

FOUNDERS
EDITION

THE LUFKIN NEWS

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LUFKIN, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1971

Sec. 7—Page 1

Forest Service In Angelina

TFS's Home Away Home

Although headquarters of the Texas Forest Service have always been on the campus of Texas A&M University at College Station, much of its field activities have been centered in Angelina County and more specifically the city of Lufkin. The agency was first established by the State Legislature in 1915 and J. H. Foster was appointed Texas' first state forester. On Feb. 1, 1916, he named George W. Johnson of Tenaha, in Shelby County, as his agent. Johnson's duties were to devote his entire time to forest fire protection and to supervise the work of the forest fire patrolmen. From February until September 1916, Johnson was engaged in a survey of forest conditions with particular reference to forest fire damage and prevention of forest fires. He also made an examination of the forest resources of the East Texas region. On Sept. 1, 1916, six fire patrolmen were employed and placed under Johnson's supervision. They were headquartered at Lufkin, Livingston, Jasper, Longview, Tenaha and Linden. Each patrolman was given a radius of about 25 miles surrounding his headquarters, or

1,256,640 acres, to patrol on horseback. His instructions were to ride from 15 to 25 miles each day, meet all citizens and residents, acquaint them with the importance of preventing fires, and urge them to cooperate with the State and Federal government to this end. Each patrolman was supplied with fire notices, which he posted in conspicuous places, and with literature on fires, which he distributed to the people he met. The patrolmen were also required to extinguish small forest fires and to secure the assistance of nearby residents to help extinguish the larger fires.

The following year, 1917, five districts were established. One of those offices were located at Huntington, in Angelina County. In 1925 the Division of Forest Protection and its chief, H. J. Eberly, were moved to Lufkin from College Station. The office was located in the old Hicks Grocery and the corner of Lufkin Ave. and 2nd Street. Angelina County then had three forest patrolmen. They were stationed at Pollok, Huntington, and Zavalla. In 1932 the Division moved into a house at 317 East Shepherd and remained there until 1936. On Dec. 12, 1936 the Division of Forest Protection was moved to its new and present headquarters building on a 5 1/4 tract of land then located about 1/2 mile south of the Lufkin city limits. The land was provided by the citizens of Lufkin through the activities of their Chamber of Commerce. Texas legislators were instrumental in securing funds for the construction of the office and one of the two warehouses. The second warehouse was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Lufkinite's Account Of Early Forestry

This Tells How It Was

(Editor's Note: Here is a Lufkinite's account of the early days in the forest service.) By KNOX B. IVIE

A gentleman by the name of H. J. Eberly, known then as director of the Texas Forest Service located in Lufkin, went to Ratcliff and after lengthy interview, he informed me he had a job for me at the huge sum of \$85 per month! Due to the depression, it was a good salary at that time. I began working for the Texas Forest Service Feb. 20, 1928, at what was then known as a "smoke-chaser." Sometimes the job meant more than chasing smoke. It meant locating the smoke and when I found it, it meant actually fighting the fire until it was out. To locate the smoke I had what we called a "crow's nest" in the top of a very tall hickory tree with large nails driven into it to assist in climbing. At the time when I first went to work, there wasn't any telephone communication system, no towers, and to locate a fire was by someone telling me where it was! Or, if it was located from my crow's nest, then I would start toward it

and ask everyone I met where it was, and maybe climb several trees before I located it. Then, perhaps, it would take me to the wee hours of the night to get the fire out and get back home. I remember on several occasions I would get the fire out after dark and when I would try to get back to my car, I would discover I was lost! Sometimes I would spend hours rambling around trying to get back to my car. I seldom ever had to fight

Wooden Cabs First Towers

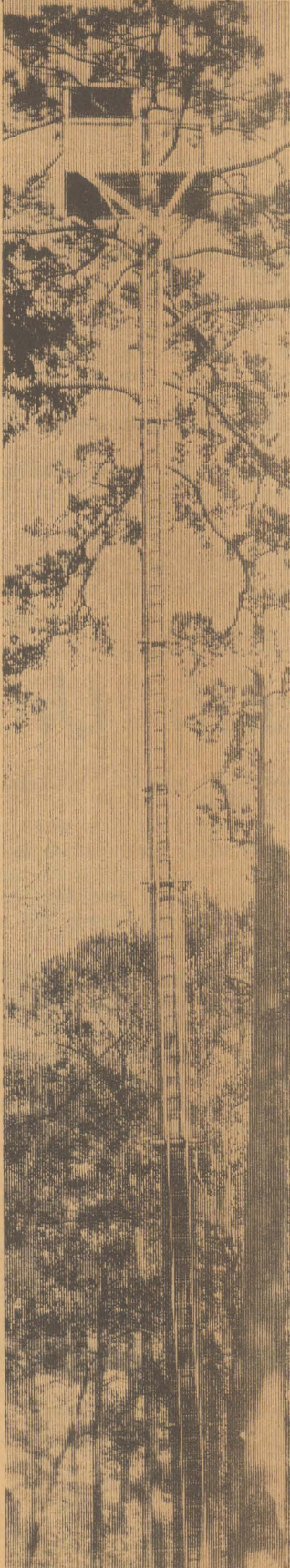
The first forest fire lookout towers of the Texas Forest Service were wooden cabs built in the tops of tall pine trees. Access to the cabs was by a ladder fastened to the trunk of the tree or by heavy iron spikes driven into the side of the tree at regular intervals. The first tree cabs in Angelina County were erected near Huntington, Pollok and east of Diboll in 1931. By 1932 there

(See Wooden, Page 5)

When I was promoted to construction engineer, my first assignment was to build about 25 or 30 tree "cabs," and equip them with telephone lines, tables and maps. First I would locate the tallest tree I could find on top of a hill or in high country, properly located in a protected area. In one location we had to raise a pole 78 feet long, stand it up, guide it off, and build a cab at the top of the pole, which made an excellent lookout. We worked on the pole for two weeks getting it ready to put up. Its measurements were 24 inches in diameter at the base and 10 inches at the top.

(See Forestry, Page 7)

(See TFS, Page 5)



TREE CABS
... first fire towers

Four National Forests Are Found In The Pineywoods Of East Texas

The Texas Legislature, in 1934, authorized establishment of four National Forests in Texas, located in the center of the East Texas timber belt.

From the Louisiana state line on the east, these forests extend westward to the limits of the pine belt in Walker and Montgomery counties, forming links in that great chain of National Forests which reaches from Maine to California and from Florida to the state of Washington.

The Forest Service is charged with the protection, administration, and development of National Forests. National Forests are still managed under the principle laid down by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1905 when he stated: "Each acre of land and each forest resource is to be so handled that there will result the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run."

Lumbering, as an important industry in the South, did not begin its period of rapid expansion until the 1890s. By that time the progressive exhaustion of timber supplies in the North had turned the attention of industry to the South. For the next 40 or 60 years large areas of virgin southern pine forests were subjected to rapid large-scale exploitation.

In Texas the peak was reached in 1907, where because of the fine stands of timber and easy logging conditions, lumbering developed very rapidly. Texas was then third among lumber producing states with a cut of two and one-fourth billion board feet from 673 mills. With few exceptions from 1908-1934, Texas held sixth to eighth rank among lumber producing states.

At the turn of the century, a number of large mills were being put into operation in East Texas. Later, bigger and bigger mills were built. Heavier and more destructive logging machinery was used in the woods, with the result that as early as 1920 many mills were being forced to close because of the exhaustion of their virgin timber supply and because their cutting practices had not been such as to protect and encourage the growth of the young timber.

The Federal government, upon the invitation of the Texas Legislature in 1934, began an extensive program of National Forest acquisition within the

state. At present approximately 650,000 acres have been acquired out of the 1,714,000 gross contained within the four National Forests in Texas. They are named and located as follows:

- The Sam Houston National Forest, named in honor of the soldier and statesman who did most to wrest the Texas empire from Mexico, includes portions of Montgomery, Walker and San Jacinto counties. Forest ranger headquarters are at Huntsville, the old home of General Sam Houston, where he lies buried and where there has just been built as a memorial to him a beautiful public museum, and at Cleveland.

- The Davy Crockett National Forest, named after one of the immortals of the Alamo, is comprised of portions of Houston and Trinity counties. Its eastern boundary is the historic Neches River. Forest ranger headquarters are at Crockett. (See Forests, Page 3)

One of the main goals of TFA has always been to educate the public on the importance of forests as a renewable resource which, when properly managed and protected, will continue to contribute to the economy and beauty of Texas. Various educational programs

are sponsored and conducted annually by TFA for youth. It also assists Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, FFA, 4-H and other groups in special projects. Over 10 1/2 million pine seedlings have been distributed by the association free of charge as part of its reforestation projects. Since over 60 per cent of the forestlands of Texas are in the hands of small landowners, TFA has developed numerous programs to assist these individuals. It sponsors the Texas Tree Farm program which is a "grow trees for a crop" project. It is these tree farmers who are the backbone of the Texas timber industry. Another project of TFA's is the attracting of and assistance given to new industries locating in East Texas. One of TFA's latest conservation projects has been the establishment of Woodlands Trails. These trails offer the public an opportunity to observe natural forest environment firsthand. The trails are for hiking, biking

(See Green Gold, Page 5)

East Texas 'Green Gold' Enriched Angelina County

Green gold found in the East Texas woodlands has given Angelina County the title "Forestry Capital of Texas."

So it is only natural that the Texas Forestry Association, the pioneer in Texas' forest history, chose Lufkin for its headquarters.

The association is the state's oldest conservation organization. It moved to Lufkin in 1949 from College Station.

Often confused with various governmental forestry agencies, TFA is a non-governmental, non-profit, privately supported organization. It is dedicated to promoting the fullest economic development and utilization of Texas forests and related resources.

TFA was formed in 1914 by the late W. Goodrich Jones in Temple for the purpose of convincing the Legislature that Texas needed a state forestry agency. Through TFA's efforts, the Texas Forest Service was established in 1915. TFA has also been instrumental in the establishment of state and national forests in Texas.

Its membership consists of private individuals and businesses interested in improving the economic climate of Texas.

One of the main goals of TFA has always been to educate the public on the importance of forests as a renewable resource which, when properly managed and protected, will continue to contribute to the economy and beauty of Texas. Various educational programs

Timberlands Almost Lost

In 1924, Texas' original 14,000,000 acres of timberland contained but 1 1/2 million board feet of virgin timber.

At the rate it was being cut, the end of Texas' timber was set at 10 to 12 years.

Thousands of acres were denuded and few thought the land would ever again support the majestic green giants of the plant world. The staff of the state forestry

(See Timberlands, Page 5)

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New Building Program Currently Underway

Growth Continues For Memorial Hospital

Memorial Hospital has had a progressive history since its opening on May 13, 1949.

The hospital began as a dream in the minds of three prominent Lufkinites, W. C. Trout, E. L. Kurth Sr. and Col. C. C. Chambers, in 1941.

Fourteen businesses and industries combined their resources to finance the original one million dollar modern, well-equipped, hospital without local, state or federal taxes.

The original structure was a 102-bed unit but only eight years after its inception the growth of the community and its medical problems called for the addition of the Louis Calder Wing.

Using their foresight, the administrators drew plans calling for the construction of a \$700,000 two-story wing, the bottom floor of which was completed

in 1957, leaving the top floor as a shell to be finished when the need arose.

The ground floor provided for the addition of 31 beds and the second floor matched that number when it was completed in 1964.

In the meantime Memorial became one of the first hospitals in Texas to attack the fastest growing health hazard in the nation — cancer.

In 1959 the \$225,000 Ernest Kurth Radiation Center was built and equipped as both a diagnostic and treatment center for cancer. It incorporated one of the first cobalt machines of its type ever used in the state.

Today the radiation center provides almost 18,000 examinations and treatments per year.

Several expansions were made in 1964 in addition to the Calder Wing.

For one, obstetrics was separated from surgery through the construction of new facilities for labor, delivery and general as well as isolation nursery care.

In addition, a medical library, a rare occurrence in a hospital of this size, was built and furnished and provisions were made for periodic up-dating.

Two additional floors were also "shelled in" for the future needs of the area.

In 1964, after studying the special health care needs of psychiatric patients, the hospital added a 25-bed \$125,000 psychiatric unit.

Memorial is currently working towards completion of a two-phase building plan, phase one by the end of this year.

It includes the addition of three floors to the four-story east wing of the hospital, making it the tallest building in Central East Texas.

Patient expansion will be the

function of the facility's fifth floor which will house 27 additional beds.

A highly advanced unit for cardiac care and intensive care will be situated on the sixth floor. Part of this floor will incorporate a new concept for coronary care known as the "weaning area."

In this area the patients who are in the coronary care unit can gradually be placed under less strenuous observation until they can be moved to a regular patient floor.

Memorial's surgeons will have expanded facilities in the five surgery rooms that will occupy the seventh floor.

Also on the floor will be the space for a super-operating room to be added in the future.

Oriented toward transplants and other advanced and futuristic surgery, the facility will feature two operating tables in this room.

