

FOUNDERS
EDITION

THE LUFKIN NEWS

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LUFKIN, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1971

Sec. 6—Page 1

1914 Prediction: Angelina Never To Be Great Lumber Center

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is taken from "A History of Texas and Texans," written by Frank W. Johnson and published in 1914.)

Angelina County lies in the East Texas timber belt and lumbering is the basis of its important manufacturing industries, and it is in the development of this form of wealth that the county has made its rapid progress during the last 20 years.

As the timber has been cut off farmers have come in and

occupied the cut-over land, and the county has made considerable progress in general agriculture and in fruit and truck growing.

The county lies in the angle between the Neches and Angelina rivers, and before the building of railroads and before lumbering had reached an important scale, these rivers were used to float the products of the farm and sawlogs to the markets at Beaumont and other coast ports.

Angelina County was created

from Nacogdoches County and organized in July, 1846.

At the census of 1850 its population was 1,165 (196 slaves), and by 1860 the number of inhabitants had increased to 4,271 (686 slaves).

Between those years, according to the figures of the census, the amount of improved land increased from about 3,000 to 16,000 acres.

Most of the early settlers were small farmers and stock raisers rather than slave-holding planters, and for a number of years one of the principal

sources of wealth was the raising of stock.

After the war this industry declined, and most of the inhabitants found means of livelihood in the work of lumbering.

The population by 1870 was 3,985, showing a decline since the preceding census, in 1880, 5,239; in 1890, 6,306; in 1900, 13,481; and in 1910, 17,705 (2,435 Negroes).

At the beginning of the decade of the '80s the county was still without railroads, and only about 25,000 acres were in cultivation, the best land being held

by capitalists who were awaiting the completion of railroads in order to develop their timber holdings.

The county had about 10,000 cattle and 20,000 hogs and some other live stock.

In a federal census bulletin of 1880 it was estimated that Angelina County had merchantable long-leaf pine amounting to one and a third billion feet and more than a billion feet of loblolly pine.

Already there were a number of sawmills engaged in cutting this wood, but most of the tim-

ber was rafted down the Neches River to the mills at Beaumont.

Before the war the county had the following postoffices, indicating the principal centers of settlement: Angelina, Marion, which was then the county seat, and now an extinct village, Cheeseland, Elysium, Herrington's and Teraa.

At the beginning of the railroad era in the early '80s the county seat was at Homer, and 1880, to Burke in Angelina County, other towns were Miami, Lufkin, Cheeseland, Wilmoth and Shawnee Creek.

The value of property as the

only railroad through the county, and one of its chief stations was Lufkin, now the metropolis of Angelina County and the center of a number of radiating rail lines throughout the timber belt of Southeast Texas.

The first railroad to tap the great lumber resources of Angelina County was the Houston East & West Texas, which was extended from Houston as far as Moscow in Polk County by county seat was at Homer, and 1880, to Burke in Angelina County, other towns were Miami, Lufkin, Cheeseland, Wilmoth and year to Nacogdoches.

For several years this was the only railroad through the

county, and one of its chief stations was Lufkin, now the metropolis of Angelina County and the center of a number of radiating rail lines throughout the timber belt of Southeast Texas.

The second railroad was a part of what is now the Cotton Belt, the construction of which began at Tyler in 1881 under the name Kansas & Gulf Short Line, and in several years was completed as far as Lufkin.

In 1887 this road became a part of the Cotton Belt, but from 1890 to 1899 was operated

as the Tyler & Southeastern, and then again became a part of the Cotton Belt system.

Up to the beginning of the present century these were the only railroads in the county. The Sabine & East Texas Railroad had been constructed from Sabine Pass as far as Rockland on the south side of the Neches River in 1882.

In 1899 this road was acquired by the Southern Pacific interest under the name Texas & New Orleans, and was extended north and the entire line between Dallas and Beaumont was put in operation in 1903.

Also in 1903 the Cotton Belt was built east from Lufkin to Warsaw in San Augustine County. In the ten years since 1903 Angelina County has been covered with almost a network of rail lines, reaching to all the important lumber camps. Lufkin is the center of most of these roads.

All of them are short lines, the Texas Southeastern having the largest mileage, while others are the Eastern Texas, the Angelina & Neches Rivers, and the Shreveport, Houston & Gulf, and the Groveton, Lufkin & Northern.

Besides Lufkin a number of towns sprung up along these railways, and some of the more important are Huntington, Burke, Zavalla (sic), Diboll, Homer, and Pollok.

Homer was for a number of years the county seat, but finally yielded that honor to Lufkin, after that town became the principal business center of the county.

Lufkin's population in 1890 was 529; in 1900, 1,527; and in 1910, 2,749.

All the railroads in the county except the Texas & New Orleans center at Lufkin, and it is the division point on the Houston, East & West Texas and the St. Louis Southwestern.

In the vicinity are a number of large sawmills, and Lufkin See Prediction, Page 5

These Towns Gone Forever In E-Texas

You won't find Acot, Breaker, Cheeseland, or Jake on any modern-day map of Angelina County.

But they did exist. The names, and dozens others on longer in use, were once used to denote post offices in the county.

They're on the National Archives' official records as town sites in Angelina County — a list that indicates that the county has had more than 50 post offices since it became a county in 1846.

The county's first post office, according to the list, was at Marion, which also was the county's first seat of government. John D. Cann was the first postmaster of a post office established at Marion on March 8, 1847.

The town had a post office until Oct. 10, 1876, when it was discontinued.

Other post offices were located in later county seats, such as Homer, which operated postal service from Aug. 4, 1858, until April 30, 1924, when service was taken over by Lufkin.

The name of Jonesville, another early-day county seat, is not listed as a post office.

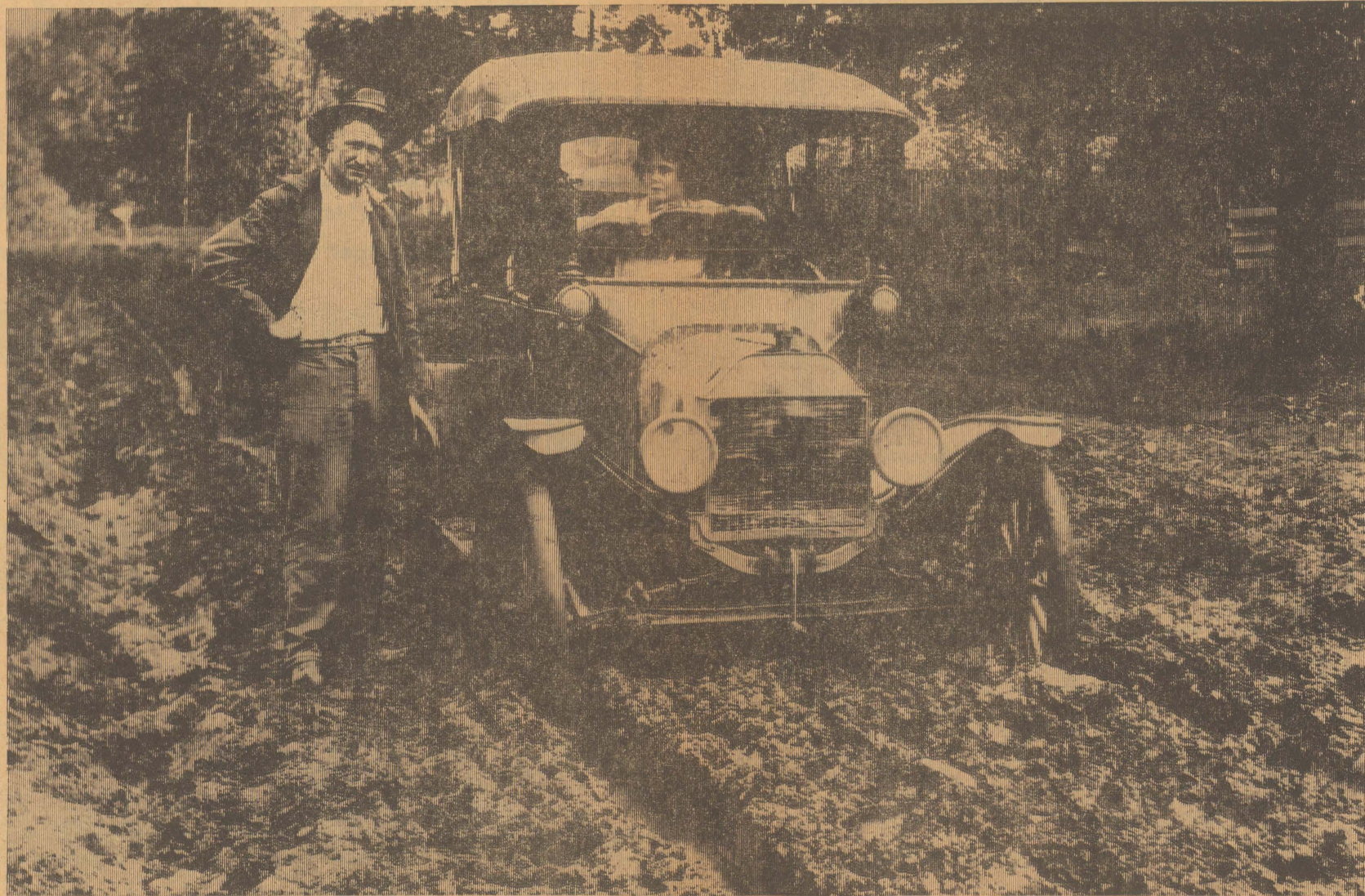
Lufkin's first post office was founded on April 12, 1882, eight years before the city was incorporated. William A. Abney was the city's first postmaster and has been succeeded by 15 postmasters, R. V. Welch Jr.

Many of the county's early-day post offices were located in sawmill camps that lasted only a few years or so. One post office, known as Acot (for Angelina County Lumber Company), reportedly moved around in a railroad car to serve a moving lumbering camp.

Other post office names included Aldridge, Aleedo, Angelina, Baber, Baker, Bonners Mills, Bradley, Breaker, Burke, Burris Prairie, Caruthers, Chancey, Cheeseland, Clawson, Davisville, Diboll, Donovan, sium, Emporia, Eudora, Ewing.

Also, Fort Turan, Hamlet, Herrington's, Homer, Huntington, Ivey, Jake, Keltys, Krub, Lay, Manning, Manton, Miami, Modisette, Monterey, Mott.

Also, Nancy, Odell, Ora, Platt, Pollok, Popper, Red, Retriever, Rhodes, Shawnee Creek, Sumpter, Wilmoth, Yuno and Zavalla.



