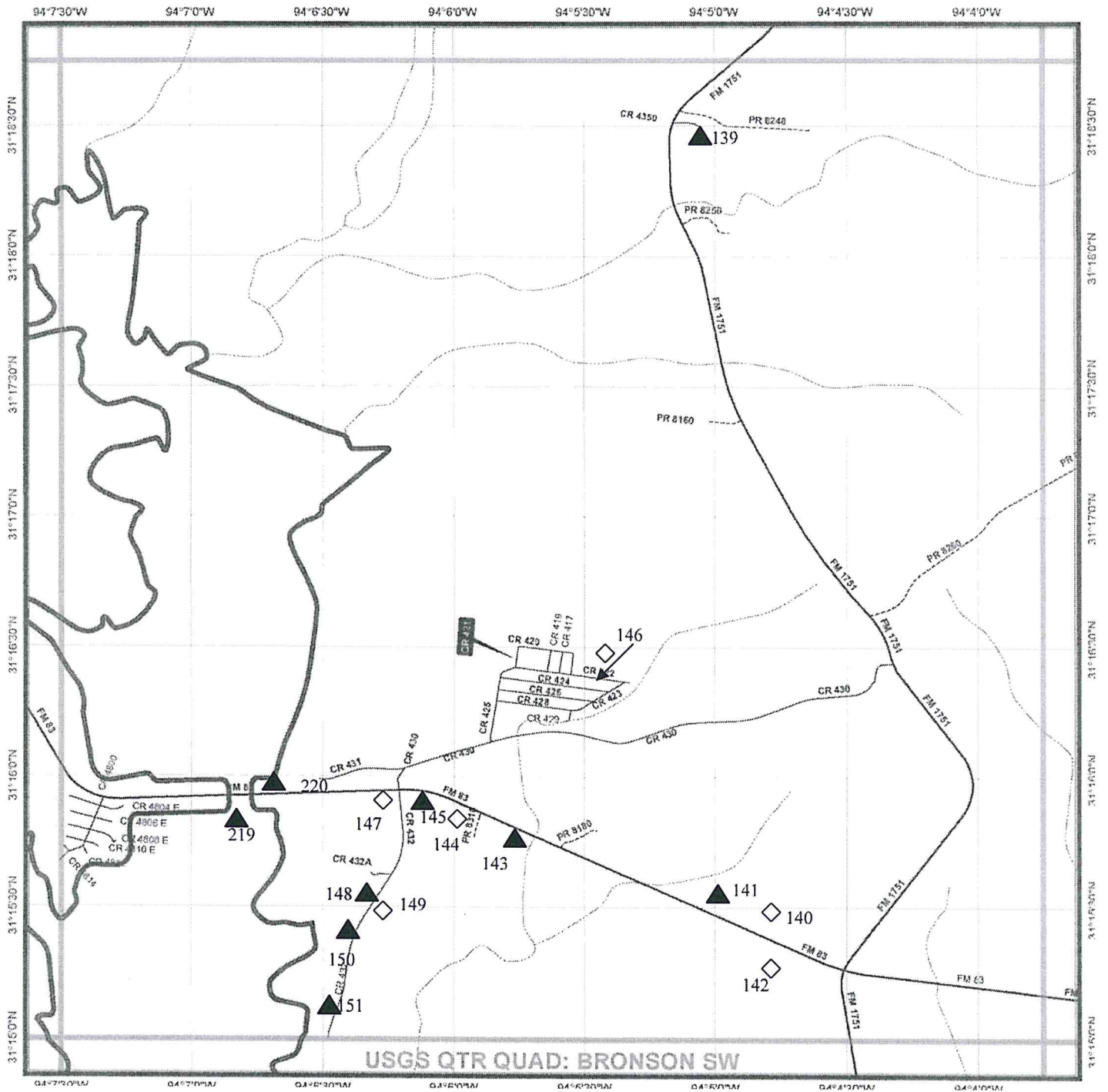
SURVEY MAP 8
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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North
No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

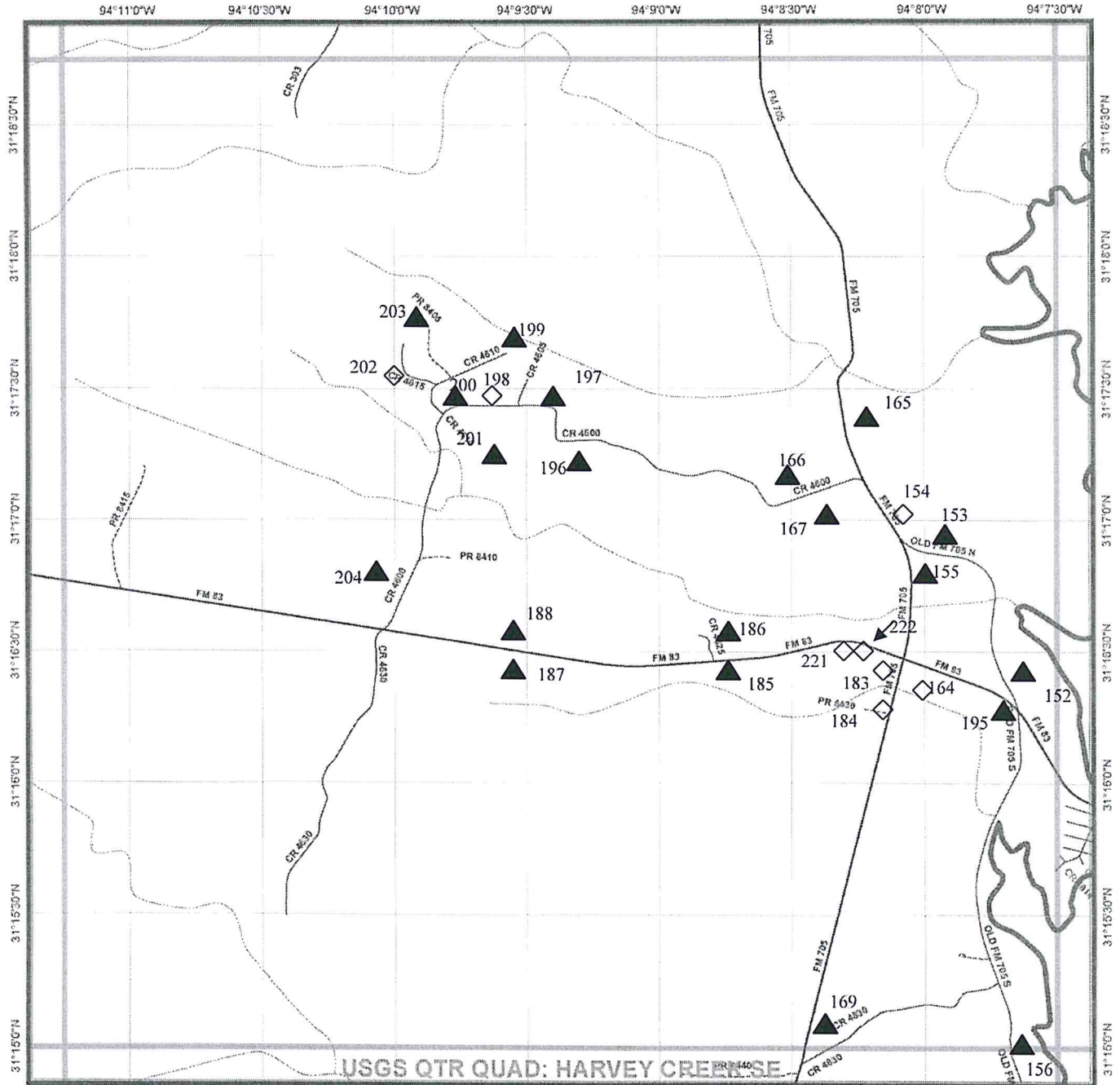
SURVEY MAP 9
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

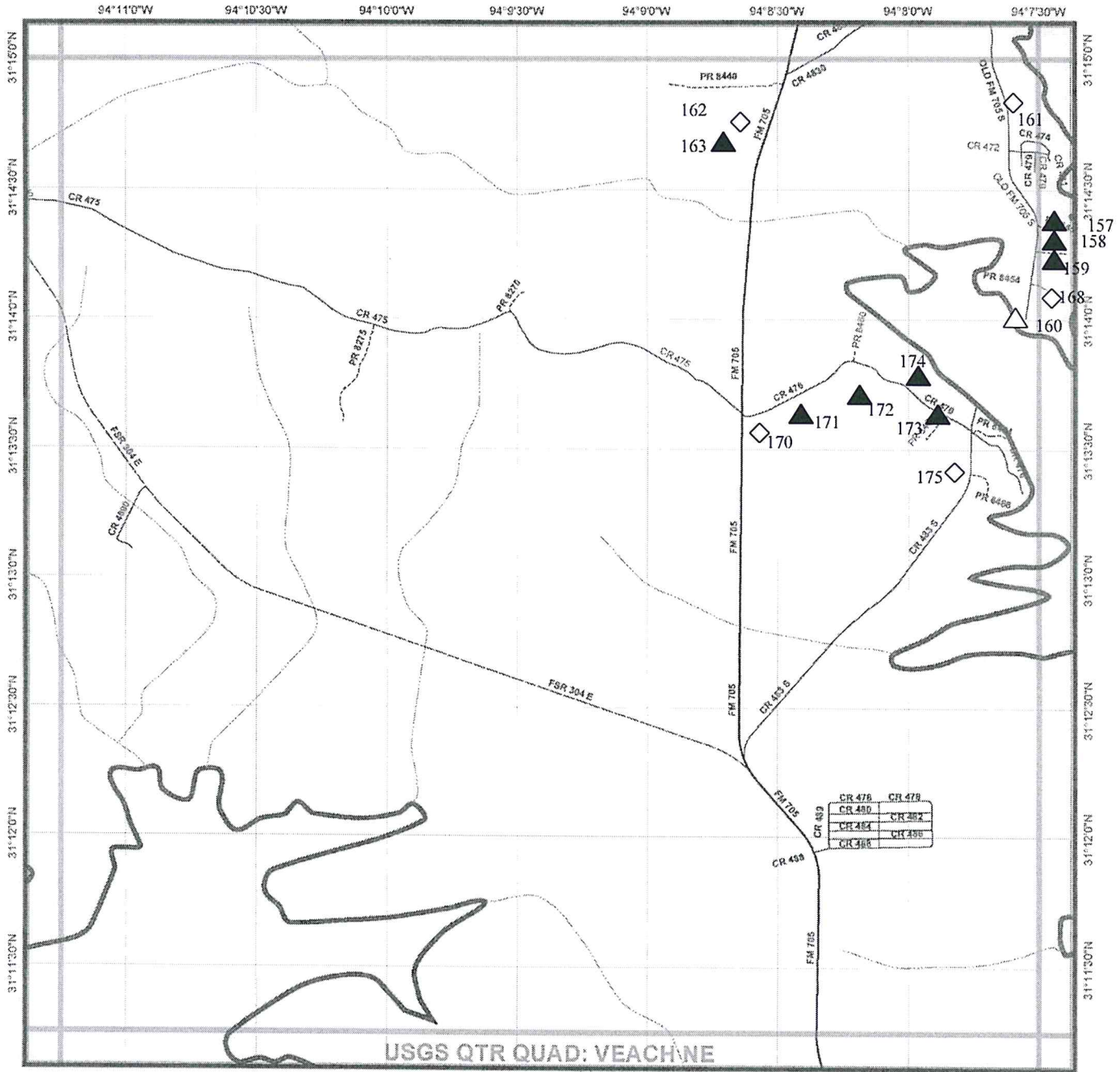
SURVEY MAP 10
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

SURVEY MAP 11
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

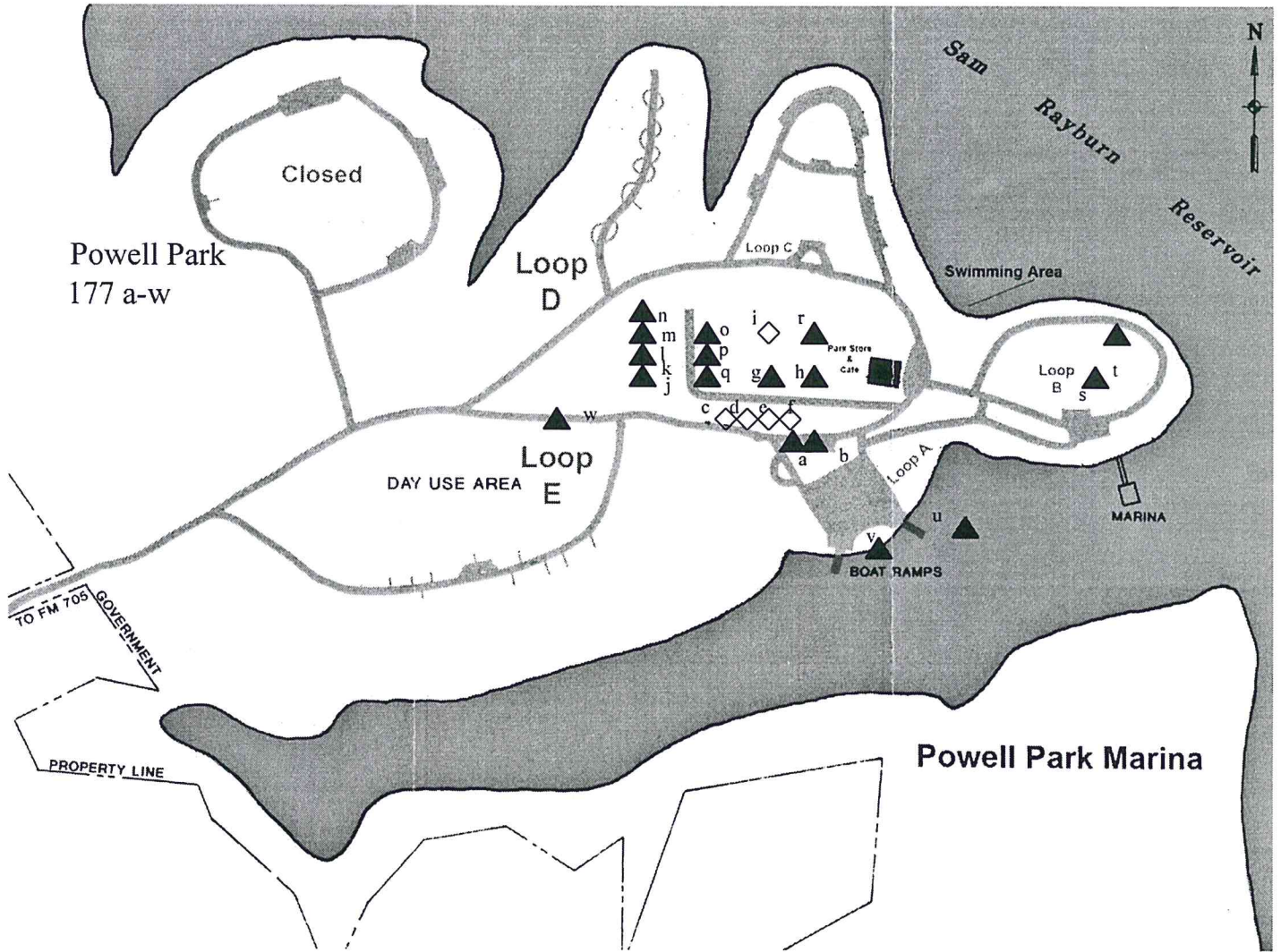
SURVEY MAP 12
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

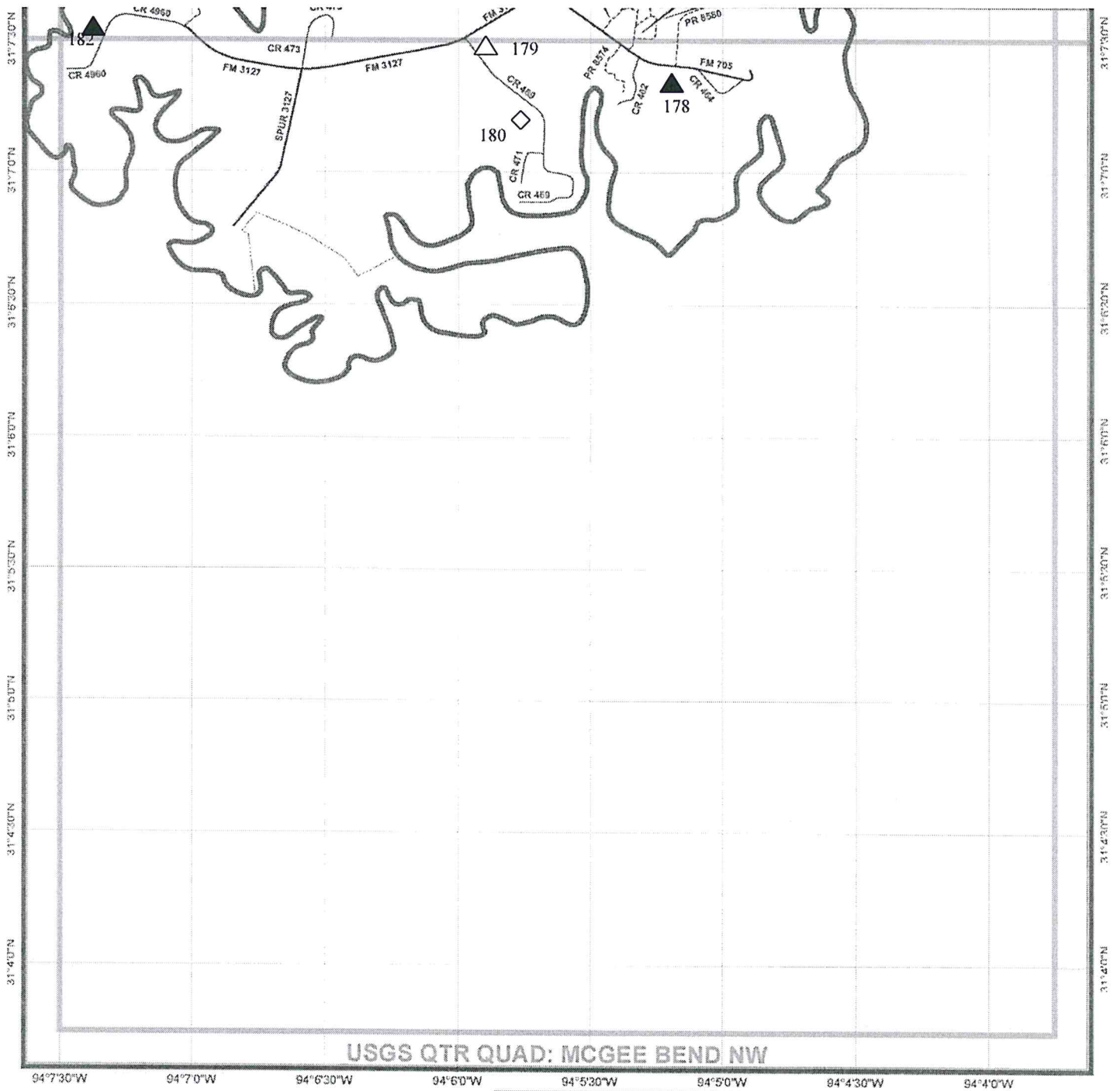
SURVEY MAP 13
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

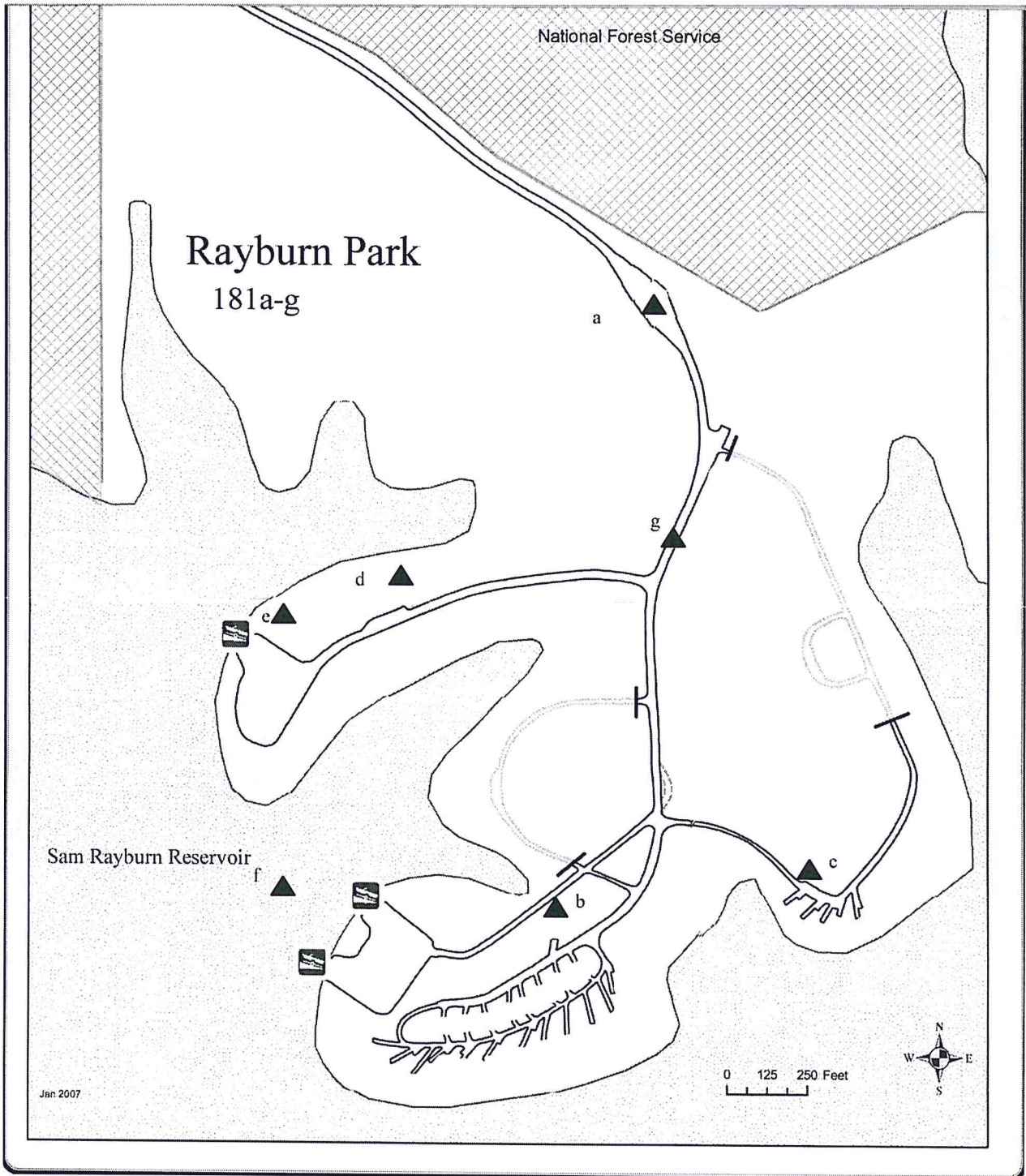
SURVEY MAP 14
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