The completed tower will hon-

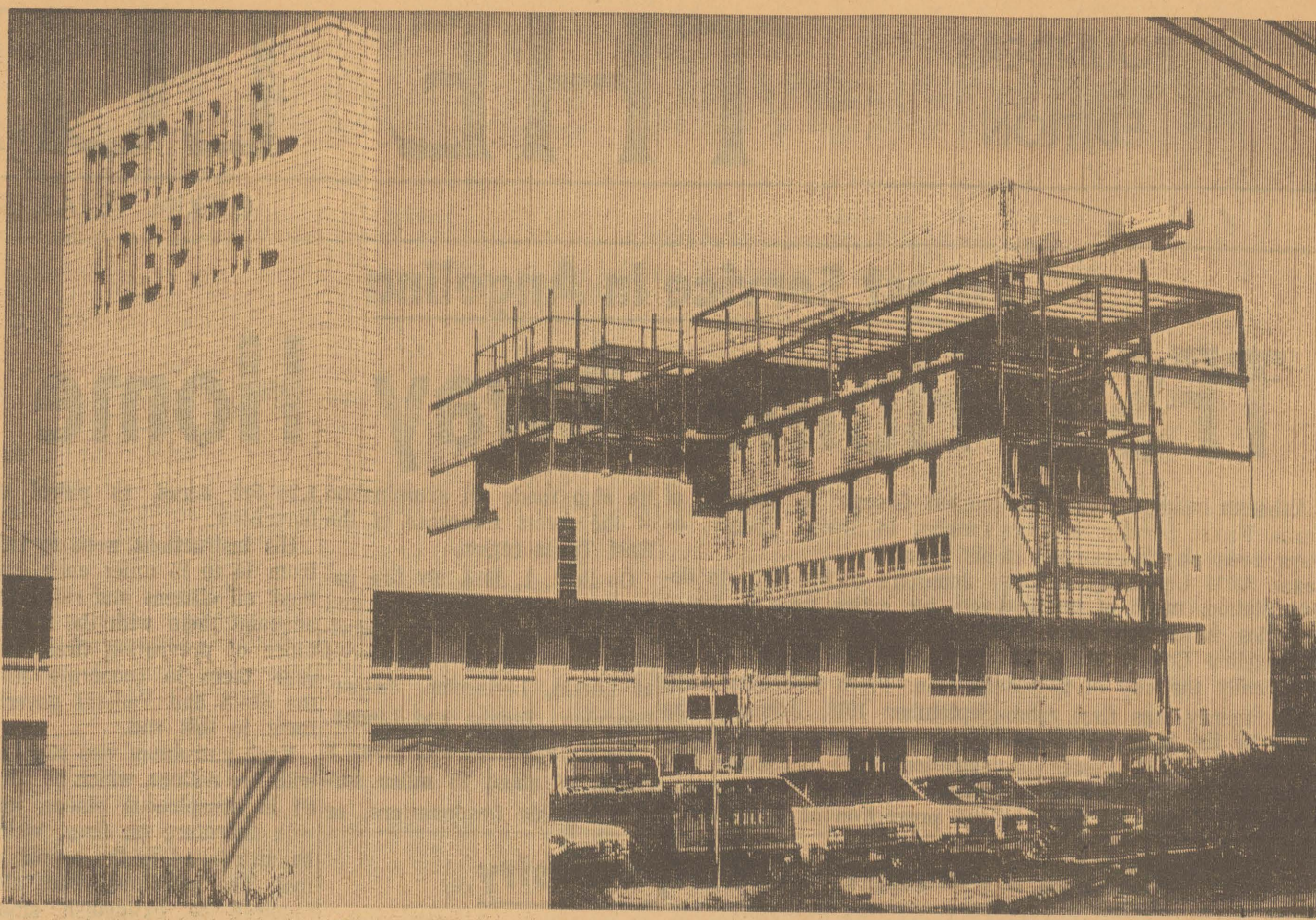
or the hospital's doctors for their services to the hospital and the community and will be named the Doctor's Memorial Tower.

It's lobby will contain plaques commemorating each doctor who has served on the Memorial staff and is now deceased.

A new power plant and the three floors described above in the seven story tower will round out phase one of Memorial's building plan which will cost \$2.1 million.

Phase two which does not yet have a projected completion date, involves mostly the expansion of existing facilities and will cost an estimated 2.5 million.

Though the second building phase has no definite date set on it, it shows that the members of Board of Directors of the hospital are looking to the needs of the future in the same way that those three original founders did in 1949.



MEMORIAL HOSPITAL: ONWARD AND UPWARD

City-County Health Unit Working To Control Pollution

The City-County Health Unit has the monumental task of controlling environmental pollution in Angelina County, a problem that may be the biggest in this decade or any other.

Such a job is enough to keep anyone busy, but the work doesn't end there for the local health unit.

They also carry on extensive immunization programs, school education and testing programs, rodent eradication programs, food and drug inspections, plus inspection of hotels, motels and commercial nursing homes and day care centers.

Gerald (Andy) Anderson, local sanitarian, said that the County is definitely on the upswing, a movement he contributed to the pollution of

creaks and rivers by the wastes of industry and private citizens.

"At the present time the local health unit's air pollution tests have uncovered is that 8 1/2 tons of suspended particles per square mile per month fell on the area in 1970.

This includes dust particles raised by traffic and industrial pollution. When compared with the 50 tons of particles that falls in the same area of some of the large cities per month, it doesn't seem so bad.

"To give you an idea of how bad the pollution in some California cities is, women can only wear nylon hose there a few times and they actually deteriorate," Anderson said.

One of the health department's latest programs, that of

rodent eradication may be going a long way to promote the general health.

Anderson said that the rat problems is not too great in this area but periodical incidents do occur when the health unit's assistance is required.

In the past six months, the unit has been able to promote an effective rodent eradication program through the use of rodenticides.

A large chunk of the inspectors' time goes to the checking of eating and drinking establishments.

There are 150 restaurants alone in the county and the law requires them to be inspected every six weeks.

In addition, the health unit personnel inspect grocery stores, school cafeterias, milk

processing plants, warehouses, commercial day care centers and nursing homes, enforcing pertinent regulations established by the federal, state and local governments.

The City County Health Unit was organized in 1967 and is supported by joint donations by Lufkin, Diboll, Huntington and Angelina County.

One of the largest undertakings the unit has had in its four-year history is the mass immunization program for diphtheria carried on this past December and January.

Nearly 13,000 shots were given in all by the health unit in this mass immunization drive.

No charges are made for the shots but a collection box is

on hand and recipients of the medicine may donate any amount they wish.

Donations entirely paid for serum.

"We had nurses assigned by the state to help out in the diphtheria program and we also got help from the nurses and administrator of Woodland Heights General Hospital, the Red Cross, the telephone company, the light company and a great deal of volunteer help," Anderson said.

In addition to the immunization a doctor may refer patients who are unable to pay to the health unit for treatment.

"The health unit doesn't offer charity since there's always a donation box handy and almost everyone contributes," Ander-

son said. Other programs carried out by the unit are tuberculosis testing and tooth care programs in the school, a cripple children program and a venereal disease program that includes films available to P-TA and other civic groups.

As Angelina County continues its rapid growth rate, health problems will increase and the City-County Health Unit will be on hand to keep them from getting out of hand.

In the meantime, plans are being made to make Lufkin a public health subdistrict headquarters under the control of Region VII in Tyler, thus extending its jurisdiction to several surrounding counties in addition to Angelina.



EARLY RED CROSS FOUNDERS — These three Lufkin ladies played a founding role in the Red Cross in Angelina County in 1917. Left to right are Mrs. G. A. Kelley, Mrs. C. N. Humason, and Mrs. E. H. Sims. Mrs. Humason was the first chairman of the organization when it was founded.

Red Cross Started Here After Beginning Of WWI

On June 20, 1917, a little over two months after the United States entered World War I, about 50 men and women gathered at the Elks Lodge in Lufkin.

Their mission: to found an Angelina County chapter of the American Red Cross.

Mrs. C. N. Humason, wife of a Lufkin mayor, was elected chairman of the auxiliary. Mrs. Kate Wall was named secretary, Mrs. Jeta Gibson was chosen treasurer, and W. M. Glenn, N. R. Miller, G. R. Thompson, Mrs. G. A. Kelley, Mrs. E. H. Sims and Mrs. J. L. Phillips were appointed advisory board members.

Since that early beginning, the Red Cross has played an important part in the develop-

ment of Angelina County.

Today, the Red Cross chapter is a part of the Texas Gulf Coast Division of the Red Cross with headquarters in Houston.

Its local efforts are coordinated by Mrs. Hastletine Stout, executive secretary, and a board of directors representing almost every community and area of Angelina County.

William Winston is chapter chairman, Bob Bowman is vice-chairman, and Robert Richardson is treasurer.

At least 125 inventors sought patents for mechanical methods of typesetting in the United States, according to National Geographic.

Pattonia: Port In Pineywoods

PATTONIA — Slashes of sunlight danced on the water as the keelboat inched its way up the Angelina River in a forest greyed by winter's drabness.

It was Feb. 26, 1844, and the craft was returning from a perilous, unheralded trip down the Angelina and Neches rivers to Sabine Pass, a sandy spit of earth jutting into the Gulf of Mexico.

The pilots were brothers, Moses and Robert S. Patton, the first to successfully navigate the Angelina for commercial purposes.

The Pattons had come to Texas from Georgia eight years earlier, served in the war between Texas and Mexico, and fought in the Cherokee Indian wars of 1838 and 1839.

Enamored of the Angelina and its mother stream, the Neches, they decided to test its navigation possibilities just as they had on the Ocmulgee River in their native Georgia.

They chose a broad, flat-hulled craft and named it the "Thomas J. Rusk" for the Texas revolutionary general who made his home in Nacogdoches.

On Feb. 2, the boat left Pattonia landing, 12 miles south-east of Nacogdoches with 192 bales of cotton for trading purposes on the coast.

It returned 24 days later, loaded with flour, salt, sugar, iron castings, shoes, tinware, hats and bolts of cloth. With the goods, the Pattons opened a small general store at Pattonia.

Three years after their keelboat's maiden voyage, Robert Patton brought to Pattonia the

"Angelina," the river's first steamboat. It was 90 feet long and capable of carrying 350 to 400 bales of cotton.

The craft was a quick success, largely because of its speed.

In 1849, it made the trip from Pattonia to Sabine Pass in seven days. Other boats often took as much as 15 to 20 days for the same trip.

"The period of 1850 to 1860 has been described as the golden age of steamboats on the Angelina River," wrote Mrs. Guy Blount, a Nacogdoches historian. "Some old-timers recorded the memory of seeing as many as five steamboats docked at Pattonia at one time."

The golden age, however, was to end by the early 1860's.

Springs that fed the river were cut off by the farmers' plows, timbermen clogged the channel with logs, and sand bars piled upon the bottom.

The fatal blow for river traffic was struck when the iron horse chugged into East Texas, bringing dependability to transportation.

Meanwhile, the Pattons — the river's first commercial pilots — turned their interest to farming, their store and land development.

In August, 1833, when Moses Patton died, the Galveston Daily News wrote:

"He was a bold, courageous and prudent man; temperate, upright, and of sterling integrity."

"Thus passes away another of those whose names are Tex-

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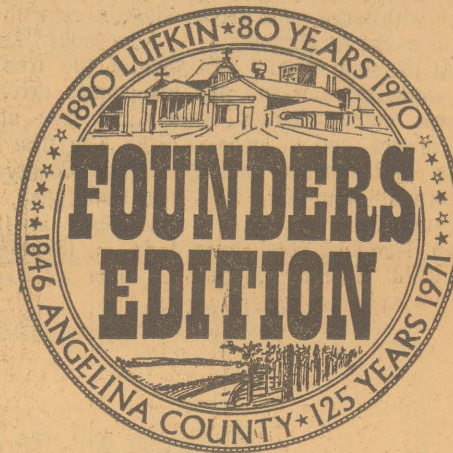
On the 80th anniversary of Lufkin, and the 125th Anniversary of Angelina County, United Gas stands ready to contribute its part to the continued future progress of the city and county.

We like to think, in our own way, we have been a vital part of helping Lufkin and Angelina County reach the point where it is this anniversary year.

Lufkin is a place where business and industry seem to thrive heartily. We predict the future will be even better.

And United Gas will be here to provide a dependable supply of natural gas for the growth that is sure to continue.

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Backyard Business Grew Up

Sam's Cabinet Shop began in a backyard shop making tool boxes for Lufkin Foundry employees and has expanded to a 10-acre industrial concern with varied interests.

Sam Kaemmerling began his backyard shop as a part-time venture during the early part of the war.

When returned from a tour in the Navy he worked at various jobs in the construction and millwork fields and in 1958 he started building homes and put in another shop of his own.

Business expanded in 1964 when Kaemmerling bought out Master Bilt Fixtures, a company that had previously employed him, and started a full line of cabinets, mill work and furniture.

From there the business began making items for railroads such as blocks, wedges, catwalks and cross ties.

In 1969 the firm bought a sawmill to aid in the cutting of lumber and cross ties and they also began construction of a new plant on 10 acres in the north Lufkin industrial subdivision.