EARLY-DAY TOURISTS FIND IT SLOW-GOING IN RURAL EAST TEXAS

Murphy Wins His Freedom

The Lufkin News August 20, 1915

A famous lawyer had a client named Murphy who had been arrested for illegal sale of liquor. The police had no evidence but one pint of whiskey, which they found in his house. In court this evidence was produced, and a somewhat vivid claim of prima facie evidence of guilt was made by the prosecuting attorney.

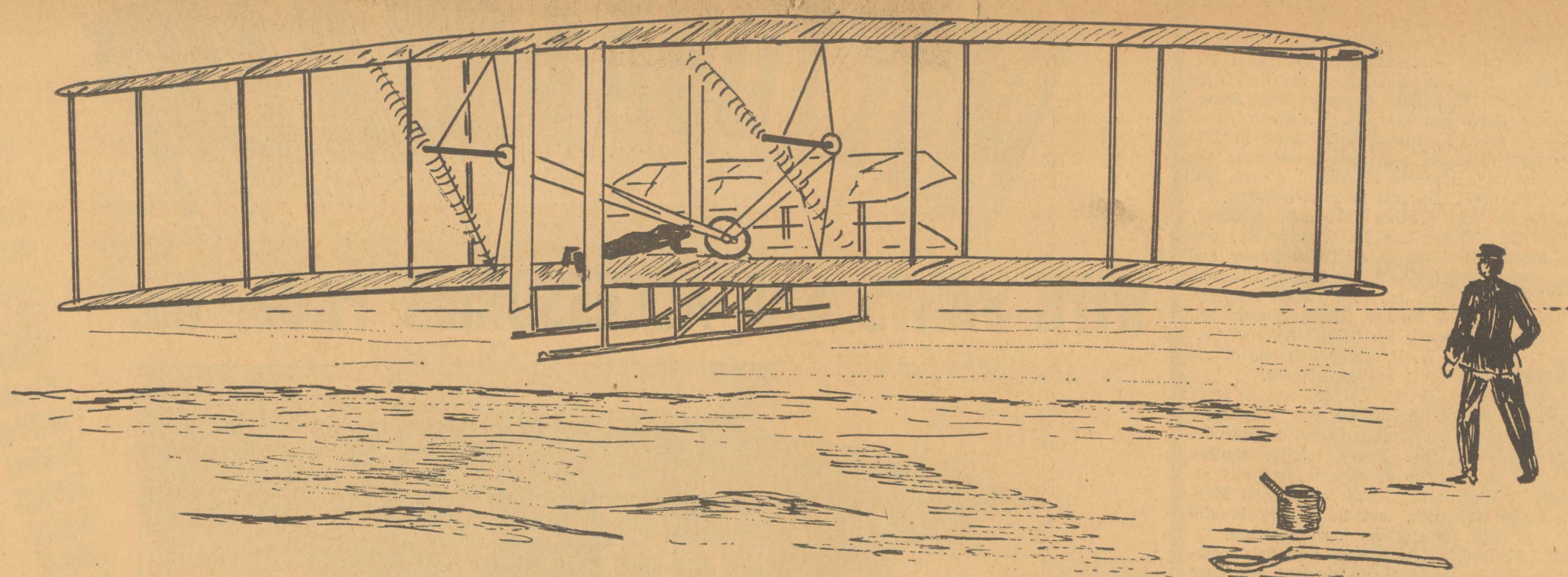
During all this, counsel for the prisoner he was silent. When his turn came for the defense he rose and said: "Patrick Murphy, stand up." And Murphy, with a big red nose, unshaven face, bleared eyes and a general appearance of dilapidation, rose.

"Patrick Murphy, look at the jury. Gentlemen of the jury, look upon Patrick Murphy."

Jury and prisoner mutually complied. The counsel gazed at Patrick for a moment, then solemnly turned to the jury.

Said he: "Do you mean to say to this court and me you honorably and truly believe that Patrick Murphy, if he had a pint of whiskey, would sell it?"

Murphy was acquitted.



We Were Two Years Old...

... on that morning of December 17, 1903, when the Wright Brothers made their historic flight of 120 feet in 12 seconds.

During those 70 years of growing and building with the people of Lufkin and this East Texas area, The Lufkin National takes a quiet pride in the service and help it has been able to provide.

The Lufkin National ... where old-fashioned courtesy is combined with the most modern banking facilities in the land; where you may turn for financial advice from men who excel in this field.

The Lufkin National looks to the future with confidence ... with utmost assurance that progress is ours to command. Time and again, the wonderful people of this community have proved their ability to get together ... to work together ... to get things done.

So, in observing our 70th Anniversary, Lufkin National, as always, is determined to move ahead ... with steadfast resolve to help you and our entire area of East Texas keep moving forward. Let's join hands and make 1971 not just a good year ... but a GREAT YEAR!

LUFKIN NATIONAL BANK





MANTOOTH AVENUE IN LUFKIN AS IT LOOKS TODAY
... list of residents once read like East Texas 'Who's Who'

Mantooth Ave.-- Street Of History Where Leaders Of Lufkin Lived

By JOHN W. MOODY
East Texas Bureau Chief
The Houston Chronicle

Beale St. in Memphis and Basin St. in New Orleans is where they played the blues, but Mantooth Ave. in Lufkin is where they helped build a city.

Today, it extends only a few blocks, but at its height, Mantooth was even shorter. Among its scenic features was a cow pasture.

But few streets in few towns can boast so many citizens who contributed so much to a city. "Mantooth was once the silk stocking row of Lufkin," said Mrs. Barney Franklin, a woman who grew up there. She is the daughter of the late W. D. Newsom, who established a soft drink bottling company.

The street was home to a number of colorful personalities.

Take Judge E. J. Mantooth, for whom the avenue is named. Years after his death he is remembered in Lufkin with a bit of awe.

He once spent three years tracking down a man professional detectives were unable to find.

The legendary case opened with a bang on March 2, 1913, when the Lufkin depot was demolished by dynamite.

The building was blown up and the falling timbers turned the area to shambles. The town square was covered with glass.

Many townspeople believed a railroad employee was killed by the blast. Judge Mantooth, the railroad attorney, was not among the believers.

He found the man three years later in California and brought him back to Lufkin.

The man, accused of the destruction, was later acquitted by a jury in Center. But his arrest marked the first banner headline on record in the town newspaper.

Mantooth, however, didn't need dynamite to make his impact on Lufkin.

He was a founder of the Lufkin Telephone Exchange and the Lufkin National Bank.

He also was a prime mover in getting the county seat moved to Lufkin from nearby Homer, especially after the Homer courthouse was destroyed by fire.

Also legendary was his home, which is now beginning to fade from Lufkin memory.

The house, located at the intersection of Mantooth and Raguet, was a showplace not only of Lufkin, but of Texas.

Throughout the house's lifetime, visitors appeared to recall a grandeur known only before the Civil War.

The house was torn down in 1957.

Across the street from E. J. Mantooth lived his son-in-law, Kester W. Denman Sr., once dean of the Angelina bar and one of the area's finest orators. Denman's grandfather, Col. Lafayette Denman, is generally given credit for the founding of Lufkin.

In 1882, a surveying crew headed by a man named E. P. Lufkin was laying out right of way for the Houston, East & West Texas Railroad from Houston to Shreveport.

At the county seat of Homer, the crewmen had a night on the town and wound up in the county jail.

When E. P. Lufkin heard the news, he swore no railroad would go through a town that

treated his men like that.

Col. Denman's son, Dr. A. M. Denman, got the men out of jail and Col. Denman granted land for a new right of way and also land for a depot and other facilities.

The city of Lufkin was born out of this grant.

Dr. A. M. Denman also played quite a part in Lufkin's history. He saw the need for a county hospital and established the first, Denman Hospital.

He became the first man in Lufkin to own an automobile and the first Lufkin traffic fatality by auto.

He was killed in a crash at a railroad crossing.

Kester Denman Sr., son of Dr. A. M. Denman, became one of the state's noted lawyers and his speaking ability made him one of the last of the old-time fiery orators.

Denman's brothers also were leaders. The late Dr. L. H. Denman was a leading Lufkin physician. Another brother, Dr. B. H. Denman, still practices medicine here. A son, Kester Denman Jr. — once a Mantooth Ave. resident — is now an attorney in Houston.

Other Mantooth residents also left their marks on the city. Starting at Bonner St. intersection was G. A. Abney, not a native of Lufkin, but his grandparents were among the town's founders.

Abney, a Texas A&M graduate, was Lufkin district engineer for the Texas Highway Department.

A neighbor of Abney's was W. C. Binion, an Angelina County newspaper pioneer.

Binion was a Spanish-American War veteran from Macon, Miss.

He and his partner, Vic Daniels, established the Lufkin Tribune.

Later, with G. W. Watford, he founded the Lufkin Weekly.

A year later it became the Lufkin Daily News.

Binion was an organizer of the Lions club, an active member of the fire department and a director of the chamber of commerce.

For a number of years he also was the postmaster.

He had three sons, Jack, Clayte and Cavitt, and a daughter, Mary Emma.

She is a teller at First Bank & Trust Co. and Cavitt died in 1959. He was assistant U.S. district attorney in Fort Worth.

Jack is an attorney in Houston and Clayte is managing editor of the Chronicle.

Near the Binion home lived R. W. Kurth Sr., a member of a family which literally changed the face of Lufkin and a considerable portion of East Texas.

His father, Joseph H. Kurth Sr., came from Germany at the age of 20. With partners he bought the Angelina County Lumber Co.

A brother, Ernest L. Kurth Sr., established Southland Paper Mills, Inc., the first firm to make newsprint from Southern pine. R. W. Kurth joined Lufkin National Bank in 1910 and was vice-president at the time of his death. A son, Joseph, is a Houston attorney.

Another Mantooth resident, the late Ned Shands Sr., was manager of Texas Power and Light Co. in Lufkin. His son, Ned Jr., is a Lufkin attorney.

A brother, H. J. Shands Sr., heads First Bank & Trust Co.

W. P. Berry was one of the city's top contractors.

Dr. E. T. Clark was an early physician. He was the doctor for Angelina County Lumber Co. The Peavy family, another group of civic leaders and attorneys, had holdings on Mantooth, and the family is still among the town's leaders.

George Henderson Sr., another Mantooth resident, saw hard

woods while other lumbermen were looking at pine trees. He heads Angelina Hardwood Sales Co.

In 1911 W. D. Newsom heard about a new soft drink called Coca-Cola. He established the bottling works which still remains in his family.

Judge C. E. Brazil, who has several political offices in the county, was honored recently for over half a century as a member of the Angelina bar.

Another native Lufkinite resides on the street, but has lived there a mere 20 years.