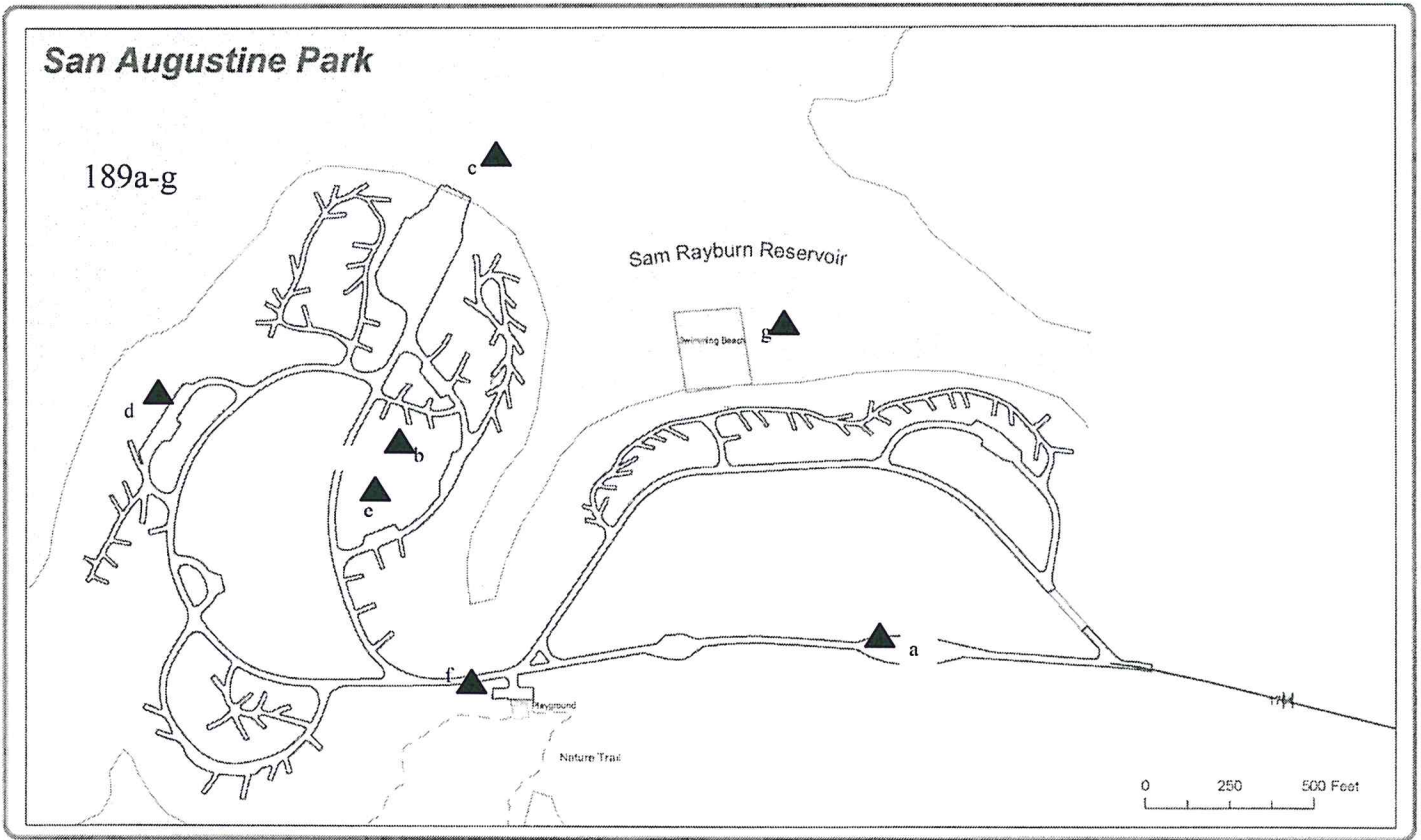
SURVEY MAP 15
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

SURVEY MAP 16
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

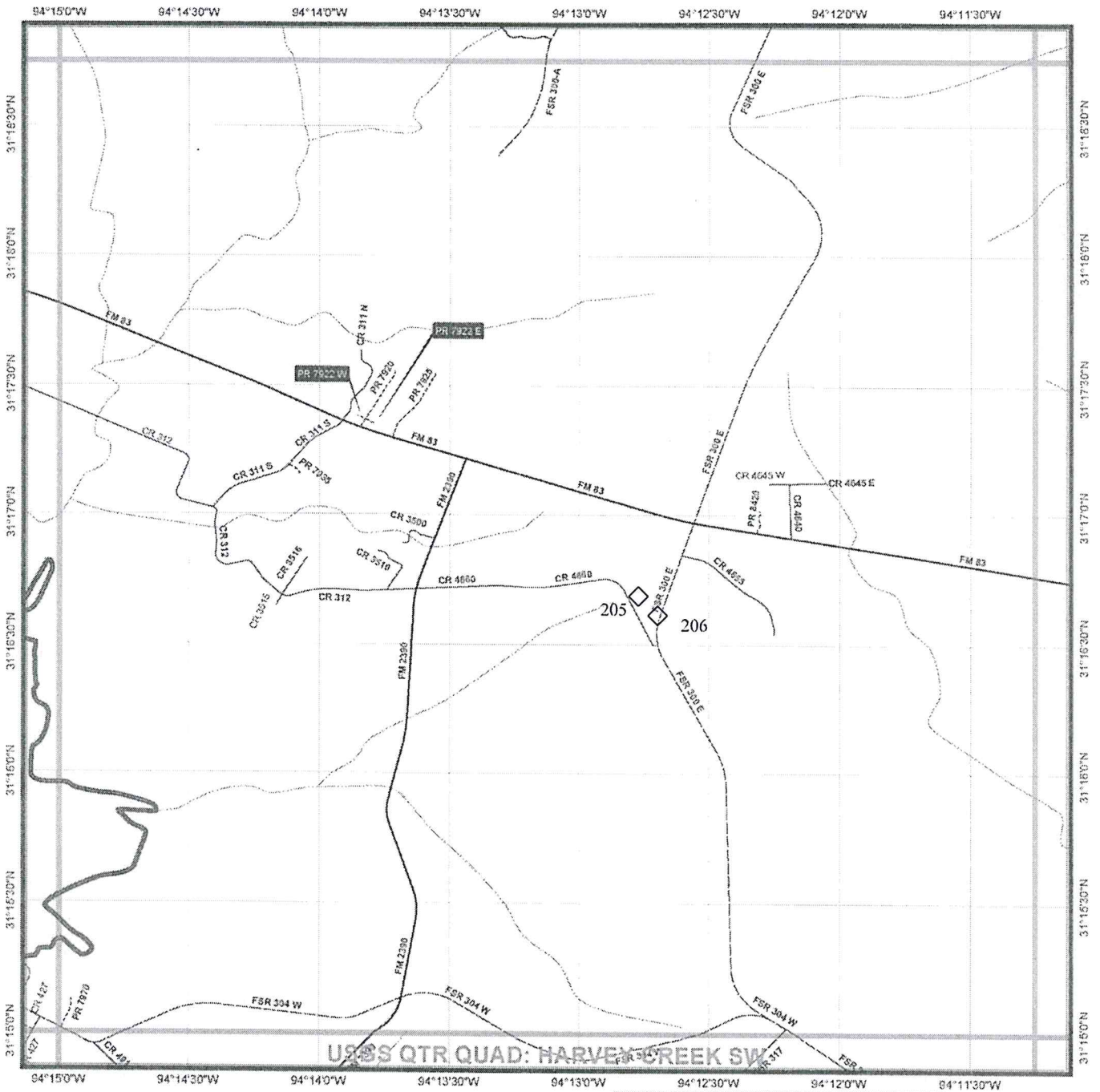
SURVEY MAP 17
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 North
 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

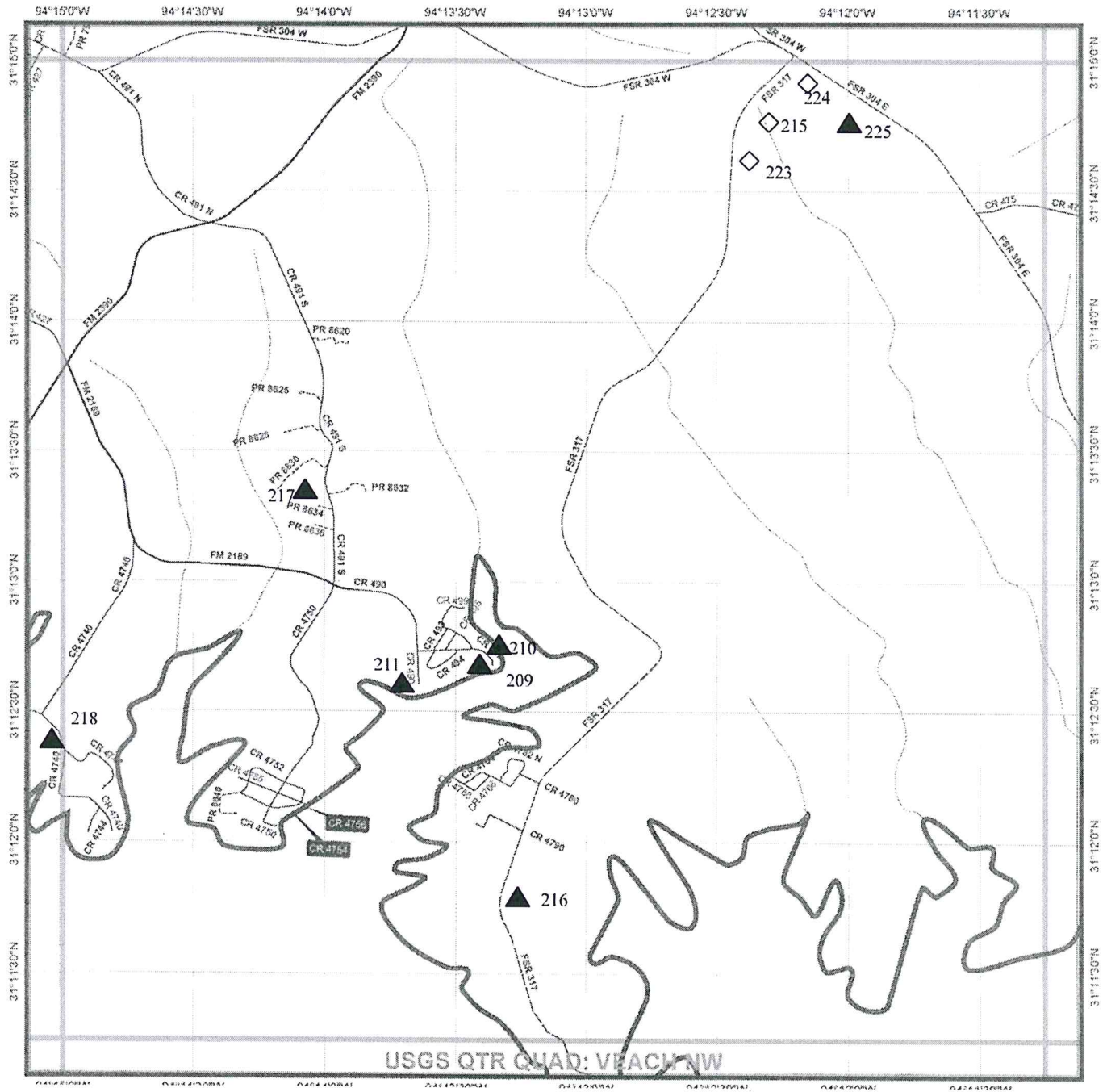
SURVEY MAP 18
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

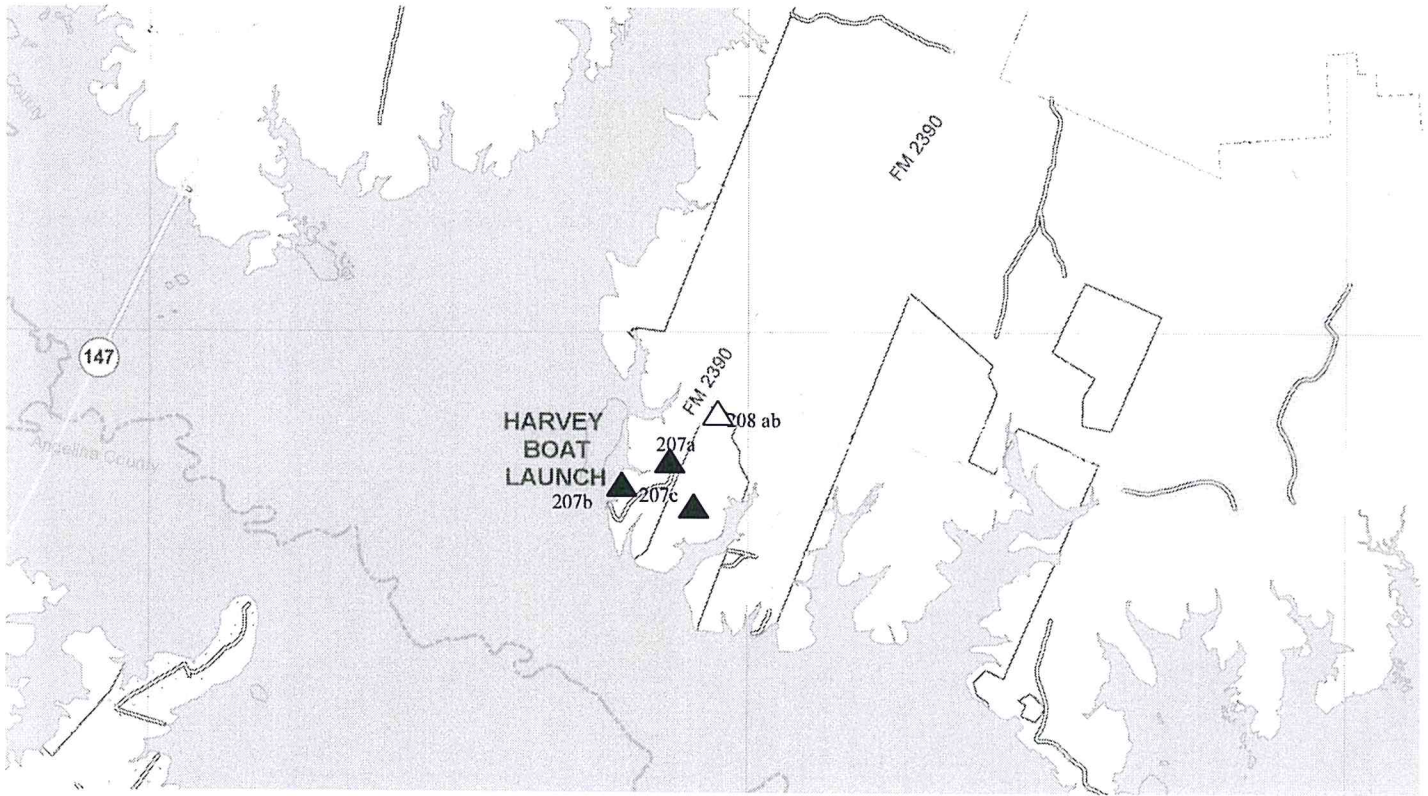
SURVEY MAP 19
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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North
No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

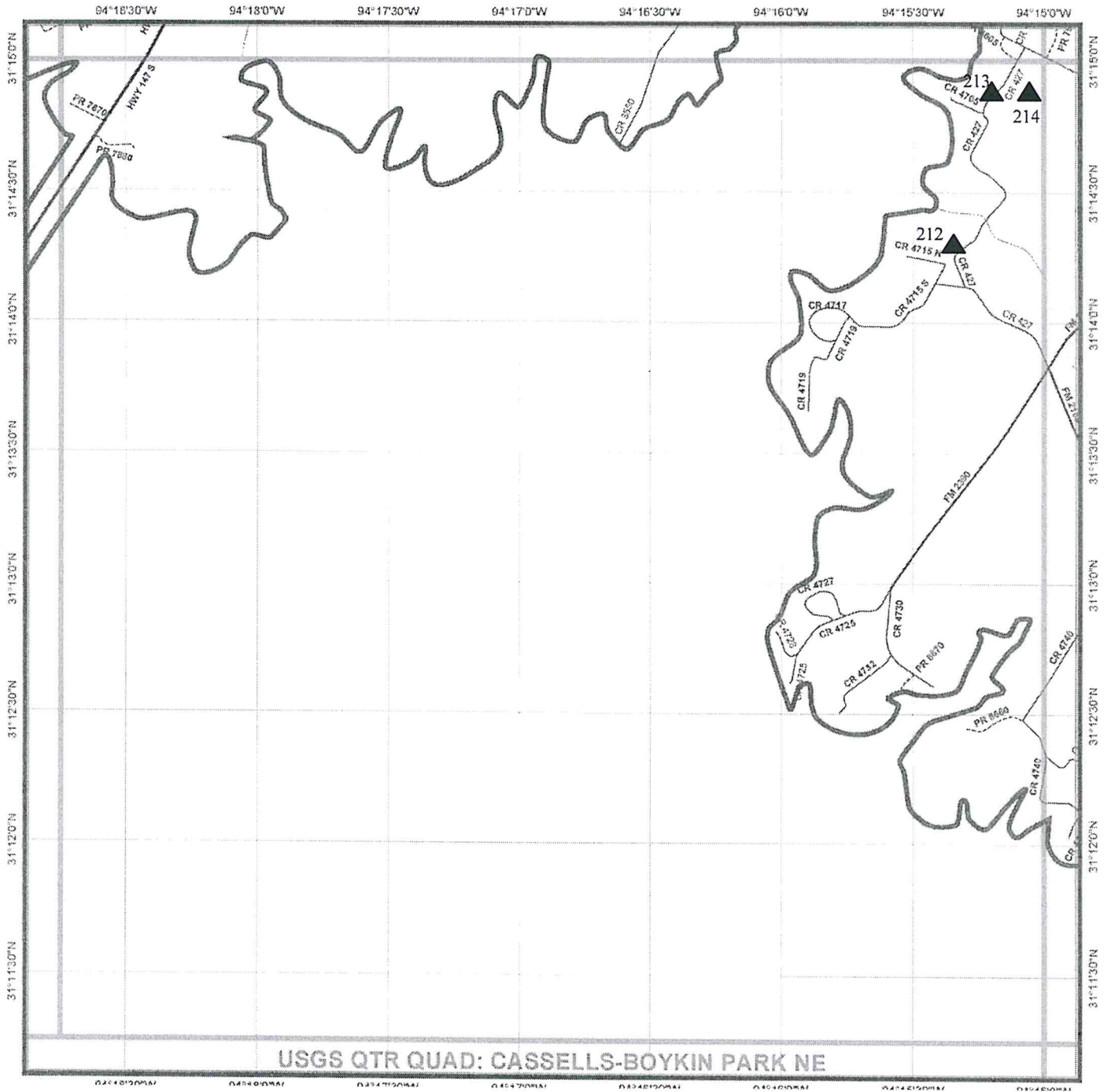
SURVEY MAP 20
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
Diane E. Williams
Architectural Historian
Santa Fe, New Mexico



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North
No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

SURVEY MAP 21
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico

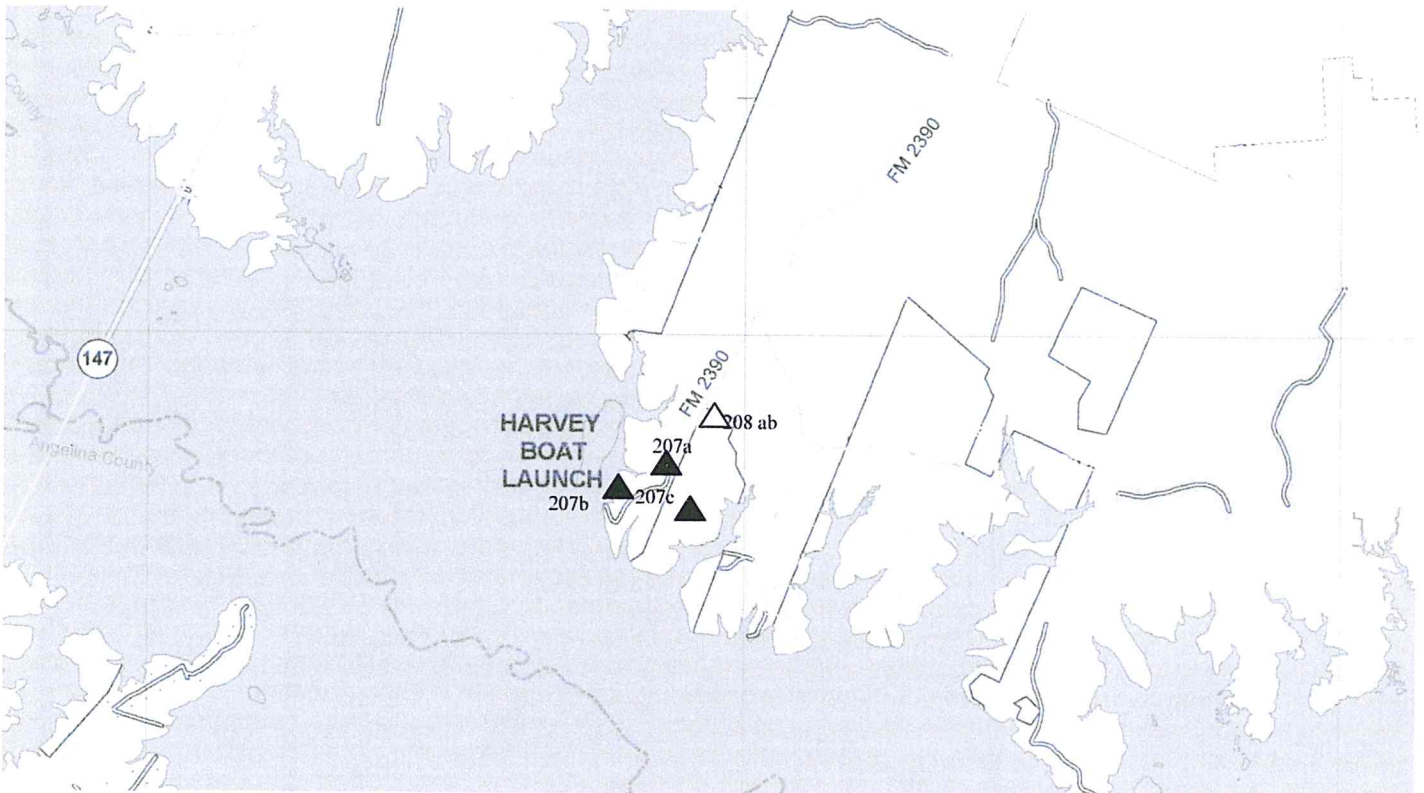


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 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