They began operations in the new plant in August and plan to expand further by moving the sawmill to the new location this year.

Forests---

(Continued From Page 1)
ett and Groveton.

• The Angelina National Forest, whose name by legend comes from that of an Indian maid, embraces parts of Angelina, San Augustine and Nacogdoches counties. Ranger headquarters are maintained at Lufkin.

• The Sabine National Forest, taking its name from the river that forms the east boundary of the Forest as well as the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, is made up of portions of Sabine, Shelby and San Augustine counties. Forest ranger headquarters are located in San Augustine and in Hemphill.

Within the boundaries of the National Forests in Texas, the productivity of forest land is being steadily increased, this through the application of timber management, silviculture, planting and fire protection.

The arch enemy of forest productivity has been and still is fire. To the end that the National Forests in Texas be protected from fire, an extensive control system, consisting of fire towers, telephone lines, special equipment and the like, has been built up.

A visitor to the forest community of East Texas may see logs and pulpwood bolts headed for the mills or shipping points. Or he may see cattle, under permit and owned by local stockmen, grazing the fringe of the forest. Hunters, fishermen and recreation-minded families mingle with the stream of traffic visiting these public "lands of many uses."

The beautiful Sabine River separates Texas and Louisiana and it has been impounded by the Sabine River Authority to form Toledo Bend Reservoir. The Forest Service administers 192 miles of forested shoreline along the west side of this reservoir.

Sam Rayburn Reservoir, a 114,000 acre impoundment of the U.S. Corps of Engineers, is famous for its beauty and recreational features. The Angelina National Forest borders 92 miles of the shoreline and this area is managed with scenic and watershed values in mind.

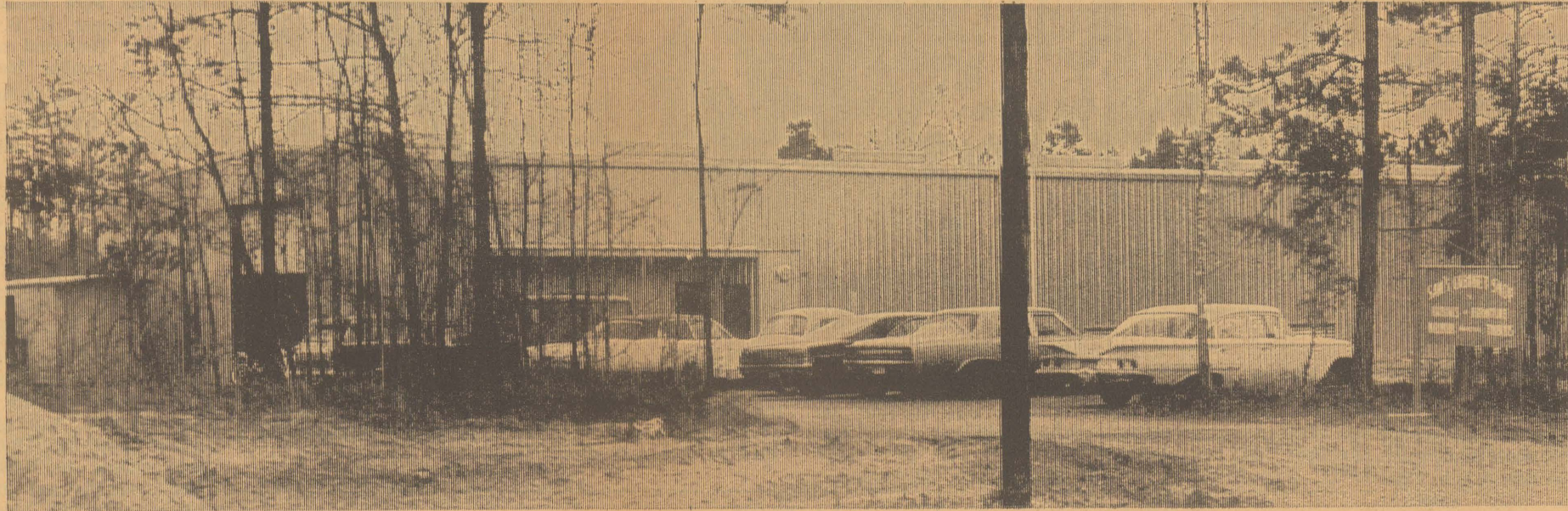
Camping areas on the National Forests in Texas are designed and managed for families or small groups wanting "elbow room" in a natural forest setting.

One of the most important effects of a forest cover is the benefit that results to the watershed. In the National Forests timber removal and other forest uses are coordinated with watershed protection needs.

It should be kept in mind that substantially the same social and economic benefits result from any forest area that is accorded constructive ownership and management. It matters little whether a forest is owned by the National Government, the State, a corporation, or an individual; if it is kept busy producing repeated crops of forest products that are intelligently harvested, local communities will benefit greatly therefrom.

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County Pioneers Educated In School Of Hard Knocks

FOREWORD

The information contained in this historical paper was gathered and reported by Miss Ina Mae Townsend. This information comes from several sources. These include conversations with early settlers, the diary of W. J. Townsend Jr., Miss Townsend's uncle, recorded history, courthouse records, and newspaper articles.

W. J. Townsend Sr. served as county judge of Angelina County during the period that children of Lufkin attended the "Free School" donated on Culverhouse Street. This school was financed partially by local donors. Miss Townsend's father was a student in the "Free School." In 1905, W. J. Townsend Sr. and other members of County Commissioner's Court petitioned the state legislature to charter a free public school in Lufkin. The historical material from that time to this date has been accumulated by Miss Townsend from minutes of Lufkin School Board meetings, personal experiences as an employee of the Lufkin public schools for 50 years, and from many varied records and stories made available to her by friends and family.

The pioneer citizens of Angelina County were not known as educated men and women, although most of them came from the southern states, where they had secured a common school education. They were, however, educated by the hard knocks of adversity. They were strong, vigorous men and women, endowed with a lot of good common sense. Anxious to see that their children had good training, they did what they could to educate them.

One of the main grievances of the settlers against the Mexican government was expressed in the Texas Declaration of Independence in 1836; the Mexican government had not given them a system of public schools.

W. J. Townsend Sr. describes a typical school of the early days. Just before the turn of the century, he was traveling down a dusty road near Homer and noticed a group of boys and girls seated under the shade of a tree. He thought they were having a picnic. Being hot and tired, he decided to join them. To his surprise, he found that this was not a picnic but a school. It was summer time; crops had been laid by and school was in session.

In 1839 the Congress of Texas, at the suggestion of President M. Lamar, gave to each county three leagues of land and to the states 50 leagues for a university. The following year another league was added.

Where was Angelina County's land? What became of it? Our land was in Clay County. At this time, the schools were in the hands of the Commissioner's Court. They frittered away the land, selling it for a song. This land was in the middle of the Henrietta oil field. Later oil was discovered.

At the turn of the century, the county had some money in the county school fund. The Commissioner's Court invested this money in Galveston Sea Wall Bonds. This was a good, safe investment. However, they thought they could do better, so they traded these bonds for bonds of an irrigation district on the Rio Grande. When the district went bankrupt and became insolvent, the county lost.

In the early days of Lufkin, most schools were privately operated although the "Old Free School" on Culverhouse and Grove was partially financed with public funds. In the last years of the 19th century, this school building was struck by lightning, injuring several children. The most severely injured were Arrie Feagie (Albritton), Tessie Shoiwell (Gibson), and Lile Shirey (Rhoden).

Lack of funds often cut the term short. W. J. Townsend Sr. and other citizens saw the need of a graded public school. W. B. O'Quinn, the father of the late Dr. Will O'Quinn, was the county's representative in the legislature (later becoming judge of the Court of Civil Appeals). He introduced in 1905 a bill that created the Lufkin Independent School District.

The first board meeting was held on May 6, 1905. Members were W. M. Glenn, president; J. T. Maroney Sr., secretary; W. J. Townsend Sr., treasurer. Other members were J. H. Kurth Sr. (Keltys), G. A. Kelley, C. D. Stegall, W. H. Perkins, W. M. Glenn and W. J. Townsend were appointed to select a superintendent. A. O. Rial was elected.

East Texas College, established by A. C. Foster, a Kentuckian, was on the lot where St. Cyprian's Church now stands. It is thought that this location of the college caused the Board to select the block across from it on First and Paul for the location of a school building. This first building had two stories and ten rooms but no rest rooms. The rooms on the east side had rolling walls. The walls could be raised to form an assembly room. (The same "rolling" walls are presently in a small cottage in Mrs. I. D. Fairchild's back yard.) The cost of this brick building was \$4,375. It was later called Central School, housing grades 1-10.

No longer did the "Blue Back Speller" and "McGuffey Reader" determine what grade you were in. Seven teachers were hired to teach ten grades. The first year's enrollment was 251 students.

Many pupils on the west side of town still attended Mrs. Lela Massingill's private school, grades one through seven, on the corner of Bonner and Moore Streets. Parents were afraid for children to cross the railroad tracks because a child had been killed. Private schools thrived; nearly any school could attract paying students.

Often the term of the public school was cut short and pupils paid tuition the last month. This was called "Pay School." Teachers sometimes discounted their salaries to keep the school going, once teaching the last month with no pay.

Some of the early superintendents were A. O. Rial, W. H. Carney, H. B. Stegall and A. F. Armstrong.

In the fall of 1913, a new high school building, built by R. B. Shearer at a cost of \$57,500, opened on Ellis and Raguet. S. W. Dirickson from Tennessee was the new superintendent. Through the foresight of W. C. Trout, then president of the Lufkin School Board, two new courses were added to the curriculum: shop and domestic science. Mrs. Ella B. Cain was the new shop teacher. Before the year was over, the work as well as the teacher became popular. The eleventh grade was added to the school in 1913.

From this grade in 1914 the following students graduated: Dick Philen, Fannie Maroney, Ausey Childress, Will O'Quinn and Percy Sherrod.

After 1913, the elementary school became known as Central Ward Elementary and was attended only by pupils living east of the Southern Pacific tracks and north of Lufkin Avenue. The children on the west side went to school in the basement of the new high school and in two rooms on the first floor. This school was called West Side Grammar School. Both schools had grades one through seven. A two story annex of four rooms was built on the Central campus to take care of the overflow. Early principals of Central School were Mrs. Edna Clarke Abney, Miss Persis Shearer, Mrs. R. H. Glass, Mr. Hutcherson, Mr. Satcher and Miss Belle Allwine. Mrs. Pitts, Mrs. R. H. Powell and Mrs. Louise Johnson. Later principals of Central Elementary were Elsie Johnson, Langston Kerr and Rex Weisinger.

The children on and around East Lufkin Avenue (called Lufkin Land after a lumber mill on that street) and the children on the Ford Chapel and Ewing roads went to Knight's Chapel. This building was located in front of Knight's Cemetery.

During Mr. Dirickson's administration as superintendent, a new stucco building was erected on Ward Street. First known as East Ward, the name was later changed to Lillie B. Miles. This building burned and was replaced by an exact duplicate. In the last few years it has been remodeled and used as a Reading Clinic. Some of the early teachers at this school were Miss Addie Clark, Mrs. Evie Largent Bumpers, Mrs. Ruby Johnson, Miss Frances Maroney, Mrs. R. H. Powell and Mrs. Lillie B. Miles.

The first Negro school was on Chestnut Street near the Paul Avenue intersection. Keltys also had a Negro school on the west side of the A&NR tracks near Nile Street. The School on Chestnut was later moved to Leach Street.

In the summer of 1917, I. A. Coston became superintendent, a post he held for 26 years. Lufkin schools gained new life under his leadership. The curriculum was expanded; new buildings were erected and the high school became a member of the Southern Association of

Schools. During this time, the 12th grade was added, and Carson.

In 1921 Kurth School, named after E. L. Kurth, was built on Raguet Street, and in January 1922 West side students were transferred to the new building.

their training under his supervision. Mrs. Louise McMullen, Mrs. R. H. Powell, Miss Belle Allwine, Clinton E. Hawkins have been principals of Kurth School.

In 1929 Shands gymnasium was erected and named in honor of Lufkin's athletic leader, N. D. Shands Sr., who was a big factor in securing the building. He was an athlete at Texas University and carried this enthusiasm for sports throughout his life.



LUFKIN'S 1910-12 TRUSTEES — The trustees of the Lufkin Independent school district of 1910 through 1912 are left to right, top, W. D. Price; I. D. Fairchild; L. Platt and S. W. Dhickson, principal; Seated, Ernest Kurth; Dr. R. B. Bledsoe, secretary; and W. C. Trout, president and Dr. T. A. Taylor, vice president.

In Many Unlikely Places

Colleges Once Thrived In E-Texas

Nacogdoches and Lufkin today have Central East Texas' only institutions of higher learning, but there was a time when such unlikely places as Burkeville, Newton, Milam and Hemp-hill boasted colleges or universities.

Although there is some doubt as to whether the schools were really colleges, they were called that and operated as such.

Two towns considerably smaller than Lufkin and Nacogdoches, Jasper and San Augustine, probably had the best of the early-day colleges.

A religious feud was responsible for San Augustine having competing colleges in the middle 1840's.