He is Pitser Garrison, attorney, president of Lufkin National Bank and mayor.

—Reprinted from the Chronicle.

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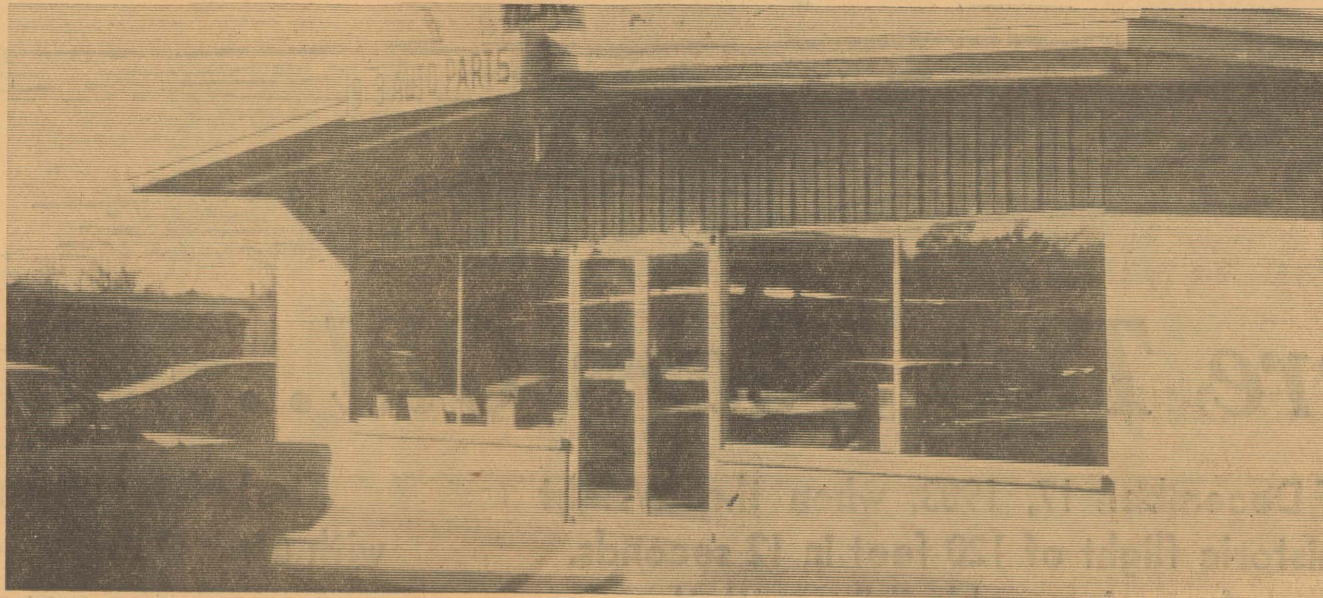
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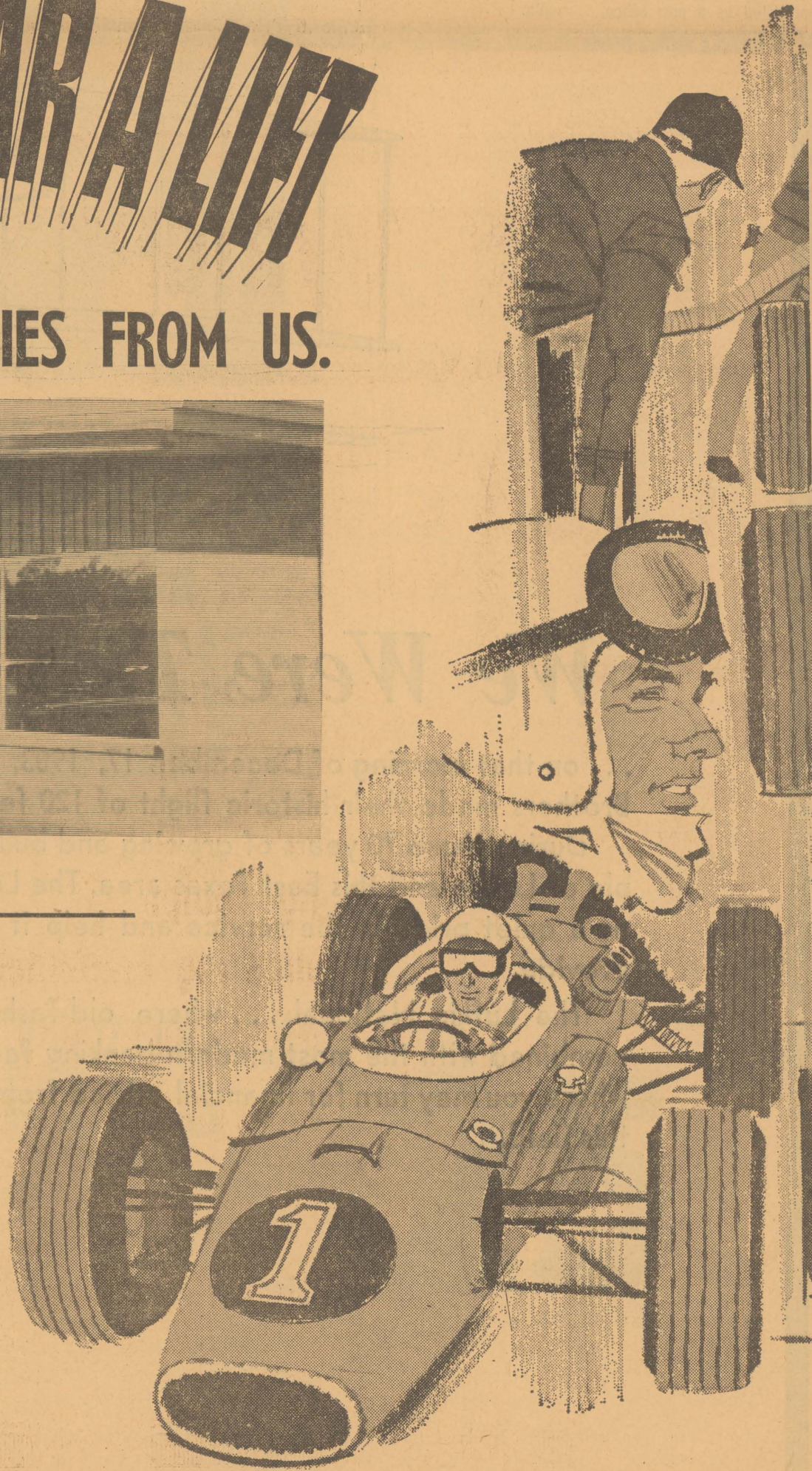
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LUFKIN

NECOGDOCHES



STANDS AS REMINDER—The Lucas Gusher Monument at Spindletop Park, Beaumont, marks the beginning of the world's modern petroleum industry. The gusher brought in by Anthony Lucas in 1901 produced thousands times more oil than any previous well. The first boom town developed with land selling at \$200,000 per acre. (Photo Courtesy: Texas Highway Dept. Travel and Information Div.)

You May Find Some Of Your Ancestors Listed Here

Post offices and postmasters of Angelina County, including date of appointment.	Aug. 15, 1916; mail to Lufkin.	Smith, June 9, 1909; James H. Knight, June 29, 1857; Charles Ruby, August 3, 1858; discontinued Jan. 23, 1867.
Acol — Thomas W. McMullen, Dec. 7, 1934.	Cheesland — Jacob P. Humphrey, Aug. 8, 1857. Discontinued Aug. 4, 1860. Winzel Hilenkamp, Nov. 10, 1860. Discontinued Nov. 5, 1866; reinstated Nov. 5, 1866. Mrs. Martha Buckalew, Nov. 6, 1866. Mrs. Martha Buckalew, Nov. 6, 1866; Winzel Hilenkamp, June 11, 1873. Charged to Wells (in Cherokee County), March 29, 1886.	Emporia — Jos. C. Carter, July 10, 1893; Willie M. Vinson, Dec. 16, 1902; Horace M. Cline, Sept. 20, 1904; Clarence A. Jones, Dec. 18, 1906. Discontinued April 8, 1907; mail to Diboll.
Alcedo — Seth A. McConnell, Oct. 26, 1916; Thos. W. Dunn, April 5, 1917; Birdie Lester, Sept. 27, 1917. Discontinued Jan. 17, 1919; mail to Lufkin. Thos. W. McMullen, May 20, 1919; Edd S. Marshall, Dec. 30, 1919. Discontinued Nov. 13, 1924; mail to Lufkin.	Clawson — Wm. McD. Vinson, March 26, 1891; Thomas C. Mantooth, Sept. 8, 1892; John C. Means, July 31, 1893; Horace Smith Jr., Sept. 9, 1898; Robert A. Caruthers, Sept. 3, 1900; Wilf Earl, June 26, 1903. Discontinued Feb. 22, 1906; mail to Lufkin. Disrescinded Feb. 26, 1906. James M. Sapp, Feb. 14, 1906; Ashley Stroud (declined), Dec. 27, 1906. Discontinued Aug. 31, 1907; mail to Keltys. Maurice Bivins, July 8, 1908; Edward W. Blythe, Feb. 23, 1909. Robert H. Mclear, Jan. 9, 1912; May 15, 1915; mail to Clawson. Andrew Sulser, Oct. 26, 1912; Lawson T. Bargainer, April 19, 1915; Sallie Hopper, April 19, 1915; Mrs. Ruth Poe, Dec. 1929. Discontinued Nov. 1935; mail to Lufkin.	Diboll — William P. Rutland, May 25, 1897; Watson Lalker, April 25, 1901; William P. Rutland, Sept. 30, 1904; Frank Farhington, Dec. 14, 1908; Zettie Kelley, Dec. 11, 1925; Anna L. Powell, March 31, 1953; Bernice Francis Hines, Aug. 10, 1953; Edythe H. Weeks, Dec. 29, 1966. Donovan — Mrs. Oma Wall, March 3, 1927; Bertie Grant, June 27, 1929; Carol I. Fuller, Oct. 22, 1930. Discontinued Dec. 31, 1930; mail to Huntington. Dunlap — Harrison A. Dunkin, Feb. 14, 1901; Charles A. Chambers, Sept. 15, 1902; Ralph C. Arnett, April 30, 1926. Changed to Nancy June 1, 1926. Durant — Louie C. Odum, Oct. 30, 1909; Joseph G. Chumsey, April 29, 1914. Discontinued May 15, 1915; mail to Clawson. Durst — John E. West, Dec. 1925; Halbert Medlin, May 11, 1885; Sargent P. Broughton, Dec. 17, 1893; Willie A. Nelms, Jan. 18, 1897; Malcom J. Mosely, July 26, 1897. Changed to Angelina April 29, 1898.
Angelina — Josiah Bradshaw, July 2, 1855; Samuel C. Hiroms, July 2, 1856. Discontinued June 7, 1858. James Parker, May 16, 1860. Discontinued April 24, 1867. Malcolm J. Moseley, April 29, 1896; Edgar A. Roberts, May 9, 1899; Homer Kilgore, May 27, 1899; Henry Baker, April 20, 1900; Leonidas B. Foster, Jan. 7, 1901. Discontinued Feb. 14, 1902; mail to Lufkin.	Davisville — Wm. G. Herring, April 8, 1908; James S. Elysium — Joseph K. Mc-	Eudora — Mrs. Sarah C. Cansler, Oct. 6, 1865; Mary C. Guinn, July 2, 1868; Charles E. Cansler, Oct. 14, 1897; T. H. Weaver, Sept. 29, 1898. Discontinued Dec. 23, 1898; mail to Homer. Re-established. Willie O. Warren, May 18, 1899. Discontinued Oct. 2, 1900; mail to Homer. John F. Robinson, Sept. 28, 1901. Discontinued July 7, 1903; mail to Dunkin.
Baber — James Byrns, Jan. 31, 1907; Edgar T. Hickman, March 13, 1938; Joseph F. Fisher, Sept. 28, 1912. Discontinued Aug. 31, 1915; mail to Huntington.		Ewing — John W. Bohlsien, Oct. 5, 1920; Clyde E. Miller, April 21, 1922; Mary C. Bohlsien (declined), July 17, 1923; Oscar L. Finley, Nov. 28, 1923; Annie J. Honeycutt, Dec. 19, 1925; Casper Newton Walker, Nov. 28, 1943. Discontinued Dec. 15, 1944; mail to Huntington. Fort Turan — Thos. B. Windham, Nov. 17, 1856. Discontinued Nov. 5, 1866.
		Hamlet — Martha A. Oates,