APPENDIX C: POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT MAPS

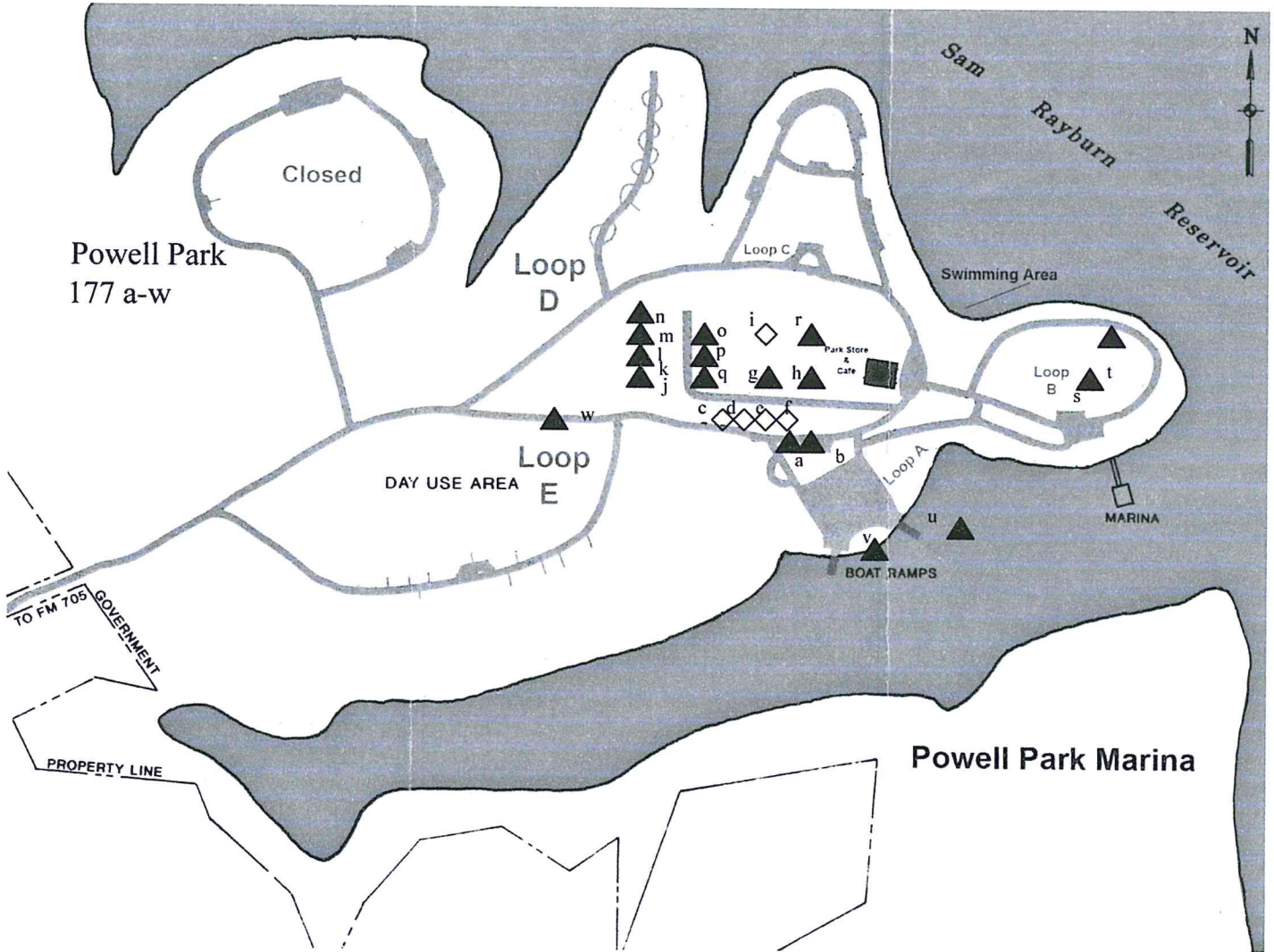
POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harvey Creek Park (Harvey Boat Launch)
Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
Diane E. Williams
Architectural Historian
Santa Fe, New Mexico



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North
No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

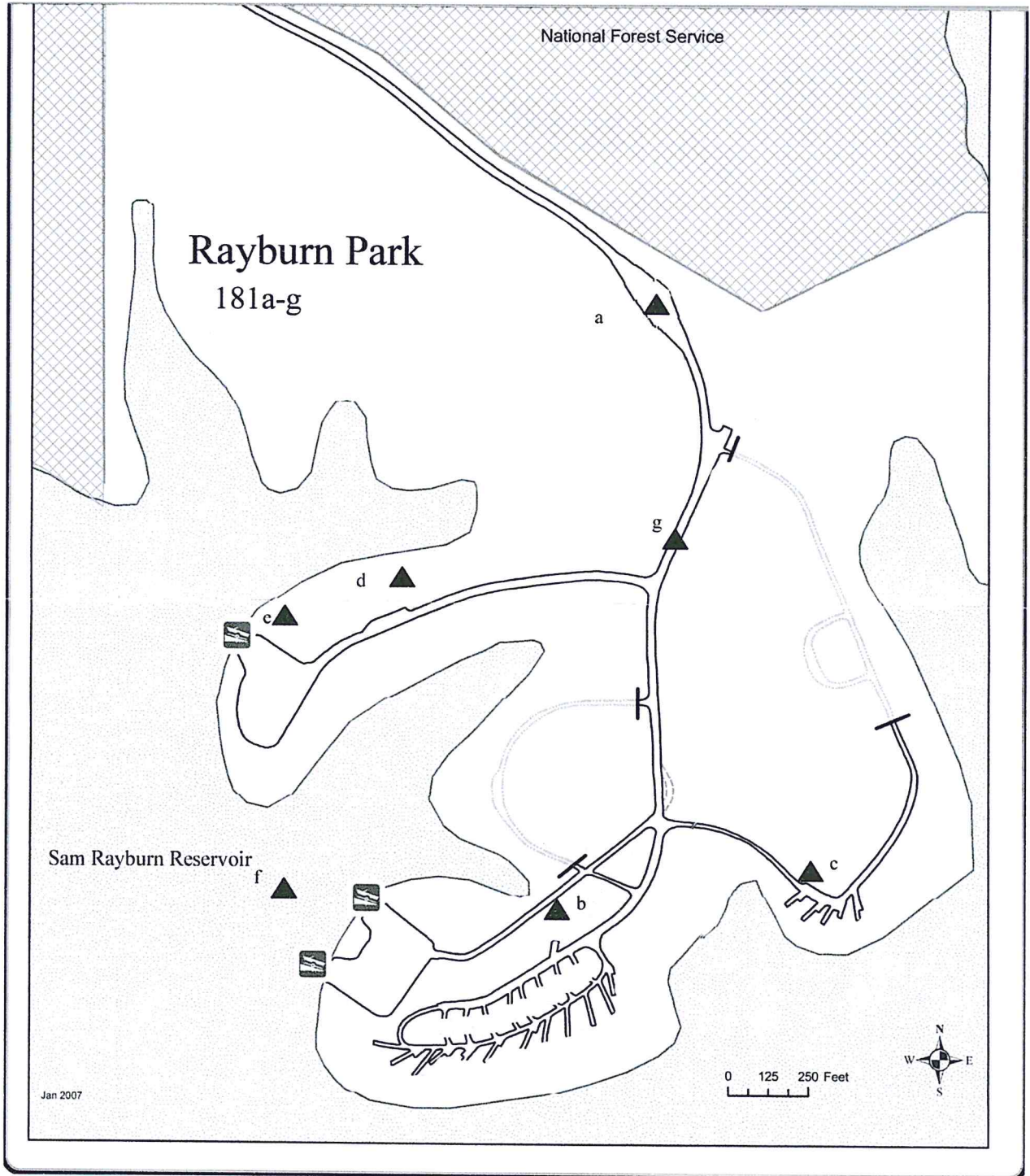
POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Powell Park
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 North
 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

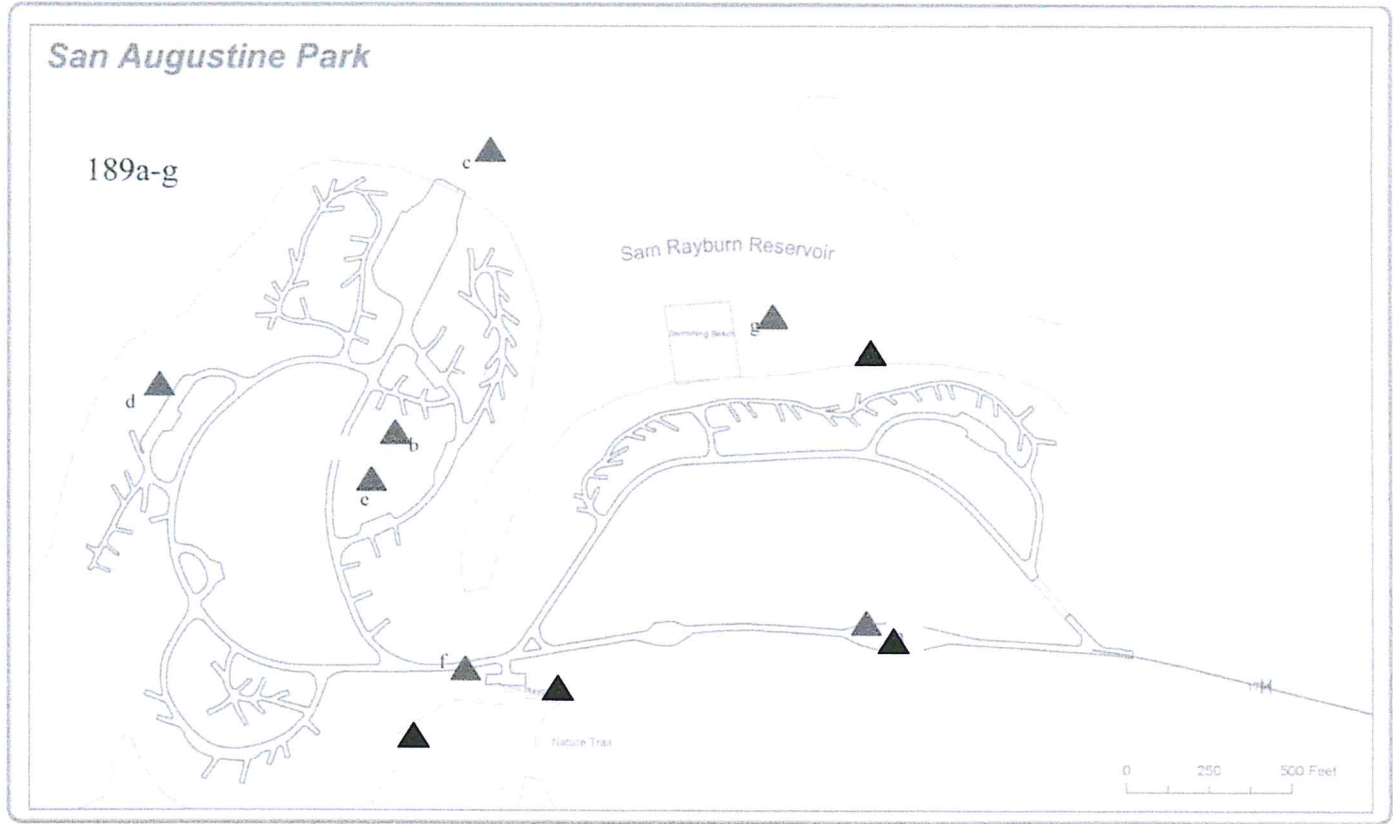
POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP
 Rayburn Park
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 North
 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP
 San Augustine Park
 Historic and Architectural Resources of San Augustine County, Texas
 Phase V: Precinct 4, 2009-2010
 Diane E. Williams
 Architectural Historian
 Santa Fe, New Mexico



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 North
 No Scale

Priority Key ■ High □ SM ▲ Medium △ SL ◇ Low

APPENDIX D: INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY EVALUATIONS

Individual Property Histories

The following SELECTED MEDIUM, MEDIUM, SELECTED LOW and LOW 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. No surveyed properties were classified as HIGH priority properties due to alterations or deferred maintenance. Other properties documented the current survey were previously researched and documented and thus are not included here. The SELECTED MEDIUM and MEDIUM properties included here are present because of potentially significant historical associations or because they are examples of once common but now increasingly rare building types. In a few cases, SELECTED MEDIUM, MEDIUM or SELECTED LOW properties discussed below could be eligible for National Register listing as individual properties if restoration, rehabilitation or removal of incompatible materials, additions or alterations are undertaken, or upon establishing a complete history that supports listing. A number of the properties discussed below may be eligible for designation with a Texas Subject Marker. One property rated LOW was initially rated SELECTED MEDIUM for its plan type and is therefore included here. However, research revealed that it was moved less than 50 years ago to its present location, and modified at that time, resulting in a re-evaluation to LOW priority. Another property was initially rated SELECTED MEDIUM for its plan type. Research revealed that it was moved more than 50 years ago and modified at that time. It was re-classified as a MEDIUM priority property based on its potential eligibility for a Texas Subject Marker. None of the 14 cemeteries documented in this survey effort are discussed below, as they were previously recorded and are included in the Texas Historical Commission's Historic Sites Atlas. All cemeteries in this survey are rated MEDIUM because none appear eligible for individual National Register listing, however all that are 50 years old or older are likely to qualify for Historic Texas Cemetery designation. Research on each cemetery is needed to definitively determine the date each cemetery was established, among other information. Properties discussed below are organized by site number and the historic names used are based on original or long time ownership, as it was possible to ascertain from research and oral interviews.

Preparation of a summary physical description of each property and basic research to establish early, original, or long-term ownership and approximate or actual date of construction was the goal of research undertaken on these properties. The narrative form presented here is utilized in place of the state survey form, because the narrative form provides the same data but makes it more accessible to lay readers. Because of very limited records detailing building history, many properties discussed here have little substantive data regarding original owners, builders and dates.

Chain of title research for properties to establish early-day owners was beyond the scope of this project, and county appraisal district files provided only limited information. However, limited deed research was undertaken on some properties. Historic Tobin maps showing 1947 parcel ownership located at the San Augustine County Appraisal District office, telephone and personal interviews, and cemetery records (which provide some family history) were utilized. Intensive research with local newspapers also 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 records and newspapers, as well as additional interviews could result in further useful information. The information presented here 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.

Historic Name: Lewis-Miller House

Address: 426 Farm to Market Road 2213

Site No.: 4a

Date: ca. 1910

Photo Reference: 1:1,2; 3:1,2

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium



Description: The Lewis-Miller House is a one-story, wood sided Classical Revival influenced single family dwelling, built about 1910 by Felix Dixon Lewis, Sr. (1878-1946) for himself and his bride Lois Parcher Lewis (1889-1978). The dwelling, built from a Sears, Roebuck & Co. kit, features intersecting side gabled and pyramidal roof forms covered with composition material. A front gabled roof detail is on the front (east) elevation, and a tall, interior, red brick chimney pierces the pyramidal roof section on the east elevation. The primary entry is offset within the front (east) façade at the south end of the integral porch, which wraps around the north elevation and is supported by Tuscan style wood columns. The original wood and glass entry door is flanked by side lights and topped with a transom window. Original double hung wood sash 1/1 windows provide interior light and air. The south end of the front porch was compatibly enclosed more than 50 years ago with 1/1 double hung wood sash windows. The rear porch also was enclosed or otherwise modified more than 50 years ago. The dwelling has an irregular interior plan that includes two parlors and three bedrooms. The bathroom was constructed on the south elevation in July 1936 by builder John Cortez. Original interior and exterior finishes and detailing survive throughout the house including heart-pine flooring from the Steep Creek mill, baseboards, window and door moldings, and interior doors. Original furnishings remain in the dwelling. Set well back from the road, the house is approached via an allee of pecan trees planted by members of the Lewis-Miller family. Two wood sided barns remain on the property, southwest of the house. One dates from about 1910 and features pegged beams, the other was built ca. 1920-1925. A vinyl sided garage built in 1992 is to the side (north) of the house. Other buildings were once present on the property, including a smoke house lost during a tornado, and five or six tenant houses, occupied by African-American families who provided farm and domestic labor. The house retains a very high degree of exterior and interior integrity and is in good condition.

History: Located in the S. Conichi Survey, Abstract 9, Tract 211, the property where the Lewis-Miller house is located was part of the 374 acre homestead parcel of Henry Lewis, Sr., who died intestate in September 1907. On November 2 of that year, his surviving children, Henry, Jr., Frank, Felix, Sallie

Lewis McDonald, Betty Lewis Wood and Bessie Lewis Lynch, divided their father's property among themselves. The Lewis homestead occupied property where the south end of City Lake now is and featured a two-story wood house and a horse racing track. The property stretched west across what is now Farm to Market Road 2213 to Ayish Bayou. Felix D. Lewis received about 60 acres of this land, including the site where the Lewis-Miller house now stands. He married Lois Parcher on November 20, 1910, and soon thereafter the couple began construction on their new house. The dwelling was ordered by mail from Sears and the kit, containing the plans and all building materials (numbered for easy assemblage), arrived by rail. Felix Lewis selected the longest, straightest heart pine planking at San Augustine County's Steep Creek Mill for the main parlor and had it cut to fit. The remainder of the house's flooring came in the kit. Felix and Lois ran cattle on their land, and grew cotton and corn. Felix also worked at the local Texaco oil pump station. During the Depression, the family took in boarders and rented to Texaco employees. The boarders lived in rear rooms, while the Texaco workers occupied areas in the front of the house. In 1921 Felix and Lois had a daughter, Margaret Ethel Lewis (1921-1989), who married Nolen Miller (1921-1989) in October 1939. The couple had two children, John and Margaret Anne. In 1976, Lois Parcher Lewis deeded the house and 11 acres to her granddaughter Margaret Anne, and 40 acres to her grandson John. Anne Miller continues to live in the house and raises longhorn cattle on the property.

Significance: The Lewis-Miller House is significant as a highly intact local example of a Sears, Roebuck & Co. kit house, for its Classical Revival style design and for its associations with early- to mid-20th century agricultural life in San Augustine County. The building appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as an individual building under Criteria A and C, and because of its associations with local history also may qualify for a Texas Subject Marker. Alterations to the porch appear to preclude designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL).

Historic Name: Unknown House

Address: 400 block Farm to Market Road 2213

Site No.: 5

Date: ca. 1915

Photo Reference: 1:3

Preservation Priority: Medium



Description: This one-story wood frame single family dwelling features a front-bungalow plan with a centrally placed, entry within the centrally placed integral porch supported by turned wood posts. The entry door is covered by a decorative, historic-era wood frame screen door and is not visible. Windows appear to be original double hung wood sash types. The front gable roof is composition shingle. Alterations appear limited to the lowering of the gabled front porch wall, which limits visibility of the windows and doors on the front (east elevation). The house is in good condition and retains a high degree of exterior integrity. Adjacent to the house is a front gabled wood sided one-car garage that appears to date from about 1930.

History: Located in the S. Conichi Survey, Abstract 9, Tract 273, the massing and roof form of this small, single family dwelling suggests it may have been built about 1915, although it could have been built at a later date. The earliest deed record located for the property dates to 1946, when C. B. Thomas sold it to J. A. Harvey. In 1947, Harvey transferred the property to J. C. Harvey and in 1948, J.C. Harvey sold it to John Harvey and C. E. Bryan. The next located record dates to 1961, when Amon and Willie Singleton sold the property to F. Knight Parker. Parker held the property until 1986, when it passed to Michael McIver, who continues to own it. The size and form of the house suggests it may have been built in the early 20th century as an investment property.

Significance: The house is a good local example of a front gabled bungalow, a house form widely built in East Texas in the early to mid-20th century. The building retains a high degree of integrity and is one of the few remaining examples of its type in San Augustine County to retain a significant amount of its historic design and materials. Due to changes to the porch, it does not appear individually eligible for National Register listing for its architectural form (Criterion C), and its known historic associations are not sufficient to suggest National Register eligibility under Criterion A (broad patterns of history). It is not located within the boundaries of any proposed National Register Historic District. However, with appropriate rehabilitation, it might qualify for individual National Register listing under Criterion C as an example of a rural vernacular house form once widely built but becoming increasingly rare. Additional research should be conducted and consultation with the Texas Historical Commission National Register staff should be undertaken before a nomination is prepared. It does not appear eligible for any state designations.