The so-called University of San Augustine was opened in 1840. Its best-known president, who took the job in 1842, was the Rev. Marcus Montrose, a Presbyterian minister who reportedly saw the college while visiting a local tavern and applied for the top post.

About two years later, a Methodist minister named James came to town and preached a sermon in favor of this earth.

Montrose was persuaded by fellow Presbyterians to read a sermon opposed to James' doctrine and a debate followed. Montrose apparently won the

debate and the angered Methodist started. Meanwhile, in late 1851, the Jasper Collegiate Institute had opened. Montrose also headed for a brief time, until 1853.

It closed during the last two years of the Civil War and reopened in 1866 under Elisah Seale.

In 1874, it was reorganized as the Jasper Male and Female High School with H. H. Ford as president. Then, in 1878, it was replaced by the South East Texas Male and Female College, which opened with 92 students. Among its early administrators were J. H. Peacock, founder of the Peacock Academy.

Similar to a junior college Texas College finally won the right to offer degrees in 1898. When it closed in the early 1900's, however, none had been granted.

Some other, but not all, colleges in Central East Texas included:

● W. H. Ford Male and Female College in Newton, which was chartered in 1889 and absorbed into the local school system in 1906.

● Burkeville Academy and Blum Male and Female College, both in Burkeville. Little is known about the former, but it is known that the latter school opened in early 1880 and

became part of the public school system in the early 1900's.

● Sabine Baptist College of Milam, which was opened in 1858, closed during the Civil War, reopened in 1888 and was closed for good in 1870.

● Sabine Valley University, also a Baptist school, in Hemp-hill. It was opened in 1876 and closed in 1881 because of competition from free public schools.

● Indian Creek Academy, which was formed near Jasper in 1854 and closed a few years later because of competition from Jasper Collegiate Institute.

THE LUFKIN DAILY NEWS

May 2, 1946

"Just talking about home." That's how Mrs. T. G. Walker of 318 Conn Avenue described her trans-Pacific telephone conversation at midnight Wednesday with her son, First Lt. Thomas G. Walker Jr., in Tokyo.

It was 3 p.m. Thursday in Tokyo when the call finally came through to the Lufkin mother last night.

She was given notice by the San Francisco operator that her son had placed a call and was asked to call the West Coast operator at 5 p.m. Wednesday. This she did with the connection being completed seven hours later.

By 1932 the school enrollment had reached 2700 with 69 teachers. In 1939 a new high school was built on Raguet St. at the cost of \$225,000. The old building on Raguet and Ellis became Lufkin's first junior high school. The school district was growing. Moffett, Baird and Boles districts were annexed to the Lufkin Independent School District.

In 1943 George H. Wells of Austin became superintendent. In 1949 the frame building on Henderson Street in Keltys was replaced by a brick building, named for the beloved principal, Miss Mabel Melear. Later principals were Blaine Moore, Rex Weisinger, B. B. Kilgore, Ina Mae Townsend and John Futch. A similar but larger building was built at Herty, and the pupils from Moffett were transferred there with Glenn Berry as principal.

The enrollment increased so rapidly that army barracks from Camp Swift, Bastrop, were placed on Kurth and Central campuses for classrooms and cafeteria use. The Lufkin schools, along with other schools in the state, began to suffer from an increase in the cost of education, lack of qualified teachers, and growth in school population. These problems caused the legislature in 1947 to see that something must be done. The late Governor Buford Jester suggested to leaders in the legislature that a comprehensive study be made of the state's public school system, administration, finance, curriculum, attendance, textbooks and personnel. Out of this study grew the Gilmer - Aiken bills, known as the Foundation Program, which instituted a new educational approach. Under this program our school, along with others in the state, experienced a new growth. The building on Leach St. was replaced by a stucco building similar to Kurth School on Raguet. When a new building, called Dunbar High School, was built on Lake Street, the one on Leach Street became Melinda Garrett Elementary School.

In 1951 when J. A. Anderson became superintendent, he immediately began to press for additional rooms and buildings many of which were completed during his administration. The population had shifted from Central to Kurth, causing a need for additional classrooms. The old Moffett building and the Boles building were placed beside the barracks on Kurth campus, and the auditorium was cut in half to give an extra classroom. Central's auditorium was converted into six modern classrooms and a hall, eliminating the use of the barrack classrooms.

At the corner of Highway 58 and Fuller Springs Road stood the Harmony Hill School. These pupils were sent to Kurth, and the building became a residence. Fuller Springs, Homer and Biloxi were added to our district. Pupils from Homer and Biloxi were transferred by bus to Herty School. The first three grades from Fuller Springs were sent to Central, and the fourth, fifth and sixth were sent to Kurth.

Then came the voluntary increase in property evaluation and the approved release of \$1,500,000 in bonds to build a new high school on Denman Avenue. The money not used for the new high school plant was to be reserved to begin a ten-year plan for construction of additional elementary schools.

The new high school was complete in 1955. The old junior high building on Raguet and Ellis then became a part of Kurth School and the building on South Raguet became the junior high school.

Mr. Anderson, with the aid of Ward Burke and wife, renewed special education and speech correction classes, adding vision and hearing tests for all children. Clinics were held to which doctors, dentists, P-T-A and Service League members gave their time and services.

This helped raise the quality of student's work as well as their attendance.

In 1956 Trout School, named for W. C. Trout, was built on McGregor Drive and Allendale, with Blaine Moore as principal. Other principals have been Langston Kerr, Bill Stewart, Hilton Farris and R. H. Miller.

In 1958 Coston Elementary on Trenton, with Eloise Johnson as principal, and a new Kurth school on York Drive, with C. E. Hawkins as principal, were built. Garrett Elementary on Kurth Drive was also built at this time with the late C. F. Franklin as principal. Other principals were Dr. Rhodes and Ecomet Burley.

Dr. Gerald Barber followed Mr. Anderson as superintendent in 1962. During his administration Fairview District came into the Lufkin Independent District. Slack school was built in the Fuller Springs community with Bill Stewart as principal. Other principals have been Hilon Farris, Doug Prewitt and Jerry Hennington. Carver School was relocated on Lubbock Street and Olivia Hackney, a long-time principal of Brandon Elementary School, became its first principal. In 1964 the name was changed from Carver to Hackney in her honor. Dr. Barber resigned during the second semester in 1964, and Bill Sheffield, business manager, was named acting superintendent until the arrival of Dr. Leathers.

Dr. Frank Leathers served the school district as superintendent from 1964 to 1969. During his administration several curriculum revisions were implemented; physical education aides were added and an elementary music program was reinstated. By 1969 the number of students had increased to 6530 with 308 teachers.

Dr. Langston Kerr was named superintendent in May of 1969. During Dr. Kerr's first two years as superintendent, the school district has consolidated with Redland Independent School District, has built a two-story, air-conditioned academic wing at Lufkin High School, has built a Vocational-Physical Education wing at Lufkin High School, has begun work on a new academic wing at Slack Elementary School, has organized all campuses to assure full integration of the student body, has implemented 21 new course offerings in the secondary schools, has expanded the vocational division to include ten new programs, has begun computer scheduling for all secondary students, has implemented an elementary library program, and has entered into a comprehensive accreditation study for the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

The school system now has 327 teachers, 176 clerical, cafeteria and custodial personnel, totaling 503 employees. The budget is \$3,500,000 per year. There are now 7000 students enrolled on 13 campuses.

No history of the Lufkin schools would be complete without mentioning some of the people that gave so much of their time to make the system what it is. They seem to have this motto, "A student is not a vessel to be filled but a lamp to be lighted." These people held the torch high and helped make Lufkin one of the best school systems in the state. Some of the Board members through the years are listed below:

Dr. A. M. Denman, Ben Nerney, Mary Tenney, Ina Mae Townsend, C. F. Franklin, Melinda Garrett, Olivia Hackney, Essie Mae Hill, Sabra Stewart, Janie Boone, E. E. Cleaver, Lewis Ward, Paul McWilliams, and Jack Graves.

Also, G. R. Thompson, C. F. Thompson, Kester Denman, J. W. Lewis, Harold Lee, A. N. Hogwa, Curtis Fenley, Oscar Finley, R. B. Stroud and John Perry.

Also, Dr. Joe S. Burch Sr., Jim Peavy, W. R. Beaumier, Henry Maas, Joe Anderson, Aron Hubbard, S. W. Henderson Jr., Ted Maberry, Earl Medford and John S. Redditt.

Also, Arthur Bresie, Dr. D. L. Mann, Wallace Green, Roy Spears, Ned Shands Sr., E. L. Kurth Sr., W. C. Trout, Walter Trout, Mrs. Thelma Croom (only woman), Elbert Clark, Ward Burke, Ele Baggett, George Henderson Sr. and George Henderson Jr.

Also, Dr. Kenneth Arnett, Dr. Groom Shepard, Louis Renfrow, C. J. Schuller, Woody Gann, Otis Lock, Harmon Moore and Fred Hill.

Some of the teachers were the following:

W. B. O'Quinn, J. D. Crow, J. V. Curlin, E. P. Corley, Henry Jordan, Sally Culver Robb, Henry Stegall, Mattie Dixon Abney, Sarah, Dixon Abney and John Massingill.

Also, Etna Bonner Knaggs, Jackie Warren Robb, Edna Lee Sulzer, Freddie Parker, Stella Knellinger, Lillian Denman Shands, Erny Gibson, Stella Bonner Johns, Dell Watts Strange and Ruby Maroney Cupp.

Also, Lillie Hennington Spivey, Edna Clarke Abney Davidson, Winnie Singleton Grayson, Ruth Denman Richardson Denman, Sudie Fenley Wallace, Vella Manette West Shearer, Gertrude Pits, Burris Youngblood Smith, Ella B. Cain and Jeta Gibson Gray.

Also, Vincent K. Terry, Edna Treadwell Terry, Eula Treadwell Hoskins Walker, Louise Johnson McMullen, Ruby Johnson, Alberta McGinnis, Johanna Runge, Ruth Baker, Ben Wiseman and Jodie Treadwell Bartlett.

Also, Bess Harris Thompson, Mabel Studvart Satterfall, Mattie McCall, Kinsolving, Yancy Hinson, Petal Boynton, Edna Coston, Maude Newman, Nola Benton Powell, Choice Allison and Morris Hodd.

Also, Mayme Evans, Golda M. Trevaathan Hood, Mary Campbell Fugler, A. D. Hildreth, Frank Duke Hildreth, Ade Martin, Mike Brumblow, Lem Kerr, Watty Myers and Jesse Killam.

Also, Louise Murphy Killam, Ella Moore Glass, Ruth Gibson, Florene Fuller, Adelia Barber, Marie Gillis, Belle Allwine, Lucille Gregory, Maurine Cannon Henderson and Edna Price Winston.

Also, Annie Marie Townsend Shands, Elizabeth Murphy Slatener, Elizabeth Shearer Parker, Nell Franklin Walker, Helen Brown Jones, Gladys Thompson Kerr, Addie Clark, Garvis N. Cook Byerley, Mary Emma Binion and Sue Ransome Denman.

Also, Elma Heard, Ossie Watts Vickers, Kathleen Stevens New, Winnie Davis Fisher, Gertrude Card Bullock, Lillie Birdsong Mills, Archie Birdson Matthews, Marcellie Stegall Pickett, Hazel Douglas, Bert Hunatz Berry and Audrey Latimer Abney.

Also, Margaret Abney Sanders, Frances Maroney, Maude Smith, Sadie Joyce Rogers Clarke, Lorena Moursand, Minnie Lee Barham Hayes, Willie Royle, Zoe Townsend Taylor, Harmon King and A. W. Phillips.

Also, Margaret Wood Scarbrough, Ruth Lewis March, Mary Landen Blount, Melva Thompson Blount, Kathryn Lennard, Jean Lennard, Nancy Thompson Medford, Dora Jane Peavy Friesen, Juanita Grissom and E. H. Bush.

Also, Cecil Nerren McMillan, Evelyn Kennedy Carter, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Grissom, Hugh Byrd, Dell Byrd, Ethel Abney, Nena McCall, Rebecca Townsend, Josephine Frederick and Lois Walker.

Also, Lila McKinney, Ola Tenney, Mary Tenney, Ina Mae Townsend, C. F. Franklin, Melinda Garrett, Olivia Hackney, Essie Mae Hill, Sabra Stewart, Janie Boone, E. E. Cleaver, Lewis Ward, Paul McWilliams, and Jack Graves.

Also, J. T. Maroney Sr., Dr. A. M. Denman, Ben Nerney, Judge W. J. Townsend Sr., Judge W. J. Townsend Jr., W. H. Perkins, W. M. Glenn, J. H. Kurth, G. A. Kelley and C. D. Stegall.

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TWO ARE THE SAME — The Lillie B. Miles school was one of Lufkin's earliest elementary schools. Shown in the upper left hand corner (inset) is the same building located on Ward and Grant, now named the Lufkin Public School Remedial Reading Center.



Timberlands---

(Continued From Page 1)

department in 1924 consisted of but four professional foresters, two inspectors and 28 fire patrolmen.