Baker — Martin W. Townsend, July 20, 1889. Discontinued; mail to Pollok. Re-established. Zackariah P. Fenley, Oct. 26, 1894; no papers, May 6, 1895; Martin W. Townsend, Aug. 13, 1895; John S. Matthews, Jan. 31, 1901; Joseph D. Cates, May 10, 1901. Discontinued Aug. 31, 1901; mail to Pollok.

Bonnars Mills — Chas. A. Ballentine, June 13, 1876; W. H. Bonner, July 2, 1877. Discontinued Sept. 11, 1877.

Breaker — George A. Medford, Sept. 23, 1884. Changed to Ora.

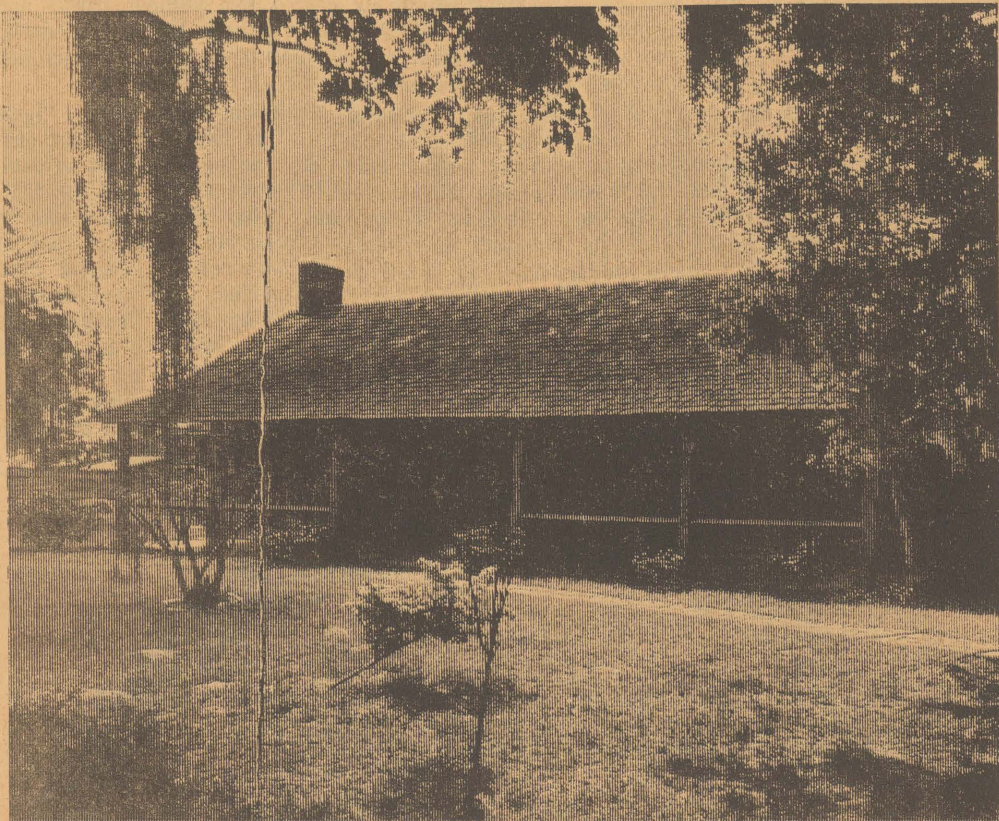
Burke (late Rhodes) — David M. Stovall, March 20, 1886; Dixie Roberts, May 23, 1887; Stephen J. Treadwell, March 7, 1888; William B. Mammoth, Sept. 11, 1887; Daniel B. McCall, June 29, 1898; Ina McCall, Sept. 2, 1914. Discontinued Aug. 31, 1955; mail to Diboll.

Burris Prairie — Joel Hill, Nov. 15, 1860. Discontinued Nov. 5, 1866.

CARUTHERS — Andrew J. Blackburn, June 8, 1908. Order rescinded Aug. 13, 1908.

CHANCEY — Chas. W. Richardson, May 25, 1915. Discontinued.

OLDEST IN COUNTY — James Barclay Place, built in 1842 of hand hewn pine, is the oldest home in Tyler County. Built by the area's first Indian agent, James Barclay, an appointee of President Sam Houston, it is now owned by W. H. Resinger, president, Tyler County, Historical Association at Woodville, (Photo Courtesy: Texas Highway Dept. Travel and Information Div.)



OLDEST IN COUNTY — James Barclay Place, built in 1842 of hand hewn pine, is the oldest home in Tyler County. Built by the area's first Indian agent, James Barclay, an appointee of President Sam Houston, it is now owned by W. H. Resinger, president, Tyler County Historical Association at Woodville. (Photo Courtesy: Texas Highway Dept. Travel and Information Div.)

March 11, 1894; John W. Oates, McMullen, Aug. 25, 1961. Discontinued May 11, 1905; Charlie H. Felt, Feb. 16, 1929; Frank H. Liers, Jan. 19, 1911. Discontinued Nov. 30, 1912; mail to Platt.

Krueb — Charles H. Angell, Aug. 4, 1905. Discontinued Dec. 27, 1905; mail to Huntington.

Lay — William C. Lay, Oct. 1, 1888; James P. DuBoise, March 10, 1899. Discontinued Sept. 24, 1900; mail to Burke.

Re-established. Henry Travis, Feb. 13, 1901; William M. Outis, Oct. 5, 1901; Charles D. Win. W. Manning, July 22, 1898; Hezekiah Butler, Oct. 9, 1866. Discontinued Aug. 9, 1869; re-established. Wm. P. Berry, Oct. 4, 1869. Discontinued Oct. 10, 1876.

Lufkin — Wm. A. Abney, April 12, 1882; Joseph Kerr, March 21, 1883; Nathan W. Gann, Feb. 7, 1890; Benj. L. McPherson, Aug. 2, 1893; Winfield L. Vinson, July 28, 1897; Joshua Spottwell, Jan. 23, 1900; Crockett Hamilton, March 28, 1904; W. E. Boykin, Dec. 12, 1916; Chas. L. Bonner, June 20, 1919; Otto J. Lang, June 4, 1920; Susie E. Lang, Nov. 2, 1920; Wm. L. Evans, May 1, 1923; Walter E. Hall, March 7, 1928; Walter C. Binion, Oct. 18, 1936; Clarence H. Green, Aug. 31, 1950; R. V. Welch Jr., Aug. 31, 1952.

Manning—Charles G. Gribble, July 19, 1906; Herbert Moss, Feb. 6, 1915; Arthur C. Folk, March 28, 1919; Annie L. Thompson, Nov. 1, 1925; Aline F. Ragan, Nov. 1, 1925; Frances R. Ragan, March 22, 1926; Dudley L. Gibbs, Dec. 15, 1927; Johnnie Mae Hayes, Oct. 8, 1935; Macie Holland, Nov. 3, 1936; Cynthia C. Jones, Oct. 1, 1938; Hamph Wilson, April 1, 1939. Discontinued April 30, 1940; mail to Huntington.

Manton — William A. Hawks, June 6, 1903; Fred Brunsteman, May 7, 1940; Philip C. Burr, May 11, 1905; Charlie H. Felt, Feb. 16, 1929; Frank H. Liers, Jan. 19, 1911. Discontinued Nov. 30, 1912; mail to Platt.

Marion—John D. Gann, March 8, 1847; Elisha A. Evans, Feb. 3, 1848; Ashburn Davis, May 31, 1848; William P. Wilkins, April 29, 1852; William Wilson, July 27, 1852; Jacob Davis, July 16, 1853; John I. Shark, Nov. 12, 1856; Jacob Davis, May 14, 1857; Wm. W. Manning, July 22, 1858; Hezekiah Butler, Oct. 9, 1866. Discontinued Aug. 9, 1869; re-established. Wm. P. Berry, Oct. 4, 1869. Discontinued Oct. 10, 1876.

Miami — Albert B. Seale, May 12, 1882; Mrs. Lulu C. Ross, Sept. 18, 1882. Discontinued April 23, 1883; mail to Lufkin.

Modisett — Andrew J. Davis, Dec. 24, 1902. Discontinued Dec. 17, 1904; mail to Clawson.

Monteary — Alfred J. Wigley, May 28, 1902; Henry J. Townsend, Oct. 19, 1905; Joel Z. Stringer, Aug. 2, 1906; Jesse R. Register, Jan. 15, 1910. Discontinued Dec. 31, 1913; mail to Huntington.

Mot — Thomas L. Mott, Aug. 7, 1871; Robert G. Dixon, May 15, 1876; Thos. L. Mott, Oct. 3, 1877. Discontinued Sept. 3, 1877; Jesse C. Hensaring, Feb. 28, 1885; James E. Dudley, Feb. 8, 1897; Thomas J. Parker, Aug. 24, 1901; John T. Hensaring, May 10, 1904; Hiram C. Mott, Nov. 14, 1908; Jerry M. Havard, March 5, 1912. Discontinued Feb. 14, 1914; rescinded. Discontinued Jan. 27, 1921; mail to Turpentine.