Historic Name: Bethel Christian Methodist Episcopal (CME) Church

Address: 00 County Road 407

Site No.: 12

Date: 1930; 1943

Photo Reference: 1:4

Preservation Priority: Medium



Description: This one-story, front gabled, wood frame church features a projecting front gabled entry porch enclosed within the last 20 years with wood siding and double wood and glass doors. Detailing is limited to the tongue and groove siding and the rectangular, horizontal wood slat vent in the gable end. Roofing is composition. Small air conditioning units pierce the front wall and additional units are placed within the metal frame windows along the north and south sides of the church. A small addition across the rear of the church projects beyond the walls of the main church mass. Alterations to the windows, doors and the construction of an addition have significantly diminished integrity of original design and materials. The church is in good condition.

History: Bethel CME Church occupies a small parcel in the E. P. Ritchie Survey, Abstract 238 and was built in 1930. The church was remodeled and repaired in 1943. Additional changes to the entry, installation of air conditioning units, and modification of windows appear to have been made since that time. The Bethel CME congregation dates to 1879, when it was organized by Brother Sam Horton at Speed Place (better known as Sand Hill). At an unknown date, the congregation moved to its current location in the Maxey Town area of San Augustine County and occupied a log church built by the church stewards. In 1886, this area was known as Grapevine, and tradition relates that about that time a local teacher, Dan Rawls, changed the community's name to Maxey Town. About that same time, the log church was replaced by a new building farther up the hill from the present church. This new building served as a school and church for the area's African-American community. In 1911, the congregation separated the school and the church and sought land on which to build a new church. On April 29, 1911, Butler Maxey, Fisher Maxey, Rosa Maxey Marshall, Curg Marshall, Robert Maxey, Carrissa Maxey Evans, and others, all of whom were the heirs of local African-American landowners George and Katie Maxey, sold Robert Cartwright, Cellus Montgomery and Frank Jones, trustees of the Bethel CME Church, one-half acre on the Maxey Town Road for the purpose of building a church. The congregation raised the funds to purchase the land and shortly thereafter erected a new church. That building was destroyed in a fire in 1930 and replaced with the building currently on the property. The congregation has remained active throughout its history. Currently the congregation includes about 20 members; services continue to be held in the church.

Significance: The church is a good local example of a rural, early 20th century, East Texas church and is significant for its associations Maxey Town's African-American community. The church is not located within the boundaries of any proposed National Register historic district, and due to alterations does not appear to meet individual eligibility requirements for National Register listing. The alterations also preclude designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), but the property may qualify for a Texas Subject Marker for its associations with the Bethel CME Church and Maxey Town's African-American community.

Historic Name: Magnolia Springs Missionary Baptist Church

Address: 00 County Road 4307

Site No.: 70a

Date: ca. 1960s

Photo Reference: 1:6

Preservation Priority: Selected Low



Description: This one-story wood frame church features a front-gabled roof, and an attached, front gabled porch. Entry into the church is via double wood panel doors. The porch is flanked by 2/2 aluminum frame double hung sash windows. The side walls of the church also feature 2/2 aluminum frame double hung sash windows. The roof is composition. Doors, windows and siding all appear original. Adjacent to the church on the south is a one-story wood sided, side gabled education building, erected about 1985. It is compatible in massing, design and materials with the church. North of the church is an associated cemetery. The church retains a high degree of integrity of original design and materials and is in good condition. Sunday School rooms were added at the rear of the church during the 1970s. Regular church services ended ca. 2005 due to declining attendance.

History: Located in the E. Smith Survey, Abstract 253, Magnolia Springs Missionary Baptist Church was formed on July 6, 1916¹. Among the founding members was Francis L. Marshall. Shortly after the congregation formed, a wood church was erected, but by the 1960s it was deteriorated and was demolished. The current church was built in the 1960s; Sunday School rooms were added at the rear of the church in the 1970s. Principal builders of the current church were James L. Marshall, Perry Conn, Ben Robinson, Brother Noel Hammock, Archie Mitchell and Charlie Jones. The first marked grave in the associated cemetery dates to 1918. However, three members of the same family lie in unmarked graves in the southeast corner of the cemetery. They are thought to have been buried about 1914-1915 and may be the first burials in the cemetery.

Significance: The building is a good local example of a rural church and is significant for its associations with the Magnolia Springs congregation and with the rural lifeways of its membership. The building has a compatible addition at the rear. The church is not yet 50 years of age and for that reason it does not appear to meet National Register criteria for individual listing; it does not appear to meet the listing criteria for buildings less than 50 years of age. The building is not located within the boundaries of any proposed National Register Historic District. However, when the church reaches the 50 year mark, it may

¹ E. H. Marshall relates that the congregation formed ca. 1914-1915.

qualify for individual National Register listing under Criterion C (architecture) as a good example of a 1960s rural vernacular church. The church also may be eligible at that time, provided no exterior alterations have been made since its construction, for a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designation. The church may be eligible for a Texas Subject Marker when it reaches 50 years of age. Additional research should be conducted to learn more about the history of the church, exact construction and alteration dates (if any), member families and its relationship with the surrounding community.

Historic Name: Pisgah Community School

Address: 00 County Road 4265

Site No.: 114

Date: ca. 1915

Photo Reference: 1:13

Preservation Priority: Medium



Description: This one-story wood frame school appears to have been built about 1915, and has a tall, hipped, corrugated metal roof with an integral full-width porch supported by square wood posts. Exposed rafter ends project from under the roof. Entry into the building is via a centrally placed door covered by an aluminum and glass storm door; the entry door is not visible. Flanking the entry are 4/4 double hung wood sash windows. Other windows in the house include multi-pane metal frame windows of various sizes. Siding is board and batten. The house was moved to its present location about 1950 and converted into a dwelling. It is in good condition but its integrity is diminished by changes to the windows and roof materials. Also on the property is a storage building.

History: Located in the J. B. Thacker Survey, Abstract 430, on the east side of County Road 4265 north of Farm to Market Road 3279 near the center of the Grapevine Community, this building originally was located on Farm to Market Road 705 in the African American community of Sandy Creek. Called the Pisgah School, it was moved to its present location about 1950-1951 by Woodrow Hanks, a son of J. W. Hanks, Sr. who built the dog trot house located nearby (Site # 119). Woodrow Hanks remodeled the school into a dwelling and raised his family there, including sons Marcus Hanks (now deceased) and Hillman Hanks. The property is currently owned by Hillman Hanks and Alpha Hanks, widow of Marcus Hanks. No further information was located during research.

Significance: The building is a good example of a rural, early 20th century African American school and is significant for this reason. However, its move to a new location outside its original community and its modification into a dwelling has compromised its historic integrity. For these reasons, the building does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. The property is not within the boundaries of any proposed historic district. However, because of its history, the building may qualify for a Texas Subject Marker. Additional research should be conducted to learn more about the history of the property.

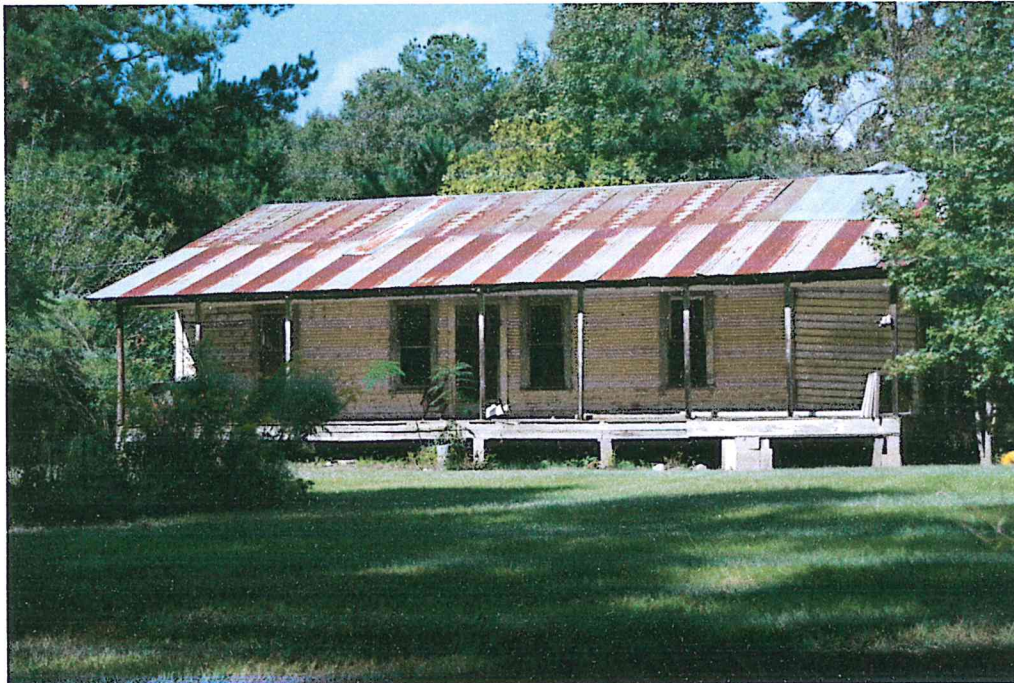
Historic Name: Unknown House

Address: 00 Farm to Market Road 3279

Site No.: 115

Date: c. 1895;1925;1940;1985 **Photo Reference:** 1:10,11

Preservation Priority: Low



Description: This one-story, wood frame, center passage dwelling has a side gabled corrugated metal roof, a symmetrical facade and an integral full width porch along the front (northeast) elevation. The central portion of the building may date to the 1890s with expansion occurring at later, unknown dates. Alterations include enclosure of the original dog-trot, application of drop bevel siding, modification of window openings, removal of window panes and doors, replacement of wood porch posts with metal columns and replacement of the original wood shingle roof with corrugated metal. Inside is an original double mantle fireplace with beveled glass detailing. The rear porch and a portion of the north façade have been enclosed. Some of these changes, notably the changes to the window openings, may have occurred in the 1920s or the 1940s. Other changes were made in conjunction with the move. The house is in poor condition and open to the elements. Because of the many alterations to the house, and its relocation to San Augustine County from Shelby County, its integrity is compromised.

History: Located in the J. H. Wentworth Survey, Abstract 309, Tract 3 in the Grapevine Community, this dwelling may have been built in the 1890s. Information provided by owner Michael Boyett reveals that the house originally was located in Shelby County, possibly in or near the community of Timpson. The house was moved to its present location on a 6.37 acre parcel owned by Michael and Virginia Boyett about 1983-1985 by Joe Crawford of Timpson.

Significance: Originally classified as a Selected Medium priority property for its potential to yield archaeological information, the property's preservation priority classification was modified to Low upon learning that the house was moved in from another county less than 50 years ago. Thus, no archaeological materials are associated with the dwelling on its current site; the move compromised its historic associations and modifications made after the move significantly diminished its integrity of design and materials. As a result the house is not eligible for National Register listing, nor for any state designation.

Historic Name: Emma L. and Jim W. Hanks, Sr. House

Address: 00 Farm to Market Road 3279

Site No.: 119

Date: c. 1905

Photo Reference: 1:12

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium



Description: This one-story wood frame, wood sided dog trot dwelling features a side-gabled roof, rectangular window and door openings and a centrally placed dog trot passage. The windows have been removed and the house is unoccupied and in poor condition. Deterioration and exposure to the elements have significantly diminished its integrity. Without appropriate rehabilitation this dwelling will be lost within a few years.

History: Located in the Leroy Miller Survey, Abstract 395 in the Grapevine Community, this house is thought to have been built about 1905 by Jim W. Hanks (1884-1950), grandson of San Augustine pioneer Horatio Hanks and Nancy Thacker Hanks. Hanks and his wife Emma Loggins Hanks raised their family in the house. Their children included J. P. Hanks (1913-1986), Woodrow Hanks (1915-1970), J.W. Hanks, Jr., and Nannie Hanks McGee. At some point after the children were grown and the house no longer in use, the windows were removed and the house used to store hay for cattle that grazes on the adjoining property. The house remains in the Hanks family.

Significance: The house is a good, if deteriorating, example of an early 20th century dog trot house, a type built widely in San Augustine County from first Anglo-American settlement into the early 20th century, and is significant for that reason. The dog trot type reflects building traditions of the Upland South, the place of origin of many early Anglo settlers in San Augustine County. The house is not within the boundaries of any proposed National Register historic district, and it does not appear eligible for

individual listing under Criterion A, B or C because of removal of its windows and its condition. However, the property may be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion D (potential to reveal archaeological materials), provided the ground around the house has not been disturbed by plowing, excavation or other similar activities. Consultation with a qualified historic archaeologist and archaeology staff at the Texas Historical Commission is required to make a more definitive determination. The house does not appear eligible for state designation. Additional research should be conducted to learn more about the history of the property, and its relationship to late 19th and early 20th century county agricultural trends.

Historic Name: Ella and R.J. (Dick) Wood House

Address: 00 County Road 432

Site No.: 150

Date: ca. 1895;1940;1966

Photo Reference: 1:20

Preservation Priority: Medium



Description: This one-story wood frame center passage dwelling has a corrugated metal side gabled roof, integral, full width porch supported by log posts and a three-part symmetrical façade along the front (east elevation). The centrally placed entry is within the enclosed dog trot passage and features a wood and glass panel door flanked by a set of two 4/4 double hung wood sash windows. Each end of the front façade terminates with a wood and glass panel door and a 4/4 double hung wood sash window. The windows appear to date to about 1940, while the dog trot was enclosed about 1966. Other changes include replacement of original porch posts, possible residing of the dwelling about 1940, removal of an end chimney on the north façade and the demolition of a detached kitchen located behind the house. The changes made to the house are compatible with its original design and materials and are evolutionary modifications reflective of changing technology and materials. The house is in good condition and retains a moderately high degree of integrity.

History: Located in the J. Shipp Survey, Abstract 41 near the Wood Cemetery, this dwelling is part of a community first settled in the mid-19th century and associated with the extended Wood family. The first

person buried in the nearby Wood Cemetery was Charles A. Wood I, who was interred there in 1860 or 1861. Ella and Richard J. "Dick" Wood (1873-1948), (R. J. Wood was a grandson or grandnephew of Charles A. Wood I), built the house in the 1890s as their family home. They raised their family there, including daughter Minnie Wood, who was born in the house in 1901. Minnie Wood married Hollie Warner and they raised four children. About 1966, Hollie Warner undertook repairs to the house including enclosure of the dog trot. In time, the house passed to Minnie Wood Warner who lived there until about 1985. The house is currently owned by Johnny Warner, son of Minnie Wood Warner and Hollie Warner.

Significance: The house is a good example of a late 19th-century dog trot dwelling converted to a center passage type. Both the dog-trot and the center passage were popular house forms in rural Texas, and the conversion of the dog trot passage into a central hall is a common, and compatible, alteration. Initially classified as a Selected Medium preservation priority property, the classification for this house was modified to Medium upon learning that the enclosure of the dog trot was made less than 50 years ago. However, the modification is compatible, and when this change reaches the 50 year mark, the house may be eligible for individual listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C (broad patterns of history and architecture) for its associations with the mid-19th century settlement and agricultural trends of the Wood Community, and for its building form. Due to alterations, the house does not appear eligible for a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation, but could be eligible for a Texas Subject Marker focused on the Wood family and the Wood Community. Additional research should be conducted to learn more about the history of the property, the Wood and Warner families who owned it and the Wood Community.

Historic Name: Leona and W.S. Massey (the younger) House (attributed)

Address: 00 Old Farm to Market Road 705

Site No.: 152

Date: ca. 1917

Photo Reference: 1:21

Preservation Priority: Medium



Description: This one-story wood sided dwelling faces west onto Old Farm to Market Road 705 and is set back from the road. The house has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof covered with corrugated metal and an attached shed-roof wrap around porch supported by non-original, but compatible square wood or

vinyl posts. A low wood or vinyl balustrade encloses the porch's edge. A red brick interior chimney is visible on the south slope of the roof. A large metal gate bars entry to the wood steps that access the porch and the front entry. The gate is an intrusive element that disrupts the visual experience of the house. The dwelling sits on a raised foundation intended to protect it from high water that sometimes occurs in nearby Ayish Bayou. The foundation is enclosed with wood lattice, which is incompatible with the original design and materials of the house. Due to the deep overhang of the porch roof, the entry and windows are difficult to see. However, windows that are visible appear to be 1/1 wood frame double hung sash types; however, they may be replacement vinyl types. A portion of the wrap around porch at the southeast corner of the house was compatibly enclosed at an unknown date. Other alterations may have been made over time. The house retains a moderately high degree of integrity and is in very good condition.

History: Located in the Solomon Miller Survey, Abstract 30 in the Massey Community, this house is on a portion of a 200 acre tract that was part of the William Smith Massey (the elder) (1814-1889) estate, and inherited by Massey's daughter Emily E. Massey Irving. This acreage was part of the Massey Plantation, which included land on the east and west sides of Ayish Bayou and the east and west sides of Old Farm to Market Road 705. In April 1911, Emily Massey Irving sold a ½ undivided interest in the 200 acres to her nephew W. S. Massey (the younger), who is thought to be the son of Charles Polk Massey, brother of Emily Massey Cartwright, and grandson of Margaret Benina Polk Massey (1819-1899) and the elder William Smith Massey. Sometime between 1911 and about 1920, W. S. Massey (the younger) and his wife Leona are thought to have built the house now on the property. By 1932, Leona and W. S. Massey (the younger) had acquired sole ownership of the 200 acres, and in that year the couple sold 136.8 acres to C. D. Wood of Sabine County. In January 1945, Virginia and C. D. Wood sold that property to Lucille Burkett Hodges and Tommie Hodges. The sale included not only the land and house, but farm equipment, cattle, chickens and all the merchandise in the store on the premises. Upon the death of Lucille B. Hodges, the property passed to her niece Alice Joy Burkett Smith. Sometime before January 1998, Alice Joy Smith sold the property, then containing 52 acres, to Jeremy Duane Winter. In January 1998, Winter sold it back to her. In 1999, Smith sold the property to Edith and Daniel Townsend, Jr. Thereafter, the property was further subdivided and in 2005, the Townsends sold one acre, including the house, to Lendell and Lawana Martin of Houston. The house is currently used as a parsonage for the adjacent non-historic church.

Because there were two men in the same family named W. S. Massey, and the old Massey Plantation house was in the vicinity of the current house, confusion has developed over time about who built the current house. According to local historians and information found in public records, the Massey Plantation house was located about 1 mile north of Old Farm to Market Road, east of Ayish Bayou. It no longer exists. The house documented in the current survey and discussed here is about 100 yards east of Old Farm to Market Road 705 and is west of Ayish Bayou. The plan type of the house suggests it was built between about 1915 and the early 1920s. As W. S. Massey (the elder) died in 1889, he could not have built the house, but beginning in 1911 his grandson W. S. Massey (the younger) was owner of the parcel where the house is located, and as he and his wife Leona owned the property until 1932, it is most likely that they built the house as a residence for themselves.

Significance: The house is a good example of a massed plan pyramidal dwelling and is significant as an example of its type. It is also significant for its associations with the Massey family and its location in the Massey Community. However, changes to the windows, porch, foundation and other possible alterations likely preclude individual listing in the National Register, and the house is not within the boundaries of any proposed National Register historic district. Because of alterations, the house does not appear to qualify for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation. However, with appropriate rehabilitation, it might qualify for individual National Register listing under Criterion A for its associations with the agricultural economy of this portion of San Augustine County and under Criterion C as an example of a rural vernacular house form once widely built but becoming increasingly rare. Additional research should be conducted and consultation with the Texas Historical Commission National Register staff should be undertaken before a nomination is prepared. Because of its associations with the

Massey family and the Massey Community, the house appears eligible for a Texas Subject Marker. Additional research should be conducted to learn more about the history of the property, the Massey family's contributions to the development of the Massey Community, and the Massey Community as a whole.

Historic Name: Hebron Community School and Hebron Missionary Baptist Church

Address: 00 County Road 4600

Site No.: 167

Date: ca. 1916

Photo Reference: 1:23

Preservation Priority: Medium



Description: This one-story wood frame building was erected as a combination school and church for the Hebron Community. For many years after classes were no longer held in the building, it served exclusively as a church. The building faces north onto County Road 4600. The side-gabled building has a corrugated metal roof and a central entry reached via a modest, projecting, front gabled pavilion supported on square wood posts. The main façade of the building is now covered with synthetic siding that hides the historic era wood siding and the 2/2 double hung wood sash windows that flank the entry. Both the siding and the windows remain underneath. The remaining three sides of the building retain historic era wood siding. The west side of the building includes a 2/2 double hung wood sash window and an incompatible attached metal shed that houses heating and air conditioning equipment. The rear of the building originally featured a porch similar to the one on the front. It was removed about 1956-1957 and a shed-roof addition built in its place. The building is in fair condition, and retains a moderate degree of integrity. Across the road from the church is the Hebron Cemetery, established in the 1880s. The first known burial was in 1886 when six-year-old Missouri Beard was interred there.

History: The Hebron Community School and Hebron Missionary Baptist Church is located in the Leroy Miller Survey, Abstract 29 and was built sometime after April 1916, when San Augustine County School Board Trustees gave the Hebron Community one acre, which had been given to them by E. P. McDaniel, for a combination church and school. The property was divided between the existing cemetery and a new school/church site. The cemetery received .55 acres and the school/church .45 acre. In the 1970s,

additional acreage was donated to expand the cemetery. The school was built shortly after land was deeded for it, and it was operated for many years by the Broadus School District. In 1956-1957, the building was altered with the removal of the back porch, which contained two pews designated for African-American residents attending white funerals at the church, and the construction of the west side shed. At that time, the building was moved back from the road several feet. Originally built at the south edge of the roadway, the building had become vulnerable to increasing traffic on the unpaved road, and dust raised by passing vehicles drifted into the building, making the interior unpleasant during classes or church services. In addition to its functions as a school and place of worship for members of the Church of Christ as well as members of Baptist and Pentecostal congregations, the building also was a polling place and the venue for funerals and weddings. For the past eight to 10 years, no services have been held in the church. It is not known when the building ceased its function as a school.