Yet with the determination which typifies Texas, the people of Texas rallied to its support and the course of history began to change.

A progressive forestry program, which included reforestation and timber management assistance to private woodland owners was begun and forest fire prevention and protection programs were expanded.

Today the amount of commercial timberland has decreased to about 11½ million acres but the timber growing stock supports some 200 wood-using industries and totals more than 33 billion board feet.

Wooden---

(Continued From Page 1)

were 26 tree cabs in use.

The floors of some cabs were as much as 80 feet above the ground.

In 1934, the tree cabs were replaced by the present steel lookout towers which now number 100 throughout Texas.

One other steel tower was erected in the Ewing Community, near the old Henderson sawmill, about 10 miles east of Huntington in 1934, but this tower was removed in 1953.

About 1950, a pole cab was erected at Wolf Hill.

This type of forest fire lookout was developed by the Texas Forest Service and later adopted by other southern states. The poles were generally creosoted and were generally in excess of 80 feet tall.

The poles were sunk about four feet in the ground and were guyed by wire cables. The pole cab at Wolf Hill was replaced with the present steel tower in 1958.

Knox B. Ivie, erector of most of the tree and pole cabs and many of the steel towers, still resides in Lufkin.

Green Gold---

(Continued From Page 1)

and some are for picnicking.

Environmental control is another area in which TFA is a pioneer. It has been initiating and supporting pollution control legislation for nearly three decades. And it has been helping forestry-related industries conduct research to discover ways to abate pollution.

A reward ranging from \$250 to \$5000 has been offered annually, and several times paid, since 1958 for wood arsonists in East Texas by the association.

In 1967 TFA moved into its present all-wood office building on Atkinson Drive, Lufkin. The building features seven species of Texas trees in many modern architectural designs. It has been referred to as a monument to wood and has received nationwide publicity.

In the future TFA plans to establish a museum at the site which will depict East Texas timber history.

TFS---

(Continued From Page 1)

vation Corps. Ten of the 14 rooms in the office building were finished in different wood paneling, donated by lumber companies of East Texas.

In 1937 headquarters of the Lufkin district were established at the Division headquarters site. This is now known as District 3.

In 1938 the first wooden forest fire lookout tower in Texas was erected behind Division headquarters at the forestry center and remained there until 1953 when it was dismantled.

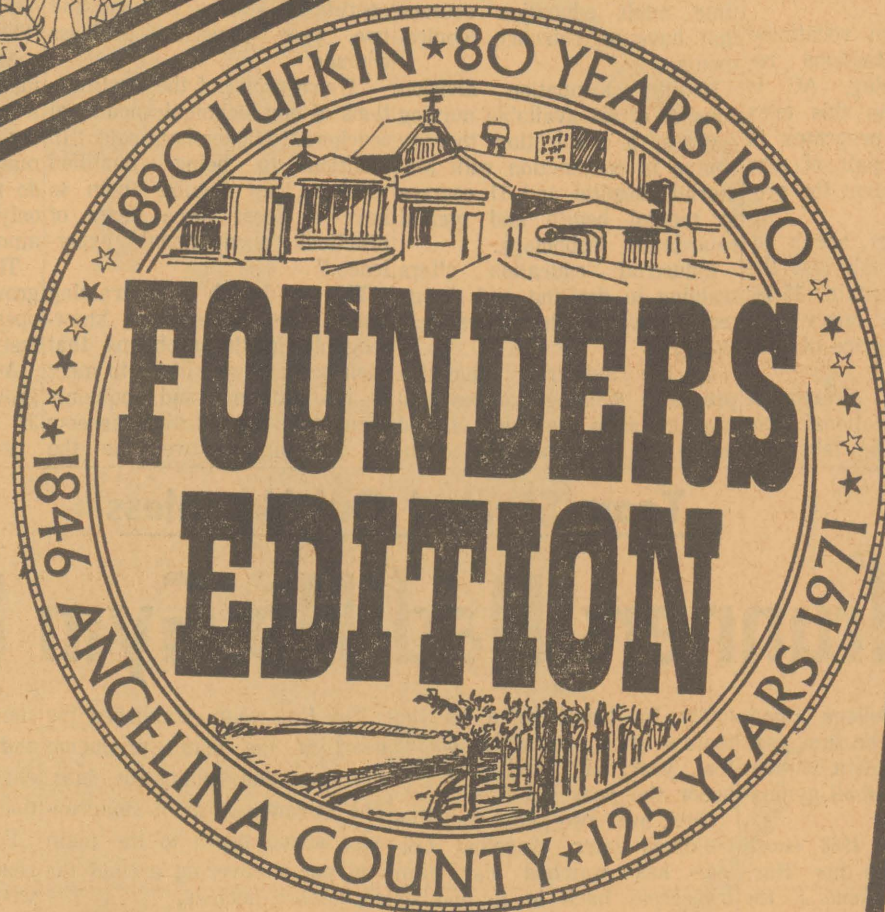
In 1940 the Division of Forest Products Research, now known as the Texas Forest Products Laboratory, was formed and was headquartered in a new six-room building at the forestry center. Basic aims of the laboratory have been to find new uses for both high and low grade, and commercial and non-commercial species of Texas woods; improve methods of processing and manufacturing forest products; and seek ways of reducing woods and mill waste through improved manufacturing methods and utilization of the waste materials.

The original building contained a chemical research room, a woodworking shop, photographic darkroom, offices, library and general workshop. Shortly after the laboratory was in operation, a research dry kiln was constructed.

In June 1962 the forestry center was formerly dedicated and named the A. E. Cudlipp, Sr. Forestry Center. That same year the Forest Pest Control Section was formed and in 1967 the Forest Pest Control Laboratory was built at the Center.

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Vocational Training Included In Angelina College Curriculum

Angelina College is a two-year junior college, offering the formal education and preparatory courses required to advance a student to a senior college but also offering comprehensive technical vocational courses.

In a period when vocational and technical professions require formal training, AC is leading the way in this area with job training programs in four fields and a pair of new buildings to implement the program.

The new buildings, one a combination classroom-lab and the other a shop, contain 15,500 square feet of floor space with a totally equipped price of over \$400,000.

Ben Wickersham, director of AC's technical vocational program, said that the labs and shop are equipped with the most modern, up-to-date industrial machinery.

This is the first semester the new facilities have been in use. In addition to vocational courses the school offers night-time adult education courses that have no entrance requirements.

Health Occupation division consists of six available nursing courses, a respiration therapy course in conjunction with Memorial Hospital and 11 courses in mental health and mental retardation technology.

Industrial education offers training in drafting and design technology and electronics technology.

In the industrial education program, welding courses and machine shop are being offered now and an automotive mechanics program will be added this summer.

Office Occupations comes under the school's listings of technical vocational training and AC provides training for data processing, one and two year secretarial studies and one and two year general business courses.

"We're proud of the qualifications of our technical vocational teachers," Wickersham said. "In addition to being qualified teachers, we require them to have at least three years of practical occupational experience."

This on-the-job skill training makes the AC teachers knowledgeable in the problems that their students are likely to meet in job situations and acquaints them with the practical aspects of learning as well as the theory.

Wickersham said that 30 percent of the students enrolled at AC are taking at least one technical vocational course, an indication that the school is turning out a large number of skilled workers for the surrounding area.

Angelina College is more than just a junior university, it is a comprehensive school offering forms of education that many of its larger competitors do not have but that's not the only way the junior college among the pines is growing.

The school's enrollment has grown from 596 students at its opening in the fall of 1968 to last fall.

AC's faculty members have grown in number from 32 to 39 to this year's 46.

In fact junior colleges in general have grown since their inception in the late 1800s.

"The idea of junior colleges is totally American in concept," Dr. Hudgins, president of AC, said.

He said that in 1900 there were only 10 junior colleges in the nation with a total enrollment of about 100 compared to almost 1,000 of the two-year institutes in the country now with an enrollment of almost two million.

Dr. Hudgins said that the junior college concept is based on the principles of teaching a transfer program for a four-year college, teaching technical-vocational subjects and teaching adult education.

"The adult education was the last added to the JC curriculum since studies showed that the average person changes his vocation four times by the time he's 40 and, therefore, needs additional training to pursue his new vocation," the AC president said.

The AC district was created by a countywide election Sept. 14, 1966, when the voters chose to establish a property tax for maintenance and operation of the institute, agreed to sell general obligation bonds in the amount of \$1.5 million for construction and appointed a board of trustees.

Dr. Hudgins was employed in December of '66 and immediately applied for a number of matching government grants and loans which he received.

The school's plan for the future include a library structure to be added when the enrollment reaches 1800.

At present, AC's library is located on the second floor of the student center.

There are also plans for a business building, nursing building, women's gym and additional laboratory space in the future but Dr. Hudgins said that these are tentative plans and no dates have been set as yet.

In the meantime, there is a possibility that AC will have a pair of new dormitories by next fall but they will be privately owned and not controlled by the school.

The local construction firm of R. H. Duncan, builder, has plans underway to begin building facilities adjoining the campus that will house about 120 men and women students.

Specifics are not available on the project at the present time but a spokesman for the firm said that the dorms should be ready for occupancy next fall.

In the meantime AC continues to provide education for area residents, adults as well as youth.

Team Started Out Homeless

Roadrunners Had No Gym In 1968

The Angelina College Roadrunners were, for the first year of the college, a team without a home — no basketball gymnasium.

"During the fall of 1968, coach Cecil Ferguson and his 'Runners held daily workouts in the old Diboll High School gym which had all the essentials, except when it rained, and none of the luxuries. But, the team was in condition enough for junior college competition by mid-November."

"The first game ever for the Chaps was in the Lufkin High School in November, 1968, against the Le Tourneau Yellowjackets. The Roadrunners lost that match, 101-99, one of 18 setbacks the team suffered in that painful freshman year. But, they took three conference victories against 13 losses — good enough to beat out one team and tie another in the final standings."

"A 6'7" South Carolina product named Milton Hill finished as the top scorer for Angelina that season, and holds a majority of the team records."

"Besides being the all-time leading scorer for Chaps, Hill holds the single game record in scoring and rebounding. On Feb. 23, 1969, Hill scored 45 points and ripped off 30 rebounds in a Roadrunner victory over the Jacksonville Jaguars in Lufkin High School Gym. The team established their scoring record that night with 112 points, only five points over the 107 scored by the Jags."

"Another memorable occasion for AC was when the team won their first conference game. That night, the Chaps took a 12 point victory over the Grayson County Vikings, 96-84."

The sophomore season for Angelina, though not a winning one, was one of hope for the team. In the Texas Eastern Conference, AC finished with a 5-11 slate, two better than the year before. Over-all, they were 11-24.

Hill continued to bomb the nets for AC, but a former Kennard High School star was coming into his own as an outside shooter and rugged defensive player. He was Haywood Henderson.

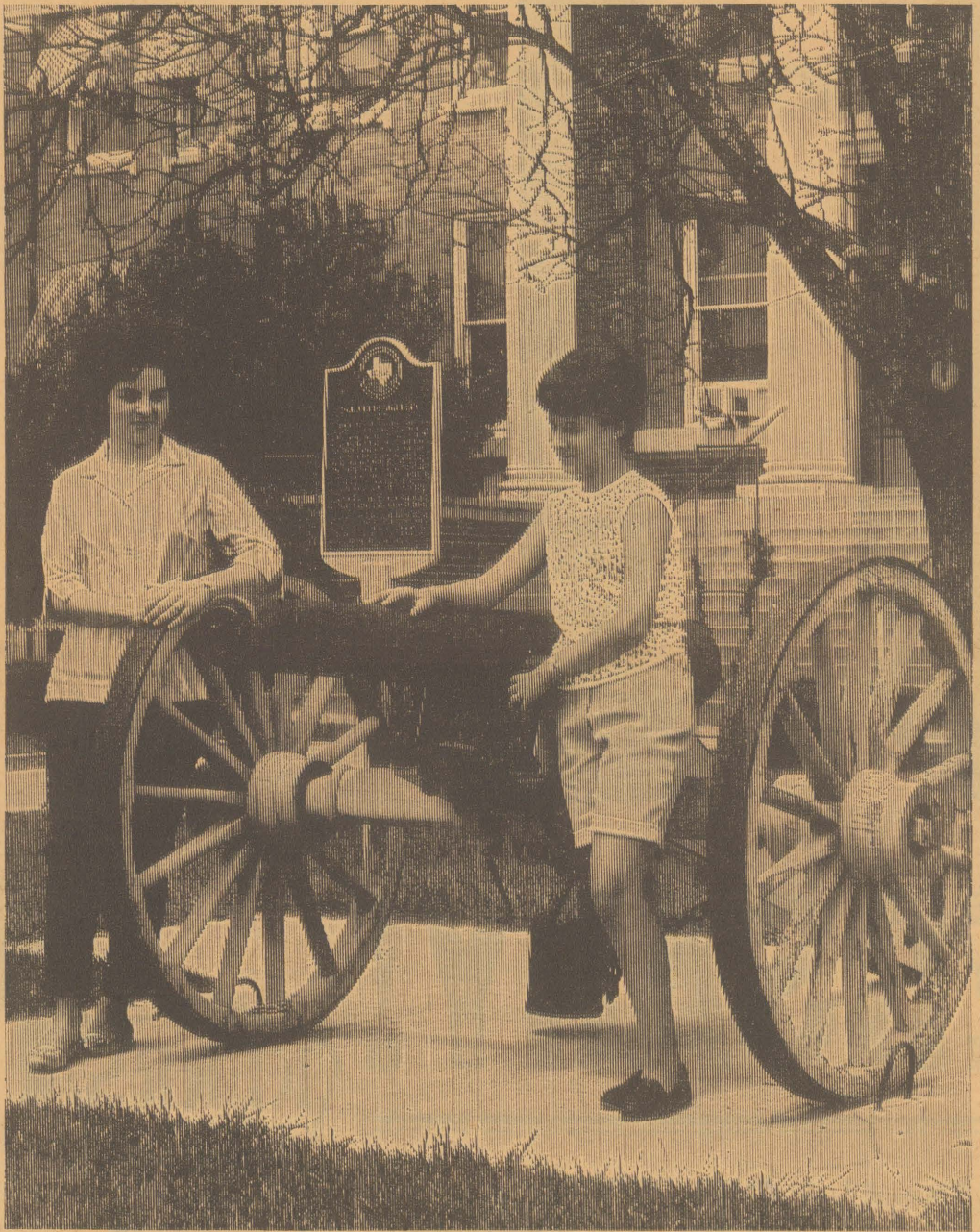
Henderson earned his place on a trophy in the AC gym lobby by being voted as the team's most valuable player that year. Hill had won the honor the year before.