Nancy (late Dunkin) — Ralph C. Arnett, April 30, 1926; Thos. W. McMullen, April 11, 1929; William A. Chambers, Jan. 10, 1934. Discontinued June 30, 1941; mail to Zavalla.

Odell (late Ivy) — James H. Kirkland, Jan. 23, 1900. Discontinued Aug. 22, 1900; mail to Homer.

Orla (late Breaker) — George A. Medford, Nov. 11, 1884; Mrs. Elvira Cochran, Jan. 14, 1886; Mrs. Sue A. Moore, April 11, 1891; Francis M. Cochran, Sept. 12, 1892; Lewis E. Baird, Sept. 23, 1893; Elvira Cochran, May 1, 1894; Calvin J. Cochran, Sept. 18, 1896; Lewis E. Baird, April 25, 1898; Richard J. Hatfield, Dec. 23, 1899; Joseph G. Russell, Oct. 11, 1900; George W. McIntosh, April 29, 1901; Thomas W. Jeanes, Oct. 23, 1901; Andrew J. Shofner, Dec. 2, 1902; William A. Comer, Feb. 12, 1904; April E. Ellis, June 5, 1907; David H. Carlton, Feb. 25, 1908; Charlie C. Mattox, April 19, 1911; Rebecca Yeates, July 28, 1911. Discontinued Sept. 30, 1911; mail to Huntington.

Platt — William L. Singleton, Nov. 28, 1902; John C. McKinney, March 26, 1906; Morris G. McCoy, Jan. 3, 1908; John C. McKinney, March 26, 1906. Discontinued Jan. 31, 1913; mail to Manton.

Polk — James G. McKnight, Nov. 9, 1890; Ollie Langill, May 29, 1902; Homer C. Kilgore, March 25, 1903; William S. Watson, Aug. 29, 1908; Chas. C. Dunn, April 24, 1922; John W. Dunn, May 18, 1923; Mazie Dunn, Jan. 8, 1926; Robert R. Sanders, March 5, 1927; Gertrude D. Carr, Dec. 30, 1963; Nina F. Ruby, Oct. 8, 1965.

Pophier — Martha A. Boykin, April 21, 1890; Martha A. Ivy, Dec. 14, 1894; Sarah E. Truett, Jan. 28, 1896; Martha A. Ivy, Dec. 14, 1894. Discontinued Feb. 4, 1903; mail to Monterey.

Red — Wade McAdams (declined), May 8, 1906; Dempsey D. Lewis Jr., Sept. 7, 1906. Discontinued April 19, 1907; mail to Wells.

Retewe — Charles B. Griffin, March 13, 1906; C. B. Fairchild, March 30, 1910. Discontinued June 30, 1913; mail to Babe Lurana A. Weeks, Jan. 19, 1920. Discontinued Oct. 21, 1922; mail to Huntington.

Rhodes — Harris Rhodes, June 23, 1883; Homer V. McKieckle, Sept. 15, 1884; Wm. D. McKieckle, April 29, 1903; David M. Stovall, March 2, 1886; Changed to Burke March 20, 1886.

Shawnee Creek — C. M. Barge, July 26, 1875. Discontinued July 26, 1877.

Sumpter — Wm. Herrington, June 15, 1848. Changed to Herrington Feb. 6, 1852.

Wilmouth — Nathan W. Gann, July 13, 1880. Discontinued June 14, 1881.

Yuno — Colin M. Barge, Nov. 18, 1902; John W. Barge, May 12, 1905. Discontinued March 11, 1907; mail to Zavalla.

Zavalla — Jesse C. Fondren, Jan. 19, 1901; Philip H. Nolen, July 3, 1901; James A. Sumrall, Nov. 22, 1902; Robert E. Hawkins, March 6, 1905; William L. Laird, Nov. 24, 1905; Jas. A. Mott, Nov. 13, 1908; Van A. Carson, April 17, 1912; Gillie B. Hawkins, March 6, 1915; Leona R. Miles, May 7, 1919; Leona R. Mote, Aug. 1, 1947; Colon M. Barge Jr., Oct. 1, 1947; David F. Renfro, May 30, 1958.

(Source: Photostats from the National Archives; Letter from Jeffrey C. Warren, Office of the Postmaster General, Dec. 31, 1969; in possession of Howard Walker, Lufkin, Tex.)

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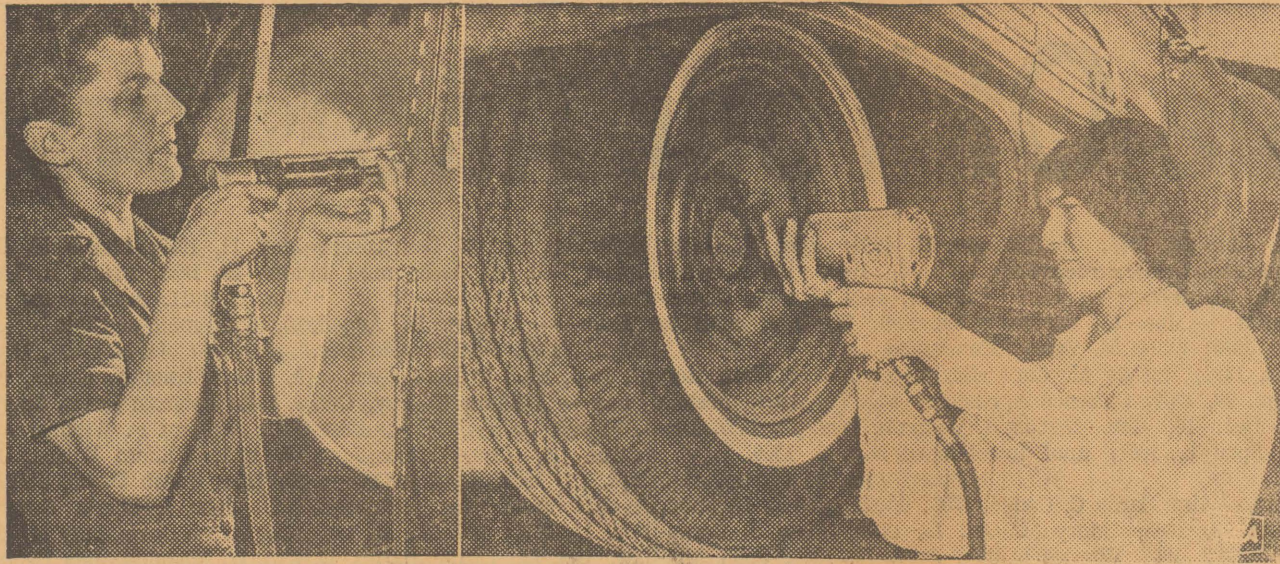
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There's Nothing New Under The Sun



"ROSIE THE RIVETER" (left) took over for men during World War II years, filling many formerly "male" occupations. Today's "liberated woman" (right) wants those jobs, too.



OFFBEAT CLOTHES? They're nothing new although the baggy knees of the 1940 zoot suit (left) have fallen to the ankles to give the flared look of the '70s.

Dad and mom may be a bit medieval at times, but maybe there's not all that much to this generation gap business. Consider these photos of today's youth turning on and their parents doing their thing in the '40s. So what's new?

Americans Now In Their 30s: Last Generation Of Innocence

By TOM TIEDE (Age 33)

NEW YORK (NEA)—Each generation fondly remembers its youth as unique. Mine is certainly no different. But "the good old days" for us Americans now in our 30s were exceptional in an exceptional way — we were just happily dull kids in a happily dull time.

We were, if you will, the last generation of innocence. Before us was the winning of peace and prosperity, the triumph over technological and materialistic comforts. After us came the incredibly complex struggle for human dignity and social justice. We are sandwiched quietly, almost invisibly, in between; we are not wholly part of or alien to either side.

Comparatively, there weren't many of us born between 1930 and 1940. Our fathers were too preoccupied with depression survival to propagate at ease. As a result only 26,933,000 of us were counted. We have since been reduced to 22,520,000, by death and exodus, and are the smallest of the first five generations.

Our size, perhaps, may have had something to do with our leisure, with our almost effortless upgrowing. We fit comfortably into the 1940 population of 151 million, even into the 1950 census of 150,000 million. It was an acceptable growth rate. Things were beginning to get crowded — though not like now, with three million annually added to the 204 million population and people in some cities almost jabbing one another with their elbows as they daily brush their teeth.

But for the more obvious reason for the serenity of our good old days is that it was clearly a time of more order in the land. America worked better. Crime in the 1950s was a fourth of today's. A dollar was worth nearly 50 cents more. More people were buying more things than ever before. Yes, blacks were segregated and silent, "No Swimming — Pollution" signs were appearing in some lakes, but we children of the post-to-cold-war years paid little attention.

We had no axes to grind. We accepted without question. And why not? The only combat we had was Korea and that only claimed small numbers. (Some 150,000 casualties compared with WW II's one million and Vietnam's 300,000). We did not like the draft, but it took so few of us we did not condemn it. We had the bomb, of course, and we feared it, but we were convinced by the rhetoric of the period that, considering this structure. A second floor was added later and became the "City Hall" because the mayor's office was located there.

In 1929 the present Central Fire Station was built at Lufkin. See Fire Dept., Page 5

Lufkin Fire Dept. Began As Volunteer Unit In 1902

The Lufkin Fire Department, fireman, the late Silvin Root, was organized as a volunteer department in 1902. The late animals fed, watered and exercised. An elaborate system of suspending the harness was devised so the horses could be driven into the harness for a quick hook-up and get-away. All volunteer firemen were issued a key to the station. Attendance at meetings, voting etc. required showing the key. Men on "Cotton Square," where Kurth Memorial Library now stands. Actuation of a fire department followed the erection of a "Stand Pipe" on Cotton Square for water storage and a few water mains in the downtown area. The alarm was sounded by ringing a large bell at the station.

The hand-drawn hose carts were augmented about 1909 by a chemical fire engine drawn by two horses. These horses were stabled at the station and brought about the first "paid" fireman, the late Silvin Root, American-LaFrance type 40,300 gallon, capacity truck. To pass state inspection it was required to shoot a stream of water over a three-story building. The second pumper truck was purchased in 1922 and was a 750-gallon unit. This truck stayed in service for over 30 years. Present day equipment includes five pumper trucks and five booster trucks, an aerial ladder truck and two grass-fire units.