Significance: The building is a good example of an early 20th century community building intended for the primary uses of education and church services, and is perhaps the last surviving example of its type to retain integrity in the county. Alterations, especially to the front façade, have diminished the building's integrity. As a result, the building does not appear eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and it is not within the boundaries of any proposed historic district. Alterations also preclude eligibility for a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL). However, appropriate rehabilitation, including removal of the synthetic siding and the west side shed, would restore considerable integrity of design and materials to the building and if undertaken, the building could qualify for individual listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its associations with the Hebron Community as a school, church and polling place. If appropriately rehabilitated, the building also might qualify for listing under Criterion C (architecture). In its current form, the building may be eligible for a Texas Subject Marker. Additional research should be conducted to learn more about the history of the property, dates of alteration and its service to the Hebron Community.

Historic Name: Fannie and William J. Sheffield House

Address: 1462 County Road 491 South

Site No.: 217

Date: ca. 1925

Photo Reference: 2:11,12

Preservation Priority: Selected Medium



Description: This one-story wood sided massed plan pyramidal dwelling has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof typical of the massed plan pyramidal form. Entry to the house is through a wood and glass door reached via the centrally placed, partial width, attached, front gabled porch supported by wood posts. Original 4/4 double hung wood sash windows remain, as does the original drop bevel wood siding. The composition roof slopes down to shallow eaves detailed with exposed rafter ends. Exterior alterations appear limited to the ca. 1990 redesign and reconstruction of the front porch. The house is in good to fair condition and retains a high degree of exterior integrity.

History: Located in the Peter Galloway Survey, Abstract 13, the property where this house now stands was part of a 50+ acre parcel developed about 1925 by William Julius Sheffield. According to Myrtie Sheffield, daughter-in-law of William Sheffield, the house was built by William Sheffield (1888-1964) about 1925 using lumber from dismantled buildings at White City. Sheffield was a carpenter, farmer and rancher, and also served as a San Augustine County Commissioner. In his later years he operated a country store and gas station on a site now covered by Sam Rayburn Lake. William and his wife Fannie had two children, Edward Sheffield and Katie Sheffield Brashear. Sheffield sold the property about 1960 to Beatrice M. and C. B. Bryan. The Bryans had several children, including three sons who cut wood and light poles to help the family pay for the family purchase of the property. The property remains in the Bryan family, but is unoccupied most of the time.

Significance: The house is a good example of a massed plan pyramidal dwelling and is significant as an example of its type. Changes to the porch have diminished its integrity, and for this reason the house does not appear eligible for individual National Register listing under Criterion C (architecture). However, but the dwelling may be eligible for individual National Register listing under Criterion A (broad patterns of history) for its association with early to mid-20th century agricultural trends in this part of San Augustine County. The house also may qualify for individual listing under Criterion B (significant persons) for its association with William J. Sheffield, provided research uncovers contributions sufficient to meet Criterion B listing requirements. The house is not within the boundaries of any proposed National Register historic district. Because of alterations to the porch, the dwelling is likely not eligible for a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation, but with rehabilitation may qualify for such listing. Because of William Sheffield's service as a county commissioner, the house may be eligible for a Texas Subject Marker. Additional research should be conducted to learn more about the history of the property and about William Sheffield's contributions to the San Augustine County community.

Public Parks at Sam Rayburn Lake

In addition to the individual properties discussed above, the survey area contains four public parks located along the shores of Sam Rayburn Lake; all are within the Angelina National Forest. All four parks were built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the early to mid-1960s in conjunction with the development of the dam and reservoir that became known as Sam Rayburn Lake. These four parks are Powell Park, Rayburn Park, San Augustine Park, and Harvey Creek Park. The first three are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, while the fourth park is currently operated by San Augustine County. All four parks contain a variety of man-made and natural features including roads, campgrounds, restrooms, concrete table and bench units, and boat ramps. Powell Park includes a boat dock, while San Augustine Park has concrete water fountains. Rayburn Park and San Augustine Park have log gate houses at the park entries. All of these features were built from standardized plans developed by the Federal government and utilized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Such features also are present at Jackson Hill Park, located in Precinct 3 and surveyed during the Phase IV work program. All four parks contain areas now closed to the public, although such areas at Powell Park, Rayburn Park and San Augustine Park may be opened during peak visitor season, depending on the demand for campsites. The majority of Harvey Creek Park appears to have been closed for several years.

Powell Park is the most fully developed of the four parks in the current survey area with a marina operated by a private concessionaire, a large campground complex and cabins, among other facilities. Rayburn Park and San Augustine Park contain a smaller developed area, but include camping facilities, boat ramps and swimming beaches. Harvey Creek Park is largely closed, with only a parking area

adjacent to the boat ramp accessible to visitors. However, a variety of camping facilities and restrooms are within the closed area, and other features also may be present. Most of the original features within each park—gate houses, restrooms, water fountains, boat ramps, and other elements retain a high to moderately high degree of integrity and most were classified as Medium priority properties in the current survey effort as they have not yet 50 years of age, but will reach that milestone within a short time. Thus, none of the parks as a unit, nor any of the individual resources therein, are currently individually eligible for National Register listing, nor do they appear to meet the listing criteria for resources less than 50 years of age. None appears eligible for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs) designation. However, when the man-made elements built during the initial construction of each park reach 50 years of age, the parks may be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A (broad patterns of history—associations with the recreational function of Sam Rayburn Lake) as contributing properties within a historic district. Each park may also qualify for a Texas Subject Marker when they reach 50 years of age. More research on each park should be undertaken, and the following informative publication reviewed for information on each park: *Dams and Reservoirs in Texas: Historical and Descriptive Information*, by C. L. Dowell, Engineer. Texas Water Commission Bulletin 6408, July 1964. This publication is available at the Texas State Library, Austin, TX. Due to extensive construction at the library, this publication, which was viewed by the consultant for the Phase IV project, was placed in remote storage and is unavailable for review at the current time. A similar publication, produced in 1966 was reviewed by the principal investigator at the Center for American History at the University of Texas, Austin. However, it does not have individual park information. Consultation with the Texas Historical Commission History Programs Division staff is recommended prior to undertaking any nomination effort for these parks or for individual resources within them. It is possible that a single National Register nomination including all five parks in San Augustine County could be prepared, or that a cooperative effort could be developed with the other counties bounding the lake to prepare a single nomination for all the parks along the shores of Sam Rayburn Lake. Photographs taken within each park illustrate the types of historic resources located there. These are representative of elements built throughout the park. Below are the photo references for each feature photographed.

Park Name: Powell Park
Address: 00 County Road 459
Site No.: 177a-b
Historic Element: Restrooms

Date: c. 1960s

Photo Reference: 1:25

Park Name: Powell Park
Address: 00 County Road 459
Site No.: 177c-f
Historic Element: Cabins

Date: c. 1960s

Photo Reference: 1:26

Park Name: Powell Park
Address: 00 County Road 459
Site No.: 177i
Historic Element: Hall

Date: c. 1960s

Photo Reference: 1:27

Park Name: Powell Park
Address: 00 County Road 459
Site No.: 177r
Historic Element: Unknown Use

Date: c. 1960s

Photo Reference: 1:28

Park Name: Powell Park
Address: 00 County Road 459
Site No.: 177j-q
Historic Element: Cabins
Date: c. 1960s
Photo Reference: 1:29

Park Name: Powell Park
Address: 00 County Road 459
Site No.: 177s
Historic Element: Restrooms
Date: c. 1960s
Photo Reference: 1:30

Park Name: Powell Park
Address: 00 County Road 459
Site No.: 177
Historic Element: Concrete Tables and Benches
Date: c. 1960s
Photo Reference: 1:31

Park Name: Powell Park
Address: 00 County Road 459
Site No.: 177u
Historic Element: Boat Dock
Date: c. 1960s
Photo Reference: 1:32

Park Name: Powell Park
Address: 00 County Road 459
Site No.: 177v
Historic Element: Boat Ramp
Date: c. 1960s
Photo Reference: 1:33

Park Name: Powell Park
Address: 00 County Road 459
Site No.: 177t
Historic Element: Concrete Tables and Benches
Date: c. 1960s
Photo Reference: 1:34

Park Name: Powell Park
Address: 00 County Road 459
Site No.: 177t
Historic Element: Covered Tables and Benches
Date: c. 1960s
Photo Reference: 1:35

Park Name: Rayburn Park
Address: 00 Spur 3127
Site No.: 181c
Historic Element: Concrete Block Restroom
Date: c. 1960s
Photo Reference: 2:1

Park Name: Rayburn Park
Address: 00 Spur 3127
Site No.: 181a
Historic Element: Gatehouse
Date: c. 1960s
Photo Reference: 2:2

Park Name: San Augustine Park
Address: 00 Farm to Market Road 1751
Site No.: 189d
Historic Element: Wood Restroom
Date: c. 1960s
Photo Reference: 2:4

Park Name: San Augustine Park
Address: 00 Farm to Market Road 1751
Site No.: 189b **Date:** c. 1960s **Photo Reference:** 2:5

Historic Element: Concrete Tables and Benches
Park Name: San Augustine Park
Address: 00 Farm to Market Road 1751
Site No.: 189e **Date:** c. 1960s **Photo Reference:** 2:6

Historic Element: Concrete Water Fountain
Park Name: San Augustine Park
Address: 00 Farm to Market Road 1751
Site No.: 189d **Date:** c. 1960s **Photo Reference:** 2:7

Historic Element: Gatehouse
Park Name: Harvey Creek Park
Address: 00 County Road 1751
Site No.: 207a **Date:** c. 1960s **Photo Reference:** 2:15

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

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.

In addition, **historic districts** must be cohesive concentrations of historic properties related by function, architecture, age or historic associations, or a combination of these; at least 51 percent of the properties in a district must retain their exterior historic integrity.

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.

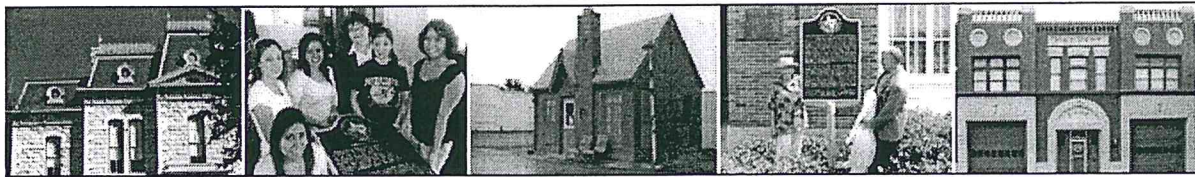
Materials - the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

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.

APPENDIX F: TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKERS: Guidelines and Forms



Official Texas Historical Markers

From May 1 to June 15, 2010, the THC will accept nominations for qualified topics for the marker application fund. Beginning in 2006, the THC began collecting a \$100 marker application fee "to establish an account to offer funding incentives for special or priority markers." Funds are intended to address historical gaps, promote diversity of topics, and proactively document significant underrepresented subjects or untold stories. If you have a topic or two in mind for this initiative, complete the nomination form and return it to markerapplication@thc.state.tx.us.

[Request for Consideration for Marker Application Funds](#)

The application deadline for the 2010 historical marker cycle has passed. New application forms for 2011 markers will be available on this web site in August 2010. Applications will be accepted between September 1 and November 15 for the 2011 cycle. Please see below for research assistance and general information about the THC's Official Texas Historical Marker program.

[Marker Research Guides](#)

[Marker Toolbox](#)

[Marker Types Flyer \(PDF\)](#)

[Marker Statewide Themes/Topics \(Word\)](#)

[Application Evaluation Procedures \(Word\)](#)

[2010 Historical Markers Program Work Plan \(Word\)](#)

[Official Texas Historical Marker Procedures \(Word\)](#)

The marker process in Texas begins at the county level. After you have reviewed all the relevant information on this page, contact your [county historical commission chairs](#) (Word) if you are interested in submitting a sponsorship application.

COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSIONS

[Marker Chair Job Description \(Word\)](#)

For county historical commission chairs, use the [marker chair authorization form](#) (Word).

HISTORY OF TEXAS' HISTORICAL MARKER PROGRAM

Historical markers have been a part of the Texas landscape since 1936, when the Texas Centennial Commission placed more than 1,100 markers and monuments around the state to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Texas Revolution and the establishment of the Republic of Texas. In the 1950s and 1960s the THC (then the Texas State Historical Survey Committee) placed pink granite monuments and grave markers across Texas. Many of these commemorated the centennial of the Civil War. The current Official Texas Historical Marker program dates to 1962, and it has been a popular means for interpreting local and state history and encouraging [heritage tourism](#) for more than four decades. There are now more than 13,000 State Historical Markers in Texas.

Probably the most visible program of the THC, historical markers commemorate diverse topics — from the history and architecture of houses, commercial and public buildings, religious congregations and events that changed the course of local and state history, to individuals who have made lasting contributions to our state, community organizations and businesses, military sites, and many more. Age, significance and architectural requirements govern the eligibility of topics and sites when applying for either a subject marker or a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark marker.

Each new and replacement historical marker includes a \$100 application fee that funds special markers to address historical gaps, promote diversity of topics and proactively document untold or untold stories of our state. The THC commissioners approved the first group of topics in July 2008, which included Leadbelly in Deep Ellum, the Galveston Movement, Little Schools of the 400 and the Sherman County Courthouse.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL MARKERS

The Texas Legislature created the Commission of Control for Texas Centennial Celebrations in 1935, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Texas' independence from Mexico. More than three million dollars in state funds were appropriated for "the placing of suitable markers, memorials or buildings at places where historic events occurred...the placing of monuments to early patriots of Texas...the purchasing of suitable tracts of land where necessary for an approved celebration; and the staging of pageants at appropriate places; and an exposition in the recognition of the basic industries and their historical significance in the progress and growth of Texas." The state placed about 1,100 exposition buildings, memorial museums, statues, and granite and bronze markers and monuments around Texas. The Texas Historical Commission, created in 1953, monitors the 1936 markers and coordinates their repair or relocation when necessary.

[Texas Centennial Marker Policies](#) (Word)

[Texas Centennial Marker and Monument Types](#) (Word)

[Restoring Texas Centennial Markers](#) (Word)

[Texas Centennial Markers Work Plan 2009-2011](#) (Word)

Use the [marker replacement form](#) (Word) to order missing parts for Texas Centennial Markers.

Download a [form](#) (Word) to submit with a donation to restore Texas Centennial Markers.

MARKER DEDICATIONS

[Marker Dedication Flyer](#) (Word)

Be sure to post your marker dedication on the [THC Calendar](#).

Original files of Texas historical marker applications are housed at the [THC Library](#), and inscriptions and location information for individual markers can be accessed through the [Texas Historic Sites Atlas](#).

If you need to move a marker, use the [marker relocation form](#). (Word)

To order a replacement for a damaged or missing marker, including replacement parts for Texas Centennial markers, use the [marker replacement form](#). (Word)

Find out more about [marker refinishing](#).

For more information, contact the [marker coordinator](#).

OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER PROCEDURES

Adopted by the Texas Historical Commission July 28, 2006

Official Texas Historical Markers are those markers and plaques the Texas Historical Commission (THC) awards, approves or administers. They include centennial markers the State of Texas awarded in the 1930s; Civil War Centennial markers from the 1960s; and medallions and markers awarded by the THC's predecessor, the Texas State Historical Survey Committee.

Historical marker application means a current version of the THC's *Official Texas Historical Marker Application Form* and all required supporting documentation as required in the Application Requirements (see below).

TYPES OF HISTORICAL MARKERS

A. Subject Markers

Definition: Subject markers are educational in nature 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. Subject markers are placed at sites that have a historical association with the topic, but no legal restriction is placed on the use of the property or site, although the THC must be notified if the marker is ever to be relocated.

Criteria:

1. **Age:** Most topics marked with *subject markers* must date back at least 50 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 10 years. The THC may waive the age requirements for topics of overwhelming state or national importance, although these exceptions are rarely granted and the burden of proof for all claims and documentation is the responsibility of the author of the narrative history.
2. **Historical significance:** A topic is considered to have historical significance if it had influence, effect or impact on the course of history or cultural development; age alone does not determine significance. 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. Age alone is not sufficient for marker eligibility.

B. 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. The RTHL designation becomes effective upon approval by the THC. Official Texas Historical Markers signify the RTHL designation; designation comes only through application to and approval by the THC and must include public display of an Official Texas Historical Marker.

Owners of RTHL-designated structures must give the THC 60 days written notice before any alterations are made to the exterior of the structure. RTHL status is a permanent designation and is not to be removed from the property in the event of a transfer of ownership. Only the THC can remove the designation or recall the marker. The marker must remain with the structure and may not be removed or displayed elsewhere until or unless the THC gives express approval in writing for such action. Once designated as RTHL, properties are subject to provisions of Texas Government Code, Section 442.006(f).

Criteria:

1. **Age:** Structures eligible for the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designation and marker must be at least 50 years old.
2. **Historical significance:** Architectural significance alone is not enough to qualify a structure for the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designation. It must have an equally significant historical association, and that association can come through an event that occurred at the site, through individuals who owned or lived on the property, or, in the case of bridges, industrial plants, schoolhouses, and other non-residential properties, through documented significance to the larger community.
3. **Architectural significance:** Structures deemed architecturally significant are outstanding examples of architectural history, either through design, materials, structural type or construction methods. In all cases, eligible architectural properties must display integrity, i.e., the structure should be in a good state of repair, maintain its appearance from its period of significance and be considered an exemplary model of preservation. Architectural significance is often best determined by the relevance of the property to broader contexts, including geography. Any changes over the years should be compatible with original design and reflect compliance with accepted preservation practices, e.g., the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.
4. **Good state of repair:** Structures not considered by the THC to be in a good state of repair — i.e. restored — are not eligible for RTHL designation. The THC reserves the sole right to make that determination relative to eligibility for RTHL markers.

Special considerations for RTHL marker applications: If a structure is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under either Criterion A or B **and** Criterion C (architecture), the historical text compiled as part of the National Register process may be submitted as part of the marker process, provided it includes the required reference notes and other documentation. Acceptance of the National Register information for the purposes of the marker process will be the sole determination of the THC. Listing in the NRHP does not guarantee approval for an RTHL marker.

C. Historic Texas Cemetery Markers

Definition: Historic Texas Cemetery (HTC) markers are only for burial grounds previously approved for HTC designation. These markers recognize the historical significance of a cemetery and, with the use of interpretive plaques, provide background on associated communities, families, events and customs. HTC markers must be placed at the cemetery, but since cemeteries are protected under other existing laws, they convey no restrictions on the property.

Criteria:

1. **HTC designation:** All steps of the HTC designation process must be completed by the time of application for the HTC marker.

2. **Historical/cultural significance:** Completion of the HTC designation does not ensure approval for an HTC marker; it is only a prerequisite. The application for an HTC marker with an interpretive plaque must include the same type of detailed history required for other markers. In addition to the context, overview and significance sections, it must also include a section that provides a detailed physical description of the site that includes mention of the cemetery setting, and descriptions of significant landscape features or noteworthy burial markers and funereal practices.

Special considerations for HTC markers:

- HTC medallions can be ordered separately, but only for placement with a previously awarded THC subject marker or other plaque that provides interpretation for the cemetery. **NOTE: Under current rules, cemeteries are no longer eligible for subject markers.**
- HTC medallions and interpretive plaques (including name and date plaques) must be displayed together.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Only complete marker application packets that contain all the required elements can be accepted or processed. Incomplete applications will automatically be rejected. Any individual, group or county historical commission may apply to the THC for an Official Texas Historical Marker. The application shall include:

1. A completed application form duly reviewed and approved by the county historical commission (CHC) in the county in which the marker will be placed.
2. Application and text must be in the form of Word or Word-compatible documents.
3. Required font style and type size are a Times variant and 12 point.
4. Narrative histories must be typed in a double-spaced format and include separate sections on context, overview and significance.
5. The narrative history must include documentation in the form of reference notes, which can be either footnotes or endnotes. Documentation associated with applications should be broad-based and demonstrate a survey of all available resources, both primary and secondary.
6. Applications for subject markers and RTHL markers must include a current city or county map through an online map service (MapQuest.com; TopoZone.com; etc.) that clearly denotes the proposed marker location. (Maps are not required for Historic Texas Cemetery markers, as they are filed as part of the HTC designation process.)
7. Immediately upon notification of the successful preliminary review of required elements by the THC, a non-refundable application fee of \$100 is required. The fee can be submitted to the THC within ten working days of application receipt notification.

Additional requirements for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers:

8. Legal description of the property.
9. A detailed floor plan for each floor of the structure, if a residence or building. The floor plan must include notations on the use of the room (bedroom, parlor, etc.) and on where changes have been made over the years (i.e. back porch added 1924). Floor plans can be sent separately to the THC, provided they are on letter-size paper and include the required notations. Incomplete floor plans will not be accepted.
10. A detailed site plan of the property, showing all major features, such as outbuildings, sidewalks, driveways, significant landscape features, etc.
11. At least one historic photograph of the structure.

12. One current photograph of each elevation of the structure.

Additional requirements for Historic Texas Cemetery markers:

13. Prior approval by the THC for the Historic Texas Cemetery designation is required. Note that the designation process must be complete by the time the marker application is submitted to the CHC and that the HTC designation does not guarantee approval for an Official Texas Historical Marker.

APPLICATION REVIEW PROCESS

1. Potential sponsor checks the THC web site for current basic information on the Official Texas Historical Marker Program.
2. Sponsor contacts the CHC to obtain marker application form, to review basic program requirements and to discuss county's review process and procedures, which differs from county to county. The THC does not mandate a specific review process at the county level, so the sponsor will need to work closely with the CHC to be sure all local concerns and procedures are addressed properly. The CHCs cannot send the application forward until they can certify that the history and the application have been adequately reviewed.
3. CHC reviews the marker application for accuracy and significance, and either approves the application or works with the sponsor to develop additional information as necessary.
4. CHC-approved applications are forwarded online as a Word document to the History Programs Division of the THC. Once the application is received by the THC, additional notifications and correspondence will be between the CHC contact and the THC staff contact only, unless otherwise noted.
5. THC staff makes a preliminary assessment to determine if the topic is eligible for review and if all required elements are included. Upon notification the application has been accepted for review, a \$100 application fee is due within ten days.
6. Eligible applications receive further review, and additional information may be requested via email. Failure to provide all requested materials as instructed in 45 days, unless special conditions are approved by the THC, will result in cancellation of the application.
7. THC staff and commissioners review applications and determine:
 - a. Eligibility for approval
 - b. Size and type of marker for each topic
 - c. Priorities for work schedule on the approved applications
8. CHC and sponsor notified via email of approval and provided payment form; payment must be received in THC offices within 45 days or the application will be cancelled.
9. Inscriptions written, with one review copy provided via email to the CHC contact only for local distribution as needed. Inscription review is for accuracy of content only; the THC determines the content, wording, punctuation, phrasing, etc.
10. Upon receipt of the inscription, the CHC contact provides additional copies as necessary for committee, commission or sponsor review and conveys a single response to the THC.
 - a. Upon receipt of emailed approval by the CHC, the THC proceeds with the order.
 - b. If warranted changes recommended by the CHC are approved by the THC, staff will send a revised copy for content review. Because inscription reviews are for content only, only two reviews should be necessary to complete this step of the process. Additional requests for revisions are subject to approval by the THC, which will be the sole determinant of warranted requests for changes. Excessive requests for change, or delays in response, may, in the determination of the THC, result in cancellation of the order.