Now, over two years and five buildings later, Angelina College has watched its team transgress back in to another freshman squad of Roadrunners.

The first year established the heart of the team, producing the stars and culling the duds. The second season of Roadrunners added depth to the team and put a covering around the sophomore nucleus.

When the fall of the third season rolled around, the Roadrunners no longer had the stars and the covering of freshmen did not return with the exception of two players.

So, in September of 1970, coach Ferguson was almost where he was when he blew the whistle for the first Roadrunner practice session in 1968.



STANDS AS TRIBUTE — The old Valverde Cannon, a three-inch brass rifle, authentically remounted, and now standing in front of the Courthouse in Fairfield, Freestone County, was captured from Union forces at Valverde, New Mexico, in 1862. It later participated as part of the Valverde Battery against Federal forces in Texas and Louisiana. Today, the old Valverde cannon stands proudly in front of the Freestone County Courthouse, Fairfield, as a lasting tribute to the men who wore the Blue and Gray.

(Photo Courtesy: Texas High way Dept. Travel and Information Div.)

Old Cannon Loaded With History

The old Valverde Cannon, a three-inch brass rifle, authentically remounted, and now standing in front of the Courthouse in Fairfield, Freestone County, Tex., was captured from Union forces at Valverde, N.M., in 1862. It later participated as part of the Valverde Battery against Federal forces in Texas and Louisiana.

During the latter part of 1861, Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley organized a brigade of mounted Confederate troops in San Antonio for the purpose of invading New Mexico and perhaps going on west to the Pacific coast to open up a route for the South in order to avoid the blockade. It was on this expedition that on Feb. 21, 1862, Sibley's Texans met the Federal forces under Colonel E. R. S. Canby at Valverde, ten miles south of Fort Craig, N.M., and soundly defeated them, capturing Captain McRae's Union battery of six brass cannons. With these six guns the Confederates organized a battery of their own, electing Joseph Sayers, later to become governor of Texas, Captain, and T. D. Nettles, first lieutenant. It is interesting to note that General Sibley and Colonel Canby, opposing commanders, were brothers-in-law.

In May, 1862, this elite battery, with its picked men, returned to Texas and took part in the supporting action from Virginia Point in the Battle of Galveston on Jan. 1, 1863. It went on into Louisiana where it assisted in pushing back advancing Union troops and aided in the capture of the Union gunboat, Diana, on Bayou Teche.

At the Battle of Camp Bland, the battery was cited for its effectiveness, and Capt Sayers was wounded. After the wounding of Captain Sayers, Lieutenant T. D. Nettles was promoted to Captain and took command of the battery. The battery fought in rear guard skirmishing at Vermillionville, La., and bombarded enemy encampments and a gunboat at the edge of Berwick, enabling the Confederates to defeat the enemy at Brashear City. It also took part in skirmishes on the Nachitoches road as Federal forces advanced into Louisiana.

In the spring of 1864, Federal Commander General Nathaniel P. Banks and a large Federal army was moving up the Red River toward Shreveport. On April 8, the Confederate army under General Dick Taylor engaged the Federal troops in battle at Mansfield, La., in what was to be the largest battle west of the Mississippi. In this tremendous battle, the old cannon's thunderous roar transcended the din of battle and the shrieks of dying men and horses. The Valverde Battery played a very important part in the Confederate victory at Mansfield, helping to stop the advance of Federal forces up the Red River and the land invasion into Texas.

An account of the Battle of Pleasant Hill is given in the diary of H. C. Medford, a Confederate soldier. Mr. Medford in his record gave this description of the effectiveness of the Valverde Battery:

"Our whole division of cavalry is to charge the enemy, and Walker's and Mouton's divisions not to be brought up unless necessary. At 5 p.m. the Valverde Battery opens upon the enemy with a telling effect. The enemy opens upon us, and good shooting. The artillery fight continues with great heat, until finally the enemy's batteries cease firing, but with loss to the Valverde Battery — four killed, several wounded, and six horses killed."

The battery also successfully engaged and drove off a Union gunboat near Deloach's Bluff. In May, it fought at Chambers on Bayou Robert Road, and was in a spectacular artillery duel with the retreating Federals at Mansura.

The Valverde Battery is last mentioned in the official records of the War of the Rebellion on June 1, 1865, nearly two months after the surrender of Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Courthouse. The record states "that Captain T. D. Nettles had four guns, two three-inch rifles and two six-pounder guns, near Nacogdoches, Tex."

The men under the command of Captain Nettles, along with the four cannons, were apparently on their way to San Antonio to be disbanded, but since many of the soldiers in the battery lived in Fairfield, Tex., they disbanded there instead. The four cannons, according to local folklore, were buried in a buggy house during the Reconstruction period. Sometime later they were dug up, two being sold for scrap, one going to Jacks Creek Reunion Ground near Mexia, Tex., and the other one remaining in Fairfield.

For many years, the old Valverde Cannon was fired during

(See Cannon, Page 7)

1970: Year Of Expansion For Lufkin Zoo

The year 1970 was one for new exhibits had something to do with it.

The bird of prey flight cages donated by the Rotary Club was one of the significant additions of the past year.

The cyclone fence structure provides the birds with comfortable perches and room to fly from one perch to another for exercise.

Some of the birds it exhibits includes a bald eagle, hawk, king vulture and an assortment of owls, crows and native vultures.

Another significant and very apparent building development within the past year are the open, natural habitat moats which contain Himalayan bears, raccoons, arctic foxes and prairie dogs.

An additional moat to house alligators and crocodiles is in the planning stage, and the moat section will be rounded off by an exhibit of spider monkeys in the near future.

Many small animals have been added to those seen in the small mammal enclosure and three of the interior cages have been redesigned by forming ledges of concrete to give the animals more space and present them in a more natural setting.

The presence of Ellen Trout Lake offers a vast untapped opportunity for natural habitat exhibits on waterfowl, and Jones plans to make use of it.

His foresight calls for some type of scenic bridge, perhaps a suspension or barrel bridge extending out into the natural beauty of the lake which will be stocked with graceful swans and geese along with other colorful waterfowl.

A children's zoo was opened last year complete with swings and playground toys for the younger set and complimented by a full size locomotive and a World War II cannon.

Jones said that future plans for the children's zoo include the addition of a wishing well and several small animal exhibits.

An innovation for the food providing of the animals in 1970 was the installation of a vending machine that sells cakes of specially designed food for the bears at 10 cents per bar.

"People are going to feed the animals anyway so its better that it's food that's good for them," Jones said.

He added that the vending machine was making enough money to pay for the other feed bill of the bears.

In the future Jones hopes to add other vending machines which he said are natural moochers.

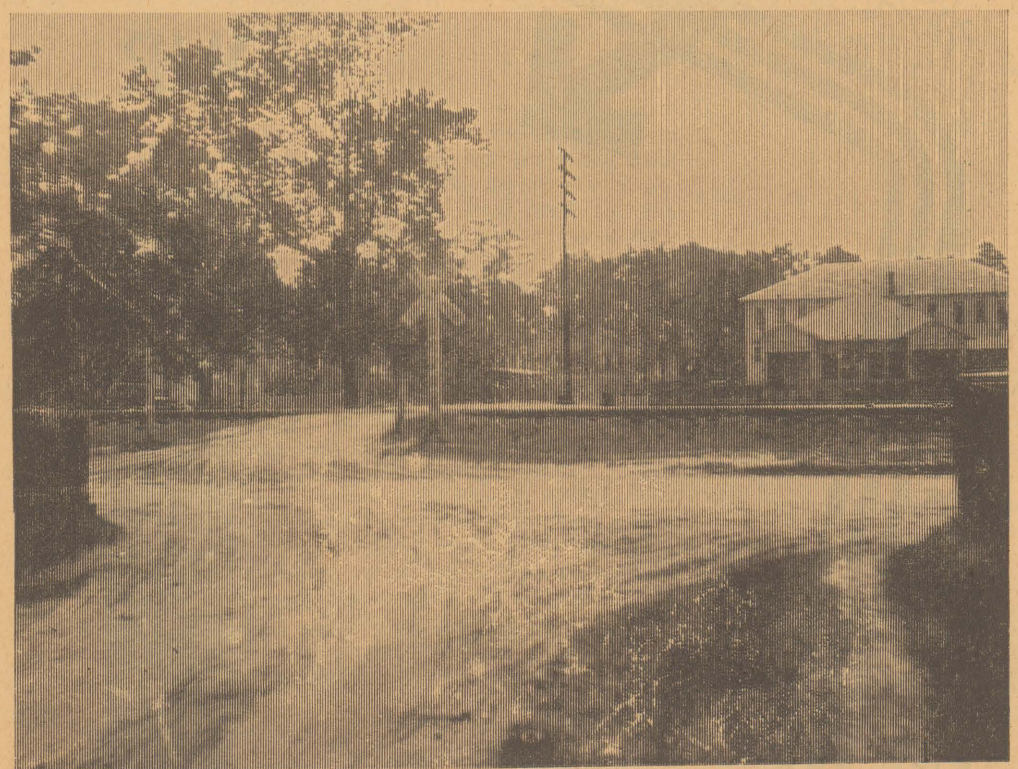
Nor does being a zookeeper end with caring for the animals and the grounds.

During the past year Jones has presented 23 public service talks to various civic groups and schools and 46 television shows, representing the community of Lufkin as a whole and, more specifically, his own highly specialized part of it.

The zoo has come a long way since its opening on June 17, 1967, when it had a few birds, small mammals and snakes and the hippo that was a gag Christmas present to Walter W. Trout.

Since then over half a million visitors have toured it and one of the biggest draws in its recent history has been the Z&OO Railroad, a miniature train operated by the Lufkin Lions Club and an installation that is quite unique in a zoo of this size.

Ellen Trout Park Zoo, nestled in the scenic surroundings of beautiful pine trees and Ellen Trout Lake grew in leaps and bounds last year and should do the same in 1971, aiding the concepts of entertainment and education in the community.



SCRAPBOOK SCENES OF LUFKIN—Street scenes have changed drastically through the years in the Lufkin area. At top is a photo from the pre-pavement days, when no flashing lights gave warning at the railroad crossing but instead the familiar white crossbars which said "Railroad Crossing! Look Out For The Cars!" Below is a view of old U.S. 59 looking south near the underpass which has since been closed off.

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Original County Hospital Was Built In 1919

A portion of the original Woodland Heights General Hospital, constructed in 1919 remains in the building today, a building that will soon be fronted by a new three-story hospital wing.

August of last year saw the overcrowded conditions within the hospital lead county residents to vote a \$600,000 bond issue to enlarge and modernize existing facilities.

The community's dependence on the hospital was attested to by the 61 per cent margin of voters that favored the bond, marking the greatest majority to pass such a bill in this county.

Preliminary construction plans have been made but further planning is being delayed since the hospital has applied for matching funds under a federal grant administered by the state and much of the planning will depend on the amount of money the hospital administrators have to spend on the improve-

ments. "We're hoping that the building improvements will increase our capacity from our present 87 beds to 140 beds," said George Culbertson, hospital administrator.

He said that the new wing, which will run parallel to Frank Street, will greatly help to ease the overcrowding at Woodland Heights, a hospital that had to admit over 500 patients to the halls in 1970 and had an 87 per cent occupancy record.

The improvements will emphasize patient rooms, the addition of waiting rooms and lobbies to each floor, improvements to the X-ray facilities, laboratory expansion, increase in size of emergency facilities, implementation of a coronary care unit plus increased area in the dining room, offices and record room.

"Space is more of a problem to us than equipment," Culbertson said.