Following the first "hose shed" in 1902 a three-door one-story station was built in 1910. Old-timers recall that the famous "Hoo Hoo" Band played its concerts from the roof of this structure. A second floor was added later and became the "City Hall" because the mayor's office was located there.

In 1929 the present Central Fire Station was built at Lufkin. See Fire Dept., Page 5

YOUNG MUSIC FANS were as exuberant 30 years ago as they are today. At top, a recent rock festival; at bottom, Frank Sinatra fans in 1944.

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Fire Dept.---

(Continued From Page 4)

Avenue and Fourth Streets. Station Number Two was activated in 1954, Number Three in 1959 and Numbers Five and Six in 1970.

The volunteer firemen played a major role for almost 60 years. In 1926 the department had six paid men. In 1949 there were eight men, in 1954, 18 paid firemen. For many years the City provided \$100 per month for the volunteers. This "pot" was split among the men by a calculation of the number of alarms and drills they attended. The paid firemen would man the trucks and direct operations with the manpower coming from volunteers. The paid firemen were placed under Civil Service in 1960.

For almost 40 years paid firemen worked a schedule comprised of 24 hours "on duty" and 24 hours "on call" on a seven day work week. Vacations were limited and special permission could be granted only on rare occasions for a man to be unavailable on his on-call day. Beginning salaries were as low as \$175 per month in the 1950's with experienced men earning as low as \$215 per month. Firemen were not covered under the Federal Social Security Act and retirement consisted of contributions to a State Firemen's Pension Fund. Retirement benefits have just recently been elevated from a long standing level of about \$100 per month.

The Lufkin Fire Department has an outstanding safety record. Death and injury to firemen has always been commonplace. Lufkin has never had a man killed in the line of duty. Many Lufkin firemen have been injured on duty but none critically injured.

It is a paradox to note that meticulous records are kept of the loss of property and life in fire. Yet, no record is made of the property and lives saved by the department. The only official notation made indicating the value of the department to the community is in "the enormous savings in fire insurance premiums paid by the citizens."

In October of 1966 the department assumed responsibility for all ambulance service to Lufkin and Angelina County. Three ambulances were purchased and each is manned by two firemen on a 24-hour basis. Approximately one thousand ambulance calls are made each year. Collections from patients provides about one-third of the total operating cost. The city and county subsidize these losses.

On Sept. 1, 1970, fireman DeLane Boddie was elevated to the position of chief. He replaced Norvell Terry who had served since December 1969. D. C. McPherson joined the department in 1928. He served as fire marshall from 1949 to 1960 and as chief from 1954 to 1969. He retired on Sept. 30 in the position of assistant chief and fire marshall.

The late Norris Humason served as first chief from 1902 to 1913. The late Willie Jones was chief from 1913 to 1926. Harry Kerr holds the longest record, having served as chief from 1926 to 1949. The late Leo Shotwell served from 1949 to 1954 and was succeeded by McPherson. Norvell Terry served nine months and was succeeded by Chief Boddie.

Prediction---

(Continued From Page 1)

has a number of industries, including wood-working establishments, foundry and machine shops, has a large mercantile trade with surrounding settlements, and is a city with the modern improvements of waterworks, electric lights and other public utilities.

The above paragraphs contain a summary of the most important developments of Angelina County to the present time.

While the development along agricultural lines does not yet give the county a high rank, the possibilities of soil and climate are such that in the course of a few years Angelina will be considered more as an agricultural and horticultural district than as a great lumber center.

The total area of the county is 601,600 acres. The last census reported 158,646 acres in farms; about 48,000 acres "improved land" as compared with about 44,000 acres in 1900; the number of farms as 1,569, compared with 1,403 in 1900.

Of cattle there were 18,877; horses and mules, about 3,300; hogs, 32,266; sheep and goats, about 4,500; and poultry, about 50,000.

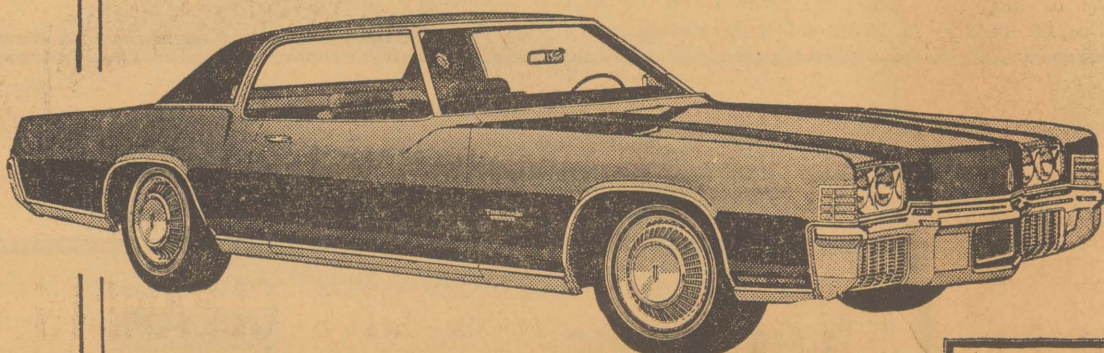
In 1909, 15,856 acres were planted in corn; 8,384 acres in cotton, 829 acres in peanuts; about 1,100 acres in potatoes and sweet potatoes, and 631 acres in other vegetables; and about 86,000 orchard fruit trees were enumerated.

Invitation to Elegance ...

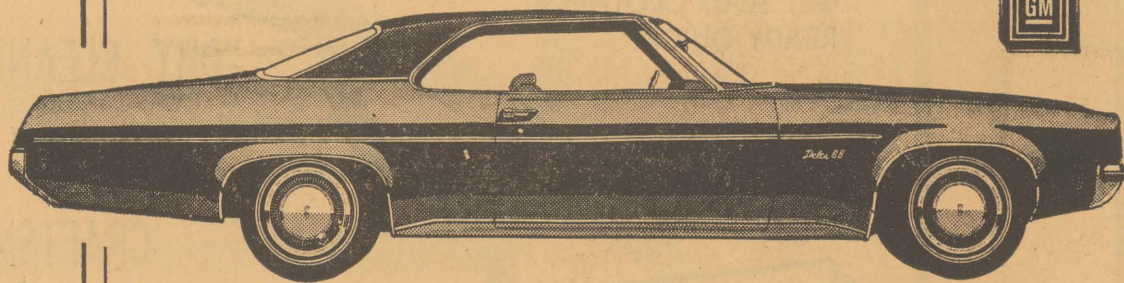
From Lufkin's "Oldest Car Dealer" To Test Drive A New 1971 ...

Oldsmobile

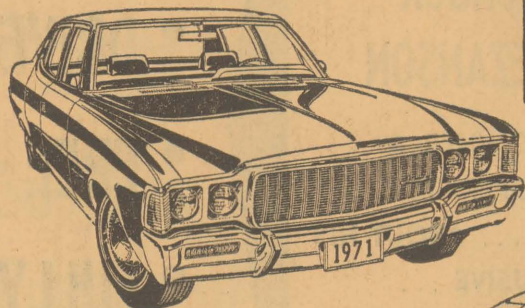
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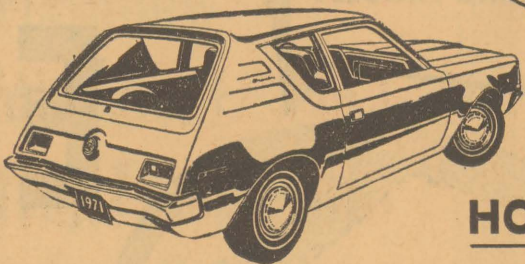
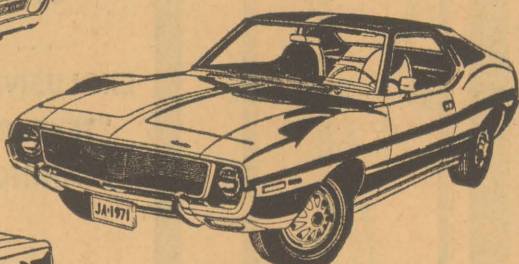
TORONADO



Delta 88

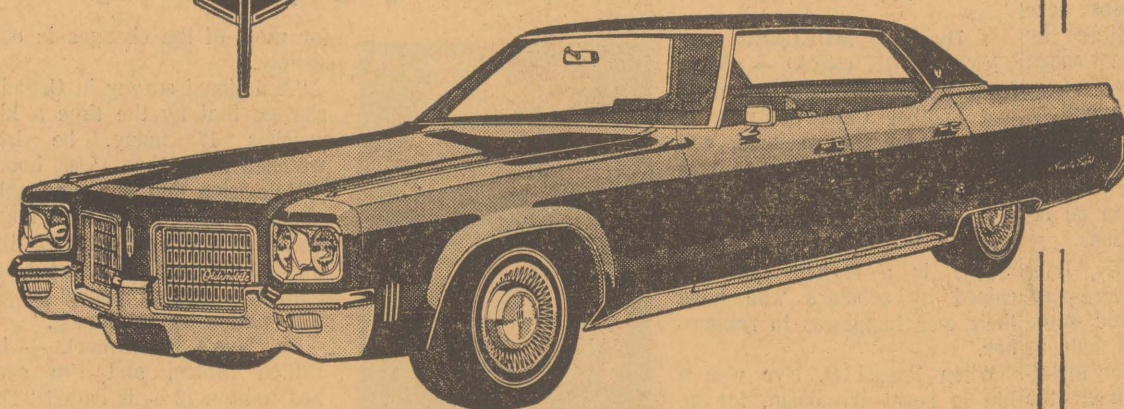


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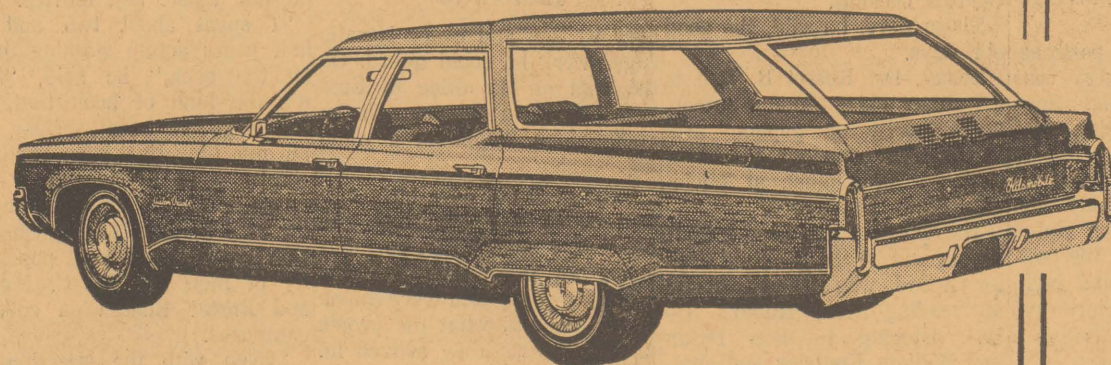


HOW ABOUT THESE!