- c. Only the authorized CHC contact — chair or marker chair — can make the final approval of inscriptions at the county level. Final approval will be construed by the THC to mean concurrence with any interested parties, including the sponsor.
11. The order is sent to marker supplier for manufacturing. Subject to the terms of the THC vendor contract, only authorized THC staff may contact the manufacturer relative to any aspect of Official Texas Historical Markers, including those in process or previously approved.
12. THC staff reviews galley proofs of markers. With THC approval, manufacturing process proceeds. Manufacturer inspects, crates and ships completed markers and notifies THC, which in turn notifies CHC contact.
13. With shipment notice, planning can begin on marker dedication ceremony, as needed, in conjunction with CHC, sponsors and other interested parties.
 - a. Information on planning and conducting marker ceremonies is provided by the THC through its web site.
 - b. Once the planning is complete, the CHC posts the information to the THC web site calendar.
14. THC staff enters marker information into the Texas Historic Sites Atlas (atlas.thc.state.tx.us), an online inventory of marker information and inscriptions.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

1. **Markers as THC property:** Official Texas Historical Markers are the property of the Texas Historical Commission, which is the final determinant of all matters related to design, eligibility, content, manufacturing, placement or replacement, and compliance oversight. The markers may, at the sole discretion of the THC, be recalled for any reason it so determines, including inaccuracies or non-compliance with rules and policies.
2. **Marker sponsor:** The sponsor of an Official Texas Historical Marker is the individual or group that pays for a portion of the marker process in partnership with the THC. In general, the THC funds the costs associated with statewide program development and oversight, product design and inscriptions, quality review and all procedural matters. Sponsors, in turn, help defray the cost of manufacturing through their associated fees.
3. **Role of the CHC:** The CHC is the sole liaison to the THC for all matters related to the marker application process. The appropriate contact person is either the chair or marker chair, but the latter must be duly appointed by the CHC chair and authorized to act in that capacity for purposes of marker applications. It is the duty of the CHC chair to properly notify the THC History Programs Division of the marker chair's name and contact information.
4. **Marker disputes:** In the event the placement or content of an Official Texas Historical Marker is contested, the THC, after consultation with interested parties, has the sole authority to make the final decision related to retention, replacement or removal.
5. **Pre-application review:** If there are any questions about the potential eligibility of proposed marker topics, including structures, the CHC may provide basic information online to the THC staff for the purpose of a pre-application review of eligibility. Such reviews are only for the purpose of topic eligibility, and they do not replace the full review required of the regular application process. The informal inquiries can be made at any time of the year, although ample time should be given the staff if a decision is needed prior to the application deadline.
6. **Marker inscriptions:** The wording of the state marker inscriptions is the sole responsibility of the THC. Suggested inscriptions will not be accepted as part of the application, nor can they be incorporated as part of the text preparation.

7. **Local dedication deadlines:** The THC marker process is determined by a number of variable factors, including work load, other agency projects and shipping or manufacturing delays. As a result, the THC staff cannot be responsible for meeting local deadlines for any planned dedication events. Planning for such events should be finalized only after the marker is received.
8. **County or municipal funding concerns:** The THC marker process is not subject to county or municipal funding restrictions or fiscal year requirements, and the THC is not responsible for such deadlines. If county or municipal policies or procedures are a factor in planning for marker applications, it is the responsibility of the CHC to meet those requirements or to work out other considerations for the encumbrance of funds.
9. **Appeals of CHC action or inaction:** CHC approval must be obtained for all Official Texas Historical Markers. If a CHC rejects or fails to act on application within 90 days, the sponsor may appeal directly to the THC for redress. At that point, the CHC will be required to submit a written statement relative to its action or inaction on the application. If the CHC has determined the application is not eligible for an Official Texas Historical Marker, it has the responsibility to provide the THC with a detailed report explaining reasons why and how it made that determination.
10. **Appeals of THC action:** The decision of the THC on all marker applications as submitted is final and can only be appealed for review by the THC if additional information not previously made available to or reviewed by the agency is submitted. Any such information must comply with documentation standards of the program. Once received, the THC will determine if an appeal is warranted and, if so, will act on the appeal and render a final determination. Appeals may not necessarily correspond with annual application deadlines, and appeals directed to the THC must allow ample time for review prior to those deadlines. All details of appeals, including timing and participating parties, will be directed by the THC.
11. **Payment due upon approval:** The THC cannot accept partial payment for markers, nor can it hold funds in abeyance as other funds are collected. Payment for all markers is due in full within 45 days of the notice of approval. Delayed payments will result in cancellation of applications.
12. **Marker placement:** The placement of historical markers should be carefully considered to ensure maximum 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. Sponsors or CHCs 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 CHC.
13. **Accessibility:** Markers must be accessible to the public.
14. **Site considerations:** RTHL and HTC markers must be placed at the actual sites being commemorated.
15. **Applications as state records:** All applications, correspondence and support materials become the property of the THC and are subject to rules governing open records. Information from the records may be utilized by the CHCs and its researchers provided any citations of the information properly include mention of the THC and its marker file holdings.
16. **Official 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.

17. **Texas Historic Sites Atlas:** Through its Historic Sites Atlas, the THC provides online access to marker inscriptions and locational information. The THC maintains the database and adds, deletes or changes information as necessary and as staff time permits. Every effort is made to keep the information updated, but a variety of factors may cause delays in the process. The Atlas serves as the primary tool for researchers and others interested in the Official Texas Historical Marker program, and information can be downloaded as needed.
18. **Requests for file information:** The THC maintains marker files as public records and makes them available for researchers at the agency library.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY DESIGNATION GUIDELINES



Historic cemeteries are among our most valuable cultural resources. They are also, unfortunately, vulnerable to loss and destruction. They are increasingly threatened by development, natural deterioration, neglect, vandalism and even misguided preservation efforts. Those cemeteries that are highly endangered could potentially be lost forever, along with the history they represent.

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. These designation guidelines include instructions explaining the criteria, research methods and documentation necessary to apply for a Historic Texas Cemetery (HTC) designation.

PROCESS FOR HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY (HTC) DESIGNATION

- Applicant researches the history of the cemetery, fills out the Request for Designation, and provides photographs and a map of the cemetery (see instructions).
- Applicant submits all of the above to the appropriate county historical commission (CHC) for review and approval.
- Following county approval, the packet is forwarded to the Texas Historical Commission (THC), along with a \$25 processing fee.
- THC staff reviews materials; additional information and/or clarification may be requested.
- Upon verification of information and documentation, THC notifies surrounding landowners of pending designation and offers opportunity for comment.
- Following a comment period, THC develops an Affidavit of Designation for Cemetery Purposes with map and mails a copy to the applicant.
- Applicant files the affidavit with the county clerk for recording in deed records.
- Applicant secures a copy of the recorded affidavit, complete with filing date, volume and page, and forwards it to the THC.
- Upon receipt of the affidavit, the THC sends a signed Historic Texas Cemetery certificate to the applicant.



THC

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION

In order to be considered for Historic Texas Cemetery (HTC) designation, a cemetery must be at least 50 years old, and its history must be documented. For the purposes of the Historic Texas Cemetery program, the THC defines an eligible cemetery as a secure burial place of human remains. Collections or scatterings of ashes, unless associated with a columbarium within an established graveyard, do not constitute a cemetery eligible for the HTC designation.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING HTC REQUEST FOR DESIGNATION

STEP 1. REQUEST FOR DESIGNATION FORM

Read directions and fill out the form completely; do not leave any sections blank.

STEP 2. PHOTOGRAPHS

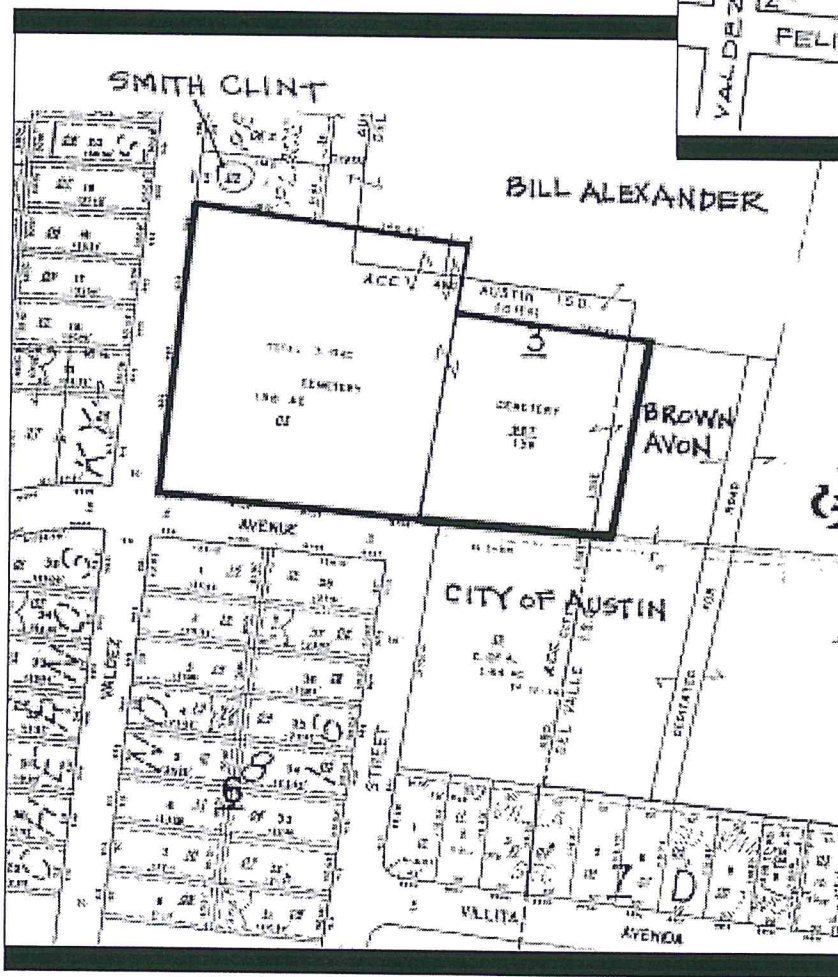
Submit recent high-quality black and white photographs of the historic cemetery. Please do not send digital images, instant/Polaroid photos or photocopies; photographic prints are required. Preferred sizes are 4" x 6" or 5" x 7". Send loose photos; do not mount the photographs or place them in any kind of binding or plastic sleeves. The number of photographs necessary to adequately document the site will depend upon the size of the cemetery. Overall views of the site, as well as representative views of the entrance, all characteristic features and interesting or important gravestones should be included. Label all photographs in pencil or with an archival pen to denote the photographer's name, date of the photograph, name of the cemetery, and direction and description of view. Or, number each photograph and provide a typewritten log with the required information.

Numbered directional arrows may be placed on a site plan to indicate the views shown in the photographs. See detail of a sample site plan, opposite. Good quality copies of historic photographs are also helpful. This photographic information will become a permanent record of the context and condition of the cemetery at the time of designation.

This image of a gravesite in Caldwell County is an example of the type of high-quality black and white photos required for Historic Texas Cemetery applications.

STEP 3. MAPS

Submit a map of the cemetery and surrounding property. Ideally, the best documentation would be a survey map by a professional surveyor. If such a survey is not available, other documentation such as county appraisal district maps, plat maps, archival documents, historical maps and aerial photographs may be used to establish the existence and location of the cemetery. In most cases, the county appraisal district will have a map showing the cemetery and surrounding land. Please clearly denote road names or numbers, access routes to the cemetery, names of surrounding landowners and major landmarks including associated buildings such as churches, schools, tabernacles, etc. Legal boundaries should be delineated and include the full extent of the cemetery. Existing fences may not necessarily indicate the exact boundaries; burials may be located outside the fenced perimeter. Please also submit a county or city map showing the location of the cemetery. See sample appraisal district map, below.

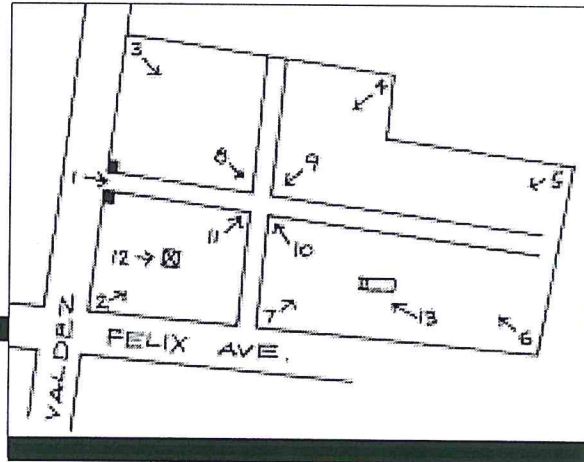


COUNTY TAX APPRAISAL DISTRICT MAP

SITE 4. SITE PLAN

Submit an annotated site plan of the cemetery to document photographs as well as record important features. Include such elements as fencing, landscaping, prominent gravestones, flagpoles, memorials, structures, entryways, roads and paths.

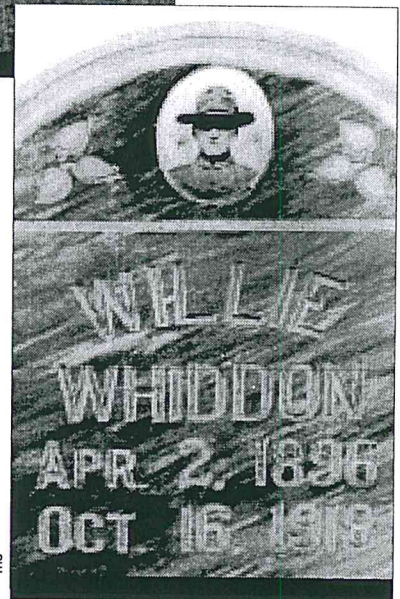
All of this required information will be used by THC staff to develop the Affidavit of Designation for Cemetery Purposes and accompanying exhibits for filing with the county clerk.



Above: Example of a cemetery site plan showing corresponding numbers and directions of photographs.

Left: Location of a cemetery outlined on a county tax appraisal district map. The owners of the surrounding property are clearly identified.

Survey maps, county appraisal district maps, plat maps, archival documents, historical maps and aerial photographs may be used to establish the existence and location of the cemetery.



Historic cemeteries that are highly endangered could potentially be lost forever, along with the history they represent.

Submit Historic Texas Cemetery designation applications or related requests to:

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

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

*Shown above, top inset: Detail of sculpture in a Central Texas cemetery
Middle photo: Urban burial ground, Bexar County
Bottom inset: Tombstone for a World War I soldier, West Texas*

Please note: The HTC designation program is separate from the Official Texas Historical Marker program. The HTC designation does not constitute an application or approval for a historical marker, shown below, although it is a prerequisite. For more information on how to apply for a marker for a cemetery, see **Official Texas Historical Markers Guidelines** or check the THC web site (www.thc.state.tx.us) under "Markers and Designations."



**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 Policies are codified in Rules of the Texas Historical Commission, Texas Government Code Chapter 442.

4/5M/2005

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY REQUEST FOR DESIGNATION

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

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Primary name: _____ Also known as: _____
 County: _____
 Type: Single grave Cemetery
 Person completing this form: _____
 Address: _____
 City, state, zip: _____
 Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____
 Affiliation with cemetery: _____

LOCATION

Cemetery address, if known: _____ City: _____
 Distance and direction to nearest road: _____
 Directions to cemetery from nearest town: _____

Optional: UTM Zone: _____ Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

TRUSTEESHIP OR CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

Public Private
 Name of individual, political entity, organization, or religious institution associated with cemetery, or whose land surrounds cemetery: _____
 Address, city, zip: _____
 Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____
 Association meeting dates, if applicable: _____
 Contact person, sexton or caretaker: _____
 Address, city, zip: _____
 Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

DEED REFERENCE

If known, provide deed information (volume, page, signing date) as to the ownership of the land from which the cemetery was set aside.

OFFICE USE: Cemetery Number _____ USGS map _____
 Feature: Yes No Endangerment: L M H

Ownership of land adjacent to cemetery. (Indicate on the cemetery map the location of each owner's property. If there are more than four owners, please continue on a separate sheet of paper.)

Owner No. 1:

Address, city, zip:

Phone:

Fax:

Email:

Owner No. 2:

Address, city, zip:

Phone:

Fax:

Email:

Owner No. 3:

Address, city, zip:

Phone:

Fax:

Email:

Owner No. 4:

Address, city, zip:

Phone:

Fax:

Email:

EXISTING HISTORICAL MARKERS

Provide title and date of each THC historical marker within the cemetery

Provide title and date of nearby THC historical markers, if any

SURROUNDING LAND USE (check all that apply)

- Urban setting Suburban setting Rural setting Transitional
- Level Sloped Encroachment

CEMETERY ACCESS (check all that apply)

- Direct access to public road Public access Private property

Limitations to access:

Cemetery sign:

Gate:

Primary access: Walk Drive Distance from nearest road:

IDENTIFIABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE (check all that apply)

- African American Asian European Hispanic Jewish Middle Eastern Native American Other

Language on stones

Other cultural information

IDENTIFIABLE RELIGIOUS HERITAGE (check all that apply)

- Catholic Islamic Jewish Protestant Other

Source:

LANDSCAPING

Terracing/Retaining walls

Identify the following and note whether the plants are cultural or natural growth, if known.

Trees: Cultural Natural Cultural Natural Cultural Natural
Shrubs: Cultural Natural Cultural Natural Cultural Natural
Groundcover: Cultural Natural Cultural Natural Cultural Natural

PERIMETER

Partially fenced Fully fenced Cultivated fields Trimmed grass Roads

Vacant land Buildings Body of water Other

Rough dimensions: x feet. Estimated acreage: Irregular shape

PERIMETER FENCE

Barbed/Woven wire Brick Cast/Wrought iron Chain link Resin/Synthetic Stone
 Trees Hedgerow Wood Other

AGE AND CONTEXT

Approximate number of graves Dates of burials: Oldest Most recent

Is the cemetery still active? Yes No

Unmarked graves Marked graves, no dates Dated graves Associated cultural context existing
(neighborhood, community, church, etc.) Name

Original geographic context removed (small cemetery now in road right-of-way, parking lot, etc.)

Subsequent community established around cemetery site Relocated from original site

Source

Burial records exist Gravestones have been inventoried

Printed inventory available/location

CEMETERY CONDITION

Maintained No obvious evidence of maintenance Select sections maintained

Evidence of gravestone repairs Overgrown Missing features Trash/Dumping ground

Graves not readily visible Grave depressions Fallen stones Vandalized Tilted/Leaning stones

Evidence of cemetery above ground

GRAVESTONE MATERIALS

Cast iron Ceramic photographs Concrete Fieldstone Funeral company marker Granite

Limestone Marble Resin/Plastic Sandstone Steel Structural glass Wood Tile Wood

Zinc Other

CEMETERY FEATURE OVERVIEW

Entry: Entry gate/arch Manufacturer

Fenced plots: Family; Number Individual graves; Number

Interior fence materials: Barbed wire Brick Cast/Wrought iron Chain link Combination

Woven wire Stone Wood Other

Curbing: Cut stone Concrete Brick Other

Grave decoration: Shells Gravel Scraped earth Floral Other

Interior roads: Dirt Brick Gravel Paved Cobblestone Grass Other

Walkways and paths: Dirt Brick Gravel Paved Stone Grass Other

Segregated burials: Family Race Religion Fraternal order Nationality Pauper

Babies Institutional

Cemetery features: Benches Flagpole Folk decorations Fountains Grave houses

Grave shrines Grave slabs Homemade/Local castings Cairns Mausoleums/Vaults Obelisks

Original statuary Outhouse Tabernacle Structures Unique stone carving Urns Well

Other

Signed statuary

Signed gravestones

VETERANS GRAVESTONES

- War of 1812 Texas Revolution Mexican War Civil War Indian Wars
- Spanish American War World War I World War II Korean War
- Vietnam War Other

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Provide a brief history of the cemetery with bibliographic references. Use additional pages if needed.

REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS

- Current black and white photographs (and historic photographs if available); color prints will not be accepted except as supplements to a core set of black and white photographs.
- Map as described in instructions.
- Site plan as described in instructions.
- Processing fee of \$25 (non-refundable)

APPROVAL BY COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The form must be approved by the appropriate county historical commission before forwarding to the THC.

Printed name of CHC chair: _____

Signature of CHC chair _____ Date _____

Address, city, zip: _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Submit Historic Texas Cemetery designation applications or related requests to:

History Programs Division, Texas Historical Commission
PO Box 12276, Austin TX 78711-2276
Phone: 512/463-5853. Fax: 512/475-3122
Email: history@thc.state.tx.us



**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

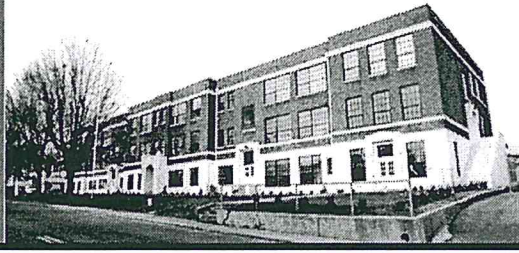
The State Agency for Historic Preservation

APPENDIX G: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS



TPS

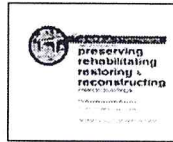
Technical Preservation Services



Choosing an Appropriate Treatment »

- Preservation »**
- Rehabilitation »**
- Restoration »**
- Reconstruction »**

When the Standards are Regulatory »



Illustrated Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties »

A web-based presentation of the four treatment standards.