The new wing is projected

as being a three-story structure with sufficient foundation stories at a later date.

Much of the final design, however, will depend on whether the hospitals receive the matching fund federal loan.

The hospital opened in 1919 under the name of Lufkin Hospital.

The original cornerstones bearing this inscription were saved and moved to the inside west corridor when the front of the building where they were located was remodeled in 1963.

In the early 1920s (the exact date is not known) the hospital's name was changed to Angelina County Hospital, a title it bore until 1960 when it was officially named Woodland Heights General Hospital by the county commissioners' court.

This name was derived from the city name for the addition in which the hospital is located.

The early hospital was one

of the few in East Texas and served many of the surrounding communities.

It was considered to be quite modern and up-to-date for that time and in the late 1920s a registered Nursing Program was begun.

The nursing program continued until about 1934.

At that time, mainly due to poor transportation, it was a common practice for the nurses to actually live on the hospital grounds and the local hospital had a large frame nurses' residence that stood until 1943 when it was destroyed by fire.

A new two-story addition was built in 1944, the wing that runs parallel to Bynum, and its second floor became the nurses' residence.

In the middle '50s these residences were converted to patient rooms.

In 1959 the commissioners' court and hospital board of managers petitioned a bond issue to modernize and add to

the existing facilities and construction began in March of the next year.

The work, which was completed in 1961, expanded the hospital's capacity from 60 beds to the 87 that it is capable of handling today and completely modernized the facilities.

In January of 1964 Woodland Heights was inspected by the joint commission on the accreditation of hospitals and was fully accredited, a distinction it has retained.

"Accreditation is important in that it insures that good facilities and medical practices are used in the hospital," Culbertson said.

It is often the case that when the new comes in all that is old is destroyed but such is not the case with Woodland Heights.

The new is coming but a portion of the original 1919 structure remains in an institute that has served this area for 52 years.



HOW IT LOOKED THEN — This old photograph building still remain as part of the present-day hospital, since renamed Woodland Heights General Hospital. Portions of this

Keltys, Owens-Illinois Combined Histories

What began as a small sawmill two miles north of Lufkin more than 84 years ago is today the almost totally automatic plywood plant operation of Owens-Illinois.

And because of the automatic innovations in today's plant operation there seems to be more difference than years between Owens-Illinois and C. L. Keltys sawmill.

But the history of the plant is filled with more than simple innovations brought about by technology. It is a history of Lufkin itself for many of this city's early leaders were connected with what is today Owens-Illinois.

The year 1887, only five years after Lufkin was founded, marks the start of the real history of the current operations with the purchase of the Keltys sawmill by Joe H. Kurth Sr.

That same year, Sam Wiener and S. W. Henderson Sr. became associated with Kurth in the operation and the plant was renamed the Angelina County Lumber Co. with the community around it being named Keltys after the original land owner.

From that modest beginning with a plant devoted to the manufacture of quality southern yellow pine lumber came the foundation of growth that en-

compassed much of early day Lufkin.

Kurth, Henderson and a later partner, Eli Wiener, founded with other lumbermen the Lufkin Foundry and Machine Co., now the giant Lufkin Industries, as a repair business and encouraged its management to expand into other fields of manufacture.

The Angelina and Neches River Railroad Co. was founded by the associates of the old Keltys mill as well as any other businesses that came fourth from those associates, including Southland Paper and Memorial Hospital.

In 1954 a fire struck Angelina County Lumber Co. destroying most of the operation. The mill was completely renovated — including the installation of then modern machinery — and continued to produce lumber materials until it was purchased in 1966 by Owens-Illinois.

For the past five years, Owens-Illinois has continued to carry the banner in plywood production just as its predecessor had done for the previous 79 years in Lufkin.

Today's plant, with the exception of a few operations that require the human eye to be fixed on a particular phase, is totally automatic.

Owens-Illinois, Inc., can trace its history back to 1818, the year the New England Glass Company was founded at Cambridge, Mass. That company later became the Libbey Glass Company and Edward Drum Cambridge to Toledo, Ohio, in 1888 in order to be close to fuel supplies. Michael J. Owens — a native of West Virginia who was a highly skilled glassblower while still in his teens and later was a union organizer — became superintendent of the Libbey plant soon after its transfer to Toledo.

Dissatisfied with the hand-blowing methods by which glass was then made, Owens began experimenting with machine-blown glass. In 1903 he invented the first automatic glass bottle-making machine, the most revolutionary development in glass-making since the blow-pipe was invented more than 2,000 years ago.

Libbey, Owens and associates organized the Owens Bottle Machine Company to manufacture the revolutionary glass-making machine. Later the company began producing bottles, too. It changed its name to the "Owens Bottle Company" and in 1929 became Owens-Illinois with the

acquisition of the Illinois Glass Company.

Owens-Illinois bought the Libbey Glass Company in 1935 and made it the Libbey Glass Division of O-I.

Owens-Illinois is a leading manufacturer of glass, plastic, paper and glass-ceramic products. It makes bottles and jars.

Libbey glass tableware and plastic melamine dinnerware, metal and plastic closures and fittings for containers, plastic containers, disposable paper and plastic cups, tubs, lids and

Forestry---

(Continued From Page 1)

top. It was generally known when the raising would take place, and we had people from all over the country to see it. As usual, a lot of them said, "He can never raise it." However, that didn't discourage me and the job was completed and served the purpose for several years.

In another place I built a tree cab on top of a 105 foot pine tree and finished it July the fourth about 10 o'clock a.m. I left to go home and the tree and cab was struck by lightning at 2 o'clock p.m. the same day! Fortunately, no one was there when I returned and realized what had happened!

While building the tree cabs three or four of us boys would camp out and stay where our work was, and many times at night, the wolves would wake up with their howling. Outside of that and the mosquitoes and ticks, we would manage to get a few more hours sleep!

When we got started on a tree cab construction job, we would work hardest to get a platform built up in the tree. Then we would make our beds up in the tree, and in the summer, we would have a good cool place to sleep and away from the wolves and mosquitoes.

After our day's work, everyone would join in and prepare the meal. Sometimes we would try and see who could tell the master jokes. I had three or four fellows helping me and we always had plenty of fresh meat, it being wild meat. That helped out with our expense account. Of course, our expense was paid, but if a meal expense account — horse feed form — was over 50 cents, we might have to explain why. Our main dish was pork and beans, cheese and crackers, sardines and peanut-butter.

One place where we stayed, we boys would work in the daytime and fish at night. One well known character was baiting a hook one night with a crawfish that pinched him on the finger. He let out a yell and said, "That son-of-a-gun could whip any catfish in the river! No use in putting it on a hook!"

From time to time I see some of the Old Texas Forest Service personnel. They immediately remind me that I am supposed to be retired. I tell them, "No, like a good tire, I just retard and keep going!"

NEW DISCOVERY

BAGHDAD, Iraq (AP) — Belgian archeologists headed by Prof. Leon DeMeyer believe they have unearthed what may be the ancient capital of the Acadians who ruled in Mesopotamia in the middle of the third millennium B.C.

The city of Agade was discovered 12 miles south of Baghdad during three months of excavation. The Belgians hope to return to Iraq to complete their work later this year.

dishes, glass tubing, pipe and rod, scientific glass apparatus, television picture tube bulbs, containerboard, corrugated and solid fibre shipping boxes, multiwall and plastic shipping bags, fibre cans, plywood, telescope mirror blanks of "Cer-Vit" material, sophisticated custom-engineered range instrumentation, gyro test systems and high performance optical systems.

Owens-Illinois operates 104 plants and mills in the United States. Companies which it owns — or in which it has a major interest — also operate 34 plants in 13 foreign countries. The company also exports made-in-America products to more than 80 countries.

Owens-Illinois' general offices are in Toledo, Ohio, where it also has its Technical Center, Customer Service Center, Development Center, a Libbey table glassware plant, and the 400-acre Levis Development Park for the exclusive use of Owens-Illinois and its operating divisions. It has over 68,000 employees in the United States and other countries. The company had 1969 sales of \$1.29 billion and net profits of \$69.7 million.

Owens-Illinois ranks 85th among the nation's largest industrial companies and has more than \$1 billion in assets.

Cannon---

(Continued from Page 6)

the meeting of the Confederate Veterans held at Moody Reunion Grounds in Fairfield. Later the cannon was mounted on a concrete pedestal on the lawn of the Freestone County Courthouse.

In 1964, the Freestone County Historical Survey Committee had the old cannon completely and authentically remounted. In April of that year, it was carried to Mansfield, La., and fired during the centennial celebration of the Battle of Mansfield, where, a hundred years before, it had participated in a fierce battle against invading Union forces.

Today, the old Valverde cannon stands proudly in front of the Freestone County Courthouse, Fairfield, Tex., as a lasting tribute to the men who wore the Blue and Gray.

The state of Maryland each year makes conditions favorable for newborn oysters by dumping 5,000,000 bushels of clean shell near the brood oysters.

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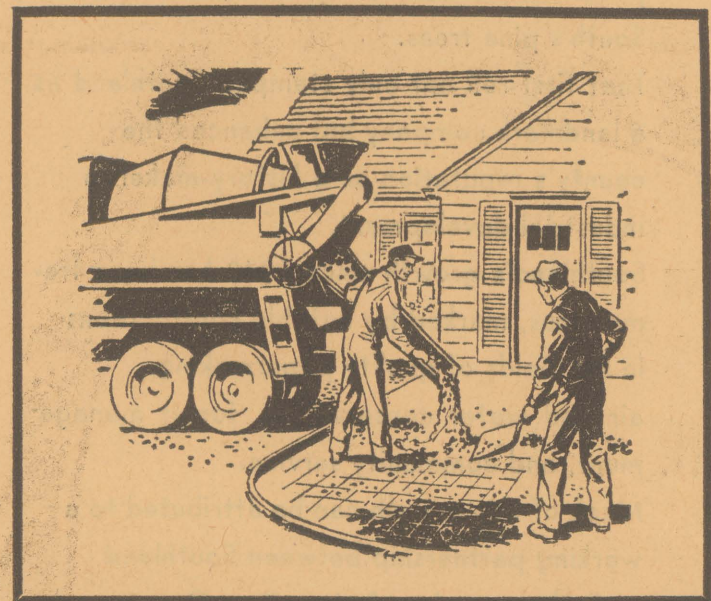


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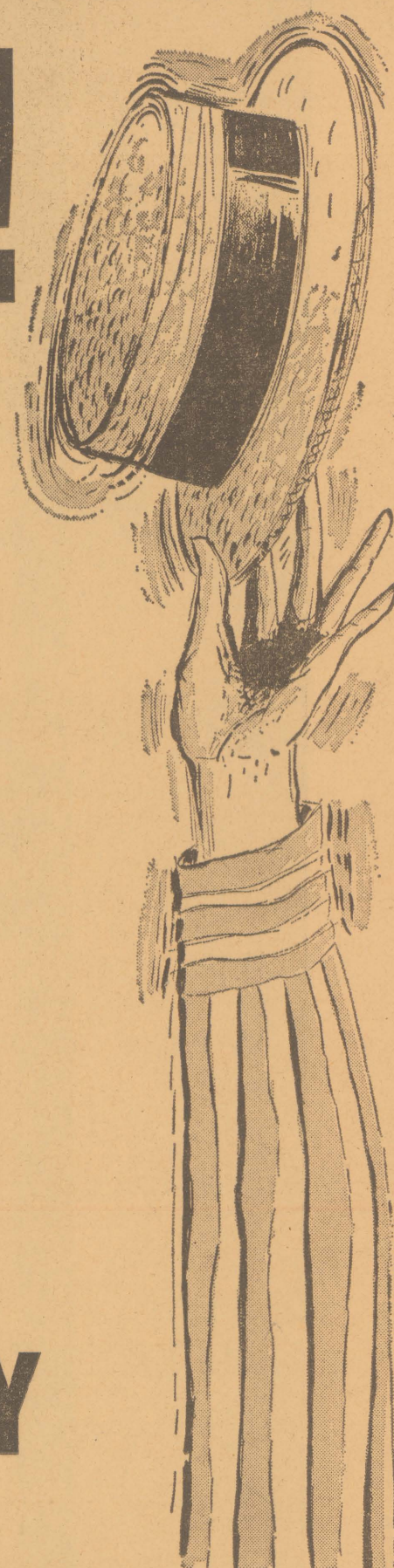
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County Banking Institutions Play Leading Role In Development

The banking institutions of Angelina County have played an important role in the development of the East Texas area.

LUFKIN NATIONAL BANK

Opening its doors for the first time on May 9, 1901, Lufkin National Bank has increased from a modest \$25,000 capital structure to holding total assets of \$45,983,181.31.

The bank's founders — J. H. Kurth, G. A. Kelley, E. J. Mantho and E. A. Frost — had sought to designate the bank as the First National Bank but the fact that the Angelina County Bank was in operation prevented them from doing so.

But since that time, the Lufkin National Bank has grown to be the oldest continuing bank in the county and has become one of the largest and best known banks in the East Texas area.

Bank records show that Frost was named the first president of Lufkin National Bank with Mantooth the bank's first vice-president.