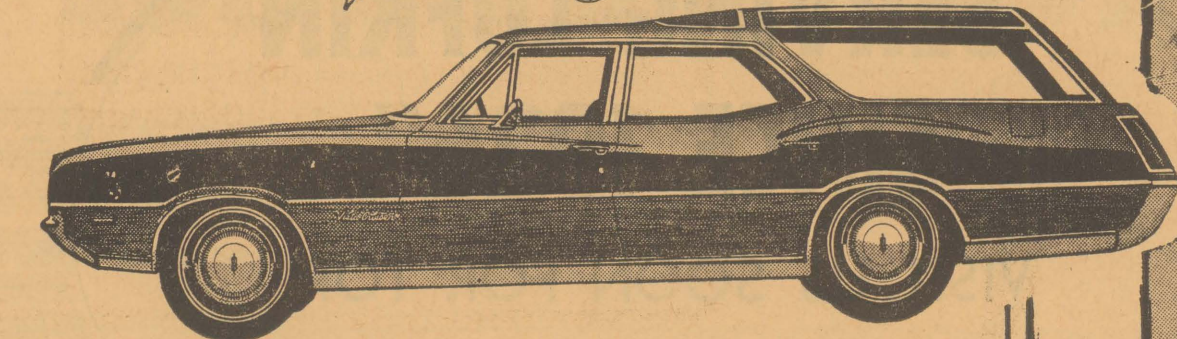
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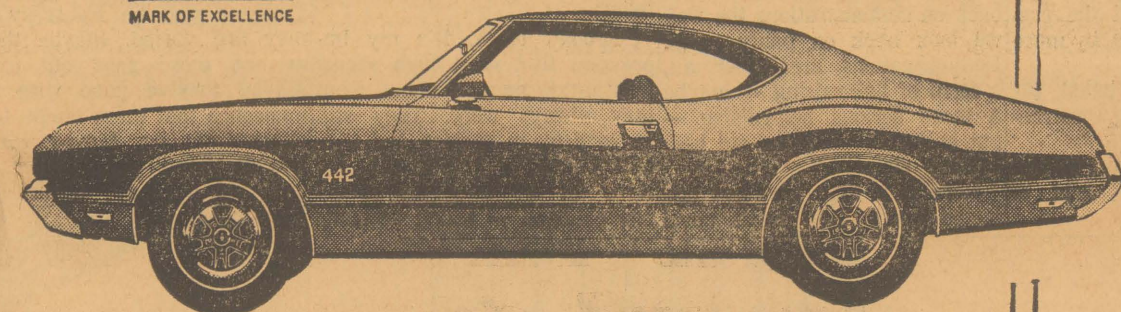


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Ice Storms Paralyzed Area In '44

The Lufkin Daily News
January 14, 1944

The Lufkin area today was blanketed under tons of ice as the worst winter weather in more than three decades paralyzed communication systems, held traffic to a snail's pace, and caused several thousands dollars in damage in the city property.

Lumbermen of the area today estimated that the loss in timber could run as high as several million, with \$500,000 set as the probable minimum. Young and old stands of pine trees were reported stripped of limbs by ice over the East Texas wooded area.

The outside communications by telegraph wire and telephone were completely cut off early this afternoon and crews were working at top speed in an effort to restore operations.

In the Lufkin vicinity, light and telephone wires were sagging to the ground and some poles were snapped in half as ice continued forming on installations. Wind blasts from the north hampered workmen as they worked in rain and ice.

A check at the county hospital and a survey of local physicians revealed no casualties resulting from the inclement weather conditions had been reported.

W. C. Binion, Lufkin postmaster, stated city delivery was continuing on schedule. However, only two rural deliveries were being made today.

Radio station KRBA went off the air at 9 a.m. today and Richmond Lewin at noon stated crews were working at the power plant on the Redland highway in an effort to restore operation.

MUCH BUILDING

ALBUQUERQUE (AP) — Building permits issued in Albuquerque during 1970 totaled \$104,278,327, according to Robert Biddle, building division superintendent.

The total surpassed the previous record year, 1969, by more than \$30 million.

The 1970 total included \$61 million in new housing construction, said Biddle.

"It all exceeded my wildest expectations," Biddle said of the new dollar mark.



TAKING CARE OF BUSINESS in Kemmerer, Wyo., J. C. Penney (extreme right) made his first expansion in 1910, moving his "Golden Rule" store to this building.

What Will This Generation Recall As Its Happy Days?

By LEE MUELLER
NEW YORK (NEA) — Years from now, when the moon is just another Cape Cod to run away to for the weekend, will our children look back at 1970 and recall lovingly "the day we tore the ROTC building down"?

This is a serious question, raised by scholars who have their own happiness to remember.

When Russel B. Nye was a kid in rural Wisconsin, for instance, he kept his head buried in comic books — emerging only to listen to Fred Allen and maybe Benny Goodman on the radio or perhaps chat with an aunt who was nuts about Charles Dickens.

Those were, he said, the good old days.

Today, Dr. Russel B. Nye is a Pulitzer Prize-winning author, an authority on popular arts in America and an esteemed professor of English at Michigan State University.

The question has been asked: "What will be the good old days for a kid who instead grows up reading Jerry Rubin's 'Do It!' listening to Bob Dylan and William Kuntzler and chatting with an aunt who is absolutely zonked on Charles Reich?"

Dr. Nye cannot answer that. "You can't really predict what kids today will look back on, warmly and affectionately," he said. "Maybe they'll look back on demonstrations the way we look back on panty raids. Demonstrations are, after all, a form of hell-raising — maybe a more serious hell-raising — but still containing the old hell-raising element."

Here is a man who has collected every Tom Swift novel ever written and every Horatio Alger work he could afford. On the wall of his office in East Lansing is a photograph of young John Wayne in a white hat.

"The good old days have certain social and historical values," Nye said. "They're interesting for more than nostalgic purposes. They tell very much about the era, what the people liked and what they believed in."

"As opposed to my radio programs — I used to sit up to 1 a.m. in order to hear Goodman's 'Let's Dance' program — I suppose some kids today will look back at movies like 'Easy Rider' — God forbid! — and get sentimental about them."

"I don't know. It's my impression that most high school kids' interests are about what they always were. They still go to drive-in movies and they still dance, if that's still the term for it. Only the media good old days any of us ever knew has changed — which accounts



Russel Nye

for most of the changes in our society.

"A national survey in Canada showed that by the time a kid reaches 17 today, he has watched more than 15,000 hours of television and has read only about 50 books. I'm sure these statistics are applicable to the U.S. — they've changed, to a great extent, the kind of young people this nation is producing."

Dr. Nye's latest book — he has written 12 — is called "The Unembarrassed Muse." It is a comprehensive history of popular arts in America: popular arts being the media of the masses; things like comics, science fiction, radio and TV, popular music and movies.

"I spent about two and a half years actual working time on the book," he said, "but it's the kind of book that, in a sense, I've been working on all my life. I've been reading comics since I was eight."

One of the things about popular arts history that fascinates Dr. Nye is the current popularity of men like W. C. Fields and Buster Keaton on college campuses.

"Even with the selection of modern movies available to youth today, they're still interested in guys like Fields," he said. "It's interesting to me, somehow or other, they seem to be looking for something they're not getting."

Conclusions based on this phenomenon can be as scary as they are varied. Maybe there are no more good old days. Maybe they've gone with the innocence that mass media took away from us. Maybe Fields and Keaton represent the last good old days any of us ever knew.

James Cash Penney was 8 when his father, a farmer, told him he would have to start earning money to buy his own clothes. He earned those first few pennies hauling hay, and ever since he has spoken earnestly about the value of hard work, honesty, the Golden Rule, great American platitudes that have for him been a rewarding way of life.

Despite nearly 70 years of

struggling through the survival-of-the-fittest world of American business, he still insists that: "A man needs three things to succeed in business: he must be patient, he must like people and he must be able to make a good impression."

"You must have faith in yourself, faith in the future and a willingness to work."

"The Golden Rule has been more than a trademark for me; it has been a principle to live up to. You must give good value and good service."

"I can't conceive of a man who hasn't been honest succeeding."

Penney likes to talk about

when he opened a general store in Kemmerer, Wyo. That store, named the Golden Rule, was the start of the ultimate Horatio Alger career, which has led to creation of a 1,700-outlet, worldwide department store chain.

Now, 68 years after he opened his first store, Penney still regularly visits his office in the Penney building in Manhattan. He often greets youngsters touring the building, sitting in his office like a living historical monument, dapper and alert, talking to them about his beginning back in Wyoming.

But thoughts of those beginnings are more than just the sweet vapors of soothing memories for Penney. For him, as for any devout capitalist, the only thing that counts is today.

Last year's profits don't pay this year's bills and deep-engrained instincts keep Penney thinking in terms of capturing customers.

"There are no 'good, old days,' except today," he insists. "A young man has more opportunities in business today than ever before, and if he is honest and has ambition, he can succeed."

Penney's day began in 1902

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Penney's day began in 1902

Says 95-Year-Old J. C. Penney

Today Is The Only 'Good Old Days'

By RALPH NOVAK

NEW YORK (NEA) — "Ambition, ambition," 95-year-old J. C. Penney said, rapping his desk for emphasis. "Any young man can be a success in business today if he has ambition; it's the same as it was in my day."

Penney's day began in 1902

when he opened a general store in Kemmerer, Wyo. That store, named the Golden Rule, was the start of the ultimate Horatio Alger career, which has led to creation of a 1,700-outlet, worldwide department store chain.

Now, 68 years after he opened his first store, Penney still regularly visits his office in the Penney building in Manhattan. He often greets youngsters touring the building, sitting in his office like a living historical monument, dapper and alert, talking to them about his beginning back in Wyoming.

But thoughts of those beginnings are more than just the sweet vapors of soothing memories for Penney. For him, as for any devout capitalist, the only thing that counts is today.

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struggling through the survival-of-the-fittest world of American business, he still insists that:

"A man needs three things to succeed in business: he must be patient, he must like people and he must be able to make a good impression."

"You must have faith in yourself, faith in the future and a willingness to work."

"The Golden Rule has been more than a trademark for me; it has been a principle to live up to. You must give good value and good service."

"I can't conceive of a man who hasn't been honest succeeding."