PDF Version of the Guidelines.

Ordering Print Copies of the Guidelines »



Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitation »

Guidelines for interpreting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Toward a Common Language »

An online article about treatment standards terminology.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are common sense principles in non-technical language. They were developed to help protect our nation's irreplaceable cultural resources by promoting consistent preservation practices.

The Standards may be applied to all properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places: buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts.

The Standards are a series of concepts about maintaining, repairing and replacing historic materials, as well as designing new additions or making alterations. They cannot, in and of themselves, be used to make decisions about which features of a historic property should be preserved and which might be changed. But once an appropriate treatment is selected, the Standards provide philosophical consistency to the work.

There are Standards for four distinct, but interrelated, approaches to the treatment of historic properties--preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.

Preservation focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time. (Protection and Stabilization have now been consolidated under this treatment.)

Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character.

Restoration depicts a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods.

Reconstruction re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS
FOR THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

with guidelines for

preserving rehabilitating restoring & reconstructing historic buildings

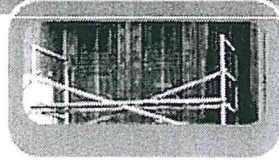
>> [introduction and historical overview](#)

>> [credits](#) >> [questions and comments](#)

[NPS History & Culture](#) / [Technical Preservation Services](#)

introduction

Choosing the most appropriate treatment for the Historic Building



The Standards are neither technical nor prescriptive, but are intended to promote responsible preservation practices that help protect our Nation's irreplaceable cultural resources. For example, they cannot, in and of themselves, be used to make essential decisions about which features of the historic building should be saved and which can be changed. But once a treatment is selected, the Standards provide philosophical consistency to the work.

The four treatment approaches are Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction, outlined below in hierarchical order and explained:

The first treatment, **Preservation**, places a high premium on the retention of all historic fabric through conservation, maintenance and repair. It reflects a building's continuum over time, through successive occupancies, and the respectful changes and alterations that are made.

Rehabilitation, the second treatment, emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but more latitude is provided for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work. (Both Preservation and Rehabilitation standards focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character.)

Restoration, the third treatment, focuses on the retention of materials from the most significant time in a property's history, while permitting the removal of materials from other periods.

Reconstruction, the fourth treatment, establishes limited opportunities to re-create a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object in all new materials.

Choosing the most appropriate treatment for a building requires careful decision-making about a building's historical significance, as well taking into account a number of other considerations:

Relative importance in history. Is the building a nationally significant resource--a rare survivor or the work of a master architect or craftsman? Did an important event take place in it? National Historic Landmarks, designated for their "exceptional significance in American history," or many buildings individually listed in the National Register often warrant Preservation or Restoration. Buildings that contribute to the significance of a historic district but are not individually listed in the National Register more frequently undergo Rehabilitation for a compatible new use.

Physical condition. What is the existing condition--or degree of material integrity--of the building prior to work? Has the original form survived largely intact or has it been altered over time? Are the alterations an important part of the building's history? Preservation may be appropriate if distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and convey the building's historical significance. If the building requires more extensive repair and replacement, or if alterations or additions are necessary for a new use, then Rehabilitation is probably the most appropriate treatment. These key questions play major roles in determining what treatment is selected.

Proposed use. An essential, practical question to ask is: Will the building be used as it was historically or will it be given a new use? Many historic buildings can be adapted for new uses without seriously damaging their historic character; special-use properties such as grain silos, forts, ice houses, or windmills may be extremely difficult to adapt to new uses without major intervention and a resulting loss of historic character and even integrity.

Mandated code requirements. Regardless of the treatment, code requirements will need to be taken into consideration. But if hastily or poorly designed, a series of code-required actions may jeopardize a building's materials as well as its historic character. Thus, if a building needs to be seismically upgraded, modifications to the historic appearance should be minimal. Abatement of lead paint and asbestos within historic buildings requires particular care if important historic finishes are not to be adversely affected. Finally, alterations and new construction needed to meet accessibility requirements under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 should be designed to minimize material loss and visual change to a historic building.

-INTRODUCTION-

Choosing Treatment

Using the Standards + Guidelines

-Historical Overview-

Exterior Materials

Masonry
Wood
Architectural Metals

Exterior Features

Roofs
Windows
Entrances + Porches
Storefronts

Interior Features

Structural System
Spaces/Features/Finishes
Mechanical Systems

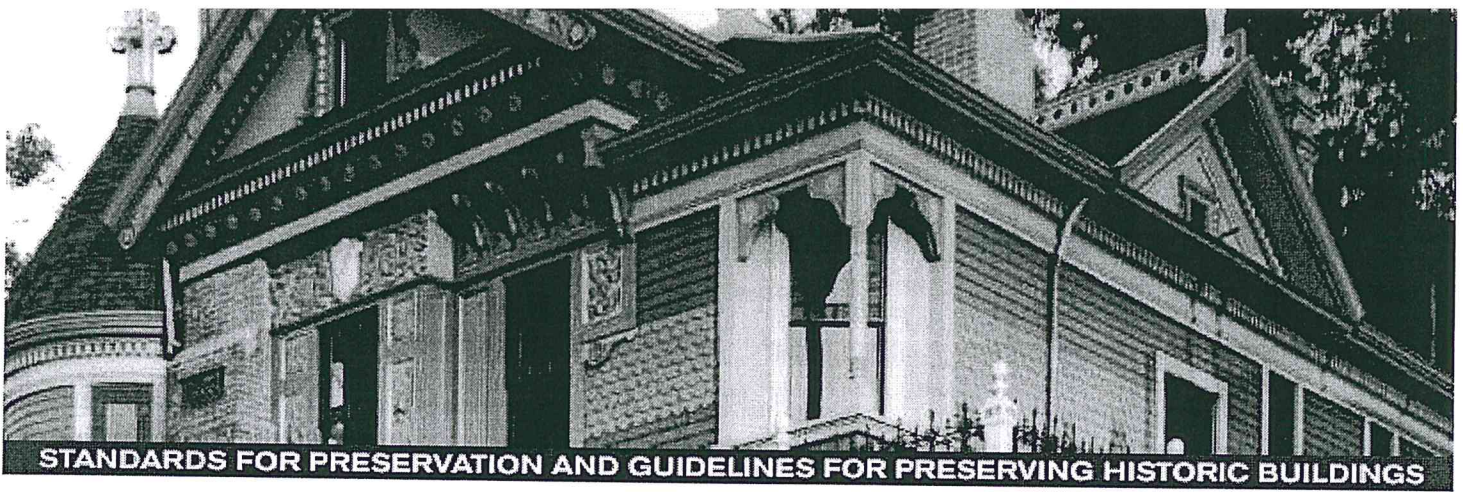
Site

Setting

Special Requirements

Energy Efficiency
Accessibility
Health + Safety
New Additions

GUIDELINES ▼



STANDARDS FOR PRESERVATION AND GUIDELINES FOR PRESERVING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

preserving



Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

① STANDARDS

② GUIDELINES

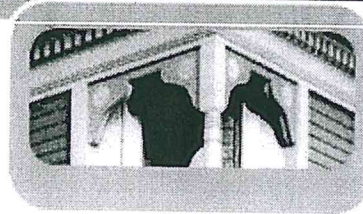
[HISTORICAL OVERVIEW](#) - [preserving](#) - [REHABILITATING](#) - [RESTORING](#) - [RECONSTRUCTING](#)

[main](#) - [credits](#) - [email](#)



STANDARDS FOR PRESERVATION AND GUIDELINES FOR PRESERVING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

standards for preservation



1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

[Guidelines for Preservation-->](#)

[HISTORICAL OVERVIEW](#) - [preserving](#) - [REHABILITATING](#) - [RESTORING](#) - [RECONSTRUCTING](#)

-GUIDELINES-

[The Approach](#)

Exterior Materials

[Masonry](#)
[Wood](#)
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Exterior Features

[Roofs](#)
[Windows](#)
[Entrances + Porches](#)
[Storefronts](#)

Interior Features

[Structural System](#)
[Spaces/Features/Finishes](#)
[Mechanical Systems](#)

[Site](#)

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Special Requirements

[Energy Efficiency](#)
[Accessibility](#)
[Health + Safety](#)

THE STANDARDS

[main](#) - [credits](#) - [email](#)

After identifying those materials and features that are important and must be retained in the process of Preservation work, then *protecting and maintaining* them are addressed. Protection generally involves the least degree of intervention and is preparatory to other work. For example, protection includes the maintenance of historic materials through treatments such as rust removal, caulking, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coatings; the cyclical cleaning of roof gutter systems; or installation of fencing, alarm systems and other temporary protective measures. Although a historic building will usually require more extensive work, an overall evaluation of its physical condition should always begin at this level.

Repair (Stabilize, Consolidate, and Conserve) Historic Materials and Features

Next, when the physical condition of character-defining materials and features requires additional work, *repairing by stabilizing, consolidating, and conserving* is recommended. Preservation strives to retain existing materials and features while employing as little new material as possible. Consequently, guidance for repairing a historic material, such as masonry, again begins with the least degree of intervention possible such as strengthening fragile materials through consolidation, when appropriate, and repointing with mortar of an appropriate strength. Repairing masonry as well as wood and architectural metal features may also include patching, splicing, or otherwise reinforcing them using recognized preservation methods. Similarly, within the treatment Preservation, portions of a historic structural system could be reinforced using contemporary materials such as steel rods. All work should be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and documented for future research.

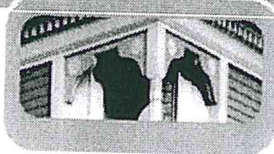
Limited Replacement In Kind of Extensively Deteriorated Portions of Historic Features

If repair by stabilization, consolidation, and conservation proves inadequate, the next level of intervention involves the *limited replacement in kind* of extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features when there are surviving prototypes (for example, brackets, dentils, steps, plaster, or portions of slate or tile roofing). The replacement material needs to match the old both physically and visually, i.e., wood with wood, etc. Thus, with the exception of hidden structural reinforcement and new mechanical system components, substitute materials are not appropriate in the treatment Preservation. Again, it is important that all new material be identified and properly documented for future research. If prominent features are missing, such as an interior staircase, exterior cornice, or a roof dormer, then a Rehabilitation or Restoration treatment may be more appropriate.

Energy Efficiency/Accessibility Considerations/Health and Safety Code Considerations

These sections of the Preservation guidance address work done to meet accessibility requirements and health and safety code requirements; or limited retrofitting measures to improve energy efficiency. Although this work is quite often an important aspect of preservation projects, it is usually not part of the overall process of protecting, stabilizing, conserving, or repairing character-defining features; rather, such work is assessed for its potential negative impact on the building's historic character. For this reason, particular care must be taken not to obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining materials or features in the process of undertaking work to meet code and energy requirements.

PRESERVATION
 the approach



When the property's distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and thus convey the historic significance without extensive repair or replacement; when depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate; and when a continuing or new use does not require additions or extensive alterations, Preservation may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a documentation plan for Preservation should be developed.

Choosing Preservation as a Treatment

In Preservation, the options for replacement are less extensive than in the treatment, Rehabilitation. This is because it is assumed at the outset that building materials and character-defining features are essentially intact, i.e., that more historic fabric has survived, unchanged over time. The expressed goal of the **Standards for Preservation and Guidelines for Preserving Historic Buildings** is retention of the building's existing form, features and detailing. This may be as simple as basic maintenance of existing materials and features or may involve preparing a historic structure report, undertaking laboratory testing such as paint and mortar analysis, and hiring conservators to perform sensitive work such as reconstituting interior finishes. Protection, maintenance, and repair are emphasized while replacement is minimized.

-GUIDELINES-

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Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Materials and Features

The guidance for the treatment **Preservation** begins with recommendations to identify the form and detailing of those architectural materials and features that are important in defining the building's historic character and which must be retained in order to preserve that character. Therefore, guidance on **identifying, retaining, and preserving** character-defining features is always given first. The character of a historic building may be defined by the form and detailing of exterior materials, such as masonry, wood, and metal; exterior features, such as roofs, porches, and windows; interior materials, such as plaster and paint; and interior features, such as moldings and stairways, room configuration and spatial relationships, as well as structural and mechanical systems; and the building's site and setting.

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Stabilize Deteriorated Historic Materials and Features as a Preliminary Measure

Deteriorated portions of a historic building may need to be protected through preliminary stabilization measures until additional work can be undertaken. **Stabilizing** may include structural reinforcement, weatherization, or correcting unsafe conditions. Temporary stabilization should always be carried out in such a manner that it detracts as little as possible from the historic building's appearance. Although it may not be necessary in every preservation project, stabilization is nonetheless an integral part of the treatment **Preservation**; it is equally applicable, if circumstances warrant, for the other treatments.

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Protect and Maintain Historic Materials and Features



Preservation of the exterior of the Hale House, Los Angeles, California, involved repainting the exterior walls and decorative features in historically appropriate colors. In excellent example of the Preservation treatment focused upon the ongoing maintenance of historic

After identifying those materials and features that are important and must be retained in the process of **Preservation** work, then **protecting and maintaining** them are addressed. Protection generally involves the least degree of intervention and is preparatory to other work. For example, protection includes the maintenance of historic materials through treatments such as rust removal, caulking, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coatings; the cyclical cleaning of roof gutter systems; or installation of fencing, alarm systems and other temporary protective measures. Although a historic building will usually require more extensive work, an overall evaluation of its physical condition should always begin at this level.

Repair (Stabilize, Consolidate, and Conserve) Historic Materials and Features

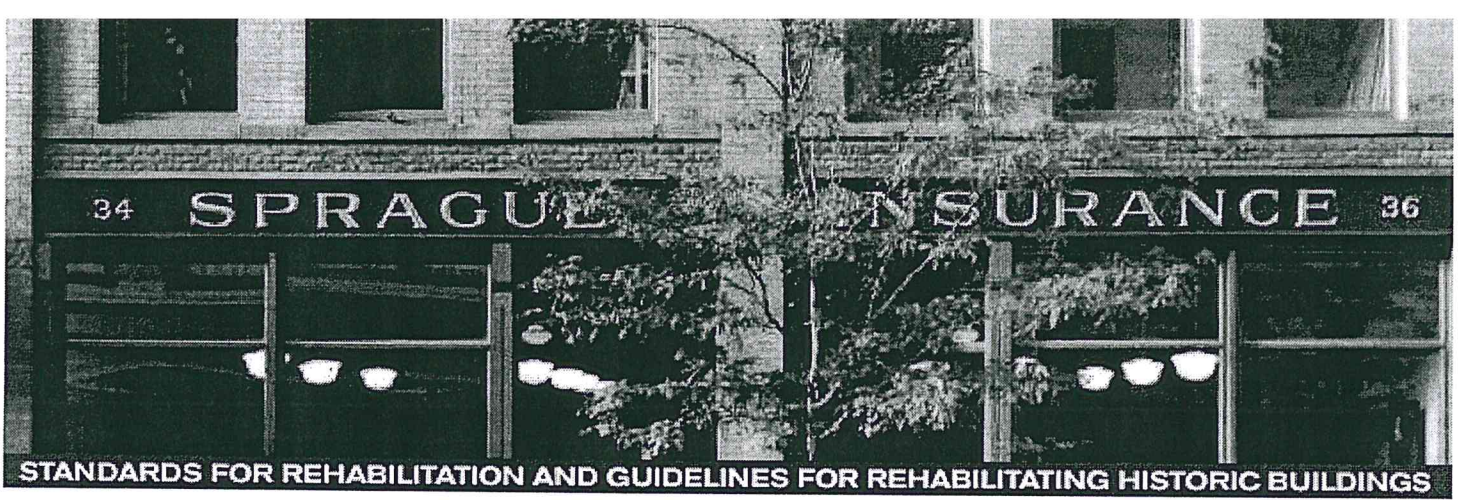
Next, when the physical condition of character-defining materials and features requires additional work, **repairing by stabilizing, consolidating, and conserving** is recommended. **Preservation** strives to retain existing materials and features while employing as little new material as possible. Consequently, guidance for repairing a historic material, such as masonry, again begins with the least degree of intervention possible such as strengthening fragile materials through consolidation, when appropriate, and repointing with mortar of an appropriate strength. Repairing masonry as well as wood and architectural metal features may also include patching, splicing, or otherwise reinforcing them using recognized preservation methods. Similarly, within the treatment **Preservation**, portions of a historic structural system could be reinforced using contemporary materials such as steel rods. All work should be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and documented for future research.

Limited Replacement In Kind of Extensively Deteriorated Portions of Historic Features

If repair by stabilization, consolidation, and conservation proves inadequate, the next level of intervention involves the **limited replacement in kind** of extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features when there are surviving prototypes (for example, brackets, dentils, steps, plaster, or portions of slate or tile roofing). The replacement material needs to match the old both physically and visually, i.e., wood with wood, etc. Thus, with the exception of hidden structural reinforcement and new mechanical system components, substitute materials are not appropriate in the treatment **Preservation**. Again, it is important that all new material be identified and properly documented for future research. If prominent features are missing, such as an interior staircase, exterior cornice, or a roof dormer, then a Rehabilitation or Restoration treatment may be more appropriate.

Energy Efficiency/Accessibility Considerations/Health and Safety Code Considerations

These sections of the **Preservation** guidance address work done to meet accessibility requirements and health and safety code requirements; or limited retrofitting measures to improve energy efficiency. Although this work is quite often an important aspect of preservation projects, it is usually not part of the overall process of protecting, stabilizing, conserving, or repairing character-defining features; rather, such work is assessed for its potential negative impact on the building's historic character. For this reason, particular care must be taken not to obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining materials or features in the process of undertaking work to meet code and energy requirements.



STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION AND GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING HISTORIC BUILDINGS



rehabilitating

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

① STANDARDS

② GUIDELINES

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STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION AND GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

standards for rehabilitation



1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in a such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

-GUIDELINES-

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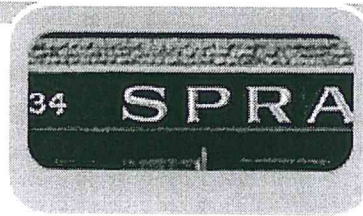
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STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION AND GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

REHABILITATION the approach



When repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate, Rehabilitation may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a documentation plan for Rehabilitation should be developed.

Choosing Rehabilitation as a Treatment

In **Rehabilitation**, historic building materials and character-defining features are protected and maintained as they are in the treatment Preservation; however, an assumption is made prior to work that existing historic fabric has become damaged or deteriorated over time and, as a result, more repair and replacement will be required. Thus, latitude is given in the **Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitation** to replace extensively deteriorated, damaged, or missing features using either traditional or substitute materials. Of the four treatments, only Rehabilitation includes an opportunity to make possible an efficient contemporary use through alterations and additions.

Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Materials and Features

Like Preservation, guidance for the treatment **Rehabilitation** begins with recommendations to identify the form and detailing of those architectural materials and features that are important in defining the building's historic character and which must be retained in order to preserve that character. Therefore, guidance on **identifying, retaining, and preserving** character-defining features is always given first. The character of a historic building may be defined by the form and detailing of exterior materials, such as masonry, wood, and metal; exterior features, such as roofs, porches, and windows; interior materials, such as plaster and paint; and interior features, such as moldings and stairways, room configuration and spatial relationships, as well as structural and mechanical systems.

Protect and Maintain Historic Materials and Features

After identifying those materials and features that are important and must be retained in the process of **Rehabilitation** work, then **protecting and maintaining** them are addressed. Protection generally involves the least degree of intervention and is preparatory to other work. For example, protection includes the maintenance of historic material through treatments such as rust removal, caulking, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coatings; the cyclical cleaning of roof gutter systems; or installation of fencing, alarm systems and other temporary protective measures. Although a historic building will usually require more extensive work, an overall evaluation of its physical condition should always begin at this level.

Repair Historic Materials and Features

-GUIDELINES-

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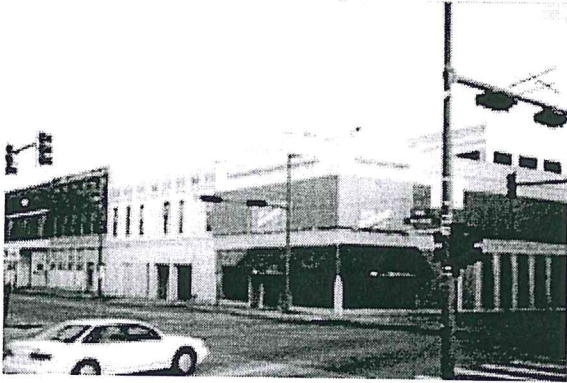
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Next, when the physical condition of character-defining materials and features warrants additional work **repairing** is recommended. **Rehabilitation** guidance for the repair of historic materials such as masonry, wood, and architectural metals again begins with the least degree of intervention possible such as patching, piecing-in, splicing, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing or upgrading them according to recognized preservation methods. Repairing also includes the limited replacement in kind--or with compatible substitute material--of extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features when there are surviving prototypes (for example, brackets, dentils, steps, plaster, or portions of slate or tile roofing). Although using the same kind of material is always the preferred option, substitute material is acceptable if the form and design as well as the substitute material itself convey the visual appearance of the remaining parts of the feature and finish.



This two-story brick commercial building--with its corner storefront--was originally constructed ca. 1876, then remodeled in 1916 in the Craftsman style and given a new, distinctive roofline. It served a number of uses, including a hotel, boarding house, saloon, restaurant, liquor store, warehouse, and office furniture showroom. The red brick walls had been painted several times over the years. Rehabilitation work included removal of multiple paint layers using a chemical stripper and thorough water rinse; spot repointing with matching mortar; and appropriate interior alterations. The building is now being used as a retail shop. Photos: NPS files.