The first sale of stock in the bank's history showed that 20 people purchased 250 shares of stock at \$100 per share. The first stock holders' meeting, held Jan. 14, 1901, revealed a net profit for the bank of \$2,877.01.

In August, 1958, Lufkin National moved from its original location at the corner of Lufkin Avenue and First Street one block south to its present location, a building that has housed the bank for the past 13 years.

Lufkin National's current president and chairman of the board, Pilsner H. Garrison, also serves as mayor of Lufkin, not unlike many of the past presidents of Lufkin National Bank.

FIRST BANK AND TRUST

Chartered in November, 1926, with a capital structure of \$50,000, Lufkin's First Bank and Trust has — in its 45 years — become one of East Texas' largest banking institutions.

From that modest beginning as First State Bank & Trust Co., the bank has grown to hold total deposits of \$32,229,955.99 and total assets of \$35,802,604.62.

R. J. Behannon presided over the first board of directors meeting on Nov. 27, 1926, as the bank's first president. Other charter officers at that time were W. R. McMullen, active vice-president; Dr. Arthur Sweatland, vice-president; and N. R. Miller, cashier.

Completing the board were W. D. Newsom, K. W. Denman and W. H. Moore.

At its location on First Street, the bank underwent remodeling projects in 1948, 1953, 1956, 1957 and in 1960 it opened its doors on a completely re-designed and re-decorated bank.

In September, 1968, First Bank and Trust took new offices at a modern, completely new building at its present location.

Included in the new bank structure was a complete data processing center, additional counter space, coffee bar and much needed space.

Present officers of the bank are H. J. Shands Sr., chairman of the board; H. J. (Bubba) Shands Jr., President; J. F. Burris, executive vice-president; Gordon Horn, senior vice-president; Otto Smith Jr., vice-president; Ross W. Vick Jr., vice-president and trust officer; L. W. (Bud) Speed, vice president.

Other current officers of the bank are Dwight A. Thrash, cashier; Karl Lemke, assistant trust officer; Mrs. Lucile McDonough, assistant cashier; Lucy B. Swan, assistant cashier; Mrs. Georgia Palmore, assistant cashier; and Mrs. Norma Medford, assistant cashier.

TEXAS NATIONAL BANK

Chartered as a national bank in 1963, Texas National Bank — then Citizens National Bank of Lufkin — has more than tripled its assets and building space.

Beginning with a financial structure of some \$1 million on Oct. 18, 1963, Texas National Bank has, in the past eight years, climbed in financial strength to now hold \$4,698,836.23 in total assets and holds overall deposits of \$3,943,989.25.

Opened originally in office space at 202 Bremond, the bank outgrew its crowded structure and finally moved into a modern banking building in September of last year.

Dr. B. H. McVicker, the bank's current president, has headed the bank since its opening. Carter Waldrop served as the bank's first vice-president when opened.

Current bank officers in addition to its president are Charles J. Hanks, executive vice-president; Parker McVicker, senior vice-president; Larry Risinger, vice-president and cashier; and David May, comptroller.

The bank's directors, currently, are the McVicker brothers, Hanks, Judge James Moore, David Evans, Jack W. Hays, Jeff W. Sewell, Stewart Morris Jr., R. V. Welch Jr. and Dr. Frank M. Eddins.

The McVickers, Judge Moore and Evans served as beginning directors of the bank along with H. E. Lacey, H. F. Squyres, B. T. Townsend, Murphy George and Dr. W. D. O'Quinn.

DIBOLL STATE BANK

In its 17-year history, the Diboll State Bank has grown from deposits totaling \$820,262.59 in June, 1953, to deposits totaling \$6,016,258.84 as of Dec. 31, 1970.

The building that currently houses the bank is the same one that the bank first opened its doors to although it has been remodeled three times in its history, the last time in 1966.

H. J. Shands Sr. was the first person to hold the presidency of Diboll State Bank with Charles J. Hanks named as the first vice-president and cashier.

Current officers of the bank are H. J. Shands Jr., chairman of the board; Joe W. Elliott, president; and Felton G. Burt, vice-president.

Of the original board of directors, three men — H. J. Shands Sr., J. F. Burris and Arthur Temple Jr. — are still affiliated with the bank as directors or advisory directors.

HUNTINGTON STATE BANK

In the 10 years since Huntington State Bank opened its doors for business — Jan. 23, 1961 — it has grown from a "small East Texas bank" to one holding over \$3 million in deposits.

When the bank began it held a capital structure of some \$120,000 and today its total deposits are \$3,386,020.71 with total assets of \$3,929,240.24.

The Huntington bank has occupied its current building since the bank opened.

The bank's current president, M. M. Flournoy, was also the first president in the bank's short history. B. J. Thomasson served as the bank's leader from 1962 until this year.

Other officers are Robert Free, vice-president and cashier, Martin Josch Jr., vice-president, Herbert Lowery, vice-president, Maurice Hubbard, assistant vice-president, and Edith Carrell, assistant cashier.

Directors are Lester Lowery, chairman of the board, Robert Poland, J. A. Barge, Flournoy, Herbert Lowery, T. D. Moorehead, Vela Driver, H. V. Hall, M. S. McMullen, C. J. Schuller and B. T. Townsend.

History Of Lufkin Federal Began Almost Four Decades Ago Here

Chartered almost four decades ago, Lufkin Federal Savings and Loan Association has grown to provide a depository for some \$27.5 million.

Organized in The Angelina County Chamber of Commerce office in Oct., 1934, Lufkin Federal board members elected. S. W. Henderson Jr. as its president — a position he has held for the 37 years the institution has existed.

Curtis W. Fenley Sr. was elected as attorney for Lufkin Federal at that same meeting and, like Henderson, has held that post since first being named.

Three main principles were initiated in 1934 for Lufkin Federal to function by, and these principles continue to guide the organization today. They are: (1) help the community grow in a sound manner; (2) promote and work for the right of private ownership of property and the privileges of such ownership; and (3) provide a place where the savings of local citizens might be placed with safety and confidence and be rewarded with earnings as a reward for thrift.

In 1959, after 25 years in operation, Lufkin Federal occupied new offices at the present building site, 111 South Third.

Current officers at Lufkin Federal, in addition to Henderson, are A. G. Cromwell, executive vice-president; Herman Taylor, vice president; Hargis K. Carson, vice-president and secretary; I. K. Frazer, treasurer; and Lehman J. Booher, assistant vice-president.

Directors are S. W. Henderson Jr., Curtis W. Fenley Sr., Simon W. Henderson III, Ernest P. Medford, Herman Taylor, A. G. Cromwell and Curtis W. Fenley Jr.

TP&L Goes Back To 1924

Lufkin and Texas Power & Light Co. have grown together since May, 1924.

That was the year TP&L acquired its first properties in what is now the Lufkin District.

When TP&L came to Lufkin, agriculture was the major contributor to the state's economy. Since then, the area's economy has been diversified and strengthened by the emergence of industry.

As a result, electrical demands in the growing cities and towns in the company's 51-county service area have increased greatly.

In the Lufkin District, for example, TP&L served 1,069 customers in 1924. Today, the number of customers served in the district is 18,615.

The company's Lufkin District includes Lufkin, Huntington, Zavalla, Diboll, Forest, Clawson, Pollok, Central, Hudson, Redland, Burke, Wells and nearby rural areas.

To meet these growing electrical requirements, Electric service in the Lufkin-Nacogdoches areas will be bolstered in 1971 by the construction of a new transmission line from Texas Power & Light Company's Stryker Creek Steam Electric Station to the Nacogdoches area, T. L. Austin Jr., TP&L president has announced.

Additional electric power will be furnished the Lufkin area over an existing TP&L transmission line from Nacogdoches.

The project is part of a 1971 construction program in which TP&L will spend \$104,421,000 for new or improved facilities in its 51-county service area.

A major portion of the expense is involved in the construction of seven major generating units. When completed over the next several years, the new units will be capable of producing more than four million kilowatts of electric power.

One new unit is located on Tradinghouse Creek near Waco; another unit near Savoy in North Texas; two units near Fairfield in Freestone County; two units near Mount Pleasant in Titus County and generating unit in Hood County. The Freestone County and Titus County units will be owned jointly by TP&L, Dallas Power & Light Company and Texas Electric Service Company.

In addition to its power plant construction, the company will build or improve transmission lines, substations and distribution lines and service centers in various parts of its service area.

TP&L has 54 employees in the Lufkin District. James B. Manning, district manager, is in charge of the company's operations here. Other supervisory employees include Ray Horn, district chief accountant; Robert Jones, district distribution engineer; James Wood, district distribution superintendent; and Howard Watson, district sales supervisor.

Home Savings Grew Up Quickly

On Feb. 26, 1959, a charter was granted authorizing the existence of a state chartered savings and loan association in Lufkin.

Home Savings and Loan Association is a locally owned capital stock association, and throughout the early months of 1959, initial capital was being raised through local investors.

By Oct. 1, 1959, the association had received its certificate of insurance from the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.

The Association opened its doors for business on Oct. 1, 1959, at 406 N. First St., Lufkin.

Original directors were Dr. R. K. Arnett, O. L. Finley, George H. Henderson, John Henderson, Fred A. Hutson, W. W. McKewen, Earl B. Medford, B. M. E. Smith, and W. Temple Webber. The association's assets were \$634,415 as of Dec. 31, 1959.

Home Savings experienced remarkable growth in the early 1960s, and by early 1965, preparations were being made to move the association into larger office quarters.

On May 3, 1965, groundbreaking ceremonies were held at the vacant lot located at 606 E. Lufkin Ave. Construction began immediately, and on Jan. 3, 1966, the association held its formal opening of its new quarters on Lufkin Ave.

From 1965 to 1970, Home Savings continued to enjoy an excellent rate of growth due to the local support provided by the people of this area.

As of the close of business Dec. 31, 1970, the association's assets were \$13,986,081.

The payment of the Dec. 31, 1970, dividend to its savings account holders marked the 32nd consecutive dividend payment. In addition to paying more than \$2,750,000 in dividends to its savings account holders over the past 11 years, Home Savings has paid cash in stock dividends to its permanent investors as well.

The association's board of directors is now comprised of Dr. R. K. Arnett, O. L. Finley, Joe C. Denman Jr., John Henderson, Fred A. Hutson, B. M. E. Smith, W. Temple Webber, Louis R. Renfrow, and R. S. Bradshaw.

The association's officers include John Henderson, president; Mark Swan, executive vice-president; George Merriweather, vice-president; Fred Hutson, secretary; and Don Allen, assistant secretary.

The association now offers a variety of services which include low cost home financing, automobile and boat financing, mobile home financing, and other personal loan financing.

Home Savings is looking forward to the decade of the seventies with great anticipation. The association's plans for the seventies include a broadening of services for both savings and mortgage customers.

Good Year For United Gas

1970 was quite a year for United Gas.

"It was by far the most significant year in the long and exciting history of our company," said L. A. Douglas, local manager of the Lufkin office of United Gas.

On June 30, 1970, United Gas, Inc., emerged as a new, independent corporation as the result of a long-planned divestment by Pennzoil United, Inc. Prior to emerging as a new company, United Gas, Inc., had operated as a semi-autonomous division of Pennzoil United.

Being new, United Gas formed its own Board of Directors, issued securities, was accepted for listing on the New York Stock Exchange, and took a firm grasp on its own destiny. The new company proudly points to the fact that although it is the newest investor-owned retail gas utility, it is one of the oldest, most experienced new companies ever to come into existence.

On its first day of business, United was serving more than 700,000 customers in some 403 cities, towns and communities including Lufkin. United's tested and veteran management team and over 2000 experienced employees were retained by the new company. Because of this, the transition was "so smooth, no one noticed the difference," said Douglas.

James A. Wilson, veteran head of the predecessor company is the Board chairman and chief executive officer of the new company. Jackson C. Hinds is president.

While the corporate transition was taking place, United Gas, Inc., was also busy completing another record year in volume and customer growth.

This can best be demonstrated by reviewing United's activities in Lufkin. In 1970 United Gas completed the year with 24 employees in Lufkin. The company began a new decade with 8271 total customers in Lufkin. In 1950 the company served 4383 customers and in 1960 the number had increased to 6628 customers.

About half of the population of Ethiopia are Gallas, Africans of Hamitic Origin who overran southern Ethiopia in the 15th century after being forced from their homeland by Somali and Bantu expansion.

How a pioneer is born

Since its beginning in 1846, the story of Angelina County has been punctuated with historic firsts.

We at Southland Paper take pride in having recorded one of those firsts.

On Jan. 17, 1940, in a one-time cotton field near Lufkin, a giant paper machine loosened a roar that was heard throughout this area.

From its insides came the first roll of newsprint made commercially from the South's pine trees.

That first roll not only stamped Southland as a landmark company but enhanced the county's reputation as a history-maker in industrial development.

Southland's growth since 1940 has been tremendous, marked by notable contributions in the fields of quality papermaking, air and water conservation, forest management, and community service.

Much of this growth can be attributed to a working partnership between Southland and the people of Angelina County, who have created the kind of climate in which industry can grow.

Southland
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Southland Paper Mills, Inc./Lufkin, Texas