Penney likes to talk about

when

Twister Hit Corrigan In April, 1935

THE LUFKIN DAILY NEWS
April 12, 1935

Saturday evening's wind-storm near Corrigan created a number of freak situations common to twisters.

In one home a sack of eggs on a table remained unbroken while on one side the wind ripped out a whole wall and on the other picked a heavy iron skillet off a stove.

In a long porch one thin board was pulled loose from the joists and carried away from between other boards which stayed in place.

At a farm house an unbroken jar of preserves was standing upright among the twisted wreckage of an iron bed.

Where another house had stood the wind had put one big box on top of a refrigerator, which was undamaged, though the house was demolished and all the other furniture blown away or broken to bits.

Some trees were blown from the ground by the roots, while others were stripped of limbs and leaves and left standing as bare trunks.

At one home a fireplace weighing 500 to 600 pounds was moved several feet and overturned, while a tub only a few feet away remained where it had been put to catch rain from the eaves of the house, though the wind took the house away.

Occupants of one home saw their fireplace crumble before them, bricks flying in all directions, demolishing the side of the house. Medicine bottles on the mantel above the fireplace remained as they were.

Even tornadoes can't affect the nonchalance of chickens. At one Negro shack which had been totally wrecked and laid level with the ground a couple of rain-soaked and hail-beaten hens were peacefully roosting among the ruins of the house.

Generation---

(Continued From Page 4)

actresses could not appear under bedsheets together, student body presidents should have crew cuts, politicians would do well to show up at the July 4th parade, and the only acceptable demonstrations were those staged by union workers.

Some few of our generation may have gagged at the whole bit. But it was not prudent to vomit. And so we conformed and became almost gratefully uninvolved.

We grew up not only accepting the established apparatus of society, we stood in awe of it. As if sending to a radio station for a Green Hornet ring wasn't flabber-gasting enough, we were the first mesmerized audience of television. Ours was the new age of excess. Housing developments and shopping centers sprang from the earth. Garages expanded to hold two cars. Propellers became jets. Movies became 3-D. Stain-resistant shirts, nonwrinkle pants, tinted windshields, chlorophyll, toothpaste, wide-screen movies. It was a period to receive, not give.

So, satisfied, some might say naive, we developed fads rather than fashions. Our thin black-suede belts carried no message as does the Indian headband of today. Our ski sweaters were hardly as symbolic as the newspapers our parents stuffed under their blouses to keep warm in the soup lines.

As a result, none of our youthful things have survived, or even been resurrected. After all, white bucks and argyle socks are hardly the stuff of nostalgia.

Some charge that our generation's total contribution is as meaningless as our frivolous fads. But it's too early to say. True, there are no Hemingways among us, nor Salks, nor Jack Kennedys, nor even Humphrey Bogarts. But Ralph Nader is a 30 so are Van Cliburn and Paul Ehrlich and Willie Mays, Bobby Seale and Bill Cosby. Our age has had the major responsibility of expanding man's footsteps to the moon. We were the first to move the civil rights struggle to the front of the bus. Elvis Presley had long hair before Bobby Dylan.

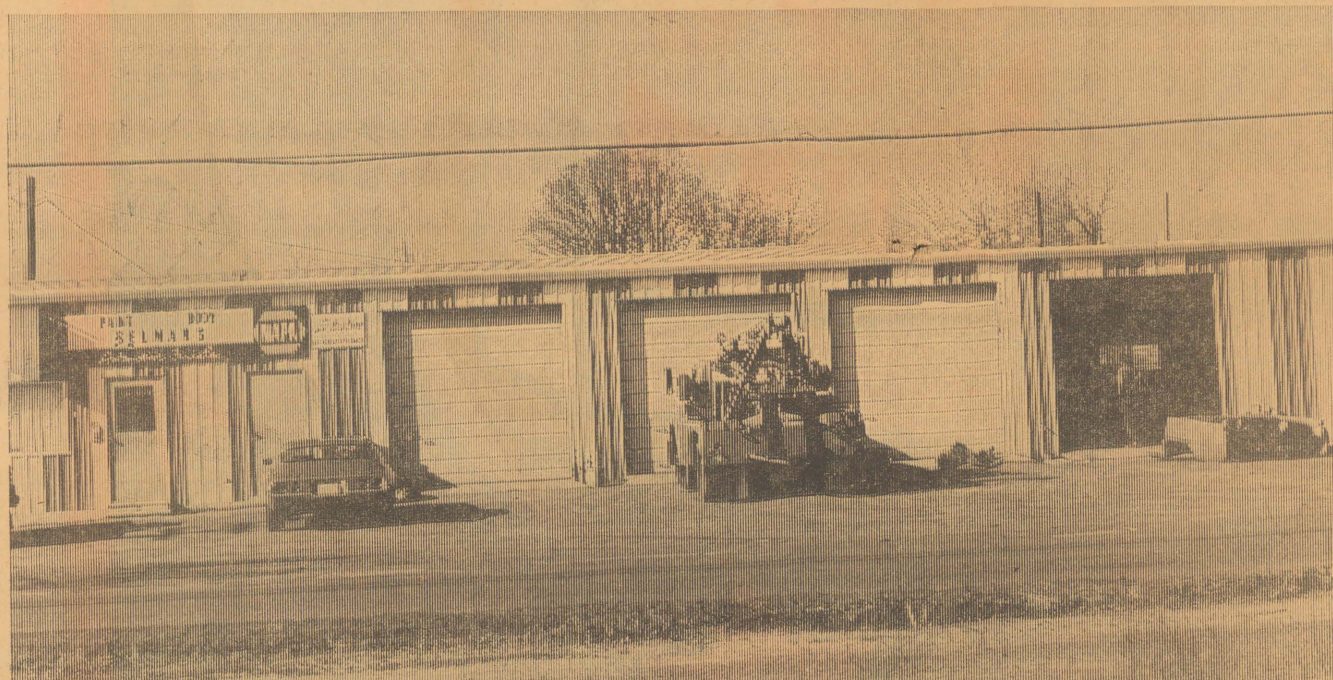
Fact is, the world may still benefit exceedingly from us and our past. Lacking major historical or social hangups, we may be the most stable generation of the century. And what the world needs now is this one great gift of our good old days.

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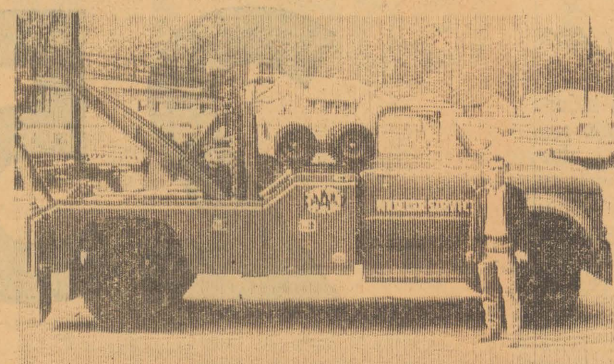
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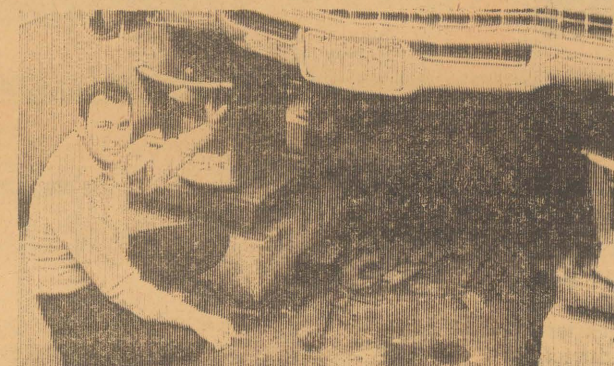
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Landslide At Frankston Cuts Power

The Lufkin Daily News, April 3, 1945

Quite a few of Lufkin's industrial workers took an enforced holiday Tuesday morning due to a "landslide" in the vicinity of Frankston, and only long-established emergency precautions of the Texas Power and Light company kept the rest of Lufkin "in business as usual."

The trouble began at 11:38 p.m. Monday when rains caused the side of a hill near Frankston to collapse. The dirt carried with it a large tree that fell across the big high line of the power company and burned out one phase of the line.

For a short while the city was in total darkness while power company officials put into operation an emergency program. The auxiliary plant back of the company, kept steamed up, went into action and service to the downtown area and the county hospital was resumed.

The Southland Paper Mills plant began service to the north and east sides of the city, while the Southern Pine Lumber company plant at Diboll began servicing the south and west sides of the city and a limited amount of power to Nacogdoches, which also was without power.

Due to the heavy loads required, no service was given the Lufkin Foundry and Machine company and Texas Foundries and some other industries and quite a few employees took off for the rest of the night and morning.

The big line was put back into service shortly after noon and local power company employees switched back onto the line, with the city and surrounding area back to normal in the afternoon.

Lufkin Picked Site Of CCC Headquarters

The Lufkin Daily News
February 3, 1935

Tentative selection of office, warehouse and garage space necessary for transfer of CCC headquarters to Lufkin from Fort Sam Houston was made Saturday by army officers who inspected several locations.

Capt. J. H. Barbin, quartermaster for the Texas district, and Capt. Robert Pitts, subsistence officer for the state, were here to confer with major C. F. McKinney in command of the Lufkin sub-district quartermaster.

Office quarters for the large army and civilian personnel which will be moved here if the change is made, as well as warehousing and garage quarters, are the pressing need, the officers said. It is understood that Lufkin is certain to be made the command point for the entire eastern half of Texas if suitable quarters can be secured.

The warehouse on Dozier St. and the Leach warehouse, already occupied, will likely serve for subsistence and supplies, it was said, with a third warehouse needed for property. The Leach warehouse was secured some time ago when supplies kept here for the 22 camps in the district overflowed the Dozier Street building.

The Fort Sam Houston officers inspected several possible office locations Saturday.

Major-General Johnson Hagood, commander of the 8th Corps Area, U.S. Army, was here earlier in the week to look over the probable new headquarters of the East Texas CCC command.

Under the proposed changes in CCC headquarters in the state, the entire Fort Sam Houston command and supply units would be divided between Lufkin and Temple for the east and west parts of the state, respectively. The change, it was said, would bring 60 to 70 new families to Lufkin, including 16 officers of the regular army.

EARLY TREATMENT

LONDON (AP) — Early treatment cuts the death toll from cancer, a new British survey shows.

A study of 100,000 people carried out in 1961 concluded that about half the patients treated early for cancer during the year survived for at least another five years. In cases where treatment began late, only 8 per cent of the men and 17 per cent of the women survived 5 years.

25

IT'S OUR
25th BIRTHDAY!

25



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Land O'Pines
ALL-JERSEY MILK

25

25