Replace Deteriorated Historic Materials and Features

Following repair in the hierarchy, **Rehabilitation** guidance is provided for **replacing** an entire character-defining feature with new material because the level of deterioration or damage of materials precludes repair (for example, an exterior cornice; an interior staircase; or a complete porch or storefront). If the essential form and detailing are still evident so that the physical evidence can be used to re-establish the feature as an integral part of the rehabilitation, then its replacement is appropriate. Like the guidance for repair, the preferred option is always replacement of the entire feature in kind, that is, with the same material. Because this approach may not always be technically or economically feasible, provisions are made to consider the use of a compatible substitute material. It should be noted that, while the National Park Service guidelines recommend the replacement of an entire character-defining feature that is extensively deteriorated, they never recommend removal and replacement with new material of a feature that--although damaged or deteriorated--could reasonably be repaired and thus preserved.

Design for the Replacement of Missing Historic Features

When an entire interior or exterior feature is missing (for example, an entrance, or cast iron facade; or a principal staircase), it no longer plays a role in physically defining the historic character of the building unless it can be accurately recovered in form and detailing through the process of carefully documenting the historical appearance. Although accepting the loss is one possibility, where an important architectural feature is missing, its replacement is always recommended in the **Rehabilitation** guidelines as the first or preferred, course of action. Thus, if adequate historical, pictorial, and physical documentation exists so that the feature may be accurately reproduced, and if it is desirable to re-establish the feature as part

or the building's historical appearance, then designing and constructing a new feature based on such information is appropriate. However, a second acceptable option for the replacement feature is a new design that is compatible with the remaining character-defining features of the historic building. The new design should always take into account the size, scale, and material of the historic building itself and, most importantly, should be clearly differentiated so that a false historical appearance is not created.

Alterations/Additions for the New Use

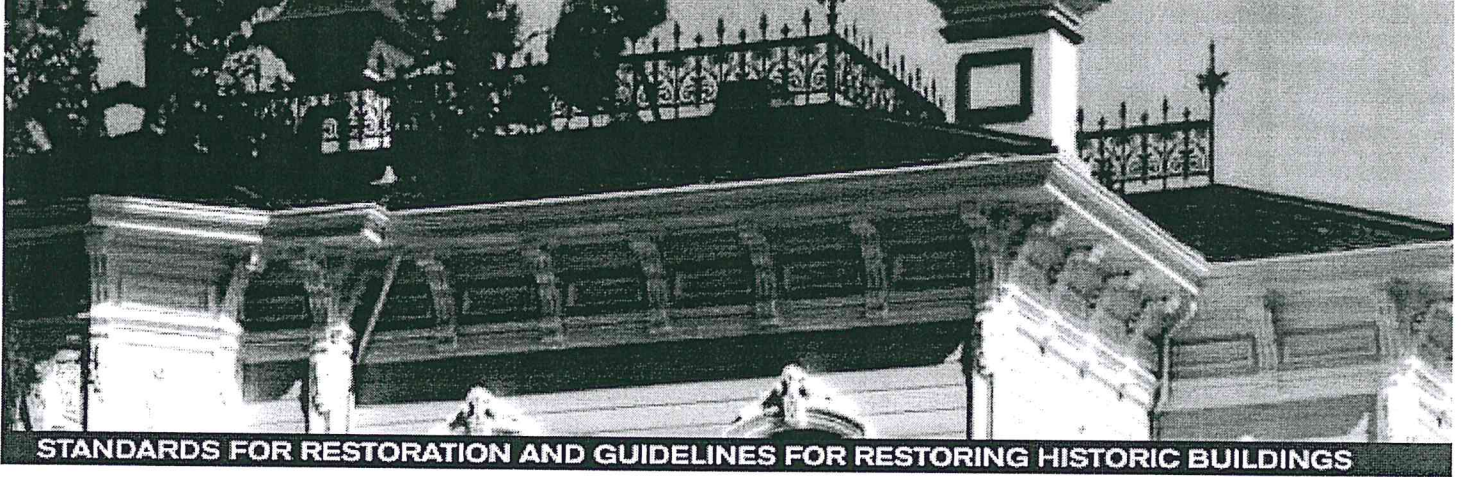
Some exterior and interior alterations to a historic building are generally needed to assure its continued use, but it is most important that such alterations do not radically change, obscure, or destroy character-defining spaces, materials, features, or finishes. Alterations may include providing additional parking space on an existing historic building site; cutting new entrances or windows on secondary elevations; inserting an additional floor; installing an entirely new mechanical system; or creating an atrium or light well. Alteration may also include the selective removal of buildings or other features of the environment or building site that are intrusive and therefore detract from the overall historic character. The construction of an exterior addition to a historic building may seem to be essential for the new use, but it is emphasized in the **Rehabilitation** guidelines that such new additions should be avoided, if possible, and considered only after it is determined that those needs cannot be met by altering secondary, i.e., non character-defining interior spaces. If, after a thorough evaluation of interior solutions, an exterior addition is still judged to be the only viable alternative, it should be designed and constructed to be clearly differentiated from the historic building and so that the character-defining features are not radically changed, obscured, damaged, or destroyed. Additions and alterations to historic buildings are referenced within specific sections of the Rehabilitation guidelines such as Site, Roofs, Structural Systems, etc., but are addressed in detail in New Additions to Historic Buildings (see nav bar, right).

Energy Efficiency/Accessibility Considerations/Health and Safety Code Considerations

These sections of the guidance address work done to meet accessibility requirements and health and safety code requirements; or retrofitting measures to improve energy efficiency. Although this work is quite often an important aspect of **Rehabilitation** projects, it is usually not a part of the overall process of protecting or repairing character-defining features; rather, such work is assessed for its potential negative impact on the building's historic character. For this reason, particular care must be taken not to radically change, obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining materials or features in the process of meeting code and energy requirements.

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STANDARDS FOR RESTORATION AND GUIDELINES FOR RESTORING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

restoring



Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

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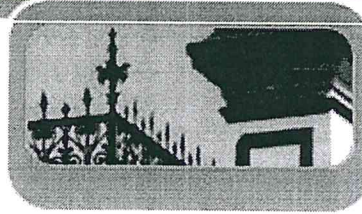
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STANDARDS FOR RESTORATION AND GUIDELINES FOR RESTORING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

standards for restoration



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1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use which reflects the property's restoration period.
2. Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.
7. Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.
8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
9. Archeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
10. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

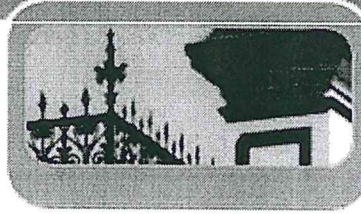
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STANDARDS FOR RESTORATION AND GUIDELINES FOR RESTORING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

RESTORATION
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When the property's design, architectural, or historical significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods; when there is substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work; and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned, Restoration may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a particular period of time, i.e., the restoration period, should be selected and justified, and a documentation plan for Restoration developed.

Choosing Restoration as a Treatment

Rather than maintaining and preserving a building as it has evolved over time, the expressed goal of the **Standards for Restoration and Guidelines for Restoring Historic Buildings** is to make the building appear as it did at a particular--and most significant--time in its history. First, those materials and features from the "restoration period" are identified, based on thorough historical research. Next, features from the restoration period are maintained, protected, repaired (i.e., stabilized, consolidated, and conserved), and replaced, if necessary. As opposed to other treatments, the scope of work in **Restoration** can include removal of features from other periods; missing features from the restoration period may be replaced, based on documentary and physical evidence, using traditional materials or compatible substitute materials. The final guidance emphasizes that only those designs that can be documented as having been built should be re-created in a restoration project.

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Identify, Retain, and Preserve Materials and Features from the Restoration Period

The guidance for the treatment Restoration begins with recommendations to identify the form and detailing of those existing architectural materials and features that are significant to the restoration period as established by historical research and documentation. Thus, guidance on **identifying, retaining, and preserving features from the restoration period** is always given first. The historic building's appearance may be defined by the form and detailing of its exterior materials, such as masonry, wood, and metal; exterior features, such as roofs, porches, and windows; interior materials, such as plaster and paint; and interior features, such as moldings and stairways, room configuration and spatial relationships, as well as structural and mechanical systems; and the building's site and setting.

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Protect and Maintain Materials and Features from the Restoration Period

After identifying those existing materials and features from the restoration period that must be retained in the process of **Restoration** work, then **protecting and maintaining** them is addressed. Protection generally involves the least degree of intervention and is preparatory to other work. For example, protection includes the maintenance of historic material through treatments such as rust removal, caulking, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coatings; the cyclical cleaning of roof gutter systems; or installation of fencing, alarm systems and other temporary protective measures. Although a historic building will usually require more extensive work, an overall evaluation of its physical condition should always begin at this level.

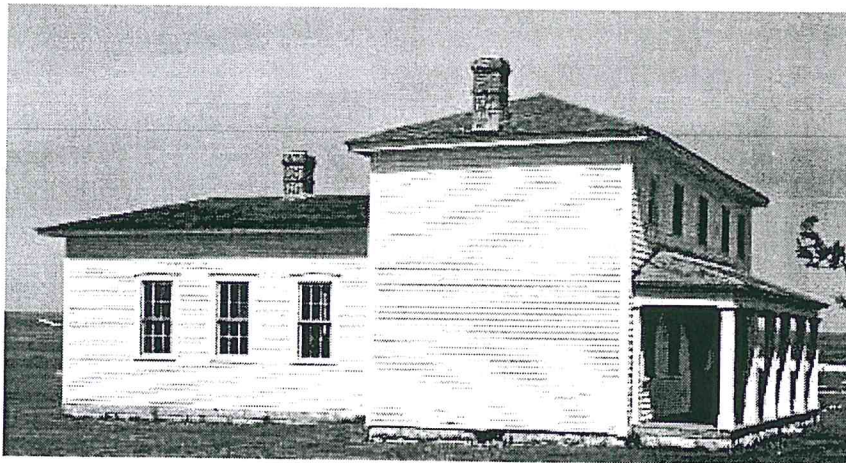
Repair (Stabilize, Consolidate, and Conserve) Materials and Features from the Restoration Period

Next, when the physical condition of restoration period features requires additional work, **repairing** by **stabilizing, consolidating, and conserving** is recommended. **Restoration** guidance focuses upon the preservation of those materials and features that are significant to the period. Consequently, guidance for repairing a historic material, such as masonry, again begins with the least degree of intervention possible, such as strengthening fragile materials through consolidation, when appropriate, and repointing with mortar of an appropriate strength. Repairing masonry as well as wood and architectural metals includes patching, splicing, or otherwise reinforcing them using recognized preservation methods. Similarly, portions of a historic structural system could be reinforced using contemporary material such as steel rods. In **Restoration**, repair may also include the limited replacement in kind--or with compatible substitute material--of extensively deteriorated or missing parts of existing features when there are surviving prototypes to use as a model. Examples could include terra-cotta brackets, wood balusters, or cast iron fencing.

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Replace Extensively Deteriorated Features from the Restoration Period

In **Restoration**, **replacing** an entire feature from the restoration period (i.e., a cornice, balustrade, column, or stairway) that is too deteriorated to repair may be appropriate. Together with documentary evidence, the form and detailing of the historic feature should be used as a model for the replacement. Using the same kind of material is preferred; however, compatible substitute material may be considered. All new work should be unobtrusively dated to guide future research and treatment. If documentary and physical evidence are not available to provide an accurate re-creation of missing features, the treatment Rehabilitation might be a better overall approach to project work.



In a project at Fort Hays, Kansas, the wood frame officers' quarters were restored to the late 1860s--their period of significance. This included replacing a missing kitchen ell, chimneys, porch columns, and cornice, as well as closing a later window opening in the main block. The building and others in the museum complex is used to interpret frontier history. Photo: NPS files.

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Remove Existing Features from Other Historic Periods

Most buildings represent continuing occupancies and change over time, but in **Restoration**, the goal is to depict the building as it appeared at the most significant time in its history. Thus, work is included to remove or alter existing historic features that do not represent the

restoration period. This could include features such as windows, entrances and doors, roof dormers, or landscape features. Prior to altering or removing materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods, they should be documented to guide future research and treatment.

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Re-Create Missing Features from the Restoration Period

Most **Restoration** projects involve re-creating features that were significant to the building at a particular time, but are now missing. Examples could include a stone balustrade, a porch, or cast iron storefront. Each missing feature should be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. Without sufficient documentation for these "re-creations," an accurate depiction cannot be achieved. Combining features that never existed together historically can also create a false sense of history. Using traditional materials to depict lost features is always the preferred approach; however, using compatible substitute material is an acceptable alternative in **Restoration** because, as emphasized, the goal of this treatment is to replicate the "appearance" of the historic building at a particular time, not to retain and preserve all historic materials as they have evolved over time. If documentary and physical evidence are not available to provide an accurate re-creation of missing features, the treatment **Rehabilitation** might be a better overall approach to project work.

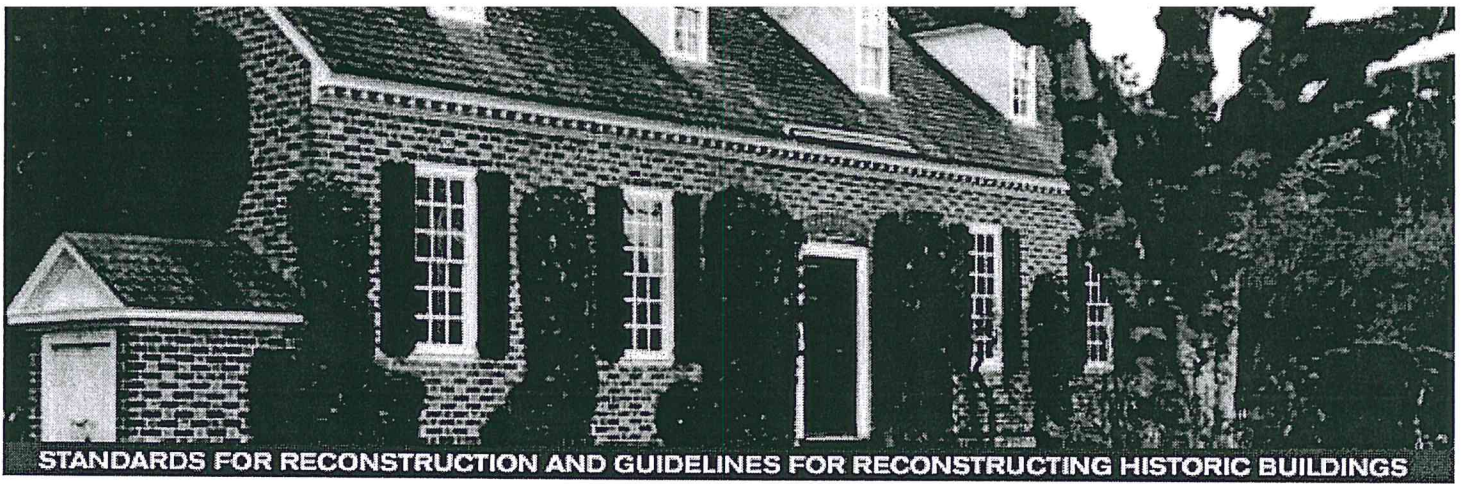
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Energy Efficiency/Accessibility Considerations/Health and Safety Code Considerations

These sections of the **Restoration** guidance address work done to meet accessibility requirements and health and safety code requirements; or limited retrofitting measures to improve energy efficiency. Although this work is quite often an important aspect of restoration projects, it is usually not part of the overall process of protecting, stabilizing, conserving, or repairing features from the restoration period; rather, such work is assessed for its potential negative impact on the building's historic appearance. For this reason, particular care must be taken not to obscure, damage, or destroy historic materials or features from the restoration period in the process of undertaking work to meet code and energy requirements.

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STANDARDS FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND GUIDELINES FOR RECONSTRUCTING HISTORIC BUILDINGS



reconstructing

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

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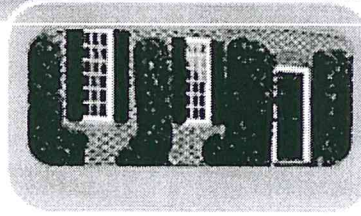
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STANDARDS FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND GUIDELINES FOR RECONSTRUCTING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

standards for reconstruction



-GUIDELINES-

The Approach

Research + Documentation

Building Exterior

Building Interior

Site

Setting

Special Requirements

Energy Efficiency

Accessibility

Health + Safety

THE STANDARDS

1. Reconstruction will be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture, and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.
2. Reconstruction of a landscape, building, structure, or object in its historic location will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts which are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
3. Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.
4. Reconstruction will be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property will re-create the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color, and texture.
5. A reconstruction will be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.
6. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

Guidelines for Reconstruction-->

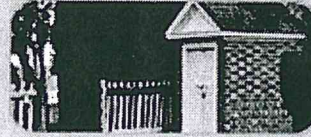
HISTORICAL OVERVIEW - PRESERVING - REHABILITATING - RESTORING- reconstructing

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STANDARDS FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND GUIDELINES FOR RECONSTRUCTING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

RECONSTRUCTION the approach



-GUIDELINES-

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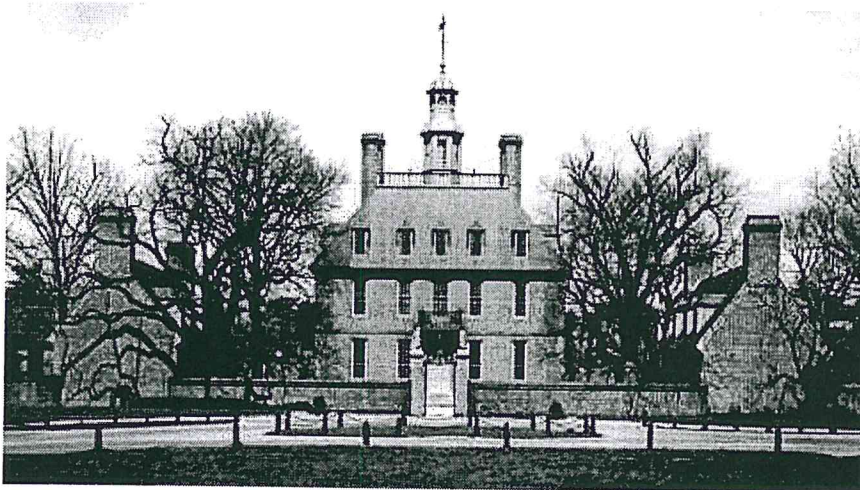
Health + Safety

When a contemporary depiction is required to understand and interpret a property's historic value (including the re-creation of missing components in a historic district or site); when no other property with the same associative value has survived; and when sufficient historical documentation exists to ensure an accurate reproduction, Reconstruction may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a documentation plan for Reconstruction should be developed.

Choosing Reconstruction as a Treatment

Whereas the treatment Restoration provides guidance on restoring--or re-creating--building features, the **Standards for Reconstruction and Guidelines for Reconstructing Historic Buildings** address those aspects of treatment necessary to re-create an entire non-surviving building with new material. Much like restoration, the goal is to make the building appear as it did at a particular--and most significant--time in its history. The difference is, in **Reconstruction**, there is far less extant historic material prior to treatment and, in some cases, nothing visible. Because of the potential for historical error in the absence of sound physical evidence, this treatment can be justified only rarely and, thus, is the least frequently undertaken. Documentation requirements prior to and following work are very stringent. Measures should be taken to preserve extant historic surface and subsurface material. Finally, the reconstructed building must be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.

THE STANDARDS



In the 1930s reconstruction of the 18th century Governor's Palace at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, the earliest archeological remains of the brick foundation were carefully preserved in situ, and serve as a base for the reconstructed walls. Photo: The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

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Research and Document Historical Significance

Guidance for the treatment Reconstruction begins with **researching and documenting** the building's historical significance to ascertain that its re-creation is essential to the public understanding of the property. Often, another extant historic building on the site or in a setting can adequately explain the property, together with other interpretive aids. Justifying a reconstruction requires detailed physical and documentary evidence to minimize or eliminate

conjecture and ensure that the reconstruction is as accurate as possible. Only one period of significance is generally identified; a building, as it evolved, is rarely re-created. During this important fact-finding stage, if research does not provide adequate documentation for an accurate reconstruction, other interpretive methods should be considered, such as an explanatory marker.

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Investigate Archeological Resources

Investigating archeological resources is the next area of guidance in the treatment **Reconstruction**. The goal of physical research is to identify features of the building and site which are essential to an accurate re-creation and must be reconstructed, while leaving those archeological resources that are not essential, undisturbed. Information that is not relevant to the project should be preserved in place for future research. The archeological findings, together with archival documentation, are then used to replicate the plan of the building, together with the relationship and size of rooms, corridors, and other spaces, and spatial relationships.

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Identify, Protect and Preserve Extant Historic Features

Closely aligned with archeological research, recommendations are given for **identifying, protecting, and preserving** extant features of the historic building. It is never appropriate to base a **Reconstruction** upon conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other buildings. Thus, any remaining historic materials and features, such as remnants of a foundation or chimney and site features such as a walkway or path, should be retained, when practicable, and incorporated into the reconstruction. The historic as well as new material should be carefully documented to guide future research and treatment.

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Reconstruct Non-Surviving Building and Site

After the research and documentation phases, guidance is given for Reconstruction work itself. Exterior and interior features are addressed in general, always emphasizing the need for an *accurate depiction*, i.e., careful duplication of the appearance of historic interior paints, and finishes such as stencilling, marbling, and graining. In the absence of extant historic materials, the objective in reconstruction is to re-create the appearance of the historic building for interpretive purposes. Thus, while the use of traditional materials and finishes is always preferred, in some instances, substitute materials may be used if they are able to convey the same visual appearance. Where non-visible features of the building are concerned--such as interior structural systems or mechanical systems--it is expected that contemporary materials and technology will be employed. Re-creating the building site should be an integral aspect of project work. The initial archeological inventory of subsurface and aboveground remains is used as documentation to reconstruct landscape features such as walks and roads, fences, benches, and fountains.

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Energy Efficiency/Accessibility/Health and Safety Code Considerations

Code requirements must also be met in **Reconstruction** projects. For code purposes, a reconstructed building may be considered as essentially new construction. Guidance for these sections is thus abbreviated, and focuses on achieving design solutions that do not destroy extant historic features and materials or obscure reconstructed features